

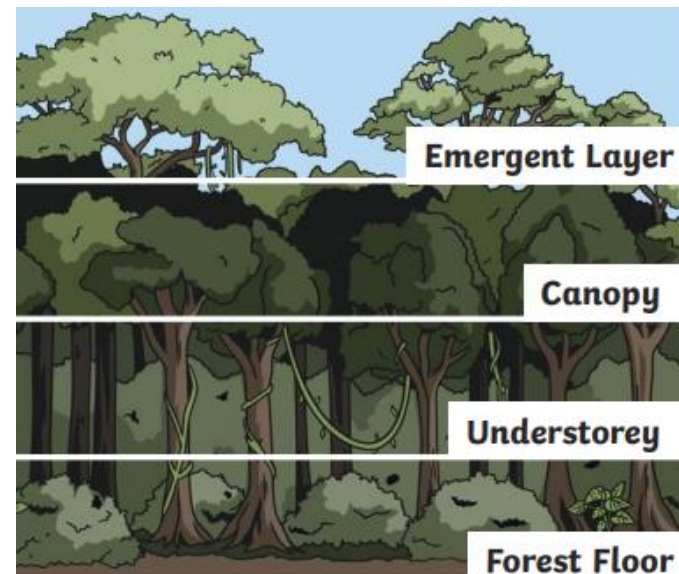
Subject Specific Vocabulary

canopy	The canopy , which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.
emergent layer	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.
understory	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.
deforestation	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.
endangered	An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.
indigenous	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found
destruction	The act of destroying something.
biomes	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.
biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.
temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.
extinction	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.

Could we survive without the rainforest?

What are biomes?

- 1. Rainforests**
 Tropical rainforests are hot and wet all year round. They are home to half of all the different types of plants and animals on the planet.
- 2. Deserts**
 Deserts are dry all year round. Only a few plants might grow, such as small shrubs or cacti, because the soil is shallow and rocky. Animals come out at dusk when it is cooler.
- 3. Savannah**
 The savannah is hot all year round with a long, dry season. Only grasses and shrubs grow here. It is home to lots of different types of animals such as elephants, zebras and wildebeest.
- 4. Woodlands**
 Woodlands are habitats where the main plants found are trees, but mosses, ferns and lichen can also be found. The climate is warm and mild, with more rain falling in the winter than in the summer.
- 5. Grasslands**
 Grasslands are areas of land that are vast and open. Grasses are the main plants. The largest grasslands are found in East Africa. Zebras, giraffes, elephants and rhinos all live in grasslands.
- 6. Tundra**
 The tundra is the coldest of all the biomes. There is very little rain or snow and the temperatures are freezing. Winters are long and summers are short. Part of the soil is frozen all year round, although the top part defrosts in summer and plants such as mosses can grow.



Sticky Knowledge

1	Products that come from the rainforest include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chocolate - Moisturiser - Medicine - Nuts - Coffee - Bananas - spices
2	Rainforests are forests that receive high rainfall and have a rich biodiversity of plants and animals. They are found near the Equator, where the climate is warm and humid
3	Biomes are areas of the planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants.
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Science: living things and their habitats

Subject Specific Vocabulary

asexual	One parent is needed to create an offspring, which is an exact copy of the parent.
fertiliser	The action of fusing the male and female sex cells in order to develop an egg.
gestation	The length of a pregnancy.
Life cycle	The journey of changes that take place throughout the life of a living thing including birth, growing up and reproduction.
metamorphosis	An abrupt and obvious change in the structure of an animal's body and their behaviour.
pollination	The transfer of pollen to a stigma to allow fertilisation.
reproduction	the process of new living things being made.
Sexual reproduction.	Two parents are needed to make offspring which are similar but not identical to either parent.

How do plants reproduce?

1	Pollen grains grow on the anther.
2	During pollination, pollen grains are transferred from one flower to the carpel of another.
3	The pollen grains stick to the stigma.
4	The pollen travels down the tubes, called the style.
5	Genetic information travels down the pollen tube to the ovary, where it combines with an egg cell; a seed begins to grow.

Sticky knowledge

1	Some plants, such as strawberry, potatoes and spider plants use asexual reproduction.
2	Echidnas and platypus are mammals but they lay eggs rather than giving birth the live young.
3	Amphibians lay eggs then, once hatched, go through many changes until they become an adult.
4	Mammals use sexual reproduction to produce their offspring. The baby will grow inside the female until the end of the gestation period when the baby is born.
5	Seahorses have a unique reproductive behaviour in which the male carries the fertilised egg.

