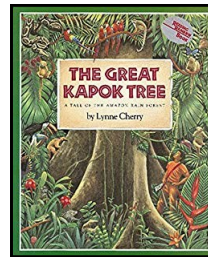


## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Andes	The Andes are the world's longest continental mountain range. They lie as a continuous chain of highland along the western coast of South America.
inhabitants	Is a person or animal that is a permanent resident of a particular place or region.
Continent	any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica)
strata	A layer or level.
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
temperate	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterised by mild temperatures.
extinction	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.
destruction	The act of destroying something.
biodiversity	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

# Where on Earth?!



## What do I already know?

### KS1:

Looking at, using and making basic maps.

The continents and oceans of the world.

The location of the equator.

Hot and cold places.

Animals and their habitats (Science)

Comparing our home in the UK to another place (Kenya).

## Links to the National Curriculum:

**LK** - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe ... and North and South America,

**LK** - identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere...

**PK** - understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography... of a region within North or South America

**HPG** - describe and understand key aspects of: **physical geography, including:** climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle and **human geography, including:** types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

**GSF** - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

## By the end of this topic I will...

- ◆ Be able to locate South America and its countries on a map and to use vocabulary such as: latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

- ◆ Be able to explain what the word 'climate' means and describe different types of climate on Earth, including tropical climates.

- ◆ Be able to describe the different layers of vegetation in a rainforest.

- ◆ Be able to describe and compare geographical similarities and differences between a region in a South America and a region in the UK.

- ◆ Be able to describe the ways in which the South American tropical rainforest is under threat from human actions and climate change.