







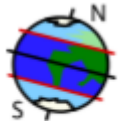






The Marist Primary School		Knowledge Organiser			
Year 6 Autumn: Rainforests		Key Question: Why Are Rainforests so important to humans?			
Lesson 1 Where in the world are the rainforests?		Lesson 2 What are the different layers of the rainforest?	Lesson 3 Who are the rainforest tribes?	Lesson 4 What is deforestation and what affect is it having?	Lesson 5 What products do we cultivate from the rainforest?
 biome	A natural area of vegetation and animals.	 climate zone	Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.	 vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers.
 climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of it.	 deforestation	If an area is deforested, all the trees there are cut down.	 sustainability	To maintain at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing severe environmental damage.
 climate change	Changes in the earth's climate, especially the gradual rise in temperature, because of human activity.	 tropics	Parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude, the Tropic of Cancer, 23½° north of the equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn, 23½° south of the equator. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.	 natural resources	The land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people.
 palm oil	A yellow oil which comes from the fruit of certain palm trees and is used in making soap and sometimes as a fat in cooking.	 pollution	The process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals.	 indigenous	A native tribe or people.
