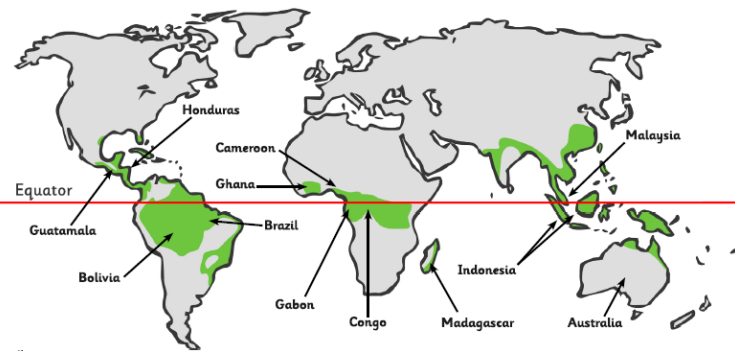


Into the Rainforest

Key Features and Landmarks: Comparing Forests	
Amazon Rainforest	Sherwood Forest
<p>The Amazon is 5,500,000 square kilometres of rainforest, with parts in Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.</p> <p>It previously covered a much larger area and was densely populated.</p> <p>Home to about 2.5 million insect species, tens of thousands of plant species, and over 2,000 species of birds and mammals.</p>	<p>Sherwood forest is 4.23 square kilometres of forest in Nottinghamshire, UK. It previously covered a much larger area, including some of Derbyshire. Its now designated a Special Area of Conservation and is a Country park run by Nottinghamshire County Council. The River Idle passes through it, before joining the River Trent. Sherwood Forest attracts over 500,000 visitors every year.</p> <p>Home to the Major Oak, a tree between 800 and 1000 years old and thought to be Robin Hood's hideout.</p>
<p>Around 2 million tourists visit each year.</p>	

Key Tier 3 vocabulary:	
Equator	The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
Tropical Climate	Tropical weather is hot and damp weather. The climate of a place is the general weather conditions that are typical of it.
Deforestation	If an area is deforested , all the trees there are cut down or destroyed.



Key facts and figures:	
Types of forests:	
Location of tropical rainforests:	Tropical rainforests are found on and near to the EQUATOR. They are found all around the circumference of the Earth. They are COASTAL and INLAND.
Countries that contain tropical rainforests:	Honduras, Guatemala, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Ghana, Gabon, Congo, Madagascar, Indonesia, India, Australia, Malaysia
Rainforest weather:	Rainforests need SUNLIGHT and WATER to grow. There is a lot of sunlight on the Equator because the Sun's rays are concentrated in that area. There is a lot of rain on the Equator because it is warm and there is low air pressure. These are ideal conditions for evaporation, which in turn creates lots of rain.
Yanomami Tribe:	In Brazil alone there are 380,000 people still living as part of 220 rainforest tribe.
Layers of the rainforest:	<p>Emergent layer: Trees in this layer can be up to 60m tall, they are usually broad leaved, evergreen, hardwood trees. There is lots of sunlight, but it is very cold and windy.</p> <p>Canopy: Trees in this layer form a roof over the plants below. Trees in this layer usually have smooth, oval, pointed leaves, there is lots of sunlight and plenty of rain. Many animals live here as there is plenty of food.</p> <p>Understory Layer: Trees in this layer rarely grow taller than 4m, it is very warm and humid, many insects live in this area.</p> <p>Forest Floor: It is very dark, almost no sunlight, very few plants grow, animals such as gorillas, tigers and leopards live here.</p>

Enquiry questions

The UK could never be home to rainforests. Discuss.

Life in the rainforest is similar to life in the UK. Discuss.

Deforestation has no positives. Discuss.

Art

Key Facts: Henry Rousseau



French painter famous for painting scenes and rainforests and rainforest animals.

Born: 21st May 1844, Laval, France. **Death:** 2nd September 1910, Paris.

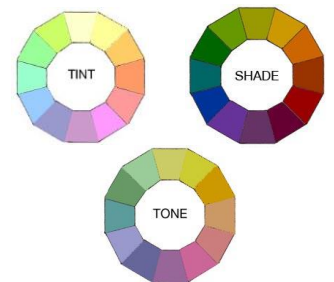


Key Vocabulary

Primary Colours	In paint pigments, pure yellow , pure red and pure blue are the only hues that cannot be created by mixing any colours together.
Secondary Colours	When you combine any two of the pure primary hues, you get three new mixtures called secondary colours. Yellow + Red = Orange Red + Blue = Violet or Purple Blue + Yellow = Green
Tertiary Colours	When you mix a primary and its nearest secondary on the basic colour wheel you create six new mixtures called Tertiary colours.
Hue	Means colour or shade. A general term to describe the colour family on the basic colour wheel and what your mixed colour is rooted in. E.G Burgundy = the root colour or hue is red or Navy = the root colour or Hue is Blue.

Key Skills

Hues	Create hues by mixing colours. There is a total of twelve basic colours that allows you to mix an endless variety of hues, tints, tones and shades.
Tint	Creating a tint or Pastel colour by mixing any colour with white.
Shade	Create shading when painting by mixing any colour with black.
Tone	Create a Tone by mixing black and white to create grey then mix it with any other colour.



Design and Technology


Key Vocabulary

Fair Trade:

Some people in the world earn their living by growing food or making things to sell. Their food and their products are shipped to other parts of the world and sold in shops. But unless they are paid a fair price for what they have produced, they will not have enough money for even the most basic essentials such as food and clothing. Fairtrade is about making the world fairer. It is about paying a fair price for things that we buy.



Key Skills

Net Design	Research existing packaging then creating packaging for the product using a net design.	
Following a recipe	Measure and mix ingredients to create a small, sweet snack.	
Choosing fair trade ingredients	Identify fair trade ingredients and foods; chocolate, fruit etc.	
Evaluating final production	Test final product and packaging and compare against original plans and ideas. Consider and discuss ideas as to what could be done to create a better product or design.	