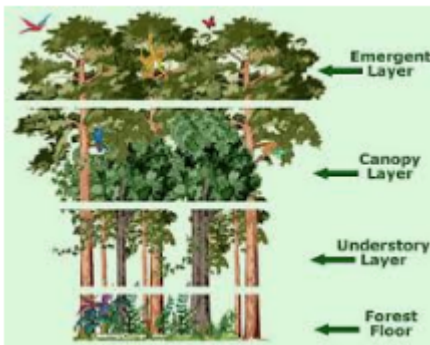
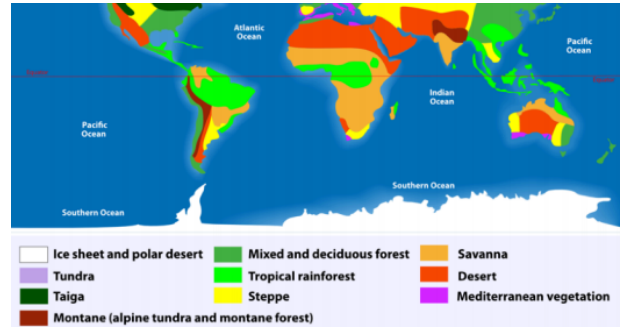


Key questions:

What is a biome? How many biomes are there?
What is a **climate zone**? What is the predominant climate zone in a specific area?
What are the main threats to these biomes? What is the human impact?

Key knowledge:

A **biome** is a way to describe a large group of **ecosystems** (community of plants and animals). Biomes have similar weather, rainfalls animals and plants.
The main biomes are the **rainforest, savanna, desert, temperate forest, grassland, tundra** and **taiga**.
Most threats to these biomes are related to human activity: **pollution, deforestation, hunting, cattle herding etc.**



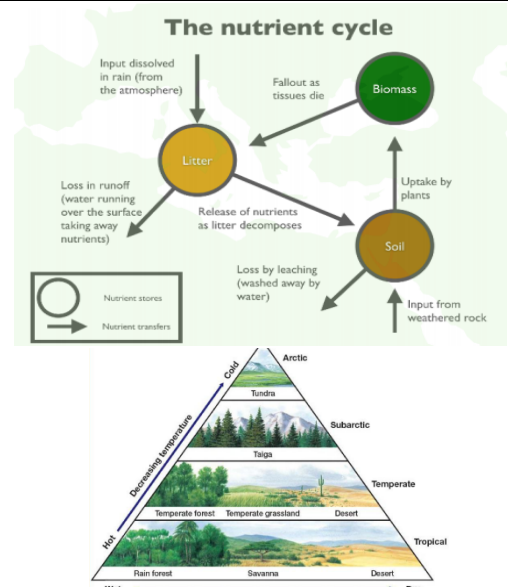
Humans are having a huge impact on rainforests through **deforestation**

Key knowledge:

Rainforests are huge forests that get a lot of rain and heat. There are two types: **tropical** (located in the warm zone, near the Equator) and the **temperate** (located in the temperate zone further away from the Equator). Most rainforests are tropical.
Layers of the rainforest: **Emergent Layer, Canopy, The Understorey** and **Forest Floor**.
Rainforest are very important in the **ecology** of the Earth. Plants of the rainforest produce most of the **earth's oxygen**.
Birds, insects, jaguars, monkeys and sloths are typical animals within the rainforest. All have **adapted (evolved)** individual features through **natural selection** that help them to survive these conditions.

Key vocabulary:

Climate zone: division of the Earth's climates into zones according to average temperatures and rainfall.
Climate- the weather of an area over a long period of time.
Savanna: area comprised mostly of grasses and a few scattered trees. They are located in Africa, Australia, South America and India.
Desert: arid land with usually sparse vegetation. Largest deserts are in the Antarctica and Africa.
Grassland: large area of land covered with grass. They are mainly located in Europe, South Africa and North America.
Tundra: plain area that is characteristic of arctic and subarctic regions.
Taiga: coniferous forest located in the northern regions of the world.
Deforestation: removal of a forest or stand of trees from land which is then converted to a non-forest use.
Equator: imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.



Output:

Create a factfile about different biomes and climate zones
Research and presebt information about the human impact on rainforests
Write a diary entry from the point of view of an indigenous tribal person
Debate and write a persuasive argument from the point of view of a range of stakeholdesr on human involvement in the rainforest.

A **food chain** only follows one path as animals find food. eg: A hawk eats a snake, which has eaten a frog, which has eaten a grasshopper, which has eaten grass. A **food web** consists of many food chains. It shows the many different paths plants and animals are connected.

