Key Knowledge

Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn are called deciduous trees. Deciduous trees normally have wide, flat leaves. Some examples are oak, beech and rowan.

Trees that keep their leaves all year round are called evergreen trees. Evergreen trees normally have thin, needle-like leaves. Some examples are holly and pine.

Some wild plants in the UK are dandelions, daisies, buttercups, nettles, ivy, dug rose, clovers and brambles.

A woodland has a specific groups of animals that are adapted to living there, particularly in preparation for and during winter. Forests are known for thicker canopy cover, woods usually have a more open canopy and sparser tree density, keeping the soil drier and unshaded.

There are two types of woodland: coniferous woodland is mostly made up of evergreen trees and deciduous woodland is home to deciduous trees.

The Woodlands Trust is the UK's largest woodland conservation charity. They work to create, protect, and restore the UK's native woodlands.

Forests are known for thicker canopy cover, woods usually have a more open canopy and sparser tree density, keeping the soil drier and unshaded.

A dense forest, typically located near the equator, is rich in life with consistently heavy rainfall. A rainforest is a hot, wet habitat with lots of different plants and animals.

The Amazon Rainforest is located in South America in the country Brazil. The Amazon River (the second longest in the world) flows through Brazil.

A rainforest has 4 different layers – forest floor, understory, canopy and emergent. Each layer is different because of the amount of light and water it gets. Different plants and animals live in each layer.

Rainforests are under threat from deforestation due to intensive farming and land clearance for crops and livestock.

An increase in native trees will help to minimise the pace and level of climate change and adapt to its unavoidable impacts.
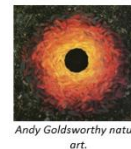
Key Vocabulary

Wild plants	A wild plant seed grows where it falls. It doesn't need to be planted or cared for as it grows.
Deciduous	A deciduous tree loses its leaves each year.
Evergreen	An evergreen tree keeps its green leaves all year round, even in winter.
Woodland	A large area of land covered in trees.
Rainforest	A tall, dense forest that receives lots of rain every year.
Native	Something that belongs or grows in a specific place.
Local area	The area around where you live.
Compass	A compass can be used to help you find your way. It shows four directions – North, East, South and West.
Physical features	Anything that is on Earth naturally.
Human features	Things that are made or built by humans.
Aerial view	A view from a great height.
Continent	A large land mass that usually consists of a variety of countries.
Tropical	A hot and humid place.
Deforestation	Cutting down and clearing of trees.
Dense	An area closely compacted with things or people.
Adaptation	How animals or plants have changed to survive their habitat.
Habitat	The natural home of a plant, animals or organism.
Climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time. Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.

Into the Woods

Geography

Year B

Andy Goldsworthy nature art.

Deciduous   Evergreen

Key Concept Questions

Which trees are native to the UK? What is the difference between a deciduous and an evergreen tree? Why do some trees lose their leaves in autumn and winter?

How is the Amazon Rainforest different to the woodland area in Freeland?

How has the Amazon Rainforest changed over time?

What impact does deforestation have on the life in the rainforest?

How is climate change having an impact on woodlands and forests across the world? Why is it important to preserve woodland and forests and what are the benefits for the future?

Key Geography Objectives

- Use physical features to describe basic geography of forests and forest use change.
- Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features on a map.
- Identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
- Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the key human and physical features of the school's surrounding environment.
- Look at a simple map of the local area and identify the things they know and have seen.
- Make a simple map. Create an aerial map of the school/local area as a class by using different sized blocks.
- Understand the geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in South America.