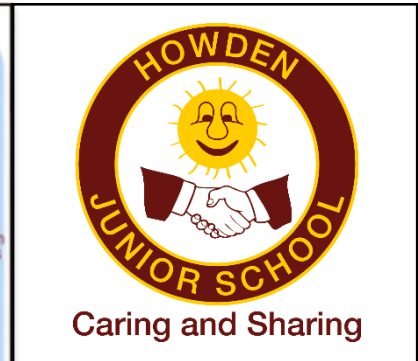


Year 4 Rainforest Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 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 |
| biomes | Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate. |
| temperate | Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized 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. |



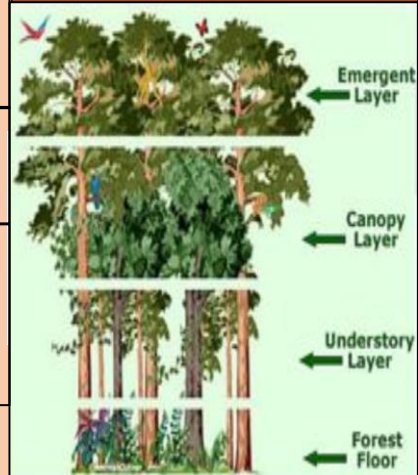
Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge

- Rainforests are located close to the equator in South America, Africa and South East Asia,
- The climate in the rainforest is the same all year round – hot and humid.
- Rainforests are often called the 'lungs of the world' because they are believed to be responsible for 20% of the world's oxygen.
- Rainforests only cover about 6% of the earth's surface but about half of all animal and plant species live there.
- Deforestation is when trees are cut down to create fields for farming cattle and growing crops or to produce timber and wood pulp to make furniture and paper or to create space for housing.
- Deforestation is contributing to climate change.

Rainforest Layers



Year 4 Greece (Europe) Knowledge Organiser



Caring and Sharing

Exciting Books



Landscapes of Greece



Subject Specific Vocabulary

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| European Union | A group of twenty-seven countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life. |
| Mediterranean | It is a body of water that separates the continents of Europe, Africa and Asia. |
| Euros | Euro is the currency used by many of the European Union countries. |
| border | A line that separates two countries. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other. |
| Greek Isles | Greece has a number of islands around its main land which are famous for being holiday destinations. |
| climate | The general weather conditions that are typical of a place. |
| mainland | The largest part of a country or continent when comparing it with the islands around it. |
| coastal | An area of land close to the sea. |
| landscape | Everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants. |
| peninsular | A piece of land almost surrounded by water. |



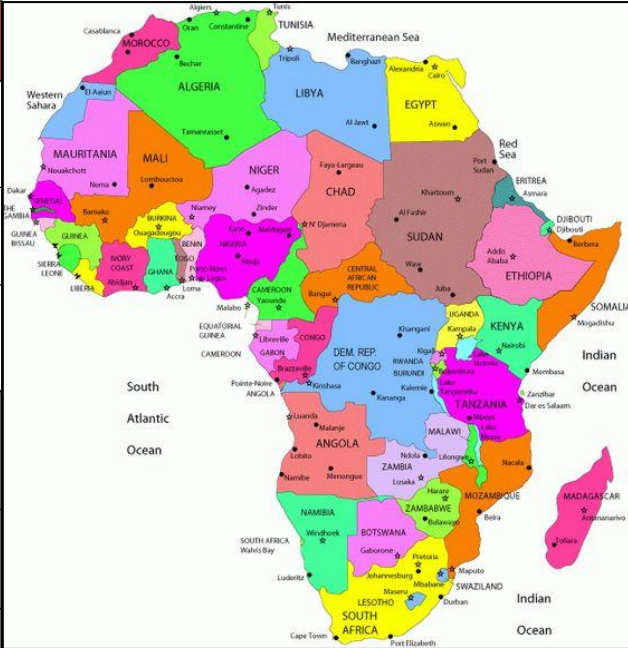
Sticky Knowledge about Greece (Europe)

- The capital city in Greece is Athens, which is a port city.
- Greece is located in Europe, in the Mediterranean, and borders a number of countries, including Albania, Turkey, Bulgaria and Macedonia.
- It is a peninsular country, with approximately 3,000 islands.
- Greece has mild winters and long, hot dry summers.
- Greece has a landscape of forests, rivers, mountain ranges and beaches.
- About 80% of the mainland of Greece has mountains, which makes long journeys difficult.

Year 4 Africa Knowledge Organiser

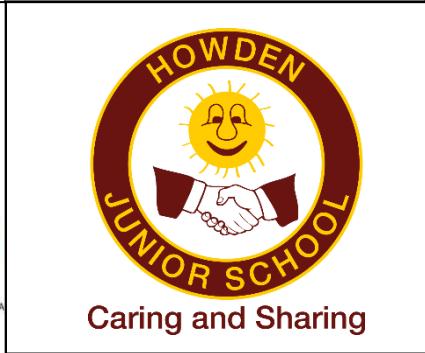
Subject Specific Vocabulary

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| grassland | A large open area of country covered with grass, especially one used for grazing. |
| savanna | A flat grassland with no trees. |
| desert | A large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants. |
| apartheid | A political system in South Africa in which people were divided into racial groups and kept apart by law. |
| Serengeti | A vast plain in Tanzania to the west of the Great Rift Valley known for its wildlife. |
| Great Rift Valley | A continuous geographical trench about 6,000 km in length, that runs from northern Syria in in Southwest Asia to central Mozambique in East Africa. The rift is bordered by a series of mountains and active volcanoes. It is a site of faults and earthquakes. |
| veld | An elevated open grassland in southern Africa. |
| safari | A trip to see or hunt animals especially in East Africa. It originated from a Swahili word which means 'journey'. |
| malaria | A disease which is spread by mosquitoes |
| subsistence farming | Farming that provides for the basic needs of the farmer without surpluses for marketing. |

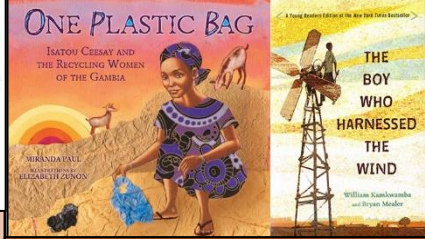


Sticky Knowledge about Africa

- Africa is a continent made up of 52 countries.
- Mount Kilimanjaro is located in Tanzania and is the highest peak in Africa.
- The River Nile is the longest river in the world. It originates in Burundi, south of the equator, and flows northward through northeastern Africa, eventually flowing through Egypt and finally draining into the Mediterranean Sea.
- The Sahara desert in Northern Africa is the world's largest desert.
- On the border of Zimbabwe and Zambia, is the world's largest waterfall, the Victoria Falls, discovered by David Livingstone and named after Queen Victoria.



Exciting Books



Some African Flags

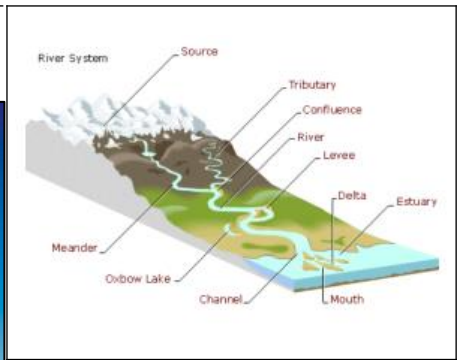
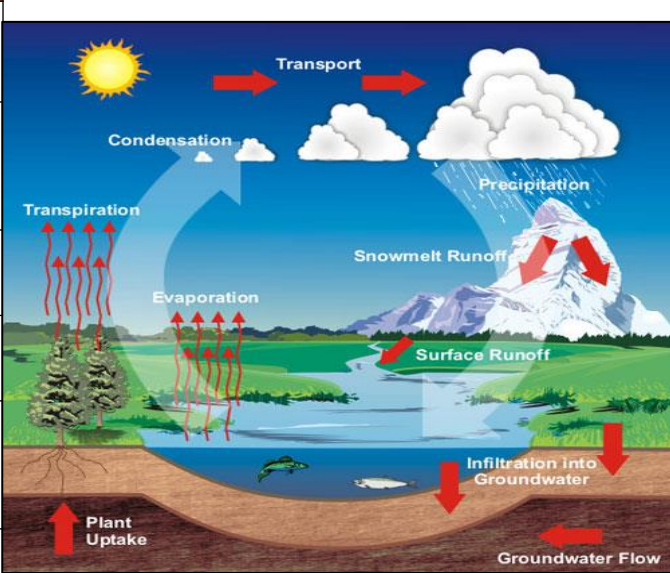


Year 4 Rivers Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| estuary | An estuary is an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean. |
| mouth | A river mouth is the part of a river where the river flows into another river, a lake, a reservoir, a sea, or an ocean. |
| source | The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground. |
| meander | A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river. |
| waterfall | Waterfalls form where water rushes down steep hillsides in upland areas and erodes the rocks. |
| erosion | Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the river carve into the banks. |
| deposition | Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of the river are deposited in another part. |
| tributary | When one stream or river meets another and merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a tributary. |
| ox bow lake | Ox bow lakes are created when the meander is so deep that it cuts off a piece of the river and leaves a lake. |
| delta | Deltas are wide areas of water often found at the mouth of large rivers. |
| stream | A stream is a small body of flowing water. |

The Water Cycle



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge

- The start of a river is called the source and the end is called the mouth.
- The upper course of a river is fast flowing and forms features such as waterfalls and gorges.
- The middle course of a river is wider, flows more slowly and forms features such as meanders and ox-bow lakes.
- The lower course of the river features wide, flat valleys, floodplains and deltas.
- Many rivers and streams will join together before they reach the mouth of the river. The smaller rivers and streams are called tributaries.

Famous Rivers

- Thames** – A London river that is 184 miles long.
- Severn** - Britain's longest river (220 miles) running from Wales to Bristol.
- Mersey** – A Liverpool river that is 70 miles long.
- Nile** – The world's longest river located in Africa.
- Volga** – Europe's longest river located in Russia.