
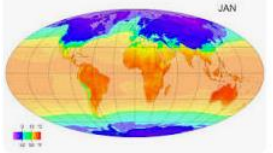




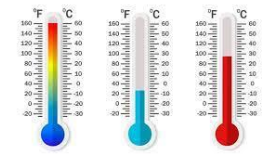










Year 5 Summer Term

Rivers and Rainforests Vocabulary Guide

	Word	Definition
	Rainforest	A luxuriant, dense forest rich in biodiversity, found typically in tropical areas with consistently heavy rainfall.
	Climate	Climate is the average measurements of temperature, wind, humidity, snow, and rain in a place over the course of years. Climate is like the weather, but over a long time.
	Equator	An equator is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet or other celestial body. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole, at 0 degrees latitude. An equator divides the planet into a Northern Hemisphere and a Southern Hemisphere
	Settlement	A settlement is a place where people live. Settlements can be as small as a single house in a remote area or as large as a mega city (a city with over 10 million residents). A settlement may be permanent or temporary. Settlements usually develop to have a specific function.
	Biome	A biome is a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. Major biomes include tundra, forests, grasslands, and deserts. The plants and animals of each biome have traits that help them to survive in their particular biome.
	Water cycle	The water cycle describes the existence and movement of water on, in, and above the Earth. Earth's water is always in movement and is always changing states, from liquid to vapour to ice and back again.
	Temperature	Temperature is a degree of hotness or coldness the can be measured using a thermometer. It's also a measure of how fast the atoms and molecules of a substance are moving. Temperature is measured in degrees on the Fahrenheit, Celsius, and Kelvin scales.

	<p>River mouth</p>	<p>The river mouth is the point where a stream flows into a body of water such as a river or an ocean.</p>
	<p>Emergent layer</p>	<p>The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy. It is very sunny here and only the strongest and tallest plants reach this level. Trees here are mostly evergreen, meaning they don't lose their leaves all at once.</p>
	<p>River source</p>	<p>The start of a river is called the source. The source of a river is the furthest point on the river from its mouth. Many rivers are formed when rain flows down from hills but sometimes the source is a lake, sometimes it is a marsh or a bog and sometimes it is a spring where water comes up from the ground.</p>
	<p>Canopy</p>	<p>In forest ecology, canopy also refers to the upper layer or habitat zone, formed by mature tree crowns and including other biological organisms (epiphytes, lianas, arboreal animals, etc.). Sometimes the term canopy is used to refer to the extent of the outer layer of leaves of an individual tree or group of trees.</p>
	<p>Tributary</p>	<p>When one stream meets another and they merge together, the smaller stream is known as a tributary. It takes many tributary streams to form a river. The great majority of rivers eventually flow into a larger body of water, like an ocean, sea, or large lake. The end of the river is called the mouth.</p>
	<p>Understorey</p>	<p>A layer of vegetation beneath the main canopy of a forest.</p>
	<p>Oxbow lake</p>	<p>A curved lake formed from a horseshoe bend in a river where the main stream has cut across the narrow end and no longer flows around the loop of the bend.</p>
	<p>River Course</p>	<p>Upper course river features include steep-sided V-shaped valleys, interlocking spurs, rapids, waterfalls and gorges. Middle course river features include wider, shallower valleys, meanders, and oxbow lakes. Lower course river features include wide flat-bottomed valleys, floodplains and deltas.</p>