

Week 1: Introduction to ecosystems and food webs.	Week 2: Biomes and local ecosystems	Week 3: Rainforest biomes and adaptations
<p>Abiotic: A non-living part of an ecosystem i.e. water, rock, sunlight.</p> <p>Biotic: A living part of an ecosystem i.e. plants, animals, bacteria.</p> <p>Biome: A large-scale ecosystem i.e. tropical rainforest, desert.</p> <p>Ecosystem: An environment containing abiotic (non-living) and biotic (living) components.</p> <p>Food chain: A series of organisms each dependent on the next as a source of food.</p> <p>Organism: A living thing (plant/animal/bacteria).</p> <p>Primary Consumers: Animals which feed on plants (the producers) in the food chain.</p> <p>Primary producers: A plant or organism which gets their energy from the sun.</p> <p>Secondary consumers: Animals which feed on primary consumers.</p> <p>Tertiary consumers: Carnivores which eat other carnivores. They are usually at the top of the food chain.</p>	<p>Altitude: How high something is above sea level.</p> <p>Bog: An area of wet or muddy ground.</p> <p>Coastal: Next to the sea.</p> <p>Distribution: The way in which something is arranged over an area.</p> <p>Equator: The line of latitude going directly around the middle of the earth.</p> <p>Latitude: The distance north or south of the earth's equator.</p> <p>Mild: Weather that is not too hot or too cold.</p> <p>Prevailing Winds: The direction that the wind usually comes from.</p> <p>Temperate: A place with temperatures which are not too hot and not too cold.</p> <p>Vegetation: Plants.</p> <p>Waterlogged: Full of water.</p> <p>Woody: An area of land covered with trees</p>	<p>Adaptation: The changing of organisms in their environment to improve their chances of survival.</p> <p>Biodiversity: The variety of plants and animals.</p> <p>Biomass: The total quantity of organisms in a given area.</p> <p>Buttress roots: Large wide roots which provide support for a shallowly rooted tree.</p> <p>Canopy: Where the upper parts of most of the trees are found.</p> <p>Emergent trees: The few trees which grow above the canopy layer.</p> <p>Litter: The remains of decaying leaves on a forest floor.</p> <p>Parasite: An organism which lives on or in another species to benefit from its nutrients.</p> <p>Photosynthesis: The process where plants can convert light energy to energy used to fuel the plants activities.</p> <p>Precipitation: Rainfall, snow or hail.</p> <p>Species: A group of organisms consisting of similar individuals.</p>
Week 4:	Week 5: Sustainability	Week 6: Marine ecosystems
<p>Agriculture: Farming</p> <p>Deforestation: The action of clearing a wide area of trees.</p> <p>Forest degradation: A drop in the quality and biodiversity of a forest.</p> <p>Globally: Around the world.</p> <p>Harvest: The process of gathering crops.</p> <p>Indigenous: People who originated in a particular place i.e. indigenous people of the Amazon rainforest.</p> <p>Logging: Cutting down large areas of trees in order to sell the timber.</p> <p>Slash and burn: A way of clearing large areas of forest by burning down the trees.</p> <p>Subsistence farming: Keeping animals and crops for ones own use, without extra for trade.</p> <p>Timber: Wood taken for trees and prepared for use in building or carpentry.</p>	<p>Conservation: Ensuring that natural resources are not wasted.</p> <p>Carbon Dioxide: A gas which is always in the air, but contributes to global warming. Through photosynthesis, trees and plants turn carbon dioxide into oxygen.</p> <p>Ecotourism: Tourism directed towards preserving and protecting natural habitats.</p> <p>Education: Teaching.</p> <p>Greenhouse effect: The trapping of the sun's warmth in the atmosphere.</p> <p>HICs: High Income Countries (rich countries)</p> <p>LICs: Low Income Countries (poorer countries)</p> <p>Logged areas: Places where the trees have been cut down.</p> <p>Selective: Choosing.</p> <p>Sustainable: Using resources in a way which meets the needs of the present without damaging it for future generations.</p> <p>Tribe: A group of people who live in a society, consisting of families or communities which are linked together.</p>	<p>Aquatic: Relating to water.</p> <p>Biodegradable: Something which can be broken down naturally by micro-organisms.</p> <p>Consumer: A person who purchases goods for personal use.</p> <p>Convergence: Where two or more things meet</p> <p>Gyre: A circular ocean current</p> <p>Marine Environments: Aquatic environments with high levels of dissolved salt.</p> <p>Microplastics: Tiny bits of plastic</p> <p>Marine debris: Litter found in marine environments (Oceans and seas)</p> <p>Ocean Current: A continuous movement of water mainly driven by wind.</p> <p>Recycling: Where waste is converted to useable material.</p> <p>Sustainable: Using resources in a way which meets the needs of the present without damaging it for future generations.</p>