

Key Question: Where would you live in Brazil?

What would it be like to live in the Amazon?

Geographical Vocabulary

Continent	The world's main continuous pieces of land – Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, North America, South America, Antarctica.
Equator	Imaginary line through the middle of the Earth that receives most sunlight.
Climate	The weather and temperature usually found in an area over a long period of time.
Biome	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and types of living things.
Indigenous	A living thing that belongs naturally to an area.
Deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.
Human features	Areas of land which are man-made/synthetic.
Physical features	These are physical characteristics of the land that are formed naturally (mountains, rivers etc).



In this topic, **we are learning to:**

- identify human and physical features in Brazil.
- collect and analyse data on Brazil's climate.
- develop an understanding of the differences between the urban and rural environment in Brazil.
- understand the differences between the rich and the poor within Brazilian cities.
- develop an understanding of the indigenous people of Brazil.

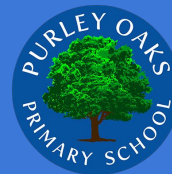
Key Information about Brazil

Continent	South America	Capital city	Brasilia
Surrounding waters	Atlantic ocean Amazon river	Main language	Portuguese
Religions followed	Christianity, Judaism and Islam	Population (2017)	209.3 million people
Currency	Brazilian real (BRL)	Other major cities	São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre

6 questions you will know the answers to...

How would you describe Brazil's location?
What is the difference between climate and weather?
What is the difference between urban and rural?

Why do people migrate?
What is a human/physical feature?
What are the threats to the rainforest?



Assessment Focus:

Enquiry/Skills

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Knowledge

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.
- Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Physical Geography

- Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.

Human Geography

- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.