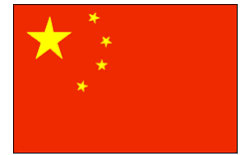


# China

Year 1 & 2



## Geography Strand

### Place Knowledge

### What I should already know

- I live in Wythenshawe.
- Wythenshawe is in Manchester.
- Wythenshawe is in England.
- Name the countries and capital cities of the UK.

### What will I know by the end of this unit

- The world has **seven continents: Africa, Asia, North and South America, Europe, Australasia and Antarctica.**
- The world has **five oceans; Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern and Arctic.**
- **China** is located in Asia.
- **Beijing** is its capital city.
- **Shanghai** is the largest city.
- The human features are **The Great Wall of China, The Forbidden City and the Terracotta Warriors.**
- The physical features are **Himalayas, Gobi Desert, Yellow River and Yangtze River.**
- 1.4 billion people live in China. It has the largest **population** in the world.
- They speak the **language** of **Mandarin.**
- They eat different foods to us. A lot of food is farmed, such as, rice.

### What I will be able to do by the end of this unit

- To locate and compare a specific country in relation to the UK.
- To use maps, atlases and globes to identify the seven continents & five oceans of the world.
- To compare physical and human features.
- To use aerial photos to recognise landmarks and human and physical features.
- To use locational and directional language (e.g. near/far) and construct a basic key to describe a location.

## Vocabulary

world

continent

ocean

china

country

located

Beijing

Shanghai

city

Capital city

mountains

rivers

desert

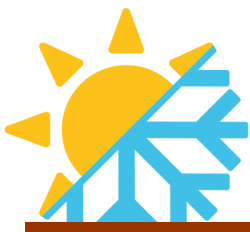
population

language

Mandarin

Asia





# Hot and Cold Places



Year 1 & 2

## Geography Strand

Human and Physical Geography

### What I should already know

- I can name different types of weather.
- I know it is cold in Winter and hot in Summer.
- I know that some places in the world are hot and some places are cold.
- I know some animals like to live in cold places and some like to live in hot places.

### What will I know by the end of this unit

- There are 7 world **continents**. They are; **Europe, Asia, Africa, Australasia, Antarctica, North America and South America**.
- There are 5 **oceans**. They are: **Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, Pacific Ocean**.
- The world is divided into two parts. The two parts are; the **Northern Hemisphere** and the **Southern Hemisphere**.
- A **compass** tells us directions, these are **North, South, East and West**.
- If a **country** is near to the **equator**, the country has a warmer climate.
- If a country is further away from the **equator** or close to the top or bottom of the world, it has a colder climate.
- Places in the world are **hot, warm, temperate** and **cold**.

### What I will be able do by the end of this unit

- Use **maps** and **atlases** to locate the continents and oceans.
- Use maps to locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the **North and South Poles**.
- Use a simple compass (4 points)
- Create a basic key.
- Use a thermometer to measure the temperature.

## Vocabulary

atlas

compass

ocean

continent

country

equator

key

map

Northern Hemisphere

Southern Hemisphere

North Pole

South Pole

temperate

temperature

thermometer

directions

world





# The Peak District

Year 1 & 2



## Geography Strand

Place Knowledge

### What I should already know

- I live in a town called **Wythenshawe**.
- Wythenshawe is in **Manchester** which is in the **North West** of the **United Kingdom**.

### What will I know by the end of this unit

- A **city** is a place where many people live closely together. There are lots of different types of **buildings**.
- A **town** is smaller than a city. It has a lot of houses.
- A **village** is smaller than a town. It has some houses and it is surrounded by **countryside**.
- In **The United Kingdom** there are different types of **geographical features**.
- **The Peak District** is one of the ten **National Parks** in the United Kingdom.
- The Peak District has lots of **visitors** every year.
- People visit it to enjoy the spectacular **landscape** and also because of the peace and quiet they find there.
- **Castleton** is a village in The Peak District. Castleton is a popular place to visit.
- Castleton has lots of **attractions**, such as **hills**, **caves**.

### What I can do by the end of this unit

- Use photographs to compare Wythenshawe and The Peak District.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and computer mapping to locate Wythenshawe, Manchester, The Peak District and Castleton.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in The Peak District.
- Explain the geographical **features** of The Peak District.
- Explain why people **visit** The Peak District.
- Use the four compass points.

## Vocabulary

village

town

city

Wythenshawe

Manchester

United Kingdom

North west

National Parks

The Peak  
District

Castleton

rural

urban

landscape

hill

lake

river

mountain

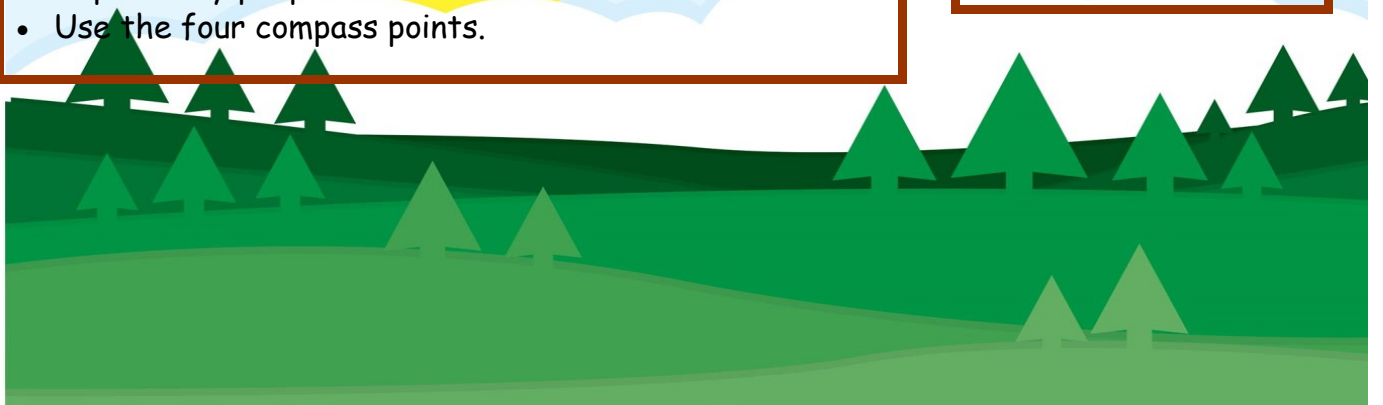
cliff

valley

forest

field

farmland



# EARTHQUAKES

Geography

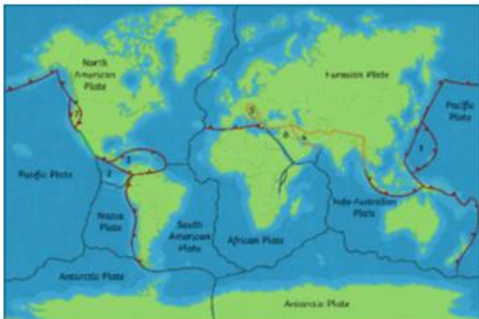
Year 3 / 4

Topic: Earthquakes

Strand: Human and physical  
Geography

Geographic Skills

- I can describe and understand earthquakes (physical geography).
- I can explain what causes earthquakes and how they are measured.
- I can locate & investigate areas of the planet where there are earthquakes.
- I can locate the Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Equator and the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and find the average temperatures for these areas.



Most tectonic activity is along plate margins and on the edge of continents.

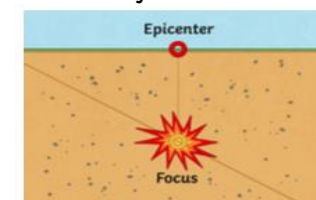
What I should already know:

- I can name & locate the world's seven continents, and five oceans
- I can locate the north and south poles
- I can use simple compass directions & directional language (e.g. N, S, E, W & left and right)

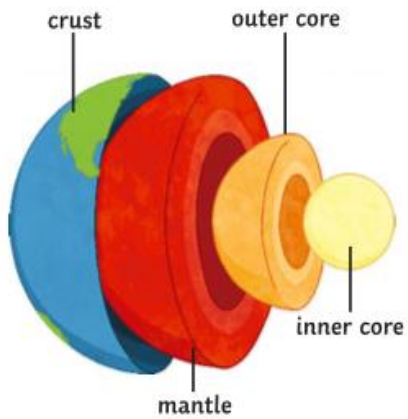
What will I know by the end of this unit

- The earth is made up of different layers: crust, mantle, inner core and outer core.
- Natural hazards pose major risks to people and property.
- Different factors affect hazard risk including the severity of the natural hazard, the ability of a place to cope with the hazard and the likelihood that a hazard will occur.
- An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates.
- Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust.

When the plates jerk past each other they send out shock waves from the earth's focus.

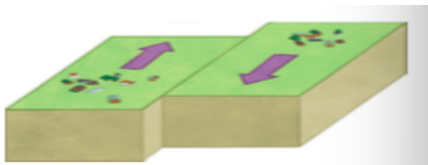


**Some of the effects of earthquakes.**



**The Layers of the earth**

Conservative Margins - where two plates slide along each other. No crust is created or destroyed. This can cause earthquakes.



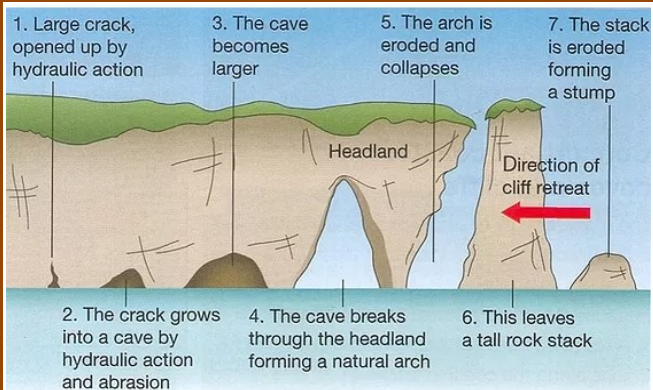
**Subject Specific Vocabulary**

<b>aftershock</b>	A smaller earthquake following a main shock.	<b>magnitude</b>	The number given to show the size of earthquake.
<b>foreshock</b>	A smaller earthquake before a main shock.	<b>plate boundary</b>	The place where tectonic plates meet.
<b>tectonic plates</b>	Pieces of the rocky outer layer of the earth, known as the <b>crust</b> . These plates are constantly moving. Earthquakes are sometimes found at the plate boundaries.	<b>landslides</b>	The movement of rock, earth or debris down a sloped section of land.
<b>epicentre</b>	The point on the earth's surface that is directly above where the earth originated.	<b>seismograph/seismometer</b>	A piece of equipment that measures the magnitude and duration of an earthquake.
<b>Richter scale</b>	Scientists measure earthquakes using the Richter scale. This scale, measures the magnitude of an earthquake, and the result is a number from 0 to 10, as measured on a machine called a seismograph.	<b>tsunami</b>	A series of high ocean waves triggered by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
<b>tremor</b>	shaking and vibration at the surface of the earth resulting from underground movement along a fault plane of from volcanic activity.	<b>faults</b>	Fractures in a rock formation where there has been movement and displacement.

## Geographical Skills

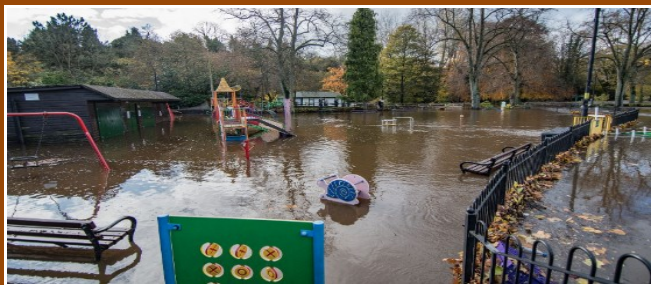
- use maps and atlases to name & locate rivers around the world and here in the UK.
- explain the course of river
- explain the water cycle
- use fieldwork studies to identify features of a river, a mountain or a coast.
- explain how the coastal features occur as a result of erosion.
- research about flooding and the effects of it on the environment and the population.
- label diagrams

## Coastal Erosion



**Erosion** is the geological process in which earth is worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind or water. A similar process, weathering, breaks down or dissolves rock, but does not involve movement

## Flooding



## Geography

Year 4

Topic: Rivers

Stand: Physical characteristics

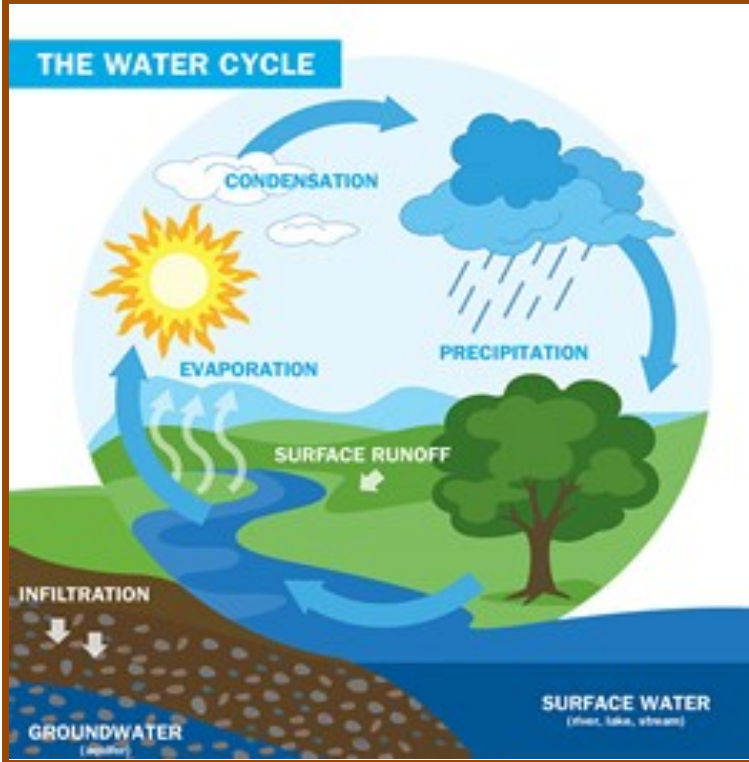
## What I should already know

- Know what a river is.
- Know a river is made from water.
- Identify rivers on aerial photos.
- Know the names and location of the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans.

## What will I know by the end of this unit

- A **river** is a flowing, moving stream of water. Usually a river feeds water into an **ocean, lake, pond**, or even another river. Rivers can vary in size.
- A **mountain** is a landform that rises high above its surroundings. Taller than a hill, it usually has steep slopes and a rounded or sharp peak. **Mountains** are rarely found alone.
- The area where the sea and land meet is called a **coast**.
- The **water cycle** is a continuous pattern of events including **evaporation, condensation, precipitation** and **runoff**.
- The size, **volume** and **course** of a river changes from the river's **source** to the river's **mouth**.
- Rivers start in the mountains and flow to the sea.
- **Flooding** happens when there has been too much precipitation and when the ground or rivers can no longer hold the volume of water within it.
- Flooding can be devastating for the **environment** and **population**.
- **Coastal erosion** happens due to weathering.
- **Erosion** creates different landforms.

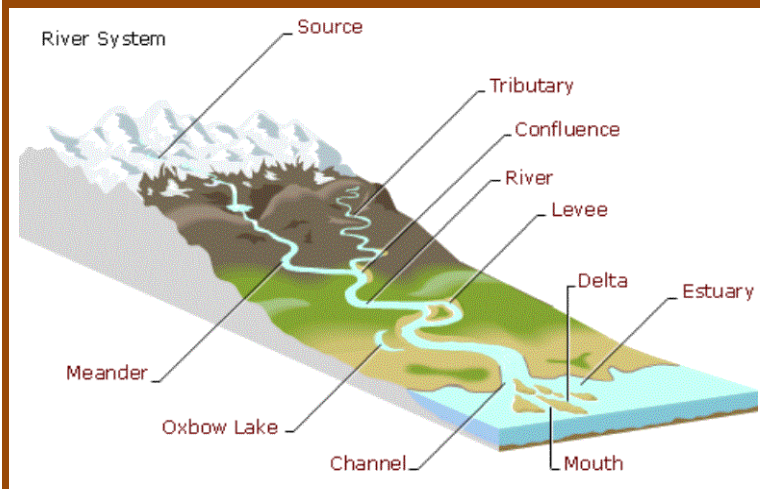
## The Water Cycle



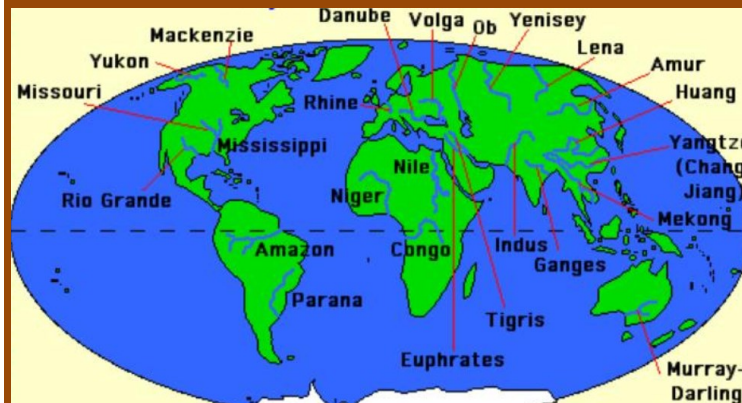
## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>river</b>	A large amount of water that flows into the sea/ ocean	<b>condensation</b>	When gas is formed back into liquid.
<b>sea/ocean</b>	A large amount of water that divides the land.	<b>evaporation</b>	A gas that is created from water that is heated up, for example steam out of the kettle.
<b>source</b>	Where the water originally comes from.	<b>precipitation</b>	The rain from the cloud
<b>channel</b>	Joins two large waters for example two seas.	<b>floodplain</b>	An area of land next to the river
<b>river bank</b>	The land that is next to the river	<b>basin</b>	Where the land drains the water into the sea
<b>stream</b>	A small narrow river.	<b>bed</b>	The bottom of the ocean or sea.
<b>vapour</b>	Where a liquid turns into a gas	<b>cloud</b>	Condensed water that is visible.
<b>rainfall</b>	The amount of rain that is given during one time.	<b>erosion</b>	Something that is destroyed by natural sources
<b>headland</b>	A point of high land sticking out of the sea.	<b>water level</b>	How high the water is at a particular time.
<b>cave</b>	Is a natural hollow space under the ground that has an opening that someone can enter through	<b>tributary</b>	A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.
<b>arch</b>	Is a opening in the headland that is curved at the top	<b>stack</b>	Is a rock that is steep and often a vertical column in the sea near a coast
<b>stump</b>	Is a stack that has been eroded by the sea or the weather over time		

## The course of a river



## World Rivers



## A source of the river



## Geography

Year 5

Topic: Biomes

Strand: Physical Geography/ Locational and Place Knowledge

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build my knowledge of the wider world.
- Study photographs/pictures/maps to make comparisons between locations.
- Label diagrams and illustrations to clarify understanding.

### Additional Information

- On land, most plant and animal species are found in the rainforest biome.
- The word tundra comes from the Finnish word 'tunturia' which means 'treeless land.'
- Many of the trees in the temperate deciduous forest contain sap which keeps their roots from freezing during winter.
- Areas of high altitude (e.g. mountains) have a different kind of biome called 'montane.'
- Although daytime temperatures in desert biomes are normally hot, they can get very cold at night.

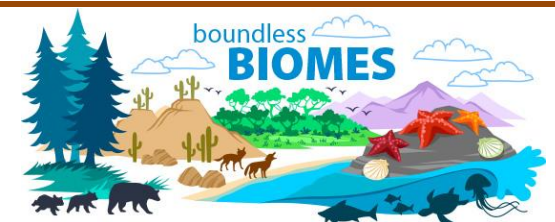


### What I should already know

- There are different habitats and species on earth.
- Weather patterns change throughout the year and can be different in different places.
- The world has 7 continents.
- Some different countries.






### What will I know by the end of this unit




- I can give a definition for the term '**biome.**'
- I will identify and describe different biomes of the world including **land biomes** and **aquatic biomes.**
- A biome is influenced by the temperature of the place, amount of rainfall and the type of landscape (altitude, soil type etc.)
- Plants and animals that live in each biome have developed traits that help them to survive there (**vegetation belt**).
- The main biome for the UK is a **temperate forest.**
- To know how to preserve and look after **ecosystems** (forest) by completing a project/study within our local area.



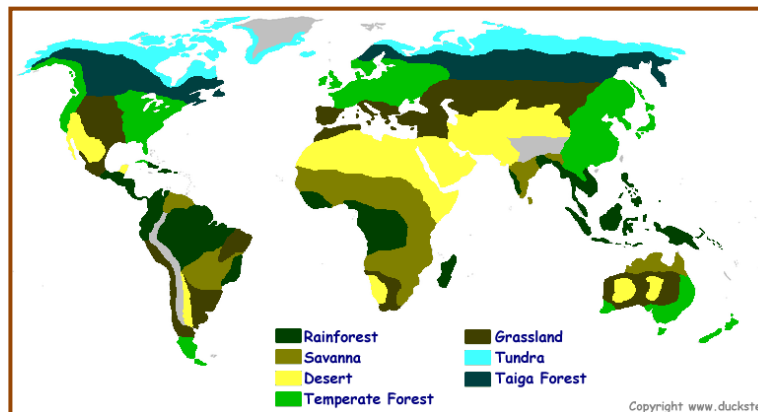


## Types of Biomes

Land Biomes		
Rainforests		Tropical rainforests are hot and wet all year round. They are named this because they generally lay within the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. They are home to half of the plants and animals on the planet.
Deserts		A large region that gets very little rain each year. Few animals and plants live here.
Savanna		Savannas are hot all year round with a long, dry season and a short rainy season. Grasses and shrubs grow here but it is also home to animals such as elephants, zebras and wildebeests.
Temperate forests		These forests are in places that are not too hot, cold, dry or wet. There are four distinct seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. There are often many deciduous trees, which lose their leaves in the winter.
Tundra		There is very little rain or snow here and the temperatures are freezing. Winters are long and summers are short. Part of the soil is frozen all year but some mosses can grow.

Aquatic Biomes		
Marine		Marine biomes include the saltwater oceans, and so it is the largest biome on earth. Marine biomes can include shallow and deep oceans and estuaries.
Freshwater		Freshwater biomes have less salt than marine biomes. They include ponds, lakes, streams, rivers and wetlands. A vast array of wildlife live in freshwater e.g. some species of fish, reptiles, mammals and birds.
Coral Reef		Coral looks like rocks, but are actually tiny organisms called polyps. They form in shallow, clear water which receive lots of sun.

A map of the biomes around the world!



## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Biome</b>	A biome is a way to describe a large group of similar ecosystems. Biomes have similar weather, rainfall, animals and plants. There are a number of biomes on earth.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	An ecosystem describes a specific area where the organisms work together as a unit. It could be any size from a tiny pool of water to hundreds of square miles of desert. Each ecosystem is different and each has established a balance over time that is important to every form of life within the ecosystem.
<b>Climate</b>	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.
<b>Weather</b>	Weather is the way the air and the atmosphere feels. It includes the outside temperature, strength of the wind, and whether it is raining, sunny, hailing, snowing, sleet, foggy, or cloudy.
<b>Tropics</b>	Places near the equator.
<b>Vegetation belt</b>	A vegetation belt is just the plant life as a whole within a certain area.

## Italian Flag

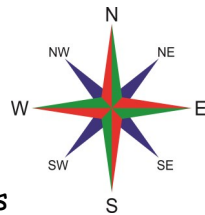


## Geography Skills

- Use photographs to compare UK to Italy.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and computer mapping to locate Wythenshawe, Manchester, Italy, countries in Europe and places in Italy.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in Italy.
- Explain the geographical features of Italy.
- Explain why people visit Italy.
- Use the eight point compass points.
- Use 6 figure grid references.
- Recognize and use map symbols.

## 8 point compass

A compass is a tool for finding direction. A compass works because Earth is a huge magnet.



A magnet has two main centres of force, called poles—one at each end.



## Geography

Year 5

Topic: Italy

Strand: Place Knowledge

### What should I already know?

- I live in the UK which is in Europe.
- I know Italy is in Europe.
- I know the names of the world's 7 continents and the 5 oceans.

### What will I know by the end of this unit?

- There are 50 **countries** in **Europe**.
- **Italy** is in the southern Europe.
- Italy **borders** six countries: France, Austria, Switzerland, Slovenia, Vatican City and San Marino.
- The **peninsula** of Italy drops into the **Mediterranean Sea**.
- Italy has a **population** of 60,392,563.
- The **capital city** of Italy is **Rome** (Roma).
- **The Alps** are a **mountain ranges** in Italy. The highest mountain is **Mount Blanc** at 4807m.
- There are many **lakes** in northern Italy. The largest lake is **Lake Garda** which is in the **Po Valley**.
- There are still active **volcanos** in Italy; in the South of Italy you will find Vesuvius near Naples.
- The city of **Pompeii** is famous because it was destroyed in 79 CE when a nearby volcano, Mount Vesuvius, **erupted**, covering it in at least 19 feet (6 metres) of ash and other volcanic debris. The city's quick burial preserved it for centuries before its ruins were discovered in the late 16th century.
- There are lots of places to visit in Italy such as

## Map of Europe



## A map of Italy



## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>country</b>	A <b>country</b> is land that is controlled by a single government. <b>Countries</b> are also called <b>nations</b> , <b>states</b> , or <b>nation-states</b> .	<b>coastline</b>	A <b>coastline</b> or a <b>seashore</b> is the area where land meets the sea or ocean, and sometimes a lake.
<b>continent</b>	A <b>continent</b> is a massive area of land that is separated from others by water or other natural features. There are seven <b>continents</b> on Earth and together they cover one third of the world.	<b>borders</b>	The <b>border</b> between two regions is a line, where one region is next to the other. If the regions are countries, the <b>border</b> can only be crossed at certain points
<b>city</b>	Is a place in which people live and work that is larger than a <b>town</b> .	<b>island</b>	<b>Islands</b> are areas of land that are not connected to a continent and are surrounded by water.
<b>Europe</b>	<b>Europe</b> is the sixth largest continent in size and the third largest in population.	<b>valley</b>	A <b>valley</b> is a long ditch in the Earth's surface. It usually lies between ranges of hills or mountains. Most <b>valleys</b> are formed by rivers that erode, or wear down, soil and rocks.
<b>Peninsula</b>	Is a body of land surrounded by water on three sides	<b>Mediterranean Sea</b>	The <b>Mediterranean</b> is a large <b>sea</b> that separates Europe from Africa. It stretches from the Atlantic <b>Ocean</b> in the west to Asia in the east.
<b>population</b>	Is the whole number of people living in a country, city, or area		
<b>Capital city</b>	Is a <b>city</b> or town that usually serves as the location of the government's central meeting place and offices		

## Places to visit in Italy



## Geography

Year 5

Topic: Planet Earth

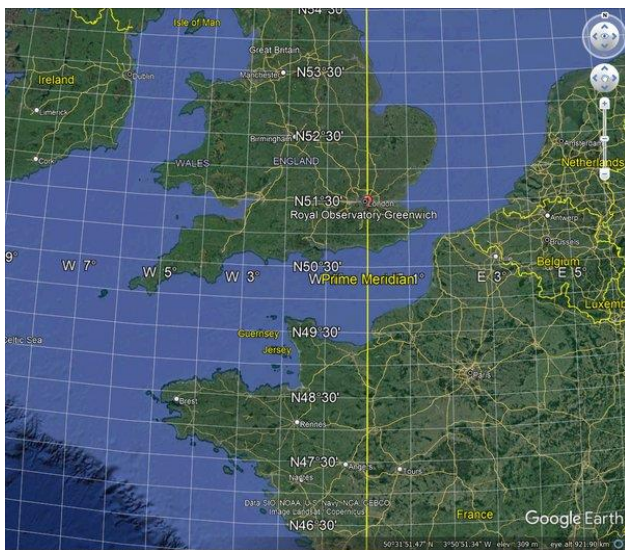
Strand: Physical Geography

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build my knowledge of the wider world.
- Study photographs/pictures/maps to make comparisons between locations.
- Label diagrams and illustrations to clarify understanding.

### Additional Information

**The Prime Meridian goes through the UK - look!**



### What I should already know

- The Earth rotates to give us day and night.
- The world has seven continents and five oceans.
- Some areas on Earth are hot and some are cold.

### What will I know by the end of this unit

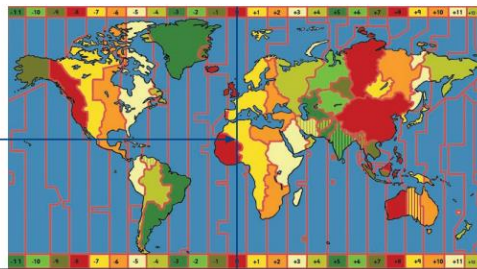
- The earth is split into two **hemispheres** (**North** and **South**) by an imaginary line called the **Equator**.
- In the **Northern Hemisphere** lies the **Tropic of Cancer**.
- In the **Southern Hemisphere** lies the **Tropic of Capricorn**.
- In between the **Tropics**, it is hot all year and the level of rainfall can vary.
- Lines of **latitude** and **longitude** form an imaginary grid over earth, which is used to give someone specific locations using co-ordinates.
- I can explain some features of the **Polar Regions: Arctic Circle** and the **Antarctic Circle**.
- Countries across the globe may fall in different **time zones**.
- The **Prime Meridian (PM)** line divides the earth into the **eastern and western hemisphere**.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

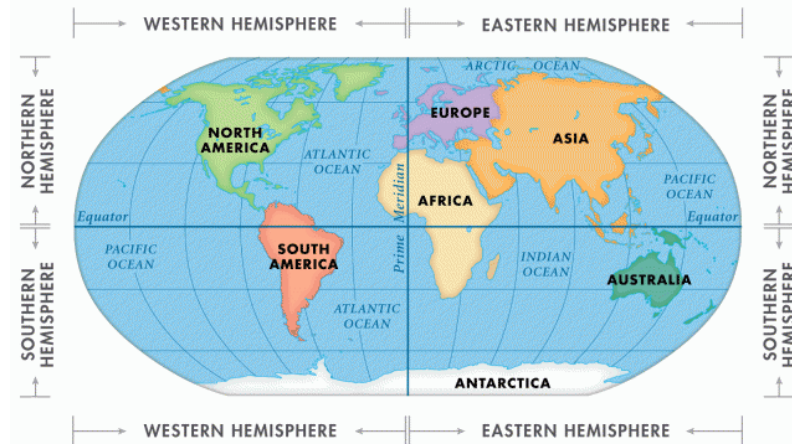
<b>Equator</b>	One complete imaginary line around the earth halfway between the North and South Poles.	<b>Time zone</b>	A region in which all clocks are set to the same time. The earth is divided into 24 time zones.
<b>Tropic of Cancer</b>	An imaginary line around the earth parallel to the equator and about 23 degrees north.	<b>Time difference</b>	The times in each zone is one hour earlier than it is in the zone to its east and one hour later to the zone to its west.
<b>Tropic of Capricorn</b>	An imaginary line around the earth parallel to the equator and about 23 degrees south.	<b>Northern hemisphere</b>	The half of the earth that is north of the equator.
<b>Longitude</b>	Imaginary lines that run over earth from north to south.	<b>Southern hemisphere</b>	The half of the earth that is south of the equator.
<b>Latitude</b>	Imaginary lines that run over earth from east to west.	<b>Antarctic</b>	The land or seas at or near the South Pole.
<b>Prime Meridian</b>	The imaginary circle which passes through Greenwich, England. The starting line for the measurement of longitude.	<b>Arctic</b>	The land at or near the North Pole.
<b>Tundra</b>	Huge area in the Arctic regions where trees do not grow.	<b>Co-ordinates</b>	A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.

### Time Zones

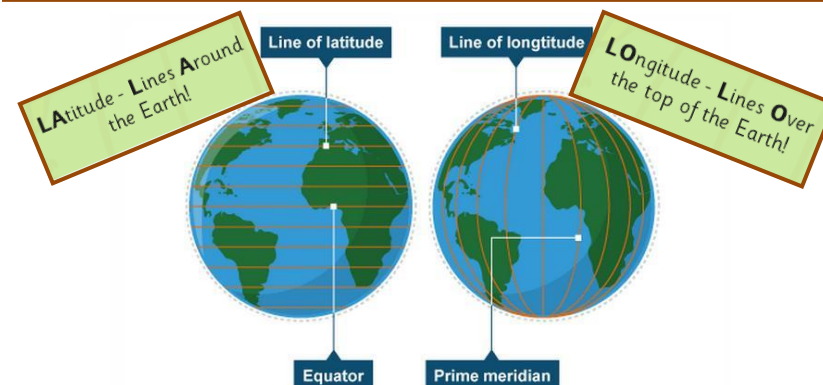
- The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.
- It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.
- All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- There are 24 different time zones - one for each hour in the day.
- From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.
- From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone.
- The International Date Line is on the opposite side of the world from the PM. When it is noon at the Prime Meridian, it is midnight along the International Date Line. This is where midnight occurs first across the globe.



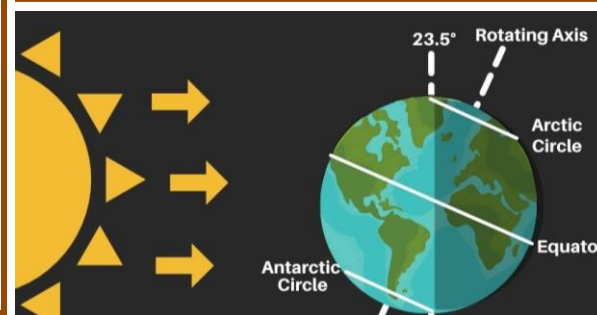
## The Hemispheres



## Latitude and Longitude



## The Polar Regions



Did you know that the North Pole stays in full sunlight all day long throughout the entire summer?



Topic: The Amazon

Strand: Physical Geography

## Geographical skills and fieldwork

- I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- I can use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys to build my knowledge of the wider world.

## Additional Information

The Amazon is the world's largest tropical rainforest, covering over 5.5 million square KM. The UK and Ireland would fit into it 17 times. The Amazon spans across Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.

The Amazon River runs through the north of the rainforest - stretching 6840km and is the 2nd largest river after the River Nile in Egypt. Around 400-500 **indigenous tribes** call the Amazon their home. It is believed about 50 of these **tribes** have never had contact with humans.

The Amazon has an incredible **ecosystem** - there are 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, 3,000 types of fish, 430 mammals and 2.5 million different insects. This area of immense natural beauty plays an important role in limiting **carbon dioxide** out of the air and releases oxygen.



## The Amazon Rainforest

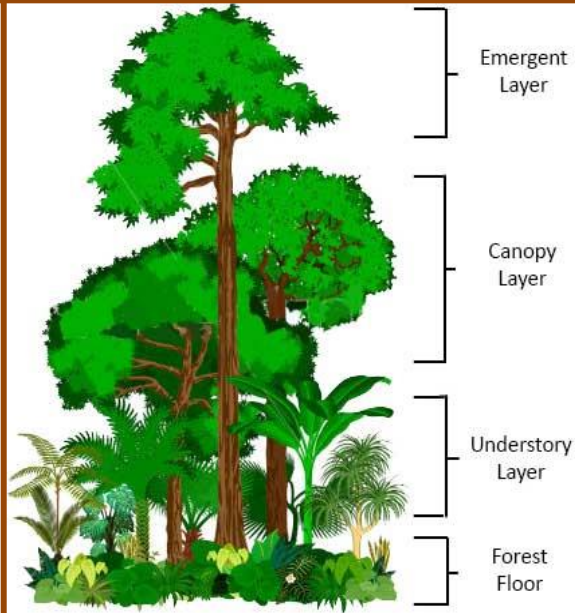
## What I should already know

- I know where South America is.
- I know how identify seasonal and daily weather patterns within the UK and worldwide and make comparisons.
- I know how to locate **climate zones** of the world in relation to the **Equator**.
- I know and can understand basic geographical vocabulary for physical features, in particular '**climate zones**', '**biomes**'.

## What will I know by the end of this unit

- I will know where **tropical rainforests** are situated and can make connections between their **location** and **climate**.
- I will know that the Amazon is in **South America** and spans across **Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana**.
- The **Amazon River** begins in the **Andes Mountains** and flows all the way to the **Atlantic Ocean**.
- I will know how to describe and explain the **layers of the Amazon rainforest**.
- I will know some of the **settlements** within the Amazon looking at tribes such as **The Yanomami, The Tupi and The Kayapo**.
- I will know the importance of the rainforest and how this impacts humanity.
- I will know the impact of **deforestation** on **vegetation belts** and **explore solutions** for this.

## Layers of the Rainforest



### Layers Explained...

**Emergent Layer:** Has tree tops that rise above everything else. This layer receives the most sunlight and the most rain, and is much windier. These treetops are home to eagles, vultures, bats and monkeys.

**Canopy:** Is made up of thick branches and leaves of smaller trees. It is sunny and wet, with a refreshing breeze, but more sheltered than the emergent layer.

**Understory Layer:** It is warm and damp here. Another sheltered layer but below the canopy this time. It is home to sloths, jaguars and small frogs.

**Forest Floor:** This is the dampest and darkest layer. Dead leaves from above covers the ground, which creates a feeding ground for insects.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Rainforest</b>	A forest of tall trees, warm climates and heavy rainfall.	<b>Habitat</b>	The natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism.
<b>The Amazon Basin</b>	A vast area of South America where rainfall will flow into the Amazon River.	<b>Indigenous</b>	Naturally from that place.
<b>Climate Zone</b>	A region with a consistent climate. E.g. Polar zones.	<b>Deforestation</b>	When forests are destroyed by cutting trees (logging) and not replanting them.
<b>Ecosystem</b>	A large community of living organisms e.g. plants and animals.	<b>Settlement</b>	A place where people live.
<b>Environment</b>	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant survives.	<b>Equator</b>	An imaginary line around the middle of the planet.
<b>Vegetation Belt</b>	Plant life found in a particular area.	<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people with similar values.
<b>Tributaries</b>	Rivers or streams which flow into a lake or larger river.	<b>Biomes</b>	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things. E.g. forests, grasslands, and deserts.

## Rainforests of the World Map



## Some Rainforest Animals



Topic: A region in South America

Strsand: Human Geograohy

### Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- To be able to find and locate the major human characteristics of Brazil: most significant **landmarks** and cities.
- To be able to understand how a countries **population** is measured and reasons why Brazil's population has increased. Including finding a way to measure population within my own area. Through exploring tables and graphs.
- To be able to make comparisons between Brazil and other countries such as the UK or India, ranging from **population density** to their **cultural difference**.
- To be able to explore the impact **urbanisation** has had on Brazil, e.g The World Cup, **tourism** and **economy**.
- To be able to understand how trade builds world relationships, looking specifically at how Brazil provides Fair Trade to other countries.



Topic Title:

**Brazil**

### What I should already know

- I should know how to locate **South America** on map and identify it is a hot country.
- I should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to **human geography**, such as towns and cities.
- I should have begun to use **geographical skills**, including first-hand observation, such as recording how many cars in the playground.
- I should recognise cities; towns, villages, factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops are all **human geography**.

### What will I know by the end of this unit

- I will know Brazil's **geographical** location
- I know the key human and physical features of Brazil such as major cities and **Christ the Redeemer**.
- I will be able to investigate the different types of **settlements** within Brazil and causes of **urbanisation**.
- I will understand what is meant by **trade** and how this impacts on, not just Brazil's **economy** but the rest of the world; **fair trade**, water and food, **tourism**.
- I will know how humans affect natural distribution of power sources; **renewable energy**.
- I can make **comparisons** between Brazil's population and European countries.



### Additional Information

Brazil is the largest country on the continent of **South America**. Portuguese is the official spoken language and is the only country in South America that speaks it. Brazil is the 5<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world. Brasilia is the capital city, other cities include; Rio de Janeiro and Salvador. Brazil's coast line is on the east side of **South America** and runs 6455 miles long. 60% of the Amazon rainforest is located in Brazil. Football (soccer) is the most popular sport; the national team is one of the best in the world. Iguazu Falls is a water fall, which is located between Argentina and Brazil

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Push Factor</b>	are negative things that make people want to move to a new area e.g war, drought, famine, or extreme religious activity	<b>Landmarks</b>	An object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and well recognised.
<b>Pull Factor</b>	... positive aspects that attract people to move to a place e.g good employment opportunities	<b>Settlement</b>	A place which was once uninhabited, which is now an established community.
<b>Favela</b>	A slum or shantytown located within or on the outskirts of the country's large cities, e.g Rio de Janeiro.	<b>Trade (Fair Trade)</b>	Buying and selling goods. Trade between developed areas and developing areas, where prices are fairly paid to producers.
<b>Population density</b>	The amount of people living in a country, city or area.	<b>Tourism</b>	Operation of holidays and visits to places which people might visit.
<b>Culture</b>	The ideas, customs and behaviours of a particular society.	<b>Renewable energy</b>	A natural source of energy which will not run-out when used such as water, wind, solar.
<b>Economy</b>	The system of how money is made or used within a country or city.	<b>Urbanisation</b>	The process of making an area more urban (built up) such as cities and towns.

