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| **Alderley Edge Community Primary School** |
| **TOPIC: South America (Brazil)** | **Strand: Place Knowledge / Human and Physical Geography** | **Year 6** |

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| **What should I already know?** |
| * The village I live in is called Alderley Edge, which is in Cheshire.
* There are villages and towns in Cheshire but none are coastal.
* Cheshire is in England, which is a country. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe.
* The seven continents (including North and South America) and five oceans.
* Features of regions that lie on and between the tropics.
* The characteristics of countries that can be found in North and South America, such as the United States of America
* The human and physical characteristics of California.
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| **Vocabulary**  |
| architecture  | planning, designing, and constructing buildings.  |
| canyon  | a long, narrow valley with very steep sides  |
| climate  | the [general](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/general) weather conditions that are typical of a place  |
| coastal  | an area of land close to the sea  |
| compass points  | any of the [main](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/main) points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west  |
| continent  | a very large area of land that consists of many **countries**. Europe is a **continent**.  |
| elevation  | The **elevation** of a place is its height above sea level  |
| empire  | a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country  |
| equator  | an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.  |
| export  | goods that are sold to other countries  |
| fertile  | rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants  |
| human feat.  | features of land that have been impacted by human activity  |
| metropolis  | largest, busiest, and most important city in a country or region  |
| migration  | movement from one place to another in order to settle there  |
| peninsula  | a piece of land almost surrounded by water  |
| physical feat.  | natural features of land  |
| precipitation  | rain, snow, or hail  |
| temperate  |  a place which is [never](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/never) [extremely](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/extremely) [hot](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/hot) or extremely [cold](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/cold)   |
| tourist  | a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.  |
| trade  | the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services  |
| tropics  | parts of the world that [lie](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/lie) between two lines of [latitude,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/latitude) the Tropic of [Cancer,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/cancer) 23½° north of the [equator,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/equator) and the Tropic of [Capricorn,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/capricorn) 23½° south of the equator. The **tropics** have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.  |
| weather  | the condition of the [atmosphere](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/atmosphere) in one area at a particular  |

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| **What I will know by the end of the unit?** |
| See the source image |
| * Brazil's physical features are characterized by **its highlands, plateaus and river basins**.
* The region is not mountainous
* The defining feature of Brazil is the **Amazon River basin**, which covers more than 60 percent of the country.
* It has a tropical **climate**
* The Brazil sits on top of the **equator.**
* Its coastline is on the **Atlantic Ocean**
* It borders many South American countries including Venezuela, Bolivia and Peru
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**Brazil**



**United Kingdom**

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| **Features of Cheshire and Brazil** |
|  | **Human** | **Physical** |
| Cheshire | Cheshire has many villages (such as Alderley Edge) and towns (such as Macclesfield). The main city is Chester Main Industries: Cheshire has many farms and is famous for the farming trade – Cheshire potatoes, dairyNatural Resources: Cheshire has salt mines Cheshire is famous for Cheshire CheeseHistorically Macclesfield was famous for silkOther industries include cars (e.g. Bentley in Crewe) and tourism  | Main rivers include the Mersey and Dee. River Bollin, in Wilmslow, is a tributary to the River Mersey into the Irish Sea  Cheshire has a lot of sandstone which is minedHighest point – Shining Tor on the border with DerbyshireThe landscape is green as there are many fields.  The climate is mild. The summers are warm and the winters are cool. Cheshire's natural hazards include floods |
| Brazil | Major Industries: textiles, shoes, chemicals, lumber Agricultural Products: coffee, soybeans, wheat, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, citrus; beef Natural Resources: timber, iron, gold Major Exports: iron ore, footwear, coffeeLanguage: Portuguese | Size: slightly smaller than the US Continent: South America Land: mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, and narrow coastal belt Highest Point: Pico da Neblina 3,014 m Climate: mostly tropical, but temperate in south Major Cities: BRASILIA (capital) Sao Paulo; Rio de Janeiro Major Landforms: Tropical rainforest of the Amazon Basin Major Bodies of Water: Amazon River; Atlantic Ocean |

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| **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork** |
| * Use aerial photographs to compare Cheshire in the UK and Brazil in South America. What is the same? What is different?
* Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
* Study physical maps of Brazil and label them to show the different regions. Use this knowledge to explain the land-use patterns of Brazil.
* Explain how the human geography of a region of Brazil (such as San Paulo or Amazon Basin) has changed over the years.
* Study tourism and migration patterns of Brazil. Research which parts of Brazil generate the most tourism and explain the reasons why.
* Create a Venn diagram to compare similarities and differences between a region of Brazil and a region in North and South America and understand the reasons for these.
* Analyse, interpret and plot graphs that show variations in temperatures across the year in different parts of Brazil (e.g. coasts, forests, flatlands)
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