

What should I already know?

- Position of the equator and tropics.
- Types and location of biomes.
- Study of the rainforest biome.
- Deforestation cause and effect.
- Rivers and the water cycle.

Geography skills and fieldwork

- Market place task –researches an area e.g. river and mountains, bordering countries, seas and oceans, location, population and major cities, weather and climate, geographical regions. They then teach the other groups about their area of expertise as they move around the classroom.
- Diary entry for a child living in each area of Rio de Janeiro.



What will I find out by the end of the unit?

Key human features

- Capital city – Brasilia (specially designed to be the capital)
- Population is 212, 080, 000
- Major cities – Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro are much bigger in population and size than the capital.
- Christ the Redeemer statue in Rio is a famous Brazilian landmark.
- Huge inequalities of wealth leading to growth of slums (favelas).
- Major exports are: soy beans, iron ore, crude petroleum and raw sugar.

Key physical features –

- The longest river in South America is located in Brazil. This is called the Amazon River. The Amazon River is 6516km in length.
- Highest mountain is Pico da Neblina on the border with Venezuela.
- Other mountain ranges are found in the south of the country.
- The Amazon Rainforest – 60% of the rainforest is in Brazil.
- Bordering countries – Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana.
- The equator runs through northern Brazil. Most of the country lies in the Tropic of Capricorn.

Vocabulary

equator	imaginary line of latitude running through the centre of the earth.
Northern hemisphere	north of the equator.
Southern hemisphere	south of the equator.
Tropic of Cancer	line of latitude north of the equator.
Tropic of Capricorn	line of latitude south of the equator.
landmark	a building or monument of historical importance
inequality	difference in wealth or circumstances
bordering	a country adjoining another country
favela	an overcrowded slum in or on the outskirts of major cities such as San Paulo.
indigenous	originating from a particular place
trade	buying, selling or exchanging goods between countries
exports	goods sold to another country

Life in a favela

- Low quality housing.
- Built on hillsides too steep for normal housing.
- No sewage systems.
- Few schools and health care.
- Crime: linked with violence and drugs.
- Pollution - rubbish builds up, polluted water supplies, open sewers cause health hazards, noise and air pollution.

Life in Barra

- On flat land with more space.
- Luxurious accommodation mostly high-rise apartments with security.
- There are more amenities: shops, schools, offices, entertainment.

