



The Geography of South America (Focus on the North Region of Brazil)

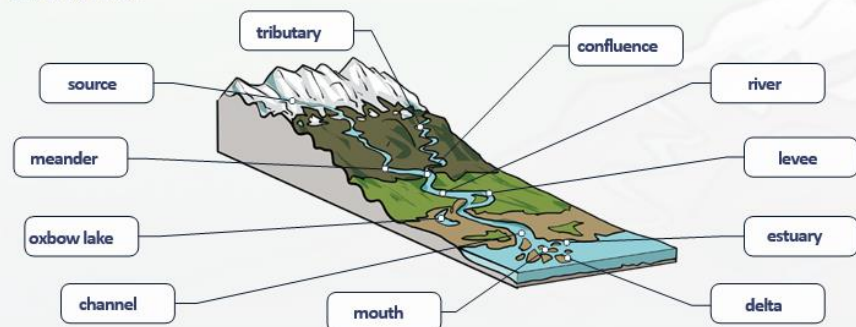


What should children already know from autumn term.

- England is divided into 9 regions. We live in the **East Midlands**.
- Each region is divided into **counties**. We live in **Nottinghamshire**.
- The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis in Scotland.
- The longest river in the UK is River Severn which runs through England and Wales.
- The largest lake in the UK is Lough Neagh in Northern Ireland.
- Biomes are areas across the world which have a **similar environment**. This means they have **similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants**.
- We live in a temperate forest biome.

Rivers

A river is a naturally moving body of water. It flows from its **source** on high ground, **across the land**, and then into **another body of water**. This could be a **lake**, the **sea**, an **ocean** or even **another river**.



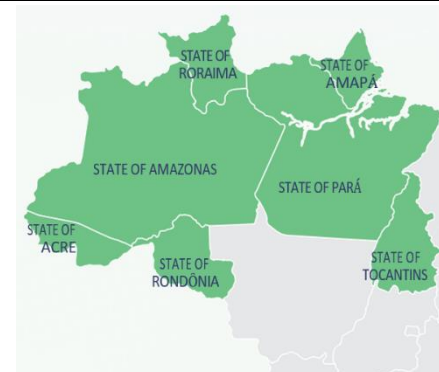
Key Vocabulary

Evaporation	Evaporation happens when the Sun causes the water in the rivers, lakes and oceans to heat up and turn into a water vapour gas, which then goes into the air.
Transpiration	Water from the plants and trees enters the air in the form of water vapour when it evaporates from the plant's surface.
Condensation	As the water vapour rises during the evaporation stage, it cools down and turns back into liquid, causing droplets to form, becoming clouds.
Precipitation	When a cloud becomes too full and heavy, the water falls to the ground as precipitation. Precipitation can take the form of rain, sleet, hail or snow.
Accumulation	When the ground cannot absorb the water, it flows over the land, known as 'run-off'. The water that runs over the ground accumulates in rivers, lakes and oceans. This is called accumulation .

Brazil has **twenty-six states** and **one Federal district**, which contains the capital city, **Brasília**. The **North Region of Brazil** consists of **7 states**.

The **North Region of Brazil** includes the following climate zones: **tropical monsoon, tropical rainforest, tropical savanna**.

Climate change is an ongoing issue that affects each of these biomes. **Forest fires** occur in the North Region of Brazil during the **dry season**. This leads to a loss of biodiversity and animal habitats. Additionally, the **greenhouse gases** released from the fires contribute towards **global warming**. Known as the "**lungs of the Earth**," the **Amazon Rainforest** plays a crucial role in **absorbing carbon dioxide**. However, fires release stored carbon, posing a global concern for **climate change**.



Key Objectives

- Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on 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 and a region in South America.
- Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: **climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers** and the **water cycle**.
- Describe and understand 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.

The Water Cycle has four main parts. Year 6 will learn accumulation, run-off, transpiration and infiltration.

