



Geography – Spring

Year 5 – How unique is the continent of South America?

Geography is learning about the physical world and how people interact with it.

What I will learn.	What I now know.
The key physical & human features of South America	South America's countries – Surrounding seas and oceans – Key mountains & rivers – Interesting fact –
The unique physical features of South America	The key facts of: Amazon Rainforest – Atacama Desert – Andes Mountain Chain – Pampass Grassland Region –
The features & value of the Amazon River	Amazon River key features – Amazon River key systems –
The natural resources traded from the Amazon Rainforest	Natural Resources – Trade links – Trade routes –
To investigate commercial transportation in Forest Fields.	I collected data about... I organised the data by... I analysed the data and found out...

Key Vocabulary	
Political Map	A political map is a type of map that represents political divisions, or human-created boundaries, of the world, continents and major geographic regions.
Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents.
Climate	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time is known as the climate. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.
Biome	Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. Some of the world's main biomes include rainforest, desert, savannah, grassland, woodland and tundra.
River Source	A source is the place where a river begins. A river's source can come from different points, including glaciers, underground springs or lakes.
Tributary	A stream or river flowing into a larger river.
Meander	A meander is when water flows in a curvy, bendy path. As a river makes its way through an area that is relatively flat, it often develops bends as it erodes its way through the path of least resistance.
River Mouth	A river mouth is where a river flows in to a larger body of water, such as a lake, sea or an ocean.
River Systems	The important ways rivers are used for.
Natural Resources	Natural resources are materials or substances that are produced by the environment, such as crops for food, oil for fuel or even wind, rivers and tides for generating electricity.
Minerals	Minerals are found on Earth's surface as well as deep underground. They are inorganic substances, meaning that they do not come from an animal or plant. Minerals make up Earth's rocks, sands and soils.
International Trade Links	International trade is an exchange involving goods or services conducted between at least two different countries. The exchanges can be imports or exports.
Imports	An import refers to goods or services brought into the domestic country.
Exports	An export refers to goods or services sold to a foreign country.
Enquiry based learning	Is a learning approach which has a focus on children asking questions, working together, selecting and interpreting sources, collecting information, and analysing what is found.

SUBSTANTIVE CONCEPTS - THE BIG IDEAS

The Physical World		The land, water, air and ecological system; landscapes and the processes that bring them about and change them.
The Human Environment		Societies, communities and the human processes involved in understanding work, home, consumption and leisure – and how places are made.
Interdependence		Linking the physical world and human environments and understanding the concept of sustainable development.

Place and Space		Recognising similarities and differences across the world and developing knowledge and understanding of location, interconnectedness and spatial patterns.
Scale		The 'zoom' lens through which the subject matter is 'seen', and the significance of local, regional, national, international and global perspectives.
Young People: The Future		Using their own images, experiences, meanings and questions; 'reaching out' to children and young people as active agents in their learning.

Physical Geography Facts

- Amazon River – second longest in the world
- Amazon Rainforest – largest rainforest in the world
- Andes Mountain Range – longest in the world
- Atacama Desert – driest (non-polar) desert in the world
- Four climatic regions – tropical, temperate, arid, & cold
- Major Biomes – desert, alpine, tropical rainforest, grasslands

Human Geography Facts

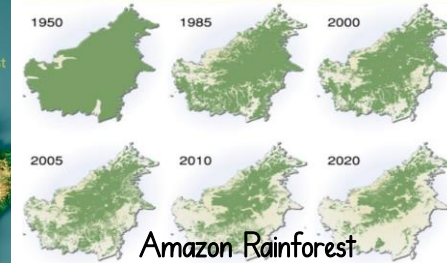
- Fourth largest continent
- Twelve countries
- Brazil – largest country
- Suriname – smallest country
- There are still uncontacted tribes in the Amazon



Amazon Rainforest

'Lungs of the world' It absorbs over 40% of our global pollution of carbon dioxide, and transforms this into the oxygen we need to breathe.

A quarter of all natural medicines were discovered here.



Amazon Rainforest Deforestation!

Biomes – Key Features

Alpine

- Cold temperatures
- Snow cover & high winds
- Scanty vegetation



Grasslands

- Hot & cold seasons
- Low rainfall
- Thousands of species of plants



Tropical Rainforest

- Hot & moist all year round
- Dense canopies of vegetation
- Trees form three different layers (understory layer, canopy layer, emergent layer)



Desert

- Dry – low rainfall
- Extreme hot temperatures
- Scanty vegetation

