

Year 5 –Brazil

UKS2 Spring

Breadth	Concept	Milestone 3(Years 5&6)	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<p>Locate the world's countries, with a focus on Europe and countries of particular interest to pupils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate the world's countries, with focus on North and South America and countries of particular interest to pupils. Identify key geographical features of the countries of the United Kingdom, and show an understanding of how some of these aspects have changed over time. Locate the geographic zones of the world. Understand the significance of the geographic zones of the world. 	<p>Investigate places</p> <p>This concept involves understanding the geographical location of places and their physical and human features.</p>	<p>Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location. Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location. Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways. Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map). Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. 	<p>I know the location of Brazil on a world map and on a map of South America</p> <p>I know the physical features of South America</p> <p>I know the physical features of Brazil</p> <p>I know that many of the larger cities of Brazil are located on the coast</p> <p>I know human geography is the study of people in a location</p> <p>I know physical geography is the study of features of the land and land use</p> <p>I know the important facts around the Amazon River and the larger mountain ranges in Brazil</p> <p>I know how to locate the ten countries that border Brazil</p> <p>I know that Brazil has a different time zone to Britain</p> <p>I know there are huge differences between the living standards of the rich and poor in Rio de Janeiro</p>	<p>Equator</p> <p>Latitude/longitude</p> <p>Climatic zones</p> <p>Biomes</p> <p>Regions</p> <p>North and South America</p> <p>Settlement</p> <p>Land use</p> <p>Natural resources</p> <p>Economical activity</p> <p>Desert</p> <p>Eco-system</p> <p>Grasslands, marine, Mediterranean, mountain</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Farming...leisure</p> <p>Distribution</p> <p>Land use</p> <p>Settlements</p> <p>Population/ distribution</p> <p>population density</p> <p>Push/pull factors</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Key</p> <p>Scale</p> <p>Retail</p> <p>Symbols</p> <p>Human/physical</p> <p>Arctic/Antarctic</p> <p>Equator</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region or area of the United Kingdom (different from that taught at Key Stage 1). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. 	<p>I know how to use a variety of sources of evidence to support geographical findings for the differences between the rich and poor</p> <p>I know a favela is a shanty town in or near a city.</p>	<p>Location</p> <p>Northern Hemisphere/Southern Hemisphere/ Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle</p> <p>shanty towns</p> <p>favela</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region or area in a European country. Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of the human and physical geography of a region or area within North or South America. Describe and understand key aspects of: 	<p>Investigate patterns</p> <p>This concept involves understanding the relationships between the physical features of places and the human activity within them, and the appreciation of how the world's natural resources are used and transported.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones (including day and night). Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries. Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change. Describe geographical diversity across the world. Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent. 	<p>I know Rocinha is one of the largest shanty towns</p> <p>I know the terms longitude, latitude and equator</p> <p>I know the world is split into the Northern and Southern Hemisphere and can label them on a map or the world, along with the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle</p> <p>I know the climatic zones: temperate, tropical, arid, mild Mediterranean and polar</p> <p>I know Brazil has a mixture of climatic zones and can locate them on a map</p>	<p>city of two halves</p> <p>rich</p> <p>poor</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and 	<p>Communicate geographically</p> <p>This concept involves understanding geographical representations, vocabulary and techniques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade 		

earthquakes and the water cycle

- human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade

links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and

water supplies.

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

- Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.

- Use a wide range of geographical sources in order to investigate places and patterns.

links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.

- Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to communicate knowledge of the United Kingdom and the world.

- Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.				
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