

## Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography – Unit 3 Year B

South America – The Amazon

Enquiry Question; Why is the Amazon rainforest important locally and globally?

NC/PoS:

Locational knowledge

locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

- 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: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Children know the world is made up of 7 continents. They can name and locate the continents on a map. Children can name and locate the words oceans. They know the different world climate zones. Can name types of settlements and land use. Know the features of mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and rivers.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know the vast area that the South America continent covers.

Know that there are five imaginary lines around the Earth – Arctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, Antarctic Circle.

Locate South America on a map and the main countries and cities.

Know that South America has different climate zones.

Know that a biome is an area with certain plants and animals that have adapted to the climate there.

Know the biomes that can be found in South America – Temperate Grassland, Deciduous Forest, Mediterranean, Desert, Alpine, Tropical Rainforest, Savannah

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Know the physical geography of South America – Longest river – Amazon, Amazon basin, Amazon rainforest, highest mountain – Aconcagua, mountain ranges – The Andes, Brazilian Highlands, worlds driest desert – Atacama – Chile. Surrounding oceans – Pacific and Atlantic.

Know the human geography of South America including types of settlement and land use, economic activity, trade links, natural resources, energy and food.

Know and understand the location and features of tropical rainforests.

Locate the Amazon rainforest on a map.

Know that the Amazon is the world's largest rainforest and most bio-divers place on Earth.

Know that over half of the Amazon rainforest is situated in Brazil.

Know that the Amazon river runs through the rainforest.

Know the geographical features of the Amazon rainforest.

Know that rainforests are a local and global resource.

Know the impact of deforestation.

Know ways in which rainforests can be protected.

### Key Vocabulary

continent, equator, longitude, longitude, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, climate, climate zone, biome, bio-diverse, geology, topography, settlement, land use, economy, tourism, trade links, natural resources, tropical, rainforest, basin, city, region, country, settlement, water cycle, indigenous, economic activity, agriculture, local, global, resources, oxygen, carbon, medicinal, employment, deforestation, greenhouse effect, climate change, carbon dioxide, afforestation, reforestation, reduce, reuse, recycle, consumption.

### Session 1:

Where in the world is South America?

Using a range of maps, compass points, focusing on locational knowledge, longitude and latitude and where it is placed in relation to the equator. Countries and major cities.

Vocabulary: continent, equator, longitude, longitude, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle.

### Session 2:

What is South America like? Physical geography/Human geography

Explore South America

Physical - Weather, climate zones, geology, topography, biomes, rivers, mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes.

Human - Types of settlement and land use, economic activity, trade links, natural resources, energy and food.

Vocabulary: climate zone, biome, bio-diverse, geology, topography, settlement, land use, economy, tourism, trade links, natural resources

### Session 3:

On which continents and in which countries are rainforests found?

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Look at the global distribution of rainforests. Use Google Earth, Digimaps, atlases and globe to discover the answer to the question. Zoom in on South America, Brazil and the Amazon basin to gain an aerial view of the extensive area of tropical rainforest.

Where is the Amazon rainforest?

Using Google Earth travel from Warrington Northwest England to Manaus (A city located on the Amazon river) in Amazonas, Brazil. Emphasis the cities, regions, countries and continents along the way.

Vocabulary: tropical, rainforest, basin, city, region, country, continent

Session 4:

What is the Amazon rainforest like?

Explore climate, weather, biome, vegetation, wildlife, water cycle, settlements and land use, indigenous people, economic activity, agriculture

Vocabulary: climate, settlement, water cycle, indigenous, economic activity, agriculture.

Session 5:

The Amazon- compare the flora and fauna using Google expeditions to a real-life visit at a forest nearby. Draw sketches and complete lists on the field and compare the same virtually. Record rainfall and compare annual rainfall averages.

Session 6:

Why is the Amazon rainforest important locally and globally?

Local and global resource, global oxygen and carbon cycle, fresh water, medicinal plants, food, employment.

Vocabulary: local, global, resources, oxygen, carbon, medicinal, employment.

Session 7:

What is the impact of deforestation?

Explore the negative impact that deforestation may have locally and globally. Explore the greenhouse effect, climate change, carbon dioxide, impact on animals and wildlife.

Vocabulary: deforestation, greenhouse effect, climate change, carbon dioxide.

Session 8:

How could the rainforest be protected?

Possibility of afforestation and reforestation. Reduce, reuse and recycle - oil, gas, coal consumption, beef, paper,

Vocabulary: afforestation, reforestation, reduce, reuse, recycle, consumption

Future learning this content supports:

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This content will also support future learning on world continents, climate change, global trade.