

KS2 Geography ~South America

In this unit...

Pupils will learn about key aspects of human and physical features in South America. They will consider geographical similarities and differences between South America and their own localities.



Key Skills

- I can ask geographical questions. -Y3-6
- I can analyse evidence and draw conclusions. -Y3-6
- I can find patterns and suggest reasons for them. -Y5/6
- I can collect and record evidence in different ways.-Y3-6
- I can explain my own views about a place.-Y3/4
- I can give increasing detail, justification and reasons that may influence these views. -Y5/6
- I can communicate my findings in ways appropriate to the purpose, task and audience.-Y3-6
- I can use geographical vocabulary -Y3-6

Key Knowledge

7 Continents	Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe, Oceania (Australasia)
5 Oceans	Arctic, Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern
12 countries in South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela
Major Cities (In descending order of population)	Sao Paulo (<i>Brazil –largest city in South America</i>) Bogotá (<i>Colombia -capital</i>) Rio de Janeiro (<i>Brazil</i>) Santiago (<i>Chile</i>) Buenos Aires (<i>Argentina</i>)
Key physical features	River: Amazon (river with greatest volume of water in world) Mountain range: Andes (longest in world) Largest lake: Titicaca Rainforests Volcanoes Desert: Atacama (driest in world)
Key human features	Christ the Redeemer (<i>statue in Rio</i>) Machu Picchu (<i>Inca citadel in Peru</i>) Salt Cathedral (<i>Colombia</i>) Reed Islands (<i>Peru</i>) Merida cable car (<i>Venezuela</i>)
Environmental regions (Very varied)	Pampas –fertile lowland Atacama desert –driest desert in world Amazon basin –rainforest Patagonia –windy, bare, has southernmost city in the world

Key Vocabulary

Years 3 & 4

Continent	A large area of land that consists of several countries.
Ocean	A large area of sea.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole
Human feature	A man-made feature of a place
Physical feature	A natural feature of a place
Climate	The usual weather conditions of a place
Vegetation	Plants
Coast	Where the land meets the sea
Settlement	A place where people live
Capital city	City where the government of a country is based
Lake	A large area of fresh water surrounded by land
Mountain range	A group of connected mountains
Rainforest	A forest that receives a large amount of rain all year round
Desert	An area that receives very little rain

Key Vocabulary

Years 5 & 6

The following, in addition to vocabulary learned in Y3&4.

Northern hemisphere	The half of the Earth that is north of the Equator
Southern hemisphere	The half of the Earth that is south of the Equator
Environmental region	Areas of land with similar environments / physical features
Land-use	The way that land is used eg: farming
Natural resources	Natural materials that can be used or sold by people eg: oil, wood, minerals
Population	The people that live in a place
Tropical	Hot and humid
Fertile	Land that is good for growing plants

“Travel makes one modest. You see what a tiny place you occupy in the world” ~Gustave Flaubert