

A Class Act - Journey Across South America

2. What are biomes and vegetation

belts? A biome is a large area characterized by its vegetation, soil, climate, and wildlife. A vegetation belt is an area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation.

What are the different biomes in South America?

Galapagos: Dry steppe

Peru: Tropical rainforest

Brazil: Tropical rainforest

Paraguay: Subtropical

Falklands: Temperate steppe

Tropical Mountain

1. What countries are in South America?



Argentina

3. How can we compare the physical geography of Brazil and the **Galapagos?**

Brazil: diverse and varied with hills. mountains, plains, highlands and scrublands. Most of the country is between 200m and 800m above sea level. Most of Brazil has a tropical climate, so there is no dry season. Temperatures are around 25 degrees Celsius on average.

Galapagos Islands: are formed of lava piles and dotted with shield volcanoes, many of which are periodically active. The striking ruggedness of the arid landscape is accentuated by high volcanic mountains, craters, and cliffs.

What does that mean for vegetation?

The main vegetation includes tropical rainforests like the Amazon.

5. How can we save the Amazon Rainforest?

Polar

Temperate

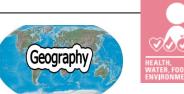
Very cold, sometimes wet, all year

- Ask parents to buy food that is grown in 1. sustainable ways e.g. bananas and coffee.
- 2. Research about communities who live near rainforests and recognise how they depend on them.
- 3. Use less paper and recycle packaging.
- Restore damaged ecosystems by planting trees 4. on land where forests have been cut down.

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Applying Past Knowledge

This learning links with the lessons you had in year 5 about North America.





The Commonalitu

Atlantic Ocean

4. How can we compare the human geography of Brazil and the Galapagos?

Brazil: Population of Brazil is 201,032,714 people. Brazil has the largest population in South America. Brazil is famous for The Amazon: the world's largest jungle.

Galapagos Islands: The islands have a population of slightly over 25,000. People are only allowed to live in small areas of the islands; wildlife and plants are protected.