

# Year 5 Autumn - Pole to Pole

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Tundra</b>	A type of biome where tree growth is hindered by frigid temperatures and short growing seasons.
<b>Equator</b>	The Equator is an imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere
<b>Prime meridian</b>	The prime meridian is an imaginary line that splits the Earth into east and west halves, like the equator does for north and south.
<b>Temperature</b>	The measure of warmth or coldness.
<b>Thermometer</b>	An instrument for measuring temperature
<b>Climate</b>	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time
<b>Glacier</b>	Massive bodies of slowly moving ice.
<b>Polar</b>	The area around the North or South Pole.
<b>Co-ordinates</b>	A set of numbers and/or letters that show you a specific position on a map.
<b>Northern Hemisphere</b>	The half of the earth that is north of the equator.
<b>Southern Hemisphere</b>	The half of the earth that is south of the equator.

## Antarctic

- Located at the South Pole
- The Antarctic has no countries and has no one living there.
- It has a protected place of scientific and environmental research.



## Arctic

- Located at the North Pole
- The Arctic circle includes Parts of Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Iceland.

## Antarctic Climate and Wildlife

- Antarctica is the coldest, windiest, and driest continent on Earth
- It experiences extreme low temperatures.
- Like the Arctic, Antarctica experiences continuous darkness in winter and continuous daylight in summer.
- Many species of penguin live in Antarctica, as well as Orcas and seals.
- Around 98% of the land is covered in thick ice

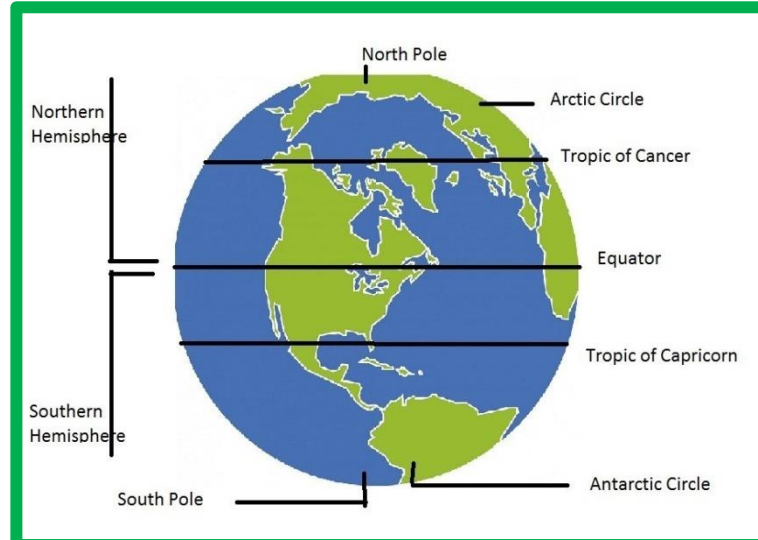
## Arctic Climate and Wildlife

- The Arctic is persistently cold with temperatures often as low as  $-34^{\circ}\text{C}$
- In winter, it is continuously dark often with clear skies.
- In summer, it is continuously daylight and it is cloudy near the coasts.
- Animals in the Arctic have adapted to survive its harsh weather conditions. These include: snowy owls, polar bears and Arctic foxes.
- The Arctic is largely covered by water, the Arctic Ocean, and most of this is frozen.

## Longitude and Latitude

**Latitude** lines run around the earth east to west. These lines are the same distance apart from each other.

**Longitude** lines run over the top of the earth north to south. These lines are not equally distant from each other. These lines are used to give the specific location of anywhere in the world using co-ordinates.



## Time Zones

- The Prime Meridian (PM) line divides the earth into the eastern and western hemisphere.
- It passes through the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, England.
- All time zones start here - Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- There are 24 different time zones - one for each hour in the day.
- From GMT to the east = +1 hour for every time zone.
- From GMT to the west = -1 hour for every time zone

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Brasilia</b>	The capital City of Brazil.
<b>Biodiverse</b>	Having many different types of animals and plants.
<b>Culture</b>	How a group of people does things as part of their way of life.
<b>Manufacturing</b>	Making things, for example, in factories.
<b>Recreation</b>	Enjoyable activities, such as swimming or listening to music.
<b>Trade</b>	Exchanging goods or services, usually for money.
<b>Drainage</b>	How water flows away from an area through rivers and streams.
<b>River basin</b>	The area of land drained by a river.
<b>Equatorial</b>	The hot, wet climate in areas close to the Equator.

## Economic Activity

Brazilians are sport-mad. In 2016 Brazil hosted the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, to follow on from Brazil hosting the 2014 FIFA World Cup.



Almost half of the entire South American continent is covered by Brazil, which is 35 times larger than the UK!

## Climate

Most of Brazil is in the Southern Hemisphere, where the seasons are opposite to those in the UK and USA. The Brazilian summer runs from January to March and the winter from July to September. So Christmas falls in Brazil's sunniest month, while in the UK, school summer holidays actually take place during Brazil's winter!

## Wildlife

Brazil is considered one of the most biodiverse places in the world. Its rainforest is home to an extraordinary number of bird species, thousands of species of fish, trees and other plants found nowhere else, and memorable mammals and reptiles such as alligators, freshwater dolphins and manatees. There are literally more fascinating bugs and butterflies here than scientists can count!

## Physical Features

Brazil's landscape is dominated by two prominent physical features, the mighty Amazon River with its surrounding lowland basin (and famous rainforest) and the massive tablelands of the Central Highlands. Brazil's highest peak, Pico da Neblina, soars to 3,014 metres in height and is located close to the Venezuelan border. The Atlantic Ocean extends along the entire eastern side of the country, giving it a coastline of 7,367 km.

Just over half of the country is covered by wet, hot tropical rainforest. The other half is made up of different types of grasslands, sun-parched semi-deserts, scrub-land and forests. Along the coast there are palm trees, pine forests and amazing, wind-carved sand dunes



The Amazon River

## Where is Brazil?



## Human Features

Cities in Brazil have large areas of sleek and modern high-rise buildings as well as smaller, historic neighbourhoods. Large volumes of traffic, including trucks and buses, rumble along six-lane highways. Cinemas, fast food drive-through restaurants, bowling alleys and shopping malls can all be found here.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Globalisation</b>	The spread of trade and ideas worldwide.
<b>Trade</b>	Buying and selling goods and services.
<b>Economy</b>	The word used to explain how money is made and spent in a particular area. This could be within a country or across the world.
<b>Supply chain</b>	The different places a product and its parts come from, and travel to, on its way to the consumer (the person who is buying the product).
<b>Fairtrade</b>	A way of buying goods designed to make sure that the producers of these goods in developing countries are paid a fair and stable price for the goods that we buy from them.
<b>Goods</b>	Items that can be bought and sold. Sometimes they are called products.
<b>Export</b>	Goods or services made in the UK and sold to another country.
<b>Import</b>	Goods or services purchased from one country and brought into the UK.
<b>Vegetation</b>	The plant life of a region or the plant community.



## What Does the UK Trade?

- The UK trades a lot of goods and services.
- Some of the goods the UK exports are: scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.
- Some of the goods the UK imports are: coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas.



## Fair Trade

There are lots of steps in the trade process but people involved are not always paid equally or fairly. Fair trade exists to make sure that people are not exploited. Look out for the fair trade logo when buying things so that you know that people have been paid fairly for their work

The term fair trade means that they receive a fair price for the goods that they produce. Goods that are produced and sold in support of these aims usually carry a fair-trade label. Many products, including coffee, sugar, tea, cotton, wine, bananas, and handicrafts, are traded this way.

## Key Knowledge

- The goods we buy come from all over the world
- There are many steps in a global supply chain before the goods get to us
- Transporting goods to and from the factory involves huge distances and needs careful planning
- Different places make different things and sell them to each other
- The parts for products like smartphones travel huge distances to the factories where they are put together
- Many goods reach us after a long journey on a container ship

## Global Trade

Globalisation has meant that more and more goods travel around the world before being sold in a shop. Sometimes, parts of a product are made in several different countries before being assembled in another one.

**Positives:** the creation of new jobs for people **Negatives:** greater damage to the environment (due to differences in the safety rules and environmental standards of different places).

### How has global trade changed over time?

Trade has changed a lot through history. This is partly due to developments in transportation but also due to the changing relationships of the UK with other countries. In Tudor times, the UK traded with the Americas, whereas in Victorian times, the UK mainly traded with other countries who were in the British Empire.