



Geography Skills

- Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale; contrasting and distant places.
- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions
- E.g. comparing land use/temperature and exploring patterns and give reasons for it.
- Locate places on a world map.
- Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns)
- Confidently identify significant places and environments

French Units

- Where can I buy?; United Kingdom; Where do they speak French; The Equator; Continents; Animals; Poisson d' Avril; Crepes; Blanche Neige

RE Skills

- Features and meaning of Gospel texts; How do Gospel texts impact our lives today?

PSHE Skills

- First Aid – burns, scalds, bleeds, asthma, allergic; the importance of remaining calm in an emergency

Music Skills

- Learn to listen to the environment around them and describe what they hear
- Create musical motifs both rhythmically and freely using the environment as stimulus
- Structure their ideas into a piece
- Perform as an ensemble
- Notate their ideas graphically learn musical language appropriate to the task

South America



D&T Skills

- Develop a design specification.
- Plan the order of their work
- Select appropriate tools, materials, components and techniques
- Assemble components make working models
- Construct products using permanent joining techniques
- Record their evaluations using drawings with labels

Computing Skills

- Explore menu options and experiment with images.
- Make a website which contains hyperlinks to other pages.

Science Skills

- Recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines.
- Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.
- Explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes.
- Use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them.
- Use a graph to answer scientific questions?
- Link what they have found out to other science?
- Suggest how to improve their work and say why they think this?
- Record more complex data and results.
- Draw conclusions from their work
- Report findings from investigations through written explanations and conclusions using appropriate scientific language?

Key Vocabulary

continent, hemisphere, climate, The Andes, human geography/physical geography, trade, dependent territory, population
refraction, reflection, light, spectrum

Map of South America



World Map showing the United Kingdom (Blue) and South America (Red)



The countries of South America – there are twelve countries and two territories on this continent.

Vocabulary

South America	South America is a continent in both the Western hemisphere and primarily the Southern hemisphere.
continent	A continent is a large landmass which is made up of a group of countries.
hemisphere	<p>The Northern and Southern Hemisphere is the land which is separated by the equator. The Eastern and Western Hemisphere is separated by the Prime and 180th Meridian.</p>
climate	The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
The Andes	A mountain range in western South America which runs for about 4500 from Columbia and Venezuela to Chile.
human geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the Earth.
physical geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.
trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
dependent territory	An territory which is governed by an overseas country. The Falkland Islands (UK) and French Guiana (France) or examples of these.
population	How many people live in a specific area.

Remember - Weather is **what you get**; Climate is **what you expect**.

Tropical Wet	Found along the equator. Direct sunlight throughout the year. Constant warm temperatures and regular rainfall.
Tropical Wet and Dry	Found within the tropics (slightly higher/lower than the equator). Direct sunlight throughout the year. Two seasons – wet and dry.
Humid Subtropical	Stays warm throughout the year. Generally Found on East coasts of continents. Large storms such as hurricanes and cyclones often hit these areas.
Mediterranean	Warm, dry summers and cool, mild winters. Only found in coastal areas as the sea has a large impact on this climate.
Subarctic	Only found in inland areas in the Northern Hemisphere. Extreme cold during the winter and very short, mild summers. Very little rain due to cold temperatures.
Tundra	Found along the Arctic Ocean, this is an extremely cold climate during winter. Summers are cool and the ground is permanently frosted.
Ice Cap	The most extreme climate on earth. Temperatures regularly reach -67 Celsius. Can experience days with 24 hours of darkness.
Arid	Dry climate (not desert). Temperature can vary between 54 and -34 Celsius.
Semi Arid	Somewhat dry. Transition from Arid to another climate. Dry with some irregular rain. Dangerous for human occupation due to droughts.
Highland	This is the climate which is found around high land such as at the top of mountains. It can vary greatly between the top and the bottom.

South America

