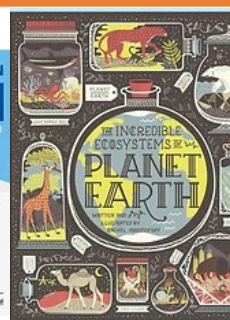
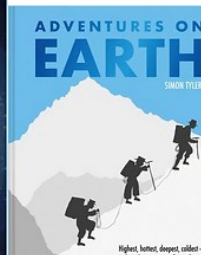
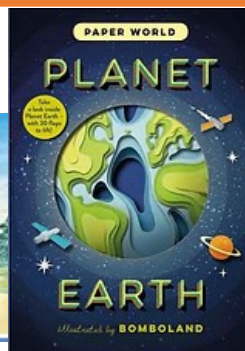
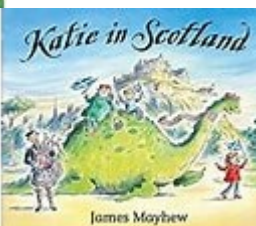
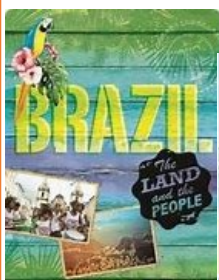


Theme Overview

“Picture our Planet” is a thematic unit with a key focus on geography. Learning is centred around three contrasting localities: Brazil, Scotland and Fiji, and includes key facts, physical and human features, traditions and customs and an insight into how each country is tackling particular conservation issues. We will be looking at a range of sources and evidence and making comparisons.

Recommended Reading...



Access books online for free through Hampshire School Library Service. Ask your child's teacher for their barcode/login information.

What we should know...

Brazil

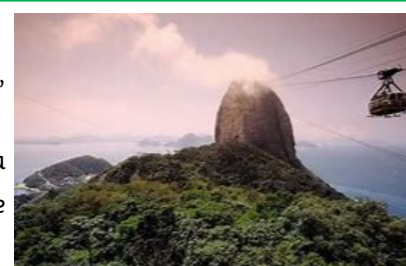
- Brazil is the 5th largest country in the world and is in South America.
- The capital city is Brasilia.
- It is home to the second longest river in the world, the Amazon.
- 180 languages are spoken in Brazil, the main one being Portuguese.
- The main religion is Roman Catholicism.
- Gold and diamonds are mined there and it is the largest producer of coffee in the world.
- Brazilians love football! They have won the world cup 5 times.
- Every year there are huge carnivals for Easter
- Brazilian chocolate is famous all over the world.



Famous Physical Features

There are huge cities, Amazon rainforest, dry grasslands, wetlands, hills, plateaus and coastal areas in Brazil, so the climate varies considerably.

Sugar Loaf Mountain is so named because it looks like a tall cone with a circular top, the same shape as a traditional form of refined sugar used in the 19th century.



Famous Human Features

Christ the Redeemer is a statue that is one of the seven wonders of the modern world. It is 38m high and over 10,000 people visit it every day!

Conservation Issue

The **River Tiete** in Sao Paulo was so full of sewage and waste by the 1990s that it was classed as biologically dead. Waste from industries and sewage was being dumped in it at a rate of approximately 134 tons per day. The government ordered a clean up, but it is taking decades.



Scotland

- Scotland is one of four countries in the United Kingdom, situated to the north of England.
- Scotland has over 700 islands.
- The capital city is Edinburgh.
- The main language is English.
- The main religion is Christianity.



What we should know...

Features

Scotland has beautiful landscape and scenery, with many lochs (Scottish Gaelic word for lake) and mountains.



Scotland has lots of castles and palaces.

The largest horse sculptures in the world—'The Kelpies' - and Glenfinnan Viaduct are also famous landmarks.



Customs

The **Highland Games** happen in summer all over Scotland. Events include tossing the caber, hammer throw, Highland dance and piping

Clans and Tartans: People in the past living in the Highlands wore tartan—a thick, woven fabric that represents where they come from (their clan). The colours were made from plants, roots and berries. King George IV brought tartan back after the British government banned it for 100 years.

Hogmanay: Scottish New Year, when people clean their houses and go 'first footing' to give gifts to their friends. The famous song 'Auld Lang Syne' is sung.

Conservation

One in eleven species of **wildlife** in Scotland are in danger of extinction. This includes puffins, red squirrels and eagles. This is due to human activities, such as fishing, housing and land developments and overgrazing.

Fiji

- Fiji is in the continent of Oceania
- Fiji is located in the South Pacific Ocean
- The main religion is Christianity, followed by Hinduism
- The capital city is Suva
- Fiji became an independent state in 1970, after gaining it sovereignty from the United Kingdom.
- Fiji grows millions of coconuts and exports a lot of sugar.

Physical Features

Fiji is made up of a group of about 330 islands (archipelagos). About 100 of these islands are inhabited.

The islands are made from volcanic rock.

There are sandy beaches, flowers which are only found there, coral reefs, mangrove swamps and palm groves.



Human Features

Levuka is the old colonial capital of Fiji, built at the time when Britain ruled the country.

Customs

Rugby is Fiji's national game and a very important part of the culture. Fijians are among the best rugby players in the world and 10% of the total population play rugby.

Dried Pandanus leaves are used for **weaving** baskets, mats, skirts and even boats.

Conservation Issue

Deforestation: Fiji has some 164 known species of amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles according to figures from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Of these, 28.7% are endemic, meaning they exist in no other country, and 15.2% are threatened. Deforestation is the primary cause of this.



Key Vocabulary you should discuss with your child

Archipelago: a large group of islands

Biologically dead: no life in it

Colonial: from a group of people who moved to a new place and took it over

Coral Reef: a colony of corals (sea creatures similar to sea anemones)

Deforestation: the permanent destruction of forests

Inhabited: lived in

Loch: Irish and Scottish word for lake

Mangrove: a shrub that grows in swamps

Monolith: a large single upright block of stone

Plateau: a large area of high land

River Tiete: a Brazilian river in the state of Sao Paulo

Volcanic Rock: a rock formed from lava erupted from a volcano

Concept Flow

- To know some key facts about Brazil/Scotland/Fiji
- To know some of the physical features of Brazil/Scotland/Fiji
- To know some of human features of Brazil/Scotland/Fiji
- To understand some of the traditions and customs of Brazil/Scotland/Fiji
- To understand how Brazil/Scotland/Fiji is tackling conservation

Please talk to your children about the information on this sheet. The more children discuss their learning the more likely they are to embed the learning to their memory. If you have any questions please don't hesitate to contact your child's class teacher.