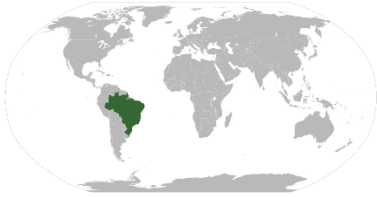


Continent: South America



Country: Brazil



Region: Southeast Region

State: Rio de Janeiro (state)



Settlement: Rio de Janeiro (city)



Y4 Road to Rio - Brazil

Brazil is the largest country in South America.
Most of Brazil is in the **Southern hemisphere**.
The Brazilian winter lasts for only 3 months
(roughly June to September) then summer
arrives from around December until February.

Official language: Portuguese
Population: ~ 210 million people
Biggest city: Sao Paolo
Main industry: agriculture (farming)
Exports: beef, coffee, sugar and more



Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro is the second-biggest city in Brazil and a very popular tourist destination.
It is home to millionaires but there are many others who live in poverty.

Tourism

Physical features:

- Sugar Loaf Mountain
- Corcovado Mountain
- Beaches, including Copacabana and Ipanema

Human features:

- Cristo Redentor (Christ the Redeemer)
- Maracanã Stadium
- Selarón Steps
- Sambadrome

Festivals and events:

- Carnival (every year in February/March)
- Rio 2016 Summer Olympics
- 2014 FIFA World Cup

Favelas

What are favelas?

- home to about a quarter of the population
- situated on hillsides all around Rio
- houses are closely packed together
- Rocinha is the largest
- some houses brightly-painted
 - to attract tourists
 - to foster pride in the community

Challenges of living in a favela:

- streets too narrow for cars
- very little space to play
- some have no electricity or running water
- some favelas are very dangerous

boundary	An imaginary line that separates an area from other areas.
landmark	A building or feature which is easily noticed and which can help find your position.
physical map	A map of the natural features in an area, <i>e.g. rivers and mountains</i> .
political map	A map of human boundaries , <i>e.g. countries, regions and states</i> .
population	The number of people who live in a particular place.
region	A large area of land that is different from other areas of land.
route	A way to get from one place to another.
settlement	A place where people live.
tourism	The business and services of holidays, <i>e.g. hotels, attractions and transport</i>



The Amazon Rainforest



- EL:** Home to the tallest trees, which **emerge** through the canopy.
- CL:** A 'roof' of leaves formed by the tops of trees which receive most of the sunlight.
- UL:** Smaller trees, shrubs and lianas. Plants here receive less sunlight.
- FF:** Dark and damp, rotting leaves here are home to ferns and fungi.

Tropical rainforests are found close to the **Equator** where it is warm. The Amazon rainforest is the largest **tropical rainforest** in the world. It covers parts of 9 different countries with over half of it in Brazil.



Climate	Tropical (<i>it is close to the Equator</i>). High rainfall and temperature (<i>humid</i>) most of the year.
"The River Sea"	Home to the Amazon River, the second longest river in the world and the largest by volume of water.
"The Lungs of the World"	The Amazon Rainforest produces 50% of the world's oxygen.
Biodiversity	One of the most diverse places on Earth. Home to over 3 million species of living thing.
Medicine	Many medicines first came from rainforest plants and there may be more to find.

Deforestation

Deforestation is the destruction of rainforests. This can be done by chopping, burning or sometimes flooding.



Reasons for deforestation:

- **Logging:** to be sold as wood (timber)
- **Farmland:** to make space for crops or animals
- **Mining:** to find precious metals, such as gold
- **Housing:** to make room for houses or roads

Impact:

- **Extinction:** Species are lost when habitats are destroyed.
- **Soil erosion:** Tree roots keep soil in place. Without them, soil is washed into rivers where it can cause flooding and contaminate drinking water.
- **Pollution:** Toxic chemicals used in mining can be washed into rivers.
- **Climate change:** Scientists think deforestation is part of the cause of climate change.

The Caboclo People

- The rainforest is home to indigenous tribes and Caboclo people, who are the descendants of European settlers and indigenous people.
- Their settlements are isolated as the rainforest is too dense to travel through easily.



Uses of the river

- fishing (to eat and to sell)
- transport (of people and goods)
- communication

Homes:

- built on stilts to protect from animals and flooding
- Made from woven palm leaves and wooden planks
- space under the house for pets, chickens, fuel and wood

Food and farming

- eat fish most days
- grow, eat and sell manioc (cassava)
- other crops include coffee, bananas, cashews, limes and mangoes

School:

- travel by boat
- sometimes get up at 4am to be on time
- has a generator and internet access
- two shifts: morning (young children) and afternoon (older children)

