

## Geography LTP

FS	Seasons, weather differences and similarities between life in our country and Africa, Polar regions, America and China, farming around the world, follow maps, describe and create own maps, compare different bridges and houses.		
ODDIZZI unit MTP/Knowledge organiser and resources used Y1-Y6			
1	Weather and seasons The United Kingdom	Local area	Coasts 3 lessons
2	Continents and oceans	Hot and cold places	Mugumareno village in Zambia
3	Food and farming	Mountains	Local area
4	United Kingdom	Rivers	Amazon basin
5	European region	Volcanoes and earthquakes	North America
6	Climate zones	Rainforests South American and Rio	Local area and region x curricular with History

Our geography curriculum is taught through the following concepts.

Place



Space



Earth Systems



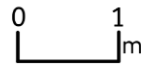
Environment



Time



Scale



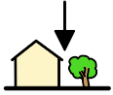







Diversity



Interconnection and Interdependence



## Geography concept definitions

<p><b>Place</b></p>  <p>Place is more than just where something is on a map. It's like a unique mix of special things that make it different from other places. Places can be described by their location, shape, boundaries, features and physical and human features.</p>	<p><b>Space</b></p>  <p>Space is a big area where everything in geography happens. It helps us understand where things are, like mountains and cities and why people might change how a space looks and is used.</p>	<p><b>Earth systems</b></p>  <p>Earth systems are like science they happen without anyone making them happen. For example: rivers, mountains and earthquakes.</p>	<p><b>Environment</b></p>  <p>Environment is what a place is like. This could be like a desert, a city or a woodland.</p>
<p><b>Time</b></p>  <p>Time is the changes that happen because of minutes, hours, days, weeks and years. These changes can be over very short periods of time (for example: chopping down trees in a forest) or over long periods of time (for example: erosion).</p>	<p><b>Scale</b></p>  <p>Scale is like a zoom button for geography. We can look at geography from very close up, like our neighbourhood, or zoom out to our whole country, and even the whole world.</p>	<p><b>Diversity</b></p>  <p>Diversity means we learn about different people and how they live. We look at what's the same and what's different in how people live around the world. We also look at how places are similar and different. This helps us understand the world better and appreciate different ways of life.</p>	<p><b>Interconnection and interdependence</b></p>  <p>Interdependence and interconnection is about how everything in the world is connected, like a large web. What happens in one place can affect another place, even if they are far away.</p>

**Fieldwork opportunities**

<b>Year 1</b>	Local area topic: trip to the library
<b>Year 2</b>	Hot and Cold Places topic: Virtual fieldwork lessons – Antarctica and the Amazon
<b>Year 3</b>	Local Area topic: a walk in the local area and creating a local map
<b>Year 4</b>	Recycling centre trip: how waste is used to create electricity (linked to UK topic)
<b>Year 5</b>	Volcanoes and Earthquakes topic: Virtual fieldwork lesson – Cotopaxi in Ecuador lesson
<b>Year 6</b>	Harry Potter Studios trip: investigating where people have travelled from

### Concept questions KS1

Y1 Weather and seasons	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	What can I see around the school grounds that shows what season it is?	What if one year it didn't rain at all on a farm?	How do people dress for different kinds of weather? What clothes would be unsuitable for different kinds of weather?	What can I collect to show the season?	What is the weather like today?
Space	What if leaves fell in the spring and budded in the autumn?	How can I record the weather?	How does the weather affect people's work?	What is different in our school grounds in each season?	Which jobs are the most affected by the weather?
Earth systems	How is the year organised into months and seasons?	What if there was never a cloud in the sky?	What do the different seasons look like?	Which months go into which season?	What if the year wasn't divided into months?
Environment	How can I show what season I am in?	How can I measure this week's local weather?	What are the differences between the seasons?	How would a tree change in each season?	What if there were only two seasons?

### Key knowledge:

- In the UK, there are four different seasons. Each season has different weather types.
- Winter is cold, wet and windy. It snows in some areas and gets dark early.
- Spring brings warmer weather. Flowers start to grow and baby lambs are born.
- In summer, the weather becomes hotter; there is often less rain, but there may be thunderstorms.
- The weather starts to get colder in autumn. Leaves change colour and fall off the trees.

<b>Y1 The United Kingdom</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	What time of year would it be best to visit that city?	Can I find the United Kingdom and its countries on a map?	What are the UK's countries like?  How are the UK's countries similar to and different from each other?	What can I find out about the United Kingdom?	What is the United Kingdom? Which of these places would you most want to visit and why?
Space	What can people do in each city?	What river flows through London?	What are the UK's capital cities like?	What other islands and countries are near to the UK?	What do I know about a country in the UK?
Earth systems	What can you do in London in each season?	Which country is the largest in the UK?	What are the main human and physical features of each country? What is the difference between a human and a physical feature?	What continent is the UK in?	What if London wasn't on the river Thames?
Environment	How does London look in the summer and winter?	What seas surround the UK?	What is the land like in each of the UK countries	What are the main physical features of the UK?	What is it like to live in London?

### Key knowledge:

- **The United Kingdom is part of the continent of Europe.**
- **It is made up of four countries, which all have their own capital city.**
- **Each country has its own flag. The United Kingdom also has a flag, which is sometimes called the Union Jack.**
- **The United Kingdom is an island: it is surrounded by water.**
- **The UK has human and physical features. Human features are made by people and physical features are made by nature.**

<b>Y1 Local area</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	What if I could travel 20 years into the future? What would be the same and what would have changed?	How can a map show what a place is like? How can we make a map of our local area?	What are the main differences between a city and a village?	If I close my eyes in this place, what can I hear, smell and feel.	What sort of area do I live in?
Space		What are the main features of our school grounds?	What kinds of houses and homes are there?	What sort of settlement do I live in?	How can I describe my local area?
Earth systems		What symbols are commonly used on ordinance survey maps?	What things (human and physical features) can I see in the local area?	Why do maps use symbols?	What do I like best in the area and what would I change?
Environment		What can aerial views and maps show us about our local area? How are maps different to aerial views?		What are the main land marks or features of the local area?	What can I find out about my local area?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An urban area has lots of people living there. Towns, cities and suburbs are all urban areas.</b></li> <li>• <b>A rural area has fewer people living there. Rural areas include the countryside, villages and hamlets.</b></li> <li>• <b>An Ordnance Survey map is used to help people find their way around an area.</b></li> <li>• <b>Boston is in the county of Lincolnshire.</b></li> </ul>

Y1 Coasts	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	How is the coast changing?		Does every UK seaside look the same?	What do people do at the seaside?	What can we notice at the seaside?
Space		Where is the UK's coast?	Why might some beaches change more than others?		What do we see and hear when we take a walk at the seaside?
Earth systems	How do the wind and waves change the seaside?			What is the land like at the seaside?	What does it feel like at the seaside?
Environment	How might people and homes be protected from the winds and waves?			What features can you notice at the seaside?	What would we see/find at the seaside?

**Key knowledge:**

- There are many different seaside towns and villages around the UK coast.
- The wind and waves cause changes to the coastline.
- Different kinds of beach are affected differently by the wind and the waves.

<b>Y2 Hot and cold countries</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	What if the world had no deserts?	Where are the world's hot and cold places?	How is this place similar or different to other places I know about?	Where can I find out about the world's hot and cold places?	What is it like in the world's hot and cold places?
Space	What if the ice in Antarctica melted away?	Can I place the hot and cold places on a map?	What animals live in hot and cold places?	How do animals survive in the hot and cold places?	How can the lines on a map help me see where the hot and cold places are?
Earth systems	Is it always hot in hot countries?	How can the lines on a map help me see where the hot and cold places are? (Equator and N and S poles)	What clothing would I need for a visit to a hot or cold place?	What is the weather like in different hot and cold places?	How do these places compare with the places where I live?
Environment	What if my school moved to this hot or cold place for a week?	What if the equator was in a different place?	How do animals adapt to hot and cold places?	What would it feel like to be in this place?	How can I describe what it is like in a hot and cold place?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!</b></li> <li>• <b>Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry.</b></li> <li>• <b>The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.</b></li> <li>• <b>Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.</b></li> <li>• <b>How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.</b></li> <li>• <b>People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones</b></li> </ul>



<b>Y2 Contrasting locality Mugurameno Zambia</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	How many hours does it take to fly to Zambia?	Where in the world is Zambia?	How is Mugurameno different to Boston?	What are Zambia's physical and human features?	What do you want to find out about Mugurameno?
Space	What time of the year is it in the village photographs?	Where in Zambia is Mugurameno?	What is school life like in Mugurameno compared to Boston?	What are the homes like in Mugurameno?	How do people go shopping in Mugurameno?
Earth systems	Would it take me longer to canoe down the Zambezi or the Witham?	What is the river and waterfall called in Zambia?	How do people use the river in Mugurameno compared to how they use the river in Boston?	How do people use the river in Mugurameno?	How does the Zambezi river compare to the Witham?
Environment	How do people spend their day in Mungurameno?	What is the population of Mugurameno?	What animals live in Mugurameno?	How do people protect themselves from wild animals in Mugurameno?	How do people recycle in Boston and in Mugurameno?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mugurameno village is located right next to the River Zambezi and close to the Lower Zambezi National Park.</b></li> <li>• <b>People in Mugurameno use the river for many things: washing, fishing and watering crops. One of the main crops is maize, which is used for making nshima (a sort of porridge).</b></li> <li>• <b>People often build their own homes out of bricks made from local clay soil.</b></li> <li>• <b>While life is busy for the children of Mugurameno, they go to school and find time to play.</b></li> </ul>

<b>Y2 Continents and Oceans</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	Can I find my home on a world map?	Where in the world am I?	Where are the world's continents and oceans?	How are different continents similar or different from each other?	How can I use my map to plan a journey around the world?
Space	Have the continents always looked the same?	How does the size of my home country compare with other countries?	What do the different oceans look like?	How can I show the continents and oceans on a map?	Which continent would you like to visit the most?
Earth systems	How has Antarctica changed over time?	How can I explain the position of each continent?	What is it like to live in .....compared to in .....?	Which continents are surrounded by oceans and which are joined together on land?	What if all the continents were joined together?
Environment	What if the Southern Ocean was really warm all year round?	What is the largest continent?	What is special about each continent?	What are the main features of each continent?	Why might some oceans be warmer than others?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The world is made up of many countries. The countries can be grouped into continents.</li> <li>• The large amounts of water between each continent are called oceans.</li> <li>• Some of the continents are joined by land. Others are separated by oceans.</li> <li>• Human features are made by people.</li> <li>• Physical features are created by nature.</li> </ul>

<b>Y3 Food and Farming</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place		Where do some common foods come from?	Who grows our food?	Where does our food come from?	What choices do I have about food and farming?
Space		Who decides what's grown where?	How could trade become more fair?	What connects my choices with the rest of the world?	Why do people have different ideas about what matters most?
Earth systems					
Environment	What food is good for us, for the grower and for the planet?		Why do people have different ideas about what matters most?	How can we grow food while also caring for the environment?	

#### **Key knowledge:**

- **Our food comes from many different places around the world.**
- **There can be many different steps along the journey from farm to fork.**
- **The food choices we make affect people and nature in many different places.**

<b>Y3 Mountains</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place		What are the UK's highest mountains like?	What is it like in the Himalayas?	Where are the Seven Summits?	What is it like on a mountain?
Space		Where are the highest mountain ranges?	How are the UK's highest mountains different from each other?		How are the Himalayas similar to and different to the highest mountains in the UK?
Earth systems	How are mountains made?	How do you measure a mountains height?		What are the main features of a mountain?	What is a mountain?
Environment			How do mountains get to be their shape?	What can I find out about the World's highest mountains?	What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a mountainous area?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.</li> <li>• Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.</li> <li>• Mountains have their own climates.</li> </ul>

<b>Y3 Local Area</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Diversity</b>	<b>Interconnection</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Place	How has Boston changed over time?	How can I make a map to show what I have found out about my local area?	What can I find out about from a walk in Boston?	What are the physical and human features of Boston?	What is special about Boston?
Space	How might our area be different in the future?	Can I locate my local area?	Using an OS map, what was the land like a few years ago-50 years ago?	What are the landmarks in the Boston area?	What is my local area like? What is in my local area?
Earth systems				What bodies of water are in and around Boston?	
Environment	How has the environment changed in and around Boston over time?				What is the landscape of Boston like?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Boston, Lincolnshire is a historic market town and borough known for its rich history, particularly its role as a port.</b></li> <li>• <b>It's located on the River Witham, close to the estuary at The Wash.</b></li> <li>• <b>St Botolph's Church, also known as "The Boston Stump," is a prominent landmark, and the town features a cobbled town square with a busy market.</b></li> </ul>

<b>Y4 United Kingdom</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Diversity</b>	<b>Interconnection</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
Place	What if your local town became a big tourist attraction?	What region of the UK do I live in?	Where do people live in the UK?	What are the main physical features of the UK?	What does it feel like to visit certain parts of the UK?
Space	How might the UK meet its energy needs differently in the future?	Where is the United Kingdom? What countries make up the United Kingdom?	What work do people in the UK do?	How do human activities affect the UK's landscape?	Why do tourists visit the UK?
Earth systems	Where are the main places that produce energy (wind, hydroelectricity, solar)? Link to trip to recycling centre	What are the biggest mountains and longest rivers in the UK?	How is the landscape different across the UK?	What are the main human and physical features of each of the UK's countries?	What are some of the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of producing energy?
Environment	How can the UK manage its energy needs?		What is unique about each of the UK's countries?	How is the landscape different across the UK?	What is it like in the places people work, in the UK?

#### **Key knowledge:**

- **The United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.**
- **Each country in the UK has a capital city: London (England), Edinburgh (Scotland), Cardiff (Wales) and Belfast (Northern Ireland).**
- **The UK has many physical features, including mountain ranges, rivers and coastlines.**
- **There are a number of ways power is generated in the UK. Energy can be generated at gas-fired power stations, by nuclear power and by burning coal. There are also renewable power options that use the wind, sun or water to generate energy.**

<b>Y4 Rivers</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place		Where are the world's longest rivers?	How do people use rivers?	How can flooding affect people?	How do people change rivers?
Space		What shapes does a river make as it travels?	How do some people find ways to live with floods?	Why are settlements often near rivers?	What can I find out about the World's longest rivers?
Earth systems	How does the water cycle work?	Where do rivers run most quickly?	Are floods always a problem?	What journeys do rivers make?	What is a river?
Environment			How does the land beside a river change during its journey?	What causes river pollution?	Why is it important to protect rivers?

#### **Key knowledge:**

- **The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. It never stops!**
- **Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power.**
- **A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course.**
- **Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river.**

<b>Y4 The Amazon</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
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Place	What are people doing to prevent deforestation?	Where would you find penguins in South America?	How does the Amazon Basin compare with other places we have studied?	Why are most big South American cities near the coast?	What is it like in a rainforest city? <b>What is special about Rio de Janeiro? – Lesson 4 Rio and South East Brazil topoc</b>
Space	In what other ways might human activities be harming the planet?	Where is The Amazon?	What are the main differences between South East Brazil and the Amazon Basin? How do these places compare with my home area?	Why does deforestation in the Amazon matter to people outside South America?	Why does The Amazon matter? What do I know about The Amazon basin?
Earth systems			<b>How does the climate in Rio de Janeiro compare with the UK?</b>	How is the River Amazon used by people?	Why is the River Amazon important to people who live there?
Environment	Why is the Amazon rainforest shrinking?	<b>How does the landscape affect life in Rio de Janeiro?</b>		Why do some people call the Amazon ‘the lungs of the world’?	Why does The Amazon need to be protected?

#### Key knowledge:

- South America’s biggest country is Brazil. Here you’ll find the Amazon Rainforest, home to a huge number of animals, plants and insects.
- Deforestation is a threat to the Amazon Rainforest. A lot of forest has been destroyed, for example to make space for cattle ranches, from which beef is exported worldwide.
- Manaus is a city in the heart of the Amazon Rainforest region and sits on the Rio Negro, one of two major rivers that flow into the River Amazon.



<b>Y5 European Region - Greece</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	What does modern Greece look like?	Which European countries are in more than one continent?	Where is Europe and what are its countries like?	How does everyday life in Athens compare with that in other places? What is the difference between Europe (the continent) and the European Union?	Where would you visit in Athens?
Space	Why are migrants coming to Greece and where do they come from?	Where is the European continent?	How do different parts of Greece contrast with each other?	What are some of the key landmarks or sites of interest in Athens?	Why would you visit the Mediterranean?
Earth systems			What vegetation belts could you find in Europe?		What do we mean by a Mediterranean climate?
Environment	What is the landscape of Greece like today?			Why do so many tourists choose to visit the Mediterranean?	How is the landscape of Greece used by – and affected by – people?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Modern-day Greece is a country in the European Union. Its capital city, Athens, is rich in sites of human and historical interest.</b></li> <li>• <b>Greece, with its warm climate, varied landscape and location on the Mediterranean Sea, is a popular destination for tourists.</b></li> <li>• <b>It has also become a place that people migrate to from countries such as Syria. There are many reasons that can push and pull people away from their homes to live somewhere else.</b></li> </ul>

<b>Y5 Volcanoes and Earthquakes</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	What happens when a volcano erupts? What might a timeline for a massive earthquake look like: first hour, first day, first week, first month, first year?	What are the risks of living near to a volcano?	What does a volcano look like? Do all volcanoes erupt?	How do earthquakes affect people and places?	What can I find out about real volcanoes? What could you do if an earthquake happened?
Space	What help do people need before and after an Earthquake?	Where in the world do plates meet?	What immediate and long-term effects can earthquakes have on people and communities?	How solid is the Earth?	What can we learn from some famous Earthquakes?
Earth systems	What happens when the Earth's plates meet?	Why might people choose to live near volcanoes?	During and after an earthquake, why might different places sometimes need different things to help?	What lies beneath the surface of the Earth?	What goes on inside a volcano?
Environment	What happens during a volcanic eruption?	Why might some people go on holiday near to famous volcanoes?	How is the land beneath the ocean floor different from beneath the land?	What would it be like to live near a volcano?	How did the Pacific 'Ring of Fire' get its name?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates. The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.</li> <li>• Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale, They can cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land.</li> <li>• When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava. This is a very hot liquid that destroy anything in its path.</li> </ul>

Y5 North America	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place		Where and what is the United States of America? Where is Boston, USA?	How does New York and Boston in America compare with Boston and New York, UK?	What happened when Mount St. Helens erupted?	Which US state would I like to live in and why?
Space		Where is North America? How many different independent countries are there in North America?	What is the difference between a state and a country? What about a nation?	Can you find a country in North America that is close to a country in Europe?	What is North America like?
Earth systems	How did the Rockies come into being?	Where is Mount St. Helens?	Why do some places have more volcanoes than others?	Is it ever safe to live near a volcano like Mount St. Helens?	Why do countries have national parks?
Environment	What does the story of Mount St. Helens tell us about how landscapes change?		What happens in different landscapes at different altitudes?	How do people use the Rockies at different times of the year?	What are the Rockies like?

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The largest country in North America is Canada, but the United States of America has the largest population.</li> <li>• The most commonly spoken languages are English, French and Spanish.</li> <li>• North America has many amazing physical features, including Niagara Falls on the border of Canada and the USA.</li> </ul>

Y6 Climate Zones	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place	How does the Earth's tilt on an axis affect the weather in the Northern and Southern hemisphere?	Why does a place's location in the world affect its climate?	What is the weather like on a typical day for places in different climate zones?	How does the climate vary between the Equator and the Poles?	What sort of climate zone is the UK in and how does that compare to other countries?
Space	How do the seasons vary between the climate zones?	What do the lines across a world map show?	What are the different climate zones called?	How are the lines of latitude linked to climate?	What is special about each climate zone?
Earth systems	What is the difference between weather and climate?	What on earth is a climate zone?	How is the climate in the UK different from that in the tropics?	How does the climate vary around the world?	Which climate zones are the hottest/coolest and wettest/driest?
Environment		What are the main climate zones?	What is it like to live in different climate zones?		

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.</b></li> <li>• <b>The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.</b></li> <li>• <b>As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.</b></li> </ul>

<b>Y6 Rainforests and South America and Rio</b>	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection	Interpretation
Place		Are all rainforests near the equator?	In what ways is life in Brazil similar to life in the UK?	How is my life linked to South East Brazil?	<b>What is special about Rio de Janeiro? – recap</b> Were the 2016 Olympic games good for Brazil?
Space	How is deforestation affecting the planet?	Where is South America?	How is the Brazilian landscape different to the UK's?	How does Brazil compare with my home country?	What is South America like?
Earth systems	Why does Brazil have two different time zones?	Where are the world's rainforests?	What is it like in different parts of the rainforest?	What time is it in different parts of South America?	What makes up a rainforest?
Environment	Why are rainforests being cut down?	What are the different layers of the rainforest?	Do all rainforest have the same features?	What are the main features of a rainforest?	What is the Congo rainforest like? What do we mean by 'rainforest biome'?

**Lesson 4 taught in Y4 Amazon topic – just a recap in Y6. No lesson 6 in rainforests topic – covered in Y4.**

<b>Key knowledge:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tropical rainforests are found north and south of the Equator between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>• Rainforests are home to over half the species of plants and animals in the world and are a fantastic source of foods and medicines.</li> <li>• A rainforest has many layers of vegetation (plants) growing within it. All of these plants grow to different heights and create layers within the rainforest.</li> <li>• South America's biggest country is Brazil. Here you'll find the Amazon Rainforest, home to a huge number of animals, plants and insects.</li> <li>• Brazil is the world's seventh largest economy. It is rich in natural resources such as Iron ore. They are also one of the largest exporters of coffee, beef, sugar and orange juice.</li> </ul>