



## Vocabulary Top Ten:

urban	towns and cities
rural	countryside and villages (farming)
push factors	reason to leave a place
pull factors	reasons to come to a place
migration	the movement of people to live from one place to another
natural resources	valuable things that are found in the world
poverty line	the minimum level of money needed to buy necessities to survive
indigenous people	the earliest people known to have lived in that area
threats	things that might harm
favela	very low quality housing knowns as slums or shanty towns

## Map of South America



## Key Facts:

There are 6 different biomes in Brazil:

- The Caatinga - desert environment
- The Cerrado (covers 20%) - grassland
- The Pantanal - world's largest wetland
- The Mata Atlantica - forest that runs alongside the coastline of Brazil
- The Pampas - flat, fertile grasslands

The Amazon Rainforest is tropical rainforest which spans 9 countries.

The largest river in South America is the Amazon river (6516km).

The largest mountain range in Brazil is The Serra do Espinhaco.

Brazil is bordered by 10 countries

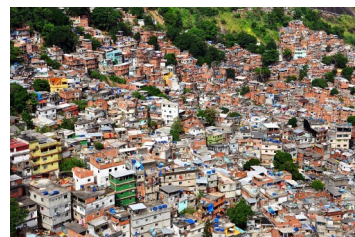
Urbanisation happens as people migrate from the rural north (The Caatinga) to major cities.

Push factors of leaving The Caatinga are: little education and training, hot and dry weather (hard to grow crops), poor thin soils, low electricity, lower range of jobs.

Pull factors of going to a city are: wealth, hospitals and access to medicine, education (schools and universities) and a range of good-paying jobs.



The Caatinga (a desert environment) in North-East Brazil.



Lo Rocinha Favela in Rio De Janeiro



Brasilia the capital of Brazil