



Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use the index, maps, keys, scales, graphs and tables in atlases to locate key information, such as **average rainfall** or **population**, of **London**, **Bologna** and **Sao Paulo**
- Label maps to show the location and key features of the three cities
- Describe and understand the **physical** and **human geography** of **London**, **Bologna** and **Sao Paulo**
- Explain the geographic similarities and differences between the three cities

What should I already know?

- The seven **continents**, five oceans and surrounding seas of the UK
- Some key facts about **London**, the **capital city** of the UK
- How to use a key and index to locate different features on a map and in an atlas

Location of the three cities on a world map



Vocabulary

<b>Average rainfall</b>	The amount of precipitation a location receives each month or year on average
<b>Average temperature</b>	The mean temperature of the air in a location during a given month or year
<b>Bologna</b>	The <b>capital</b> and largest city of the Emilia-Romagna region of Italy.
<b>Biome</b>	A large region of the earth that has a particular <b>climate</b> and certain types of living things, for example deserts, forests or grasslands
<b>Capital city</b>	The city or town that serves as the government's central meeting place and the administrative centre of a country or region
<b>Climate</b>	The average weather conditions of a place taken over a long period of time, typically 30 years
<b>Continent</b>	Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land, such as Europe and Asia
<b>Country</b>	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
<b>Crime rate</b>	The number of crimes committed in a given location per 1,000 residents
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of all finished goods and services made within a country during a year
<b>Human geography</b>	A branch of geography investigating how human activity (for example, <b>crime rate</b> ) effects or is influenced by the earth's surface
<b>Land use</b>	What land in a location is used for. For example, in urban areas land is commonly used for housing and industry
<b>Landmark</b>	An object or feature of a landscape that is easily recognised
<b>Life expectancy</b>	The average period that a person is expected to live taking into consideration factors such as their gender and birth place
<b>London</b>	The <b>capital</b> and largest city of England and the United Kingdom
<b>Natural resources</b>	The materials or substances found naturally in a location, such as coal or limestone, that can be used by people and to make money
<b>Physical geography</b>	The branch of geography concerned with the natural features of the earth's surface, such as landforms, climates, soils, and vegetation
<b>Population density</b>	The number of people living in a square mile or kilometre.
<b>Population growth</b>	The increase in the number of individuals in a population.
<b>Sao Paulo</b>	The <b>capital</b> of south-eastern Brazil and largest city of Brazil