

Phase 3 – South America

South America

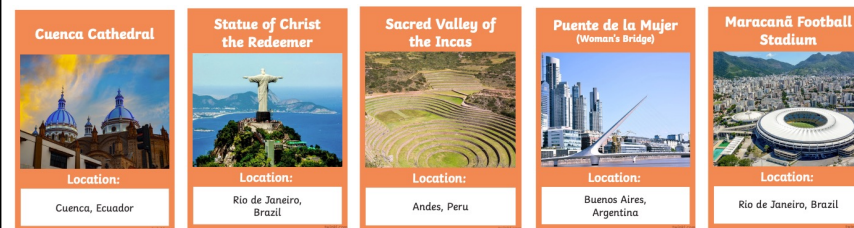


Human and Physical Geography

Physical Features:



Human Features:



Key Vocabulary



BIOME: An ecosystem covering a large area of a continent.



CLIMATE: Long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place.



EXPORT: Selling products or raw materials to another country.



HUMAN FEATURES: Features of our world that have been made by humans.



INDUSTRY: The work and processes involved in collecting raw materials and making them into products in factories.



LAND USE: How land is used, such as for residential, industrial or commercial purposes, for farming or forestry, for recreational or conservation purposes, etc.



PHYSICAL FEATURES: Features of our world that have been created by nature.



TRADE: The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between people, firms or countries.

Climate Zones

Types of Climate Zone

Biome	Description	Example
Polar	Very cold and dry all year round	Antarctica
Temperate	Cold winters and mild summers	UK
Arid	Dry and hot all year round	Sahara Desert
Tropical	Hot and wet all year round	Brazil
Mediterranean	Dry, hot summers and mild winters	Spain
Mountain	Very cold, sometimes wet, all year	Himalayas



South America's Climate Zones

Trade and Industry

South America's major exports are mostly foodstuffs and plant products, fuels and raw materials. Within the first group the most important commodities are sugar, bananas, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, beef, corn and wheat. Oil, natural gas, and petroleum products dominate the second group, while linseed oil, cotton, cattle hides, fish meal, wool, copper, tin, iron ore, lead and zinc top the third group. Brazil has also become a significant supplier of armaments worldwide as well as an exporter of small aircraft vehicles and shoes. Several other countries, including Ecuador, Uruguay, Argentina, Colombia and Chile also increased their non-traditional exports at the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st.