



# Brazil - Population distribution and structure

# Task 6 - Answers

A: Recap; Match the head to the tails. ✓

B: Population density; Look at the map and answer the questions. ✓

C: Draw a table and sort the cities in order of size, starting with the biggest. ✓

D: Draw a bar chart to show the top ten populated cities in Brazil. ✓

E: Write a paragraph describing your graph. ✓

F: Copy and fill in the missing blanks. ✓

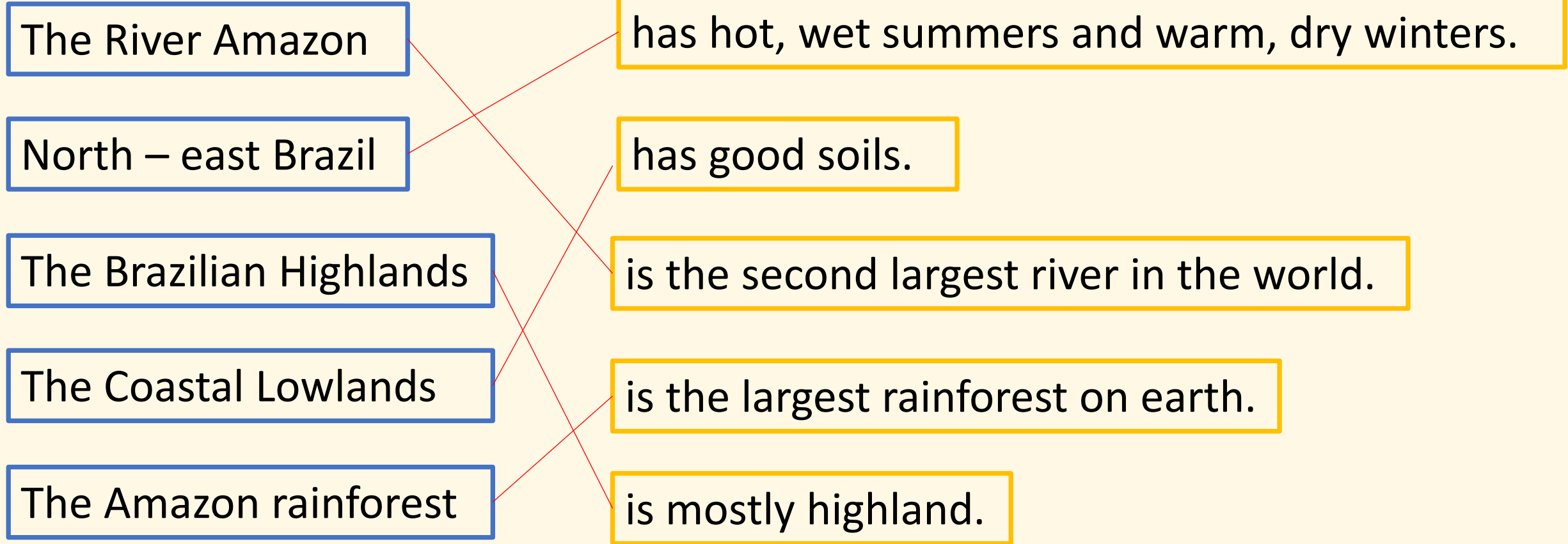
G: Copy out the notes on urbanisation. ✓

H: Copy the factors under the correct heading. ✓

I: Use the population pyramid to answer the questions. ✓

A

## Recap – Match the heads to the tails



The River Amazon

has hot, wet summers and warm, dry winters.

North – east Brazil

has good soils.

The Brazilian Highlands

is the second largest river in the world.

The Coastal Lowlands

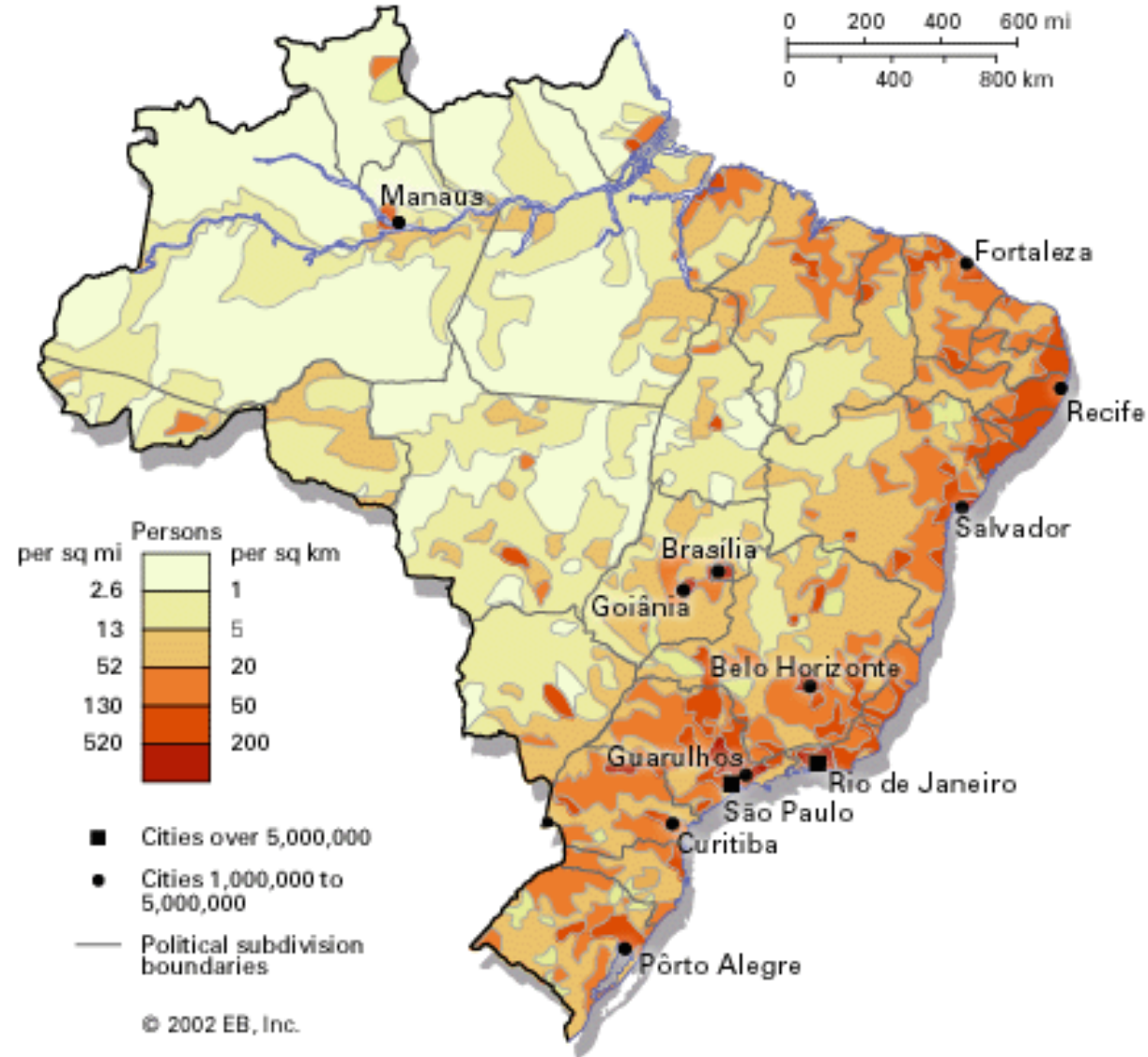
is the largest rainforest on earth.

The Amazon rainforest

is mostly highland.

B

# Population density map of Brazil



# B

1. Using evidence from the map describe the population density of Brazil.

The north west of the country is very sparsely populated. More people live in central Brazil, but the population density remains low. Most Brazilians live in towns and cities on the north east and south east coast. The most popular places to live are cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Porto Alegre.

2. Why do you think this is? Think back to your climate map of Brazil. Could this affect the population distribution in terms of why some areas are densely populated and some areas are sparsely populated.

The north west of the country is hot and wet, making it an unhealthy place in which to live. The area is covered by thick tropical rainforest. This means travelling and building settlements is difficult. On the coast the climate is cooler. There is enough rain to ensure a reliable water supply. The area has fertile soils.

C

# 10 most populated cities in Brazil

In your notebook draw a table and sort the cities in order of size, starting with the biggest.

Curitiba  
3.2 million

Manaus  
2.1 million

Porto Alegre  
4.4 million

Fortaleza  
3.6 million

Brasilia  
3.7 million

São Paulo  
20 million

Belo Horizonte  
5.5 million

Recife  
4.1 million

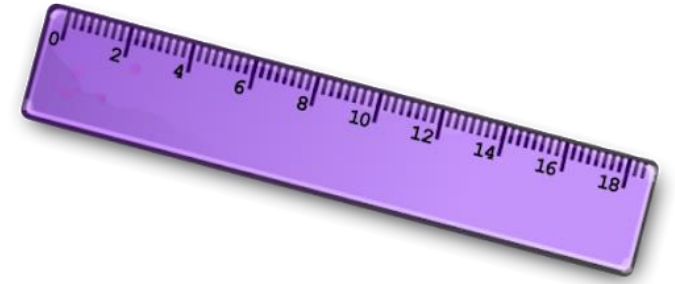
Rio de Janeiro  
12.4 million

Salvador  
3.6 million

D

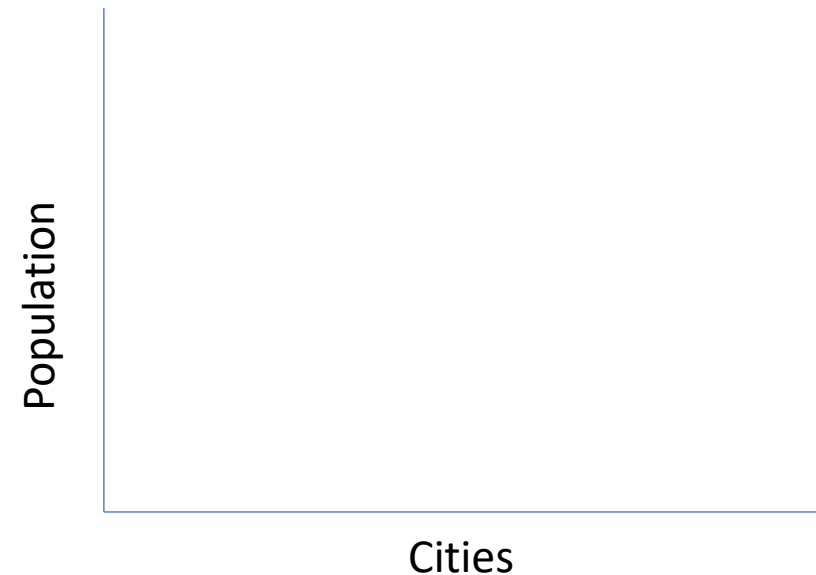


# Draw a bar chart



Draw a bar graph to show the top 10 most populated cities in Brazil

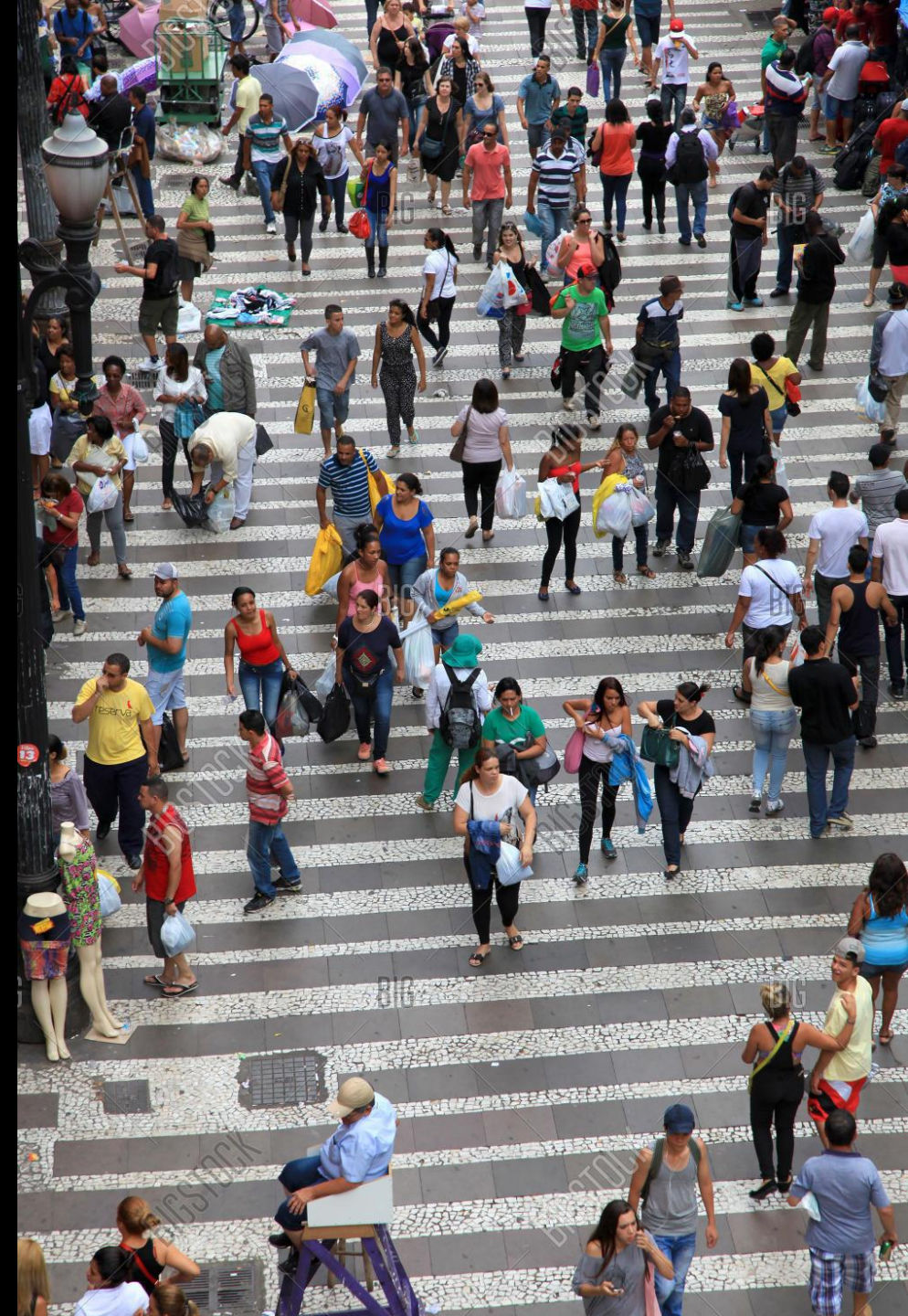
- Arrange the bars in order of size with the **biggest** on the left
- Shade **red** cities that are near the **coast**
- Shade **green** those cities that are **inland**
- Label the graph and give it a title





E

Write a paragraph to describe what your graph shows. Include the names of cities and whether they are located near the coast or inland.





# F

## Where is everyone?

Copy and complete:

The South east of Brazil is the most crowded part. Most Brazilians live on or near the coast. Overall, the rainforest area has Very few people. The centre of Brazil is quite sparsely populated. The area around Sao Paulo is densely populated. Sao Paulo is Brazil's largest city and Rio de Janeiro is second.

sparsely   lots of   smallest   very few   second  
north west   south east   densely   coast   largest

G

People in Brazil flock to the cities-  
why?

## Urbanisation

Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas (towns and cities).

For such a huge country Brazil is **amazingly urbanised**. The majority of Brazilians live in the major cities on the coast: over 90%!





Rural Brazil

Urban Brazil





**H** Huge numbers of people have moved from countryside areas into the city, mainly in search of jobs. This has put a great deal of pressure on services and amenities. **Push factors** are driving people **away** from the countryside and **pull factors** are **attracting** people into the city.

Sort the following factors under the correct heading:

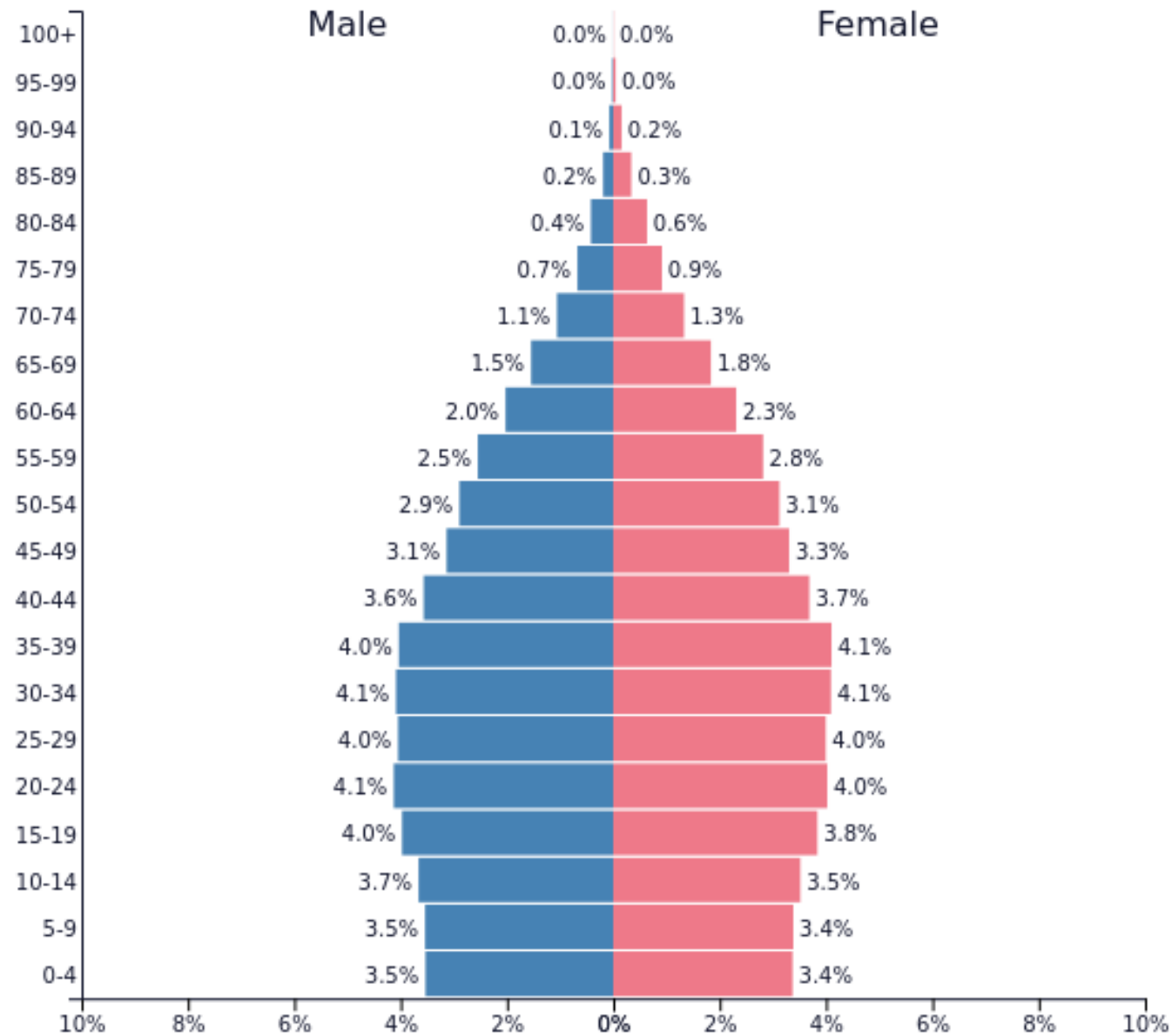


Few job opportunities	Higher wages
Better schools and hospitals	Low wages
No land ownership	Better social life
Job opportunities	Sense of isolation
Better transport and communications	Natural hazards e.g. drought
Lack of social amenities	Difficult and unprofitable farming
Better housing and services	Success stories of other migrants

# H

Push factors	Pull factors
Few job opportunities	Better schools and hospitals
No land ownership	Job opportunities
Lack of social amenities	Better transport and communications
Low wages	Better housing and services
Sense of isolation	Higher wages
Natural hazards e.g. drought	Better social life
Difficult and unprofitable farming	Success stories of other migrants





Population structure

1. What percentage of Brazil's population is over 60 years old? **13.4%**

2. How can we tell from the pyramid that Brazil's death rate has declined? What could be the reasons for this? **We can tell that Brazil's death rate has declined from the population pyramid as it has a narrow apex/top. Brazil's death rate has declined as health care has improved.**

3. What evidence is there that

a. Brazil's population is growing? And will continue to grow? **Brazil still has a very young population. Two – thirds of its people are aged under 29. This means the population will continue to increase as these people have children of their own.**

b. That the birth rate in Brazil has dropped? **The birth rate has dropped as the base of the pyramid is narrower.**