

Week 11 exercise

[Science](#), [Geography](#)



Geography Exercise Location K is in Brasilia the federal capital of Brazil. On the other hand, location I is in Rio De Janeiro. Brasilia city was, however, built because the government required to shift the capital to a central and interior location from the coastal strip. By building the city at an interior and central position, the government desired to draw people away from the coastal strip and develop the interior parts of the nation. This city was also built as it was one of the political promises that Kubitschek, Brazil's president from 1956 to 1960, had made during his campaigns (CIA World Fact Book 1).

2. The layout of Brasilia city appears like a huge airplane.

3. Location J is the Rua Manuel Viera de Sousa, 81 in Mooca district, in Sao Paulo city. The region is the fastest growing and developing area in the city and has a population estimate of 65, 000 people. Among these people in Mooca district, two out of every three are Italians, who moved to the area in the 1900's to offer labour to the industries in the area. Sao Paulo city has a total population of 11, 316, 149 people. The city is the most populated city in both Brazil and South America. It is a city with the most diverse ethnic groups, consisting of Whites, Asians, Blacks, Brown (mixed people) and the Amerindian people (CIA World Fact Book 1).

4. Location E shows a sparsely and less populated area within Brazil, depicting the unevenness of the population distribution in the country. The primary factors contributing to the uneven distribution of people in the area is the high rural to urban migration that has resulted to high populations in the cities and the unfavourable climatic conditions. Most people have been moving to cities to look for employment and better living standards. As a result, the rural areas have been left without people. Most rural parts of

Brazil experience high temperatures that go beyond 25°C. This causes frequent droughts, which have attributed to the migration of people to other regions in search of better living standards (CIA World Fact Book 1).

5. Location D is the Torres del Paine National Park in southern Chilean Patagonia. It consists of lakes, rivers, glaciers and mountains. The region is commonly referred as Magallanes.

6. The feature shown by location C is Machu Picchu. It was built by the Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui, the ninth emperor of the Inca in the 1400's. Machu Picchu is an important tourist attraction site in Peru and among the most famous destinations in the world. It is a significant heritage site in the world and is full of cultural significance. It sits at 2, 430 meters above sea level (CIA World Fact Book 1).

7. Location H shows a mine pit.

8. Location H is a copper mine. Copper accounts for 33% of the country's (Chile) exports. In 2010, Chile exported copper worth \$6 billion. Copper contributes to almost 10% of the Gross Domestic Product.

9. Location H has a desert climate with virtually low or no rainfall with an average rainfall of 22mm per year and an annual average temperature of 11.2°C.

10. Location G depicts an Oil refinery plants. Oil in Venezuela accounts for 95% of total export earnings and 25% of the country's GDP (CIA World Fact Book 1)

11. Location F is the San Alfonso Del Mar and holds the world record title for the biggest man-made lagoon (swimming pool) (CIA World Fact Book 1)

12. The Islands are the Swan Islands. These islands were arrogated by the

United States and Honduras. The islands are currently controlled by Honduras after United States relinquished its claims in early 1970's.

Works Cited

CIA World Fact Book. " The World Factbook." Central Intelligence Agency. N. p., Jan. 2014. Web. 6 May 2014. .