

Lernjob: Sao Paulo – a city of contrasts

Stand: 23.01.2023

Jahrgangsstufe	8
Fach/Fächer	Geographie / bilingualer Zug
Übergreifende Bildungs- und Erziehungsziele	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bildung für Nachhaltige Entwicklung• Interkulturelles Lernen• Medienbildung / Digitale Bildung
Zeitrahmen	45 Minuten
Benötigtes Material	Atlas

Kompetenzerwartungen

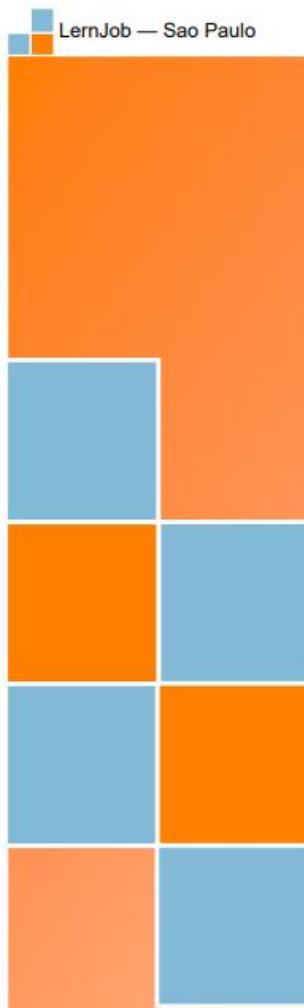
Geographie 8, LB 1, KE 2

Die Schülerinnen und Schüler ...

- erläutern an je einem Beispiel aus Nord- und Südamerika den Verlauf der Besiedlung von Räumen unter Einbeziehung der Urbevölkerung sowie europäischer Einflüsse. Dabei erklären sie die damit verbundenen politischen und kulturellen Auswirkungen (z. B. Sprachen, Stadtstrukturen).

Hinweise zum Unterricht

- 1) Diese Aufgabe ist als Lernjob konzipiert. Das typische Format eines Lernjobs ist eine DIN A3 Seite zu A4 gefaltet.
- 2) Ein Lernjob ist immer nach demselben Schema aufgebaut.
Vorderseite:
Eyecatcher, der soll Neugierde wecken: Rätsel, Geschichte, Bild, ...Fach und Kompetenzerwartungen
Innenseiten: Informationen und unterschiedliche Aufgabenformate zur Erarbeitung eines neuen Themas
In den Randspalten: zusätzliche Informationen, die über Themengebiet hinausgehen: Diagramme, Hintergrundinformationen, Bearbeitungshilfen, ...
Rückseite: Einsatz zur Rekonstruktion, Reflexion oder Zusammenfassung, Feedbackleiste
- 3) Ein Lernjob kann in Einzel - oder Partnerarbeit gelöst werden.

Aufgabe 1: Sao Paulo – a city of contrasts**Sao Paulo - city of contrasts****Kompetenzerwartungen:**

- ★ Die Schülerinnen und Schüler verorten Sao Paulo auf der Karte
- ★ Die Schülerinnen und Schüler erkennen und erklären Tendenzen der Stadtentwicklung am Beispiel Sao Paulo

Lehrplanbezug:
Geographie 8, LB 1, KE 2

Termin:

LernJob**Geographie bilingual**



São Paulo:

São Paulo is a so called megacity. These are cities which have more than 10 million inhabitants. São Paulo has about 20 million inhabitants. So it's the largest city in Brazil and the center of economy and finance. But it's also the city where most people live in slums. The slums in Latin America are called favelas. Here a lot of people try to earn some money by cleaning windscreens at traffic lights or selling newspapers or fruits. The crime rate is also very high in those favelas.



Gated Community:

A gated community is a group of houses that are surrounded by a wall or a fence, only people who live there are allowed to enter. A doorman controls the people who want to get inside.

Gated communities often have all the facilities needed such as schools, supermarkets or other shops, doctors and banks.

Two children living in São Paulo

Compare the two texts with each other. Fill in the table below.

Sophia, 13:

I'm Sophia, an only child. My parents both work in well-paid jobs. My father is a lawyer who goes to work by helicopter. My mother works as a secretary in a large company. Of course we have a maid who takes care of me and a housemaid who keeps our flat clean. My mum doesn't like cleaning or cooking at all. We often order food which is delivered right to the front door. Our flat has got two bathrooms and a large balcony.



The gated community I live in offers everything I need. I go to school there and all of my friends live in this neighbourhood. My hobbies are playing the violin - I get private lessons each week - and doing athletics.

Studying hard is very important for my future because I want to go to Europe and study law at a well-known university. I would say São Paulo is a safe place to live.

Juan, 12:

I'm Juan and I live in a favela in São Paulo. I have two brothers and one sister. I don't know my oldest brother because he left our family when I was only three years old. My older sister works as a housemaid in a rich family's flat. My dad sells vegetables at the local market. My mother has problems with her knees but we can't afford a doctor. Our house has got two rooms, we sleep in one room and we eat and talk in the other room. We don't have electricity but we can get drinking water from a well nearby.

Of course I go to school and I really like school because everything is clean and I get a full meal every day. The problem is that my family needs more money so I must find a full-time job soon and then there will be no more time left for school. I don't like living in the favela because it's also dangerous, members of different gangs fight against each other. And the sanitation is really bad, trash is lying next to the huts and the smell is really terrible.

	Juan	Sophia
neighbourhood		
parents' jobs		
school		
free time activities		
housing conditions		

Here is a list of reasons why people in Brazil move to the city of Sao Paulo. Decide if they are push or pull factors. Read the information on the right first.

	Push	Pull
famine, drought and natural disasters		
better opportunities to find better paid jobs		
better services – e. g. hospitals, transport, etc.		
poor education		
beautiful home		
good education for the children		
dry and infertile land, farms are unproductive		

Pull-factors:

These are positive aspects of the city that make people move from rural areas to the cities.

Push-factors:

These are negative aspects of rural areas that make people leave the countryside and move to the cities.

Complete the sentences.

a) Push factors are _____ things which push a person from the _____ to the _____.

b) Pull factors are _____ things which pull a person to the _____.

Since the beginning of the 20th century more and more people have moved to Sao Paulo. Urban growth leads to a lot of problems. Match the pictures, the correct term and the explanation. Draw arrows.



disposal of trash

There is too much smog from traffic jams, factories, etc.



poor sanitation

A lot of children get ill and some even die of diarrhea.



air pollution

There are many poor people who don't have a job but need the money, and there are a lot of opportunities in a city.

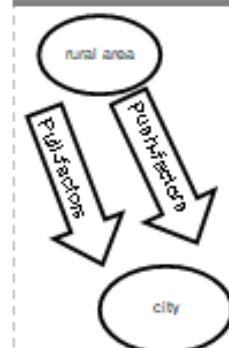


high crime rate

A lot of it is produced and not disposed of. So the roads are dirty and it smells.



unemployment



rural area / countryside = Ländlicher Raum
urban area / city = Städtischer Raum / Stadt



Helpful words and phrases:

- exclusive apartment buildings / green spaces / leisure facilities / dirt roads / tennis courts
- poor / rich / wealthy neighbourhood
- densely populated / shabby / ramshackle huts
- next to / separated from each other
- gated community / favela



Feedback

Dieser LernJob ist



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Explain why São Paulo is called a city of contrasts.

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Mai 2022



Illustrierende Aufgaben zum LehrplanPLUS

Realschule, Geographie bilingual, Jahrgangsstufe 8

Quellen- und Literaturangaben

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