



Where should we go on holiday?

Year 5

Knowing More, Remembering More

Remembering previous learning:

How does wind affect the weather? The wind blows from different directions, and this causes changes in weather.

What are the points of the compass? North, East, South, West

What are the 4 seasons? Spring, summer, autumn and winter.

What happens in the different seasons? Summer - hot, sometimes rains, sunny; Autumn - windy, rainy, cloudy; leaves turn brown; Winter - cold, windy, snow; rain; Spring - rainy, windy, not too cold, not too hot; new leaves, buds.

What makes a 'wonderful' location special? Trees, flowers, mountains, oceans, people, animals.

What high places are in the world? Mountains

What are the 7 continents? North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Europe, Antarctica, Australia Oceania

What are the names of some of the world's main mountain ranges?

Himalayas, Andes, Atlas, Rockies, Pyrenees, Alps, Great Dividing Range, Urals, Appalachians, North West/Scottish Highlands, Tianshan, Snowdonia, Drakensburg, Antarctic Mountains

In this unit children will...

- use maps to focus on countries, cities and regions in Europe
- be taught to understand a region of another European country
- be taught to understand some of the physical and human processes that shape a region
- extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include Europe. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's more significant human and physical features.

Key Learning Steps:

1. Where are the Alps?
2. How were the Alps formed?
3. How are homes adapted to suit the Alpine climate?
4. What are the main industries in the Alps?
5. How have avalanches changed the Alpine landscape?
6. What should tourists know about the Alps?

Key Vocabulary:

agriculture	human	region
avalanche	industry	river mountain
canals	Lake	roads
city	latitude	settlement
climate	Locational	south
Continent	vocabulary	tectonic plates
country	longitude	tourism
cultural	mountain	town
east	natural resources	tropic of cancer
fold mountains	north	village
houses	physical features	west

Key Geographers and Inspirational People:



Carl Ritter



Xavier Hommaire de Hell



Waldo Rudolph Tobler

Knowing More, Remembering More

Knowing more in Y5

What are the seven continents of the world? Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America.

How were the alps formed? The alps are 'fold mountains', created when two or more tectonic plates are push together. This happens over a long time.

How are traditional Alpine houses designed to suit their locality?

Local wood used. A stone-built ground floor, often partly recessed into the mountainside as protection from the wind. Cows stabled downstairs to provide extra warmth. Stone, brick and wood insulate against the cold climate.

What is the climate pattern of the Alps? The alps have a temperate climate. Warm in the summer (up to 30°) and cold in the summer (down to -10°) It is very wet and windy, with heavy snowfall in winter.

What are the main industries in the Alps? Tourism, forestry, mining, agriculture (dairy farming, arable farming), hydro-electric power

What are the advantages and disadvantages of tourism in the Alps?

Advantages - bringing money into the economy. Disadvantages - rubbish, traffic, pollution

What is an avalanche, and how they are caused? An avalanche occurs when a slab of snow lying on top of a weaker layer of snow fractures and slides down a steep slope.

How do avalanches effect the landscape? Avalanches break trees, move boulders and bury everything in its path. This is a danger to animal and human life.

What steps do humans take to protect themselves from the dangers of avalanches? Observation and forecasting, triggering smaller, less hazardous avalanches or snow grooming (using large tracked vehicles), permanent interventions: snow retention structures such as snow racks, nets or snow bridges, reforestation, avalanche barriers.