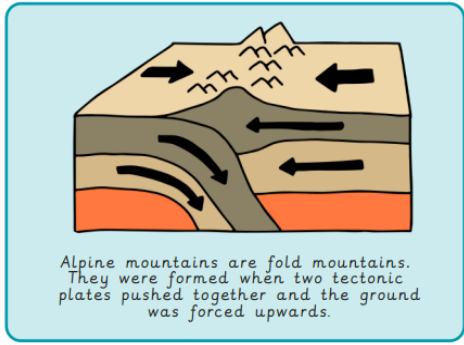


Y5 - What is life like in the Alps?

Throughout the topic, children will:

- Locate the Alps on a world map and identify and label the eight countries they spread through.
- Locate three physical and three human characteristics in the Alps.
- Gather research and describe the physical and human features of Innsbruck.
- Use a variety of data collection methods including completing a questionnaire, mapping their route and recording their findings in sketches or photographs.
- Compare the human and physical geography of the local area and Innsbruck.
- Describe at least four of the key aspects of the human and physical geography of the Alps to answer the enquiry question, 'What is life like in the Alps?'



Climate

Most of the Alps have a mountain climate. It is much colder than the surrounding climate due to the height of the mountains. Lower regions of the Alps have a temperate climate.



Vocabulary

- atlas**— A book of maps.
- mountain range**—A series of mountains in a row connected by high ground. Alike in form, direction and origin.
- fold mountain**— Formed when two or more of the Earth's tectonic plates push together and the ground was forced upwards.
- longitude**—Used to describe the location of a place east or west of prime meridian. These imaginary lines on the Earth's surface run from north to south.
- latitude**— The latitude of a place is its distance north of south of the equator.
- hemisphere**— Either of two halves of the earth. A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.
- climate**— The general weather conditions usually found in a particular place.
- land height**— The elevation of land above sea level.
- sea level**— The level of the sea's surface which is used as a starting point when measuring the height of geographical features.
- human feature**— Things that are made or built by humans.
- physical feature**— Things that are on the Earth naturally.
- glacier**— A slowly moving river of ice formed by snow being compacted on mountains.
- mountain climate**— The typical weather for elevations above the tree line, where trees fail to grow because it is too cold.
- temperate forest**— This biome is between the tropics and the polar regions. Moderate changes between winter and summer rather than extreme differences. This allows a number of habitats, including forests and grasslands.
- temperate**— A region or climate with mild temperatures. Occurs in the middle latitudes.
- coniferous trees**— Trees and plants that produce cones. These trees are usually evergreen and keep their leaves year-round. Their leaves are called needles.
- deciduous trees**— Trees that lose their leaves in the autumn.
- scale**— Shows what 1 cm on a map represents in the real world. The comparison of distance on paper to the distance on the ground.
- vegetation**— The plant life of a region.
- population**— Number of people who live in particular locations across the world.
- leisure**— A freely chosen activity or experience that takes place in non-work time.
- tourist**— A traveller taking a trip to a place outside of their usual environment.
- tourism**— To travel away from usual home for recreation, relaxation and pleasure. Tourism includes the use of local services.
- recreational land use**— Land used for purposes of recreation, e.g. sports fields, gymnasiums, public parks, public beaches, swimming pools and camping sites
- OS map**— The Ordnance Survey. Creates accurate maps of Great Britain using human and physical features and symbols to represent them.
- risk**— The likelihood that a particular type of event will occur in a specific location that has the potential to harm people and their property.
- route**— A way for travel or movement.