What is life like in the Alps?

World map

North America

Arctic Ocean

UK
The Alps
Europe

Asia

Atlantic Ocean

Pacific Ocean

South America

Africa

Indian Ocean

Oceania

Southern Ocean

N
W E
S

What I already know:

- Describe a biome and give an example.
- State the location and some key features of the Amazon rainforest.
- Name and describe the four layers of tropical rainforests.
- Understand that trees and plants adapt to living in the rainforest and give an example.
- Define the word indigenous and give an example of how indigenous peoples use the Amazon's resources.
- Name one way in which the Amazon is changing.
- Articulate why the Amazon rainforest is important.
- Give an example of how humans are having a negative impact on the Amazon and an action that can be taken to help.
- Use a variety of data collection methods with support.
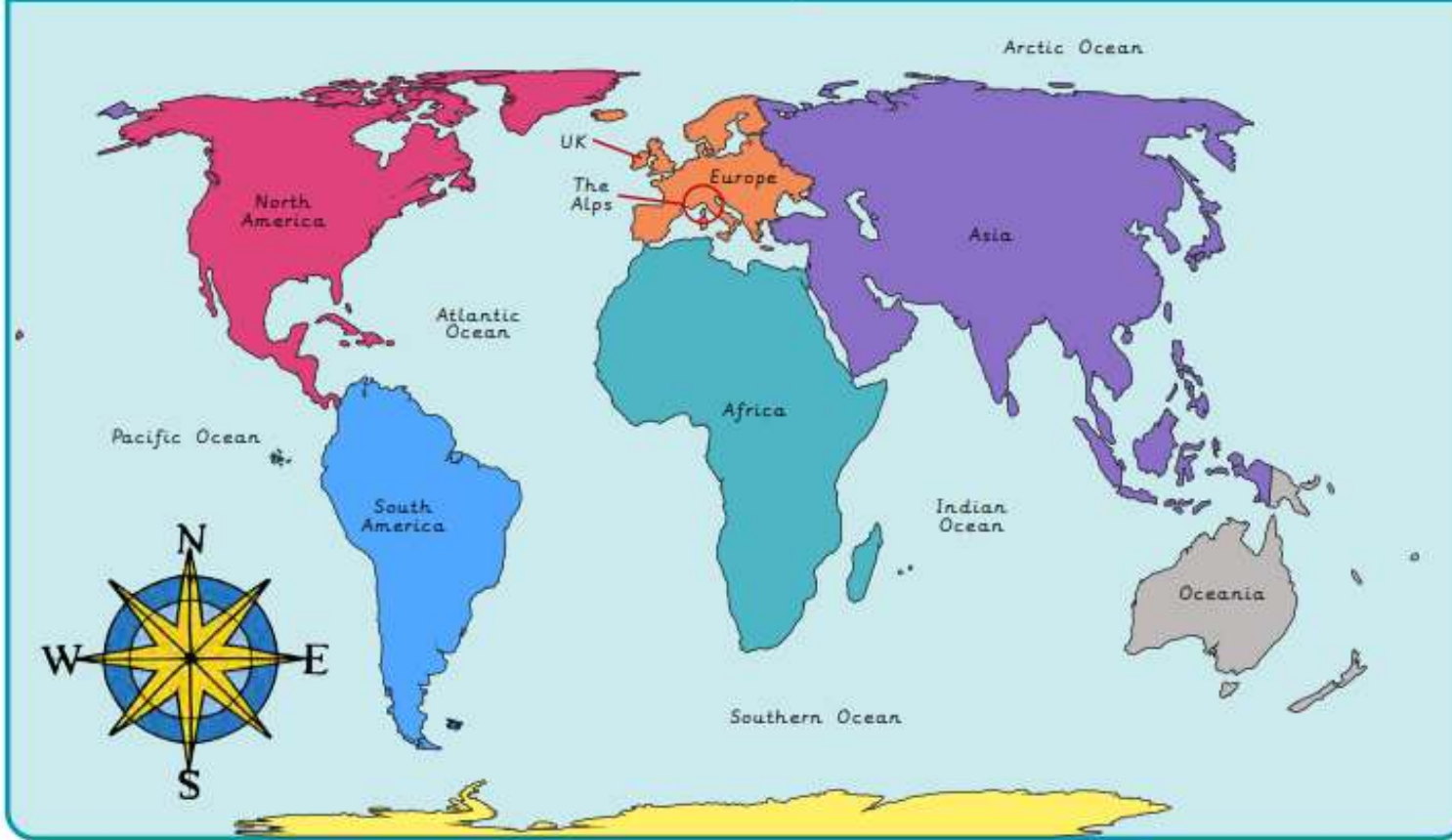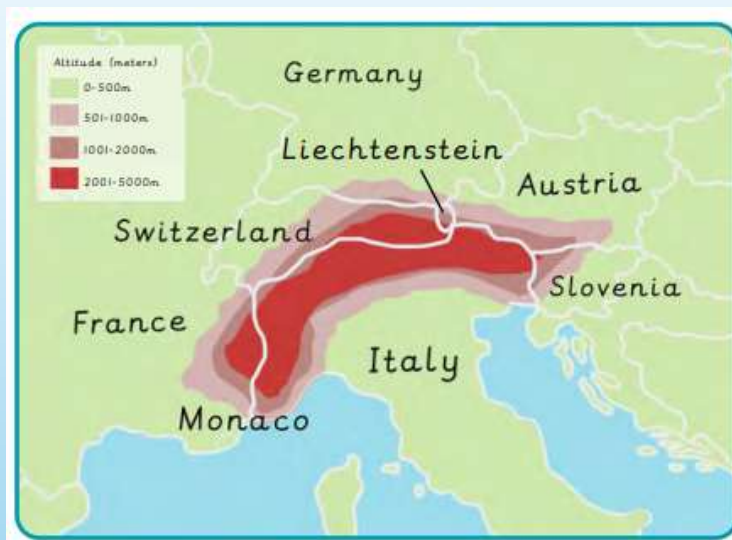- Summarise how the local woodland is used and suggest changes to improve the area.

Mont Blanc is the highest mountain 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.

leisure	The use of free time for enjoyment.
tourist	A person who travels to a place for pleasure.
tourism	Travel for pleasure in which people visit places of interest.

Map of Europe

Altitude (meters)
- 0-500m
- 501-1000m
- 1001-2000m
- 2001-5000m

Germany

Liechtenstein

Austria

Switzerland

Slovenia

France

Italy

Monaco

What I will learn next:

- Identify the most densely and sparsely populated areas.
- Describe the increase in global population over time.
- Begin to describe what might influence the environments people live in.
- Define birth and death rates, suggesting what may influence them.
- Define migration, discussing push and pull factors.
- Explain why some people have no choice but to leave their homes.
- Describe the causes of climate change, explaining its impact on the global population.
- Suggest an action they can take to fight climate change.
- Calculate the length of a route to scale.
- Follow a selected route on an OS map.
- Use a variety of data collection methods, including using a Likert scale.
- Collect information from a member of the public.
- Create a digital map to plot and compare data collected from two locations.
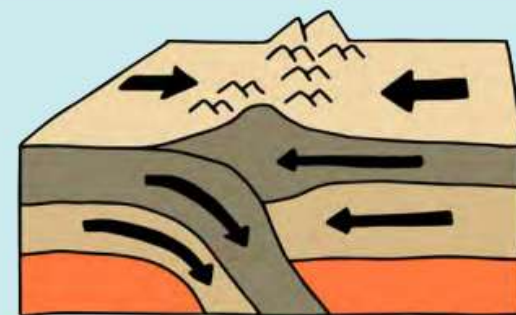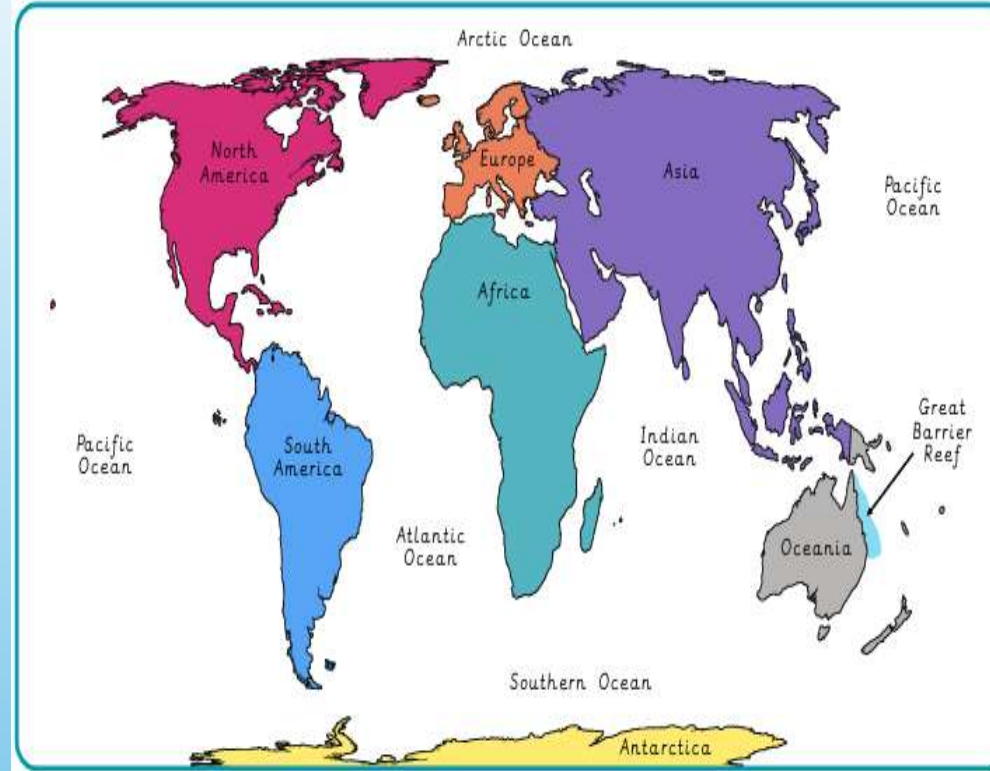- Suggest an idea to improve the environment.

What I will learn now:
Year 4/5

- 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.
- 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 their 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?'

Alpine mountains are fold mountains. They were formed when two tectonic plates pushed together and the ground was forced upwards.

Why do oceans matter?

Ways to support a healthy ocean:

- Trying to avoid buying single-use plastics.
- Recycling any plastics where possible.
- Only buy what you need.
- Buying second-hand.
- Re-using or re-purposing items.
- Teaching others about the ocean.
- Only buy the seafood you need.
- Trying to use natural fertilisers in gardens.
- Walking or cycling if you can.

Arctic Ocean

North America

Europe

Asia

Pacific Ocean

Africa

Great Barrier Reef

Pacific Ocean

South America

Indian Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Oceania

Southern Ocean

Antarctica

What I already know:

- To know that the water cycle is the processes and stores which move water around our Earth and to be able to name these.
- To know the courses and key features of a river.
- To know the different types of mountains and volcanoes and how they are formed.
- To know that an earthquake is the intense shaking of the ground.
- To know that a biome is a region of the globe sharing a similar climate, landscape, vegetation and wildlife.*
- To know the world's biomes.*
- To know that the hottest biomes are found between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
- To know that climate zones are areas of the world with similar climates.*
- To know the world's different climate zones.*
- To know that climates can influence the foods able to grow.

Coral bleaching

Plastic pollution

Why are our oceans suffering?

Overfishing

Climate change

Why do oceans matter?

Why are oceans important?

- They are used for trading between countries.
- Ocean currents influence our weather.
- They provide food and jobs.
- They are used for fun activities.
- They give us ingredients for medicine.
- They absorb carbon dioxide and warm our planet.
- Coral reefs act as a buffer to natural disasters.
- Coral reefs are home to a quarter of our marine species.

Term	Definition
ocean current	The movement of a large area of seawater driven by the wind, gravity and water density.
coral reef	A large rock structure in the ocean formed by corals.
coral bleaching	A process which turns coral white, losing its colour.
marine	Relating to the ocean.
threat	Something likely to cause damage.
microplastics	Tiny pieces of plastic created from plastic waste.
acidification	The process of making something acidic.
overfishing	The number of fish decreases as a result of extreme amounts of fishing.
biodegradable	When something naturally breaks down and returns to nature.
Marine Protected Area	A designated geographical area of the ocean that is protected and managed.
single-use plastic	Plastic only used once and then thrown away.

What I will learn next:

- To know the name of many countries and major cities in Europe and North and South America.
- To know the location of key physical features in countries studied.
- To name and describe some of the world's vegetation belts (ice cape, tundra, coniferous forest, deciduous forest, evergreen forest, mixed forest, temperate grassland, tropical grassland, mediterranean, desert scrub, desert, highland).*
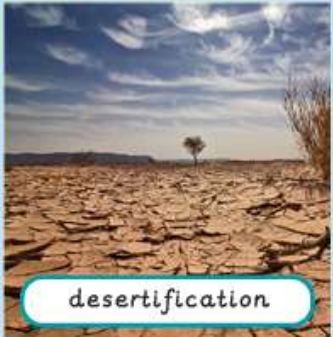
What I will learn now:
Year 4/5

- To know vegetation belts are areas of the world that are home to similar plant species.*
- To name and describe some of the world's vegetation belts.
- To know why the ocean is important.

Would you like to live in the desert?
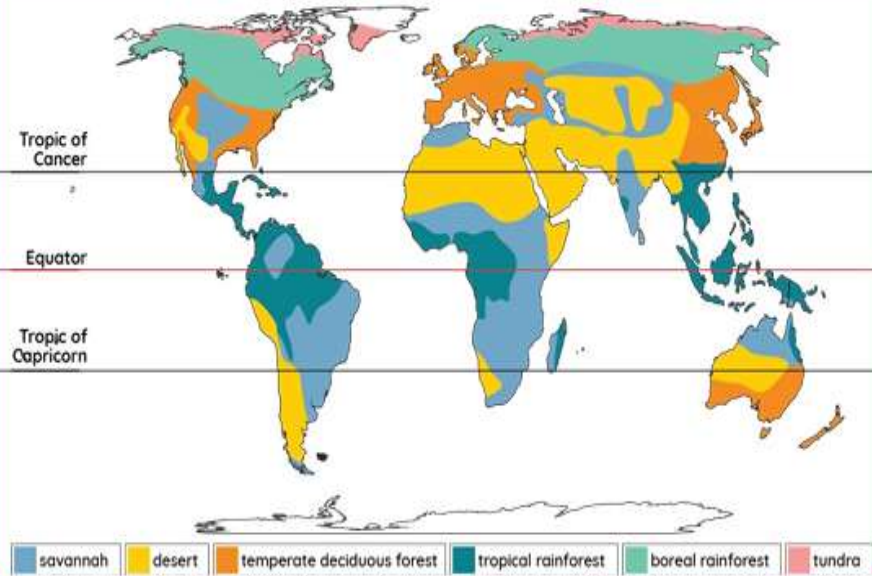
Threats and dangers:

drought

desertification

flash floods

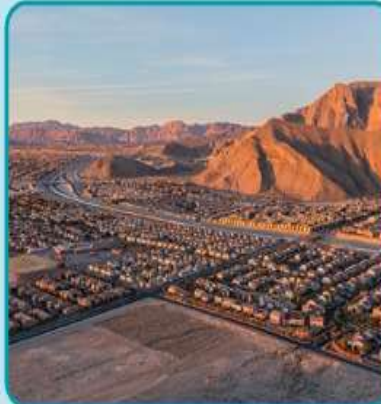## Where are hot desert biomes located?

Tropic of Cancer

Equator

Tropic of Capricorn

savannah | desert | temperate deciduous forest | tropical rainforest | boreal rainforest | tundra

A hot desert biome is hot, dry and arid, although temperatures can drop at night and occasional heavy downpours can occur.

How do people use the Mojave Desert?

- Protecting areas of natural beauty in national parks.
- Recreational purposes like hiking or quad biking.
- Ranching and farming.
- Military bases and training.
- Mining precious minerals.
- Generating renewable energy.
- Living in settlements.

What I already know:

- To know that the Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
- To know that, because it is the widest part of the Earth, the Equator is much closer to the sun than the North and South poles.
- To know that the North Pole is the northernmost point of the Earth and the South Pole is the southernmost point of the Earth.
- To know that different parts of the world experience different weather conditions and that these are often caused by the location of the place.

Would you like to live in the desert?

arid	Too little rain to support lots of vegetation.
barren	Land that cannot grow vegetation.
biome	An area of the world with a similar climate and landscape, where similar plants and animals live.
climate	Long-term weather conditions in a specific region.
desert	Any stretch of land with little to no rainfall and extremely sparse vegetation and wildlife.
mining	The process of digging up valuable minerals from the Earth's crust.
rainfall	The amount of rain falling in a place over a particular time.
ranching	Keeping animals on a large farm, particularly in the Americas.
renewable energy	Energy generated from a continuous source, such as wind or water.

Physical features in the Mojave Desert:

sand dune

natural arch

mushroom rock

mesa

salt flat

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Year 4/5

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- To know why the ocean is important.