

## Key facts to remember

1. The Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range that is entirely in Europe, stretching across eight Alpine countries (from west to east): Monaco, France, Switzerland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Germany, Austria and Slovenia.
2. Mountains are formed when plate boundaries move. There are different types of mountains. These are fold, fault-block, dome and volcanic. All these mountains are formed in different ways.
3. Some physical features found in the Alps include Mont Blanc, Lake Worthersee and Pasterze Glacier. Some human features found in the Alps include the Innsbruck Cable Car, Hohensalzburg Fortress and Chamonix ski resort
4. The diverse biomes of the Alps support a rich array of animal life. At higher altitudes, mountain goats, known as chamois, thrive due to their exceptional climbing abilities
5. Renowned for recreational opportunities leading to a booming tourism economy in the region and so sustainable practices and responsible tourism is a challenge in preserving the natural environment.

## Vocabulary

<b>Contour Lines</b>	A line on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level.
<b>Altitude</b>	The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.
<b>Peaks</b>	The pointed top of a mountain.
<b>Biomes</b>	Refers to the community of plants and animals that occur naturally in an area, often sharing common characteristics specific to that area.
<b>Glaciers</b>	A large body of ice moving slowly. They are formed in areas of high snowfall in winter and cool temperatures in summer.
<b>Sustainability</b>	The practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can support both present and future generations.

## My memory jogger

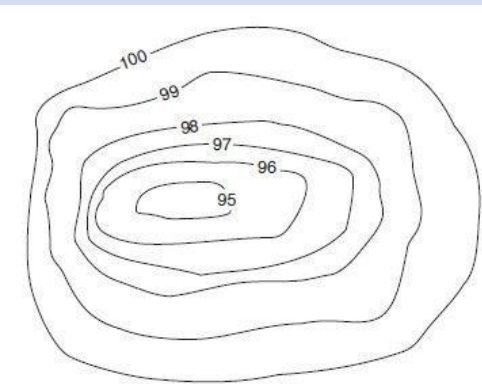
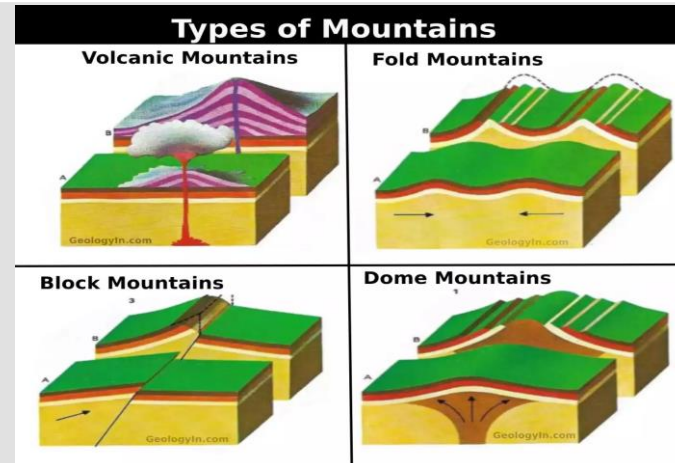


Fig. 17.1. Contours

## Diagrams of different mountain forms.



## Prior Learning...

My knowledge from the Y3 unit on volcanoes and Earthquakes as we continue to identify the key features of different aspects of physical geography.

## Future Learning...

Using our understanding of the elements that make up physical and human geography using a variety of scales to look at more abstract concepts such as global warming on vulnerable biomes.