



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

**GEOGRAPHY: Where should we go on holiday?**

**Y5 SPRING TERM**

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
<b>Agriculture</b>	farming, including growing crops and rearing animals, to provide food and other products
<b>Arable farming</b>	farming to produce crops
<b>Avalanche</b>	rush of snow down a slope
<b>Glacier</b>	slow-moving frozen river, formed on mountains or near the North or South Poles
<b>Human feature</b>	created by humans, e.g. roads, houses, canals
<b>Industry</b>	group of businesses that provide a product or service
<b>Lake</b>	large stretch of water ringed by land, usually connected to the sea by a river or stream
<b>Longitude, latitude, Tropic of Cancer</b>	imaginary lines used to show position on the Earth's surface
<b>Mountain range</b>	a chain of mountains
<b>North, South, East, West</b>	compass points
<b>Physical feature</b>	naturally occurring, e.g. rivers, mountains, lakes
<b>River</b>	natural watercourse, flowing towards the sea, ocean or a lake
<b>Settlement</b>	place where a group of people set up home, often the first inhabitants there
<b>Tectonic plate</b>	a huge slab of solid rock that forms the outer layer of the earth, and fits together with other plates to form a 'jigsaw'
<b>Tourism</b>	industry supplying information, transport, accommodation and other services to holidaymakers

KEY KNOWLEDGE:
<b>QUESTION 1: How are mountains formed?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> Mountains are made when the Earth's crust is pushed up in big folds or forced up or down by blocks. Mountains form over the course of millions of years. They are not all the same. There are fold, block, dome and volcanic mountains. Mountains are jagged because they are constantly eroded by the weather which wears away the rocky surface.
<b>QUESTION 2: How do houses differ in different climates?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> All over the world people live in different types of homes, often dependent on the climate or geographical features of the area. Climates can be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Moist tropical climates – high temperature and lots of rain</li><li>• Dry climates – low rain – high temperature</li><li>• Humid middle latitude climates – warm/dry summer but cool/wet winters.</li><li>• Continental climates – little rain but vastly changing temperatures</li><li>• Cold climates – ice is always present. Temperatures are below freezing for two thirds of the year.</li></ul> Depending on these, houses may have flat roofs, angled roofs, or be made from different materials based on both availability and temperature outside.



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QUESTION 3: What benefits and disadvantages does the trade industry bring to Alpine communities?

ANSWER

The Alpine environment is fragile and under stress as a result of human activities and environmental change.

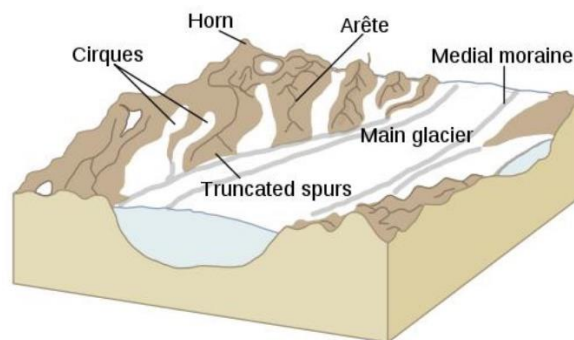
**Benefits of tourism:** Without tourists many Alpine areas would not be economically viable. In some places over 80% of jobs depend on them. This in turn support local shops, ensures good transport links and health care.

**Disadvantages of tourism:** Global warming means snow is less reliable and therefore so is the ski industry. Manmade snow is used on 10% of slopes and reduces water availability in areas with not enough water and puts chemicals into the ground. Town centres can be very noisy and traffic can become very slow. Mountain footpaths are eroded by the sheer number of visitors. Local people can't afford tourist prices or homes which become expensive as tourist buy holiday homes.

QUESTION 4: How have glaciers formed the Alpine landscape?

ANSWER

A Glacier is a thick mass of ice that covers a large area of land. Around 10% of the world's land area is covered by glaciers. They form snow that does not melt even during the summer. They move slowly downhill due to sheer weight although this may only be a few feet a year.







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