

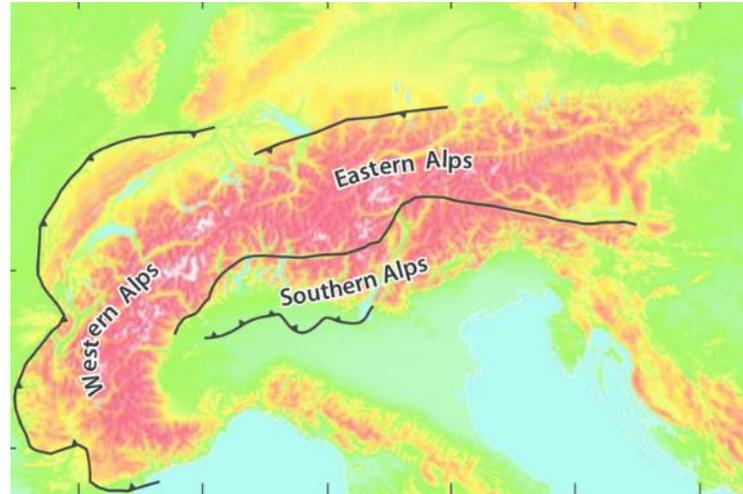
Mountains and the Peak District

By the end of this unit of work, pupils will have a strong understanding of what mountains are, the physical features, how they are formed and their location globally. They will be able to discuss how mountainous regions affect the life of their inhabitants and why they are often tourist attractions. They will have taken part in an extended piece of expert-led fieldwork in the Peak District.

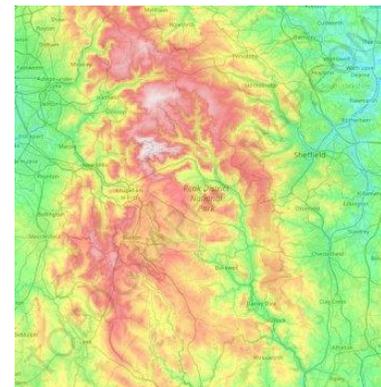
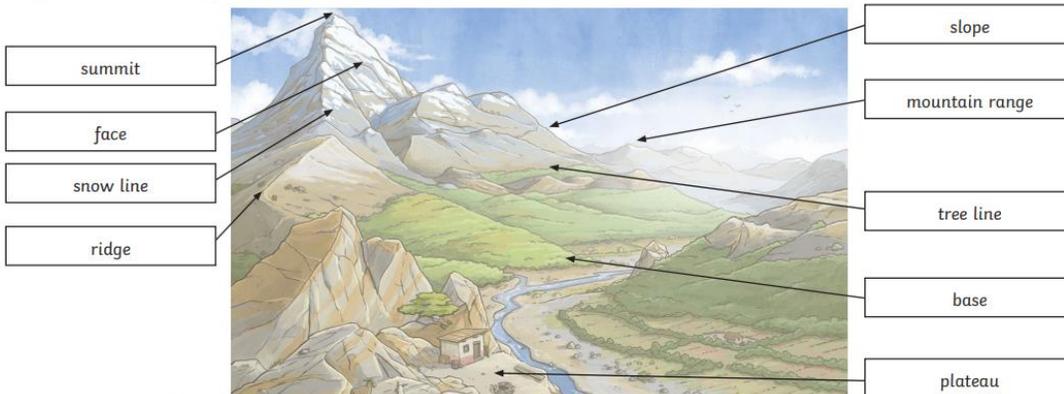
Sequence of Lessons:

- 1) To know what a mountain is, and where the mountains of the world are.
- 2) To know how mountains are mapped with contour lines
- 3) To know how mountains are formed
- 4) To know what makes the Alps a popular place to visit.
- 5) To know what makes the Peak National Park a popular place to visit.

Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which involves the movement of people to countries or places outside of their usual environment for personal or professional purposes. The Peak District National Park and the Alps are two of the most visited areas of Europe and benefit as tourist attractions.



Topographical map of the Peak District



Mountain - a tall, natural landform that rises high above the land around it, often with steep sides and a peak.

Landform - A natural shape or feature on Earth's surface, like mountains, valleys, or hills.

Features - The special parts of a landform, such as peaks, slopes, and valleys.

Summit - The highest point of a mountain.

Slope - The side of a mountain, which can be steep or gentle.

Peak - A pointed top of a mountain.

Valley - A low area between mountains or hills, often with a river.