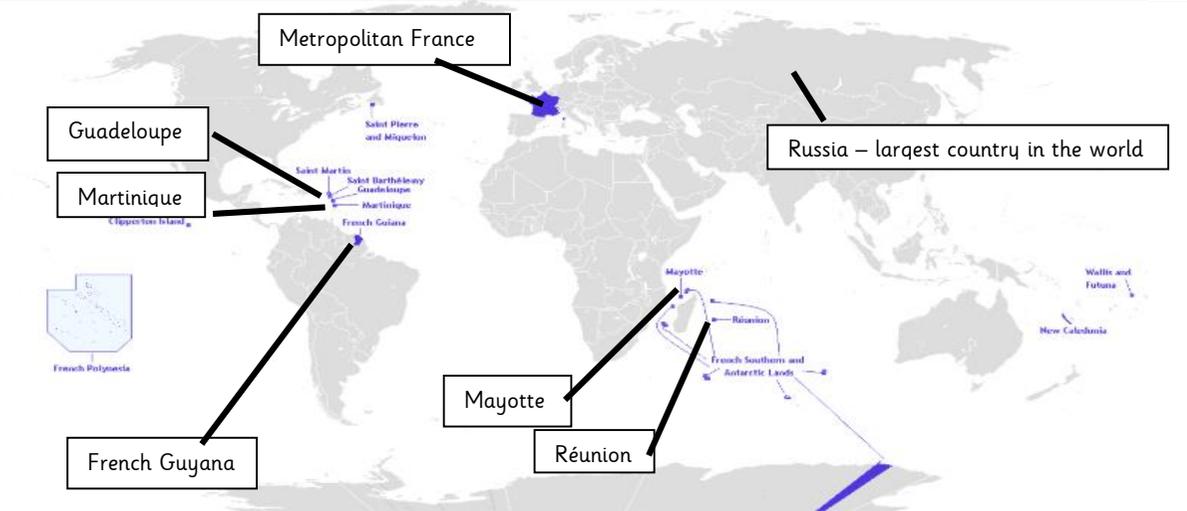


River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser Geography	Year 5	Spring 1	France
France and its borders		France in the world	
 <p>A detailed map of France and its immediate neighbors. Neighboring countries shown include the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Monaco, Spain, and Andorra. Major French cities like Paris, Lyon, Marseille, and Bordeaux are marked. The map also shows the English Channel, Bay of Biscay, and the Mediterranean Sea. A scale bar indicates distances up to 750 km.</p>	 <p>A world map highlighting France's global presence. Metropolitan France is shown in Europe. Overseas territories are marked with blue dots and labeled: Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Polynesia, French Guyana, Mayotte, and Réunion. A label points to Russia as the largest country in the world. Other territories like Wallis and Futuna and New Caledonia are also visible.</p> <p><b>Metropolitan France</b> located in western Europe, largest country in the European Union  Divided into <b>13 metropolitan regions</b> and <b>5 overseas regions</b>: Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana, Mayotte and Réunion. France spans over 12 time zones – more than any other country in the world.  Dependent areas (other blue areas marked on the map) – more autonomy than regions</p>		
Metropolitan France key information		French Alps	
<p><b>Area:</b> 643 000 km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Population:</b> over 67 million people (second largest in Europe after Germany)  Most visited country on Earth – about 80 million people visit each year  Capital: <b>Paris</b>, other big cities: <b>Marseille, Lyon, Toulouse, Nice, Nantes, Strasbourg, Montpellier, Bordeaux, Lille</b>  <b>Climate:</b> generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot summers along the Mediterranean; occasional strong, cold, dry, north-to-northwesterly wind known as <b>mistral</b>;  <b>Terrain:</b> mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west; remainder is mountainous, especially <b>Pyrenees</b> in south, <b>Alps</b> in east;  elevation extremes: -2 m lowest point: <b>Rhone River</b> delta  4810 highest point: <b>Mont Blanc</b>  <b>Natural resources:</b> coal, iron ore, timber, arable land, fish  <b>Land use:</b> agricultural land 53%, forest 29%, other 18%  most major French rivers - the <b>Meuse, Seine, Loire, Charente, Dordogne</b> and <b>Garonne</b> - flow northward or westward into the Atlantic Ocean, only the <b>Rhone</b> flows southward into the Mediterranean Sea  <b>Agriculture products:</b> wheat, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, grapes; beef, dairy products; fish  <b>Industries:</b> machinery, chemicals, automobiles, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics; textiles, food processing; tourism  <b>Currency:</b> euro</p>		<p>The Alps are the <b>largest mountain chain in Europe</b>, extending for almost 1,000km with a surface area of 35,000km<sup>2</sup> in France. The French Alps are the portions of the Alps mountain range that stand within France. Some of the ranges of the French Alps are entirely in <b>France</b>, others, such as the Mont Blanc massif, are shared with <b>Switzerland</b> and <b>Italy</b>. Striking differences between the Northern Alps and Southern Alps.  <b>North</b> - the most symbolic peak of the mountain range is <b>Mont Blanc</b>, vegetation: forests of <b>spruce</b> and <b>fir</b>  <b>South</b> - many of the peaks reach altitudes of 4,000m however there is an obvious progression towards the sea. vegetation: more arid and composed of <b>larch, thyme</b> and <b>lavender</b>.  The town next to Mont Blanc, Chamonix, was the site of the first ever Winter Olympics.  In <b>summer</b> people visit Alps to <b>sightsee</b>, as the picturesque mountains make a wonderful backdrop. Activities such as <b>hiking, mountain biking, mountaineering</b> and <b>paragliding</b> are popular. The <b>alpine lakes</b> are also fun for <b>swimming</b> but most of them are freezing <b>cold!</b>  In most regions of the Alps from December to April, <b>winter sports like skiing, snowboarding, snowshoeing</b> and <b>tobogganing</b> are extremely popular.  Alpine <b>plants</b> (e.g. alpine rock-jasmine, mountain buttercup, lady slipper orchid) have astounding <b>ability to adapt</b>: they have evolved to cope with the wind, the cold, the snow, poor and rocky soil, intense UV exposure and the short vegetation period. Many species are at risk, especially because of climate change, with higher temperatures affecting the immediate environment and therefore forcing the plants to move in search of colder temperatures to ever-higher altitudes.  The Alps are home to many <b>animal species</b> (e.g. lynx, marmot, golden eagle, hawk, chamois, wolf, bear). Some species are in danger of extinction, whilst others have been reintroduced or have returned of their own accord. For many animals, <b>protected natural areas</b> are an essential safe haven. The fragmentation of the land and urban sprawl have also made it harder for animals to move around (migration, searching for food, breeding, etc.) so it is now essential to maintain or create links between their living areas such as biological corridors.</p>	

1. How many countries does France border?  
a) six                      b) seven                      c) eight                      d) nine
2. What lies to the south-west of France?  
a) English Channel                      b) Bay of Biscay                      c) Switzerland                      d) Mediterranean Sea
3. How many regions in total is France divided into?  
a) eighteen                      b) thirteen                      c) ten                      d) forty-eight
4. How many people live in France?  
a) over 53 million                      b) over 76 million                      c) over 80 million                      d) over 67 million
5. What are the mountains on the border with Spain called?  
a) Pyrenees                      b) Seine                      c) Alps                      d) Dordogne
6. What is the land in France mainly used for?  
a) building cities                      b) forests                      c) agriculture                      d) schools
7. Which of these is NOT an overseas region?  
a) Toulouse                      b) Mayotte                      c) Réunion                      d) Guadeloupe
8. What is the height of Mount Blanc?  
a) 5132m                      b) 4810m                      c) 4180m                      d) 8848m
9. What plant is common in Northern Alps?  
a) spruce                      b) lady slipper orchid                      c) lavender                      d) chamois
10. Which of these is a French river?  
a) Nantes                      b) Martinique                      c) Loire                      d) Mistral