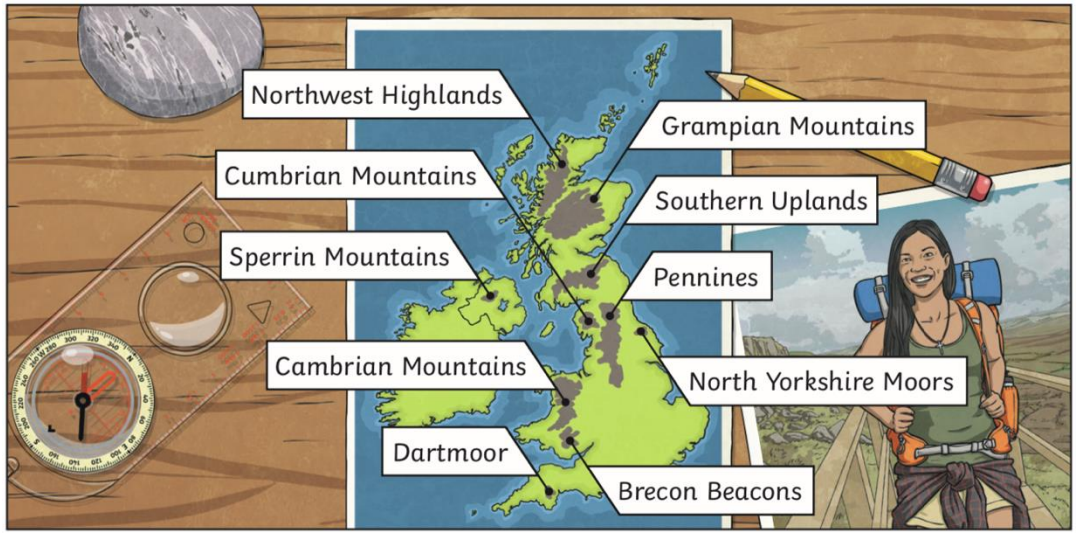
Important Information

MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAINS: What are mountains?

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a **summit** of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single **summits**.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m.


Mount Everest

How are mountains shown on a map?

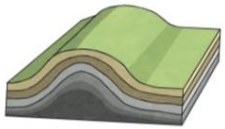
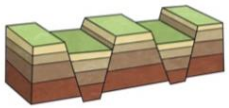
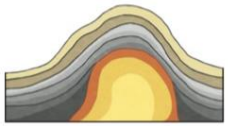
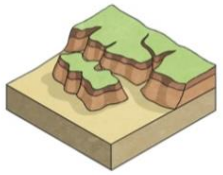


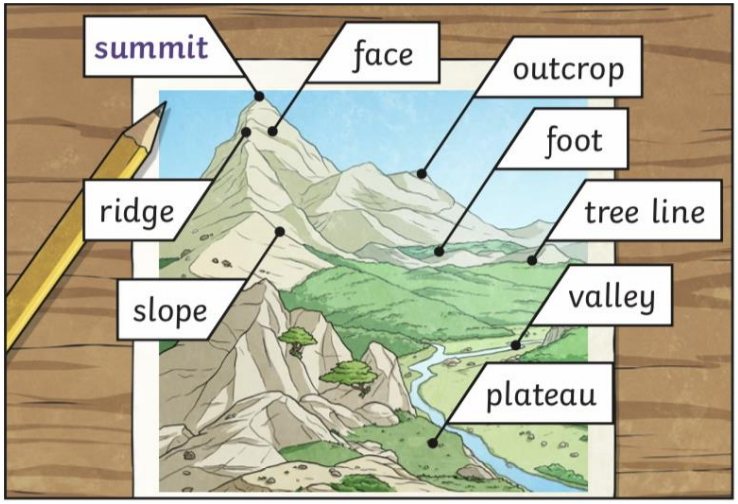
What mountains are in the UK and where are they located?

VOCABULARY

altitude	The height above sea level.
avalanche	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
crust	The outermost layer of the earth.
gorges	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
hypothermia	A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.
lava	Hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano.
magma	Hot, liquid rock located deep below the earth's surface.
summit	The highest point of a mountain.
tectonic plate	Pieces of the earth's crust connected together.

HOW ARE MOUNTAINS MADE?

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled **lava**.	Formed when **magma** is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the **crust**.	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or **gorges** next to high cliffs.
				
				

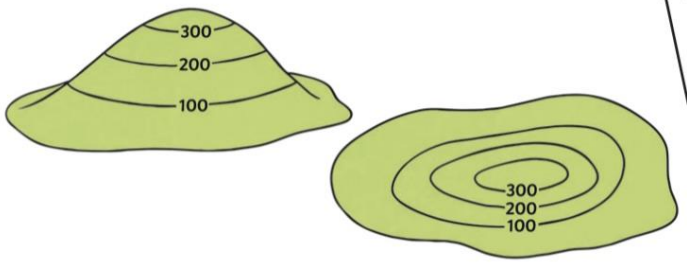


WHY DO PEOPLE VISIT MOUNTAINS?

- The view
- Keeping fit
- The challenge
- Skiing
- Climbing
- Photography

Points of a Compass

CONTOUR LINES



These lines on a map join land that is at the same height.

They are usually marked in 5m or 10m intervals.

The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be.

RISKS and DANGERS of MOUNTAINS:

- Low temperature = **hypothermia**
- Bad weather = power cuts/road accidents
- **Avalanches**/landslides
- Altitude sickness
- Wild animals
- Poor access

Progression of skills in Geography:

Year 4

Throughout the year, pupils will have opportunities to explore and develop:

Location Knowledge

Africa, Antarctica, Australasia (Oceania), Europe, North America, South America, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Italy (Rome), France (Paris), Spain (Madrid), Turkey, climate, warm, dry, wet, humid, equator, northern and southern hemispheres.

Place Knowledge

Human features and physical features; region, settlement, community, population, government, land use, resources, trade, urban, rural, farming, agriculture, facilities, architecture, recreation, transport, culture, language, religion, landform, ocean, coast, river, island, cape, delta, peninsula, gulf, mountain, hill, valley, plateau, plain, desert, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, climate, tropical, temperate, polar, vegetation, biome, aquatic, desert, forests, rainforest, forest, woodland, grasslands and tundra.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Tables, diagrams, pictograms, bar graphs, line graphs, pie charts, data, atlases, maps, aerial photographs, birds eye views, scales, keys and symbols. They will learn about the equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, location, compass, direction, bearing, north, south, east, west, northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), northwest (NW), four figure grid references, grid boxes, eastings, northings, thermometers, temperature, degrees, rain gauge, rain fall, centimetres (cm), millimetres (mm) lowest, highest, average.

Human and **Physical Geography**

Human and physical features, region, settlement, community, population, government, land use, resources, trade, urban, rural, farming, agriculture, facilities, architecture, recreation, transport, culture, language, religion, ocean, coast, river, island, cape, delta, peninsula, gulf, mountain, hill, valley, plateau, plain, desert, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, climate, vegetation, biomes, tropical, temperate, polar, rainforests.

Year 5

Throughout the year, pupils will have opportunities to explore and develop:

Location Knowledge

North America, South America, Central America, Argentina (Buenos Aires), Brazil (Sao Paolo, Rio De Janeiro), Chile, Colombia, Peru, North America, Canada (Ottawa), United States of America (Washington), Mexico (Mexico City), Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, equator, climate, warm, dry, wet, humid, equator, northern and southern hemispheres, Tropics of Cancer/ Capricorn, Arctic/ Antarctic Circle, longitude and latitude, degrees, climate zones, tropical, sub-tropical, temperate, polar, arid, mediterranean, dry-temperate, coldtemperate, mountains, tundra, time zone, Prime/Greenwich Meridian

Place Knowledge

Human and physical features, region, settlement, migration, immigration, community, population, government, democracy, land use, resources, trade, urban, rural, farming, agriculture, facilities, architecture, recreation, transport, culture, language, religion, landform, ocean, coast, river, island, cape, delta, peninsula, gulf, mountain, hill, valley, plateau, plain, desert, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, climate, tropical, subtropical, temperate, polar, arid, mediterranean, dry-temperate, coldtemperate, mountains, tundra vegetation, biome, aquatic, desert, forests, rainsforests, woodland, grasslands, tundra

Geographical skills and fieldwork

Aerial maps, ordinance survey maps, google maps, political maps, topographic maps, physical maps, economic/resource maps, scales, keys and symbols. They will learn about location, compass, direction, bearing, north, south, east, west, northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), northwest (NW), six figure grid references, grid boxes, eastings, northings, equator, northern and southern hemispheres, Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn, Arctic/Antarctic Circle, longitude and latitude, degrees, colour layering, contour lines, contour interval, cross section height above sea level, distance, kilometres (kms).

Human and **Physical Geography**

Topographical feature, coast, river, island, cape, delta, peninsula, gulf, mountain, hill, valley, plateau, plain, desert, water cycle, evaporation, transpiration, condensation, precipitation, run-off, river, tidal river, estuary, stream, lake, tributary, current, bank, delta, mouth, source, fresh water, saltwater, mountain, mountain range, tectonic plates, force, contour, altitude, elevation, erosion, summit, peak, ascent, descent, vegetation, biome ,volcano, Ring of Fire, magma, mantle, fault, eruption, sill, vent, eruption, crust, extinct, core, conduit, dormant, ash, active, crater, earthquake, after shock, epicentre, fault line, fore shock, main shock, magnitude, Mercallie scale, micro quake, Richter scales, seismic, tremor, tsunami.

MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAINS

Key question: How are mountains shown on a map and what does that tell us?

Useful websites to suppirt this unit include:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/zyhf3j6
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/z4g3qp3
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zbkw2hv