

Key Vocabulary

summit	The highest point of a mountain
range	A group of mountains located close together
tectonic plates	Pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth's crust which are constantly moving
fault-block	Mountains with a long slope on one side, and a sharp drop on the other
dome	A smooth and round looking mountain
plateau	Mountains formed as a result of erosion
volcanic	Mountain formed around a volcano, from layers of ash and cooled lava
fold	Tectonic plates collide, pushing rock up to create a mountain
climate	The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area
biomes	Areas of our planet with similar climates, landscapes, animals and plants

Key Skills

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g., longitude and latitude.

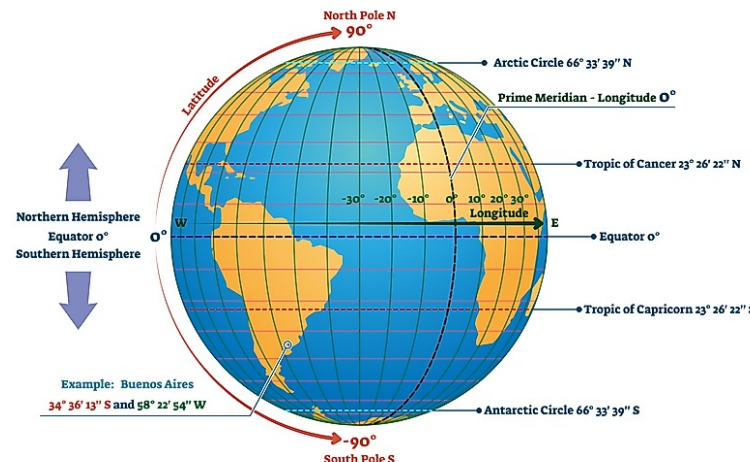
Locational knowledge

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, and mountains.

Human and physical geography

- Understand the geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the UK, European country and a region within North or South America.

Circles of longitude and latitude



Key Facts

- A mountain is something that's part of the land, but that rises above everything else. Mountains can join up with other mountains to make up a range.
- Most mountains are formed when things happen inside the Earth to push rocks up - the longer this happens, the higher the rocks are pushed, and the higher the mountains can be.
- Some very tall mountains aren't very high because a lot of the base is under the ocean. Some mountains are even completely underwater!
- The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest in Nepal - it's 8,850 metres high!
- The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis in Scotland - it's 1,344 metres high.
- There are five different types of mountains - fold, fault-block, dome, volcanic and plateau.
- Living on mountains is difficult because air gets thinner and colder the higher you go up. Different species of plants and animals can be found at different heights because they've had to adapt to the special conditions.
- Lines of longitude and latitude are part of the grid system that helps us navigate the Earth.
- The Tropic of Cancer is the most northern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead. The Tropic of Capricorn is the most southern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead
- The Antarctic Circle is a line of latitude located at the bottom of the globe. It's on the opposite side of the Arctic Circle.

Key Questions

- What are the names of the five main types of mountain?
- How are different types of mountain formed?
- What are the names of some of the famous mountain ranges?
- Where in the world are some of the famous mountain ranges?
- How are mountain regions similar / different in North America compared to the UK?
- What are some of the impacts of tourism on mountain regions?

The Andes in South America



Links to other Learning

- Year 1 - Geography
Point out where the Equator, North Pole and South Pole are on a globe or atlas.
- Year 4 - Geography
To be able to find similarities and differences between different countries..
- Year 5 - Geography
Describe how some places are similar and others are different in relation to their physical features.
- KS3 - Geography
How mountains are formed.

Links to other Subjects

- Computing - *Use maps, aerial photos, plans and web resources to describe what a locality might be like.*
- Science - *Choose scales for graphs which show data and features effectively.*
- Geography - *What does South America have to offer?*
- Art & Design - *Pattern, print and textiles Paul Hipkiss - printing techniques to create mountain scape.*
- Music - *Compose a piece of music based around the theme of mountains (pitch and digital composition)*

