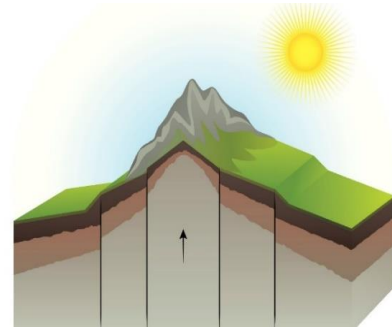




Mountains

In this unit the children will learn:

- What a mountain is.
- The features of a mountain.
- How mountains are formed.
- Mountain climates.
- The UK and world's highest mountains.
- The importance of the Himalayas.



The Seven Summits:

Asia – Everest

South America – Aconcagua

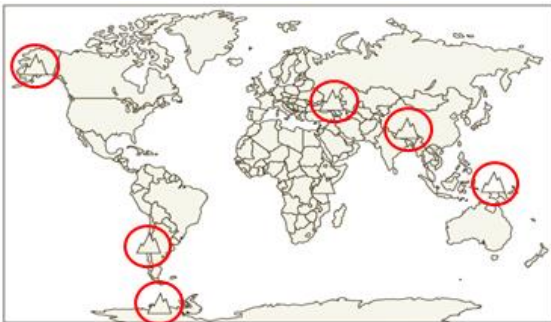
North America – Denali

Africa – Kilimanjaro

Europe – Elbrus

Antarctica - Vinson Massif

Oceania - Carstensz Pyramid



Geographical Skills and Concepts:

Locational Knowledge – we will be able to use maps to locate and identify different physical characteristics.

Human and Physical Geography – we will be able to describe and explain the key information relating to mountains.

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork – we will use a range of maps, atlases, globes, digital mapping to locate and describe a range of mountains.

Other Key Place Names:

Ben Nevis

Himalayas

Mount Snowdon

Pacific Ring of Fire

Scafell Pike

Slieve Donard



Key facts:

A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped with others in a mountain range.

Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded.

Mountains have their own climates.

The highest peaks on each continent are referred to as 'The Seven Summits'.

Mountains are home to approximately one tenth of the world's population.

The highest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis, and it is located in Scotland. It is 1,345m tall.

The highest mountain in England is called Scafell Pike and is 978m tall.

Key Vocabulary:

altitude: the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.

dome mountains: mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption.

fault-block mountains: mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards.

fire mountains: mountains formed by volcanic eruptions.

fold mountains: mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together.

landform: a natural feature of the earth's surface.

scale bar: a line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map.

slope: a part of the side of a hill or mountain, especially as a place for skiing.

summit: the highest point of a hill or mountain.

Useful Websites:

https://world-geography-games.com/world_mountain-ranges.html

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/z4g3qp3>

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/mountains-volcanoes-and-earthquakes-eo2a>

<https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/mountains,-volcanoes-and-earthquakes/>