

Year 5 Geography Knowledge Mat Mountains

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge	Concepts
altitude	Height above the ground or above the sea level.	A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land.	
climate	Long term weather pattern in an area.	It is much taller than a hill (600 metres or above, in the UK) and is often found grouped into a mountain range.	Location
dome mountains	Mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption.	Mountains are formed when two of the earth's plates collide and land is pushed upwards or folded. Mountains have their own climates.	Human Processes
fault block mountains	Mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards.	Mountains have their own climates.	Physical Processes
fire mountains	Mountains formed by volcanic eruptions.		
fold mountains	Mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together.		Enquiry
summit valley	The highest point of a mountain. A low area of land between hills or mountains.		Skills -Use OS map symbols to locate mountains of
		The World's Seven Summits (the highest peaks in each continent): Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica) and Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania).	the UK -Find possible answers to own geographical questions -Use maps and atlases to locate places.

Year 5



Mountains

Prior Learning

North and South Poles

I have already learned about the polar climate zones. They have long, cold winters with temperatures mostly below freezing.

<u>UK</u>

I have already found the five oceans and some UK mountains on a map.

Volcanoes

I already know about different types of mountains including fire mountains (volcanoes).

Local/National

In this unit, we will learn about the key features of mountains and how they are formed. We will explore and locate the UK's highest mountains and identify the closest of these to Newton-le-Willows.

Unit Objective

Human and physical geography Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones and mountains.

Locational geography

Name and locate key topographical features (including mountains); and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.



