

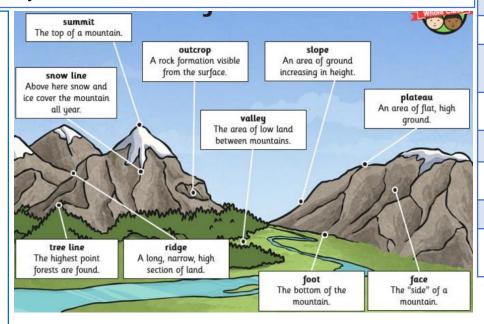
## Year 5 Geography: Mountains

## Prior Learning

- Know how to use atlases to locate countries
- Know symbols are used on maps to identify different features
- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
- Know volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct.
- Know the Earth is formed of the inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.

## Sticky Knowledge

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes
- 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
- People visit mountains for different reasons: the view, keeping fit, the challenge, skiing, climbing and photography



Mountain	Location	Height
Ben Nevis	Scotland	1345m
Snowdon	Wales	1085m
Scafell Pike	England	978m

Vocabulary				
Altitude	The height above sea level.			
Avalanche	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain.			
Contour lines	Lines on a map join land that is at the same height. The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be			
Foot	The bottom of the mountain			
Gorges	A narrow valley with steep walls found between hills or mountains.			
Plateau	An area of flat high ground.			
Snowline	The line or altitude above which has snow all year.			
Summit	The highest point of a mountain.			
Treeline	The line or altitude above which no trees grow.			
Valley	A low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.			

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.