

Year 3 – Majestic Mountains

Key vocabulary

Mountain range – long chains or group of mountains

Summit – the highest point of a mountain or hill

Valley - a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it

Slope - the bottom of a mountain where it meets flat ground

Base - the incline or decline on the side of a mountain

KEY SKILLS

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains
- Name and locate key topographical features of the UK (including mountains).
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied



Sequence of learning:

What is a mountain?

How are mountains formed?.

Where are the world's highest mountains?

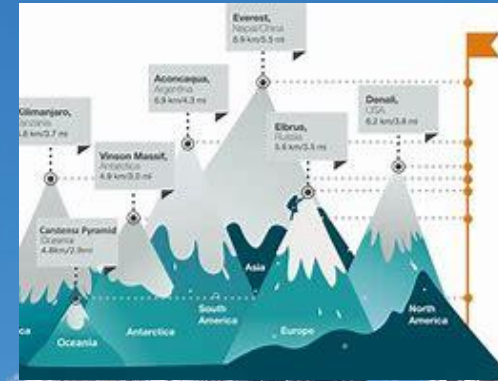
Interview a mountaineer

What are the UK's highest mountains?

Are there mountains under the sea?

To publish a class blog

Spring 1



Interesting 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.

The World's Seven Summits (the highest peaks on each continent): Everest (Asia), Aconcagua (South America), Denali (North America), Kilimanjaro (Africa), Elbrus (Europe), Vinson Massif (Antarctica), Carstensz Pyramid (Oceania)

Final outcome:

To produce a class blog about each of the seven summits.

We will find out about physical features of mountains and will use maps and aerial photographs to find out where the seven summits are located in the World.