

Vocabulary	
mountain	A high natural area of land with steep sides.
tectonic plates	Large pieces of the Earth's crust that move slowly.
volcano	A natural feature where molten rock escapes from inside the Earth.
mountain range	A group of mountains joined together.
erosion	When water, ice or wind wear away rock and soil.
weathering	The breaking down of rock over time.
settlement	A place where people live.

In KS1 I learned about:

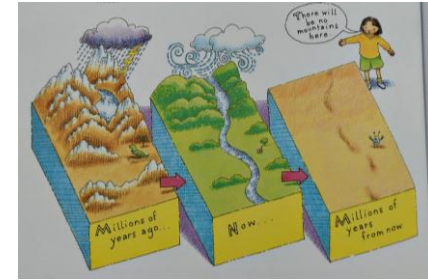
I know that the United Kingdom is made up of four countries. I know that each country has a capital city. I know that London is the capital city of England. I know that the UK is surrounded by seas. I know that maps, atlases and globes help us locate places. I know that cities, towns and villages are different types of places. I know that urban areas are busy and built up. I know that rural areas are in the countryside. I know that some places are coastal (near the sea). I know that London has famous landmarks.

Links to the NC:

G1 – locate major mountain ranges of the world
G3 – understand similarities and differences between mountain regions
G4 – use geographical vocabulary to describe physical features, including mountains and rivers
G5 – describe key aspects of physical geography, including mountains, rivers, erosion and tectonic processes
G6 – use maps, atlases and globes to locate mountain ranges and describe features
G8 – use fieldwork and observation (where appropriate) to identify physical features and processes

On our travels Mountains

How do mountains shape the land and the way people live?



Lessons in this unit:
<p>Lesson 1 – What is a mountain? LO: To recognise and describe a mountain as a physical feature and explain how it differs from a hill.</p>
<p>Lesson 2 – How are mountains formed? LO: To describe how mountains are formed, including tectonic and volcanic processes</p>
<p>Lesson 3 – Where are the world's major mountain ranges? LO: To locate mountain ranges and name examples on different continents.</p>
<p>Lesson 4 – How do mountains change over time? LO: To describe how erosion and weathering change mountains over time.</p>
<p>Lesson 5 – What landforms are created in mountain areas? LO: To identify landforms created by erosion and explain how water shapes the land.</p>
<p>Lesson 6 – How do mountains affect people? LO: To explain how mountains affect human activity and settlement.</p>
<p>Enquiry Question: How do mountains shape the land and the way people live?</p> <p>Children will complete a practical geography task where they demonstrate their understanding by: Using a map or atlas to locate and name a mountain range Labelling a diagram to show how mountains are formed or changed (e.g. erosion, rivers, valleys) Identifying key physical features found in mountain environments Explaining verbally how mountains affect how people live (e.g. travel, settlement, land use)</p>