



Geography Topic: Mountains

Year: 5 **Term:** Spring 2

Key Knowledge/Content:

- **Locational knowledge** - Children will use maps, atlases, globes and digital maps to locate the mountains of the world.
- **Human and physical geography**- Children will understand key aspects of physical geography which includes climate zones, rivers, volcanoes and mountains.

Links to:

Prior learning:

To discuss the different climate zones and how these can affect the surroundings.

Future learning:

To move onto volcanoes in Year 5 and discuss the similarities between mountains and volcanoes.

Key vocabulary with definition:

Prior vocabulary:

- **Avalanche** – A mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
- **Climate** – Weather conditions prevailing over a long period of time.
- **Valley** – A low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.

New vocabulary:

- **Seven summits** – A list of the seven highest mountain peaks on each of the seven continents.
- **Mountain range**- A group of mountains found on land or under sea.

By the end of this unit

All children can: **recognise** the key features of a mountain and be able to **define** what a mountain is.

Most children can: **demonstrate** how mountains can affect the climate.

Some children can: **demonstrate** and **explain** the difference between mountains in the world and **compare** the different climate zones including the difference in humidity.

Background understanding for teachers and parents:

Children have already learnt about the land use identified on a map, knowing that some areas have more mountains. During this topic, children will begin to identify the features of a mountain and the difference in climate.

Curriculum Driver:

Communication

Evidence outcome:

Children will be able to communicate where the mountains are located in the world and will be able to discuss the effect on the climate.