

Mountain Ranges

Year 5 Term 5 – Geography

Key Vocabulary

Peak—the top of a mountain

Range—a group of mountains

Edmund Hillary— a mountaineer from New Zealand who was the first to climb Mount Everest in 1953.

The Andes—a mountain range in South America that stretches from the southern tip of the continent to the Caribbean coast.

Mount Kilimanjaro—the tallest mountain in Africa.

Erosion—the process of something being worn down or destroyed over time.



Knowledge: A mountain is a landform that rises high above the surrounding terrain in a limited area. They are made from rocks and earth. Generally, mountains are higher than 600 metres. Those less than 600 metres are called hills. Some common features of mountains include the following:

- the summit, or the top of a mountain;
- the slope, or side of the mountain; and
- a very steep valley between young mountains, known as a gorge.

Mountains cover one-fifth of the earth's land surface and occur in 75 % of the world's countries. Mountain ranges are long chains or groups of mountains.

Skills

Confidently use maps, globes and Google Earth.

Use maps to describe and locate places using 6 figure grid references.

Locate largest urban areas on a map and use geographical symbols e.g. contours to identify flattest and hilliest areas of the continent.

Use maps to locate features of the UK e.g. rivers, mountains, large cities.

Label counties, cities, mountains and rivers.

Study photographs and maps of different locations in the UK.

Ask Geographical questions.

