

Netherton J&I School

Geography Unit of Work Overview Y3 Mountainous Environments



Unit of Work	Mountainous Environments
Text Driver	Mountain books: Mountains - Geographics (Izzy Howell) I Wonder Why Mountains Have Snow On Top - Kingfisher (Jackie Gaff) Everest - The Remarkable Story of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay -Bloomsbury (Alexandra Stewart) Bear Grylls Adventures - The Mountain Challenge
NC Objectives	KS2 Human & Physical Geography: - Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. KS2 Locational knowledge: - Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
Unit of Work Summary	In this Unit, children find out about the major mountains of the world and the UK. They find out the different ways in which mountains have been formed, and how different features of mountain ranges have been shaped over time. Children will have the opportunity to consider what the weather is like in a mountainous environment and to evaluate the impact that tourism has on a mountainous region.

Prior Learning	Hot and cold climates covered in Y2.
Sticky Knowledge	To know: • What do you call the top of a mountain? (Summit) • What do you call the sides of a mountain? (Slopes, face or sides) • What do you call the edges where two faces meet? (Ridge) • What do you call the low-lying area between mountains? (Valley) • To know that many of the world's tallest mountains are in the oceans. In fact, the Hawaiian Islands are the tops of huge volcanoes. Mauna Kea is therefore even taller than Mount Everest. • To know that Ben Nevis in Scotland and that it is an extinct ancient volcano. • To locate famous mountains using latitude and longitude. • To know that we can use the equator and prime meridian to describe the position of any place in the world. - Latitude (i.e. how far north or south of the equator a location is) - Longitude (i.e. how far east or west of the prime meridian a locations is) • To understand how fold mountains are formed. • To know that the Earth's crust is split into tectonic plates. What are the names of the boundaries between the plates? (Fault lines) Tectonic plates move: - In opposite directions (transform) - Away from each other (divergent) - Towards each other (convergent) To know that most mountain ranges are made when two tectonic plates collide into one another. These are called fold mountains (e.g. Rocky Mountains.) • To know that you can actually see folding in the rocks of some fold mountain ranges. This created by the enormous force of two tectonic plates colliding.

	• To know that the formation of the Himalayas began 45 million years ago. (As a reference, this is 20 million years after the dinosaurs died out, 65 millions years ago!). • To know which two plates collided to form these mountains? (Indian plate and Eurasian plate) • To investigate the structure of a volcano. • To know that the two main types of mountain formation children need to know at KS2 are: - volcanic mountains - fold mountains • To know that volcanoes are openings in the Earth's surface from which scorching hot magma, rocks, ash and gases escape. • To research and name some famous world mountains. • To investigate the climate of a mountain environment. • To know that mountains are found in all the world's climate zones. • To know that mountain climates are colder due to their high altitude.
New Vocabulary	• mountain • mountain range • summit • slopes • face • sides • ridge • valley • volcano • dormant • summit • sea-level • atlas • horizontal • vertical • latitude

	• longitude • Equator • Prime Meridian • North Pole • South Pole • location • position • point • coordinate • tectonic plates • adjacent • collide • force/ pressure • fold mountains • ash cloud • gas • molten rock • crater • lava
Post Learning	Year 4 cover Natural Disasters unit of work and learn more about volcanoes.