

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Rivers	a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
Mountains	a mountain is an elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock.
Volcanoes	a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.
Earthquakes	a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, because of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
Water cycle	the water cycle shows the continuous movement of water within the Earth and atmosphere.
Convection currents	a system of heat transfer under the earth's surface.
Magma	hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust from which lava and other igneous rock is formed on cooling.
Fault lines	a line on a rock surface or the ground that traces a geological fault.
Erosion	the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.
Strata	a layer or a series of layers of rock in the ground

On Our Travels...

Mighty Mountains!



By the end of this topic I will explore...

- ◆ I know that many of the world's highest mountains can be found in the Himalayas.
- ◆ I can name a mountain range and can say which continent it can be found on.
- ◆ I can list different types of erosion and explain how mountains are formed because of it.
- ◆ I can describe how a mountain is formed.
- ◆ I know the difference between a mountain and a hill.
- ◆ I can compare a mountainous area in the UK to one abroad (in the Himalayas)
- ◆ How the human and physical characteristics of a mountainous region are connected.

Links to our core values:

Is there hope for our world when we explore how human features are connected to physical ones?

How are we as humans impacting mountainous regions?

Links to the National Curriculum:

See our Geography Progression Maps in the front of our books!

National Curriculum - Geography - KS2

G1 - locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America...

G5 - Describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: mountains and human geography, including: types of settlement and land use.

G6 - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features studied