

Respect, Believe, Achieve

Year 5 Marvellous Mountains

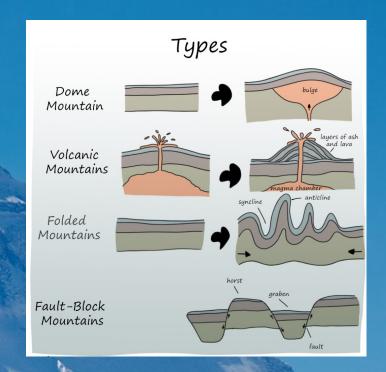
*Understanding the different elevational belts found on mountains.

*Understanding the formation of mountains.

*Exploring the relationship between mountainous environments and people.

As a Geographer, what do I already know?

- ◆In Year 3, we learnt about the formation of volcanoes, as well as their hazards.
- ◆In Year 4, we learnt about biomes and their climates.
- ◆In our previous Year 5 unit, we explored how climate affects vegetation (food production).



		connect points with the same elevation; by bands of color; or by numbers giving the exact elevations of particular points on the Earths surface. Maps that show elevations are called topographic maps. K mountains These form when faults or cracks in the earth's crust force some materials or blocks of rock up and others down. Instead of the earth folding over, the earth's crust fractures (pulls apart). It breaks up into blocks or chunks. Sometimes these blocks of rock move up and down, as they move apart and blocks of rock end up being stacked on one another. Ountains Created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. At these colliding.
C12	Elevation	connect points with the same elevation; by bands of color; or by numbers giving the exact elevations of particular points on the Earths surface. Maps that show elevations are
	Fault-block mountains	up and others down. Instead of the earth folding over, the earth's crust fractures (pulls apart). It breaks up into blocks or chunks. Sometimes these blocks of rock move up and
	Fold Mountains	Created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together. At these colliding, compressing boundaries, rocks and debris are warped and folded into rocky outcrops, hills, mountains, and entire mountain ranges.
	Volcanic mountain	These form when molten rock from deep inside the Earth erupts through the crust and piles up on itself. The islands of Hawaii were formed by undersea volcanoes, and the islands seen above water today are the remaining volcano tops.
11	Dome mountain	These occur when liquid rock inside the Earth forces the ground above it upward. This swelling doesn't break through the surface. The force, or pressure, produces a domelike shape.

Key Skills Knowledge Location I can locate and describe mountain environments in the UK. I can locate cities, countries and regions of Europe and Asia on physical and political maps. Understanding Place I can describe key physical and human characteristics and environmental regions of Europe and Asia. I can describe and understand a range of key physical processes and the resulting landscape features. I can understand how a mountain region was formed. I know information about a region of Asia, its physical environment and climate, and economic activity. I understand hazards from physical environments and their management, such as avalanches in mountain regions. Enquiry and Skills

- I can use physical and political maps, atlases, and computer mapping to describe some key physical and human characteristics of Europe, and Asia.
- I can use globes and atlases to locate places studied in relation to their latitude and longitude.
- I can use thematic maps for specific purposes.
- I can describe height and slope from a map.
- I can read and compare map scales up to 1:25,000
- I can use digital maps to investigate features of an area.

Key information—What do I need to know? The importance of elevation:

- ♦ The importance of elevation: Elevation influences climate, as well as where and how people live. Most of the worlds people live on coastal plains at elevations of 150 meters (500 feet) or less. Some cultures have adapted to higher elevations. In Tibet, a region in central Asia, people live at elevations as great as 5,334 meters (17,500 feet). Above this elevation, the climate becomes too cold for growing crops, and there is also not enough oxygen in the air to sustain human life.
- The different ways mountains are formed (see page 1)
- The different elevational belts found on the Himalayas (see figure below).
- ♦ The economy of the Himalayas: Economic conditions in the Himalayas partly depend on the limited resources available in different parts of that vast region of varied ecological zones. The principal activity is animal husbandry, but forestry, trade, and tourism are also important. The Himalayas abound in economic resources.

As a Geographer, here's the knowledge, skills and understanding I will have by the end of the unit:

- 1. I will be able to locate mountain ranges and their peaks in Europe and Asia and record their heights.
- 2. I will be able to use globes and atlases to locate mountains in relation to their latitude and longitude.
- 3. I will be able to use physical, political and digital maps to identify the Himalayas, its countries, cities and topography.
- 4. From this, I will be able to create a junk model of the Himalayas to show my understanding of the physical characteristics of the region. I will be able to draw the borders of the countries, and label the main cities and mountains.
- 5. I will be able to describe the Himalayas' series of elevational belts (or zones), that display different ecological associations of flora, fauna, and climate.
- 6. I will be able to show some understanding of the links between the people of the Himalayas (population, settlements, land-use and economy) and the environment (climate, vegetation, topography).
- 7. I will understand how mountains are formed, creating diagrams and models to show this with annotations.
- 8. I will be able to compare the Himalayas with the Grampian mountains in terms of their formation, climate, flora and fauna.
- 9. I understand the hazard of avalanches and how to manage them,

