Geography- Year 5

Can mountains move?

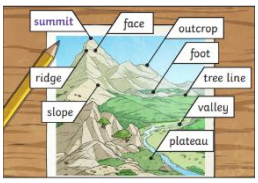
Big Idea – Mountains are formed over long periods of time by physical processes.

What should I already know?

- The continents and oceans, and be able to locate these on a map.
- In Year 3 the children learnt about plate tectonics, this is reinforced in Year 5 with the Iceland unit.
- Children have knowledge of weathering and rock types through the science curriculum.

What will I know by the end of this unit?

Location of tallest and most well-known mountains

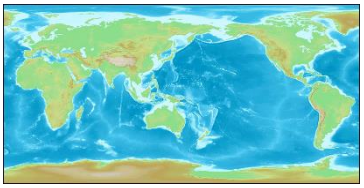


- What is a mountain?
- Use geographical knowledge to locate mountain ranges
- Mountains of the world and the UK
- How does this relate to knowledge of plate tectonics, volcanoes and earthquakes?

Mountains can be formed over millions of years

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava.	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust.	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.

Use global maps to find different mountain ranges.



- Identify the processes that form different types of mountains and the time it takes for changes to happen
- How scientists know about mountain formation
- Where would you find examples of these mountains? Why?

contour lines	lines drawn on maps that join places of the same height. They can be used to see the shape of the land.
crust	The outermost shell of the Earth's layers
epicentre	the point directly above the location of an earthquake on the Earth's surface is known as the epicentre.
fold mountains	are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together
geological	the study of the physical features and history of Earth.
mountain	higher and usually steeper than a hill and are generally over 600 metres high
plate tectonics	shows that the crust of the Earth is split into plates (pieces of the Earth's crust)
range	a series of mountains that are connected together generally to form a long line of mountains
Richter scale	uses a number system to measure the size of an earthquake.
Seismic waves	Shock waves from an earthquake that travel through the ground