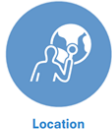


Year: 5
 Term: Autumn 1
 Topic: Mountains



Location



Physical features



Physical processes



Techniques

What is a mountain?

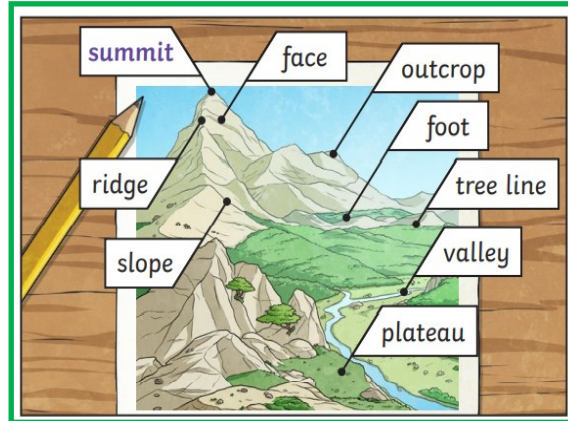
A mountain is a landform that sticks up, high above the surrounding land. (At least 300 m but 600m at the summit).

How are mountains formed?

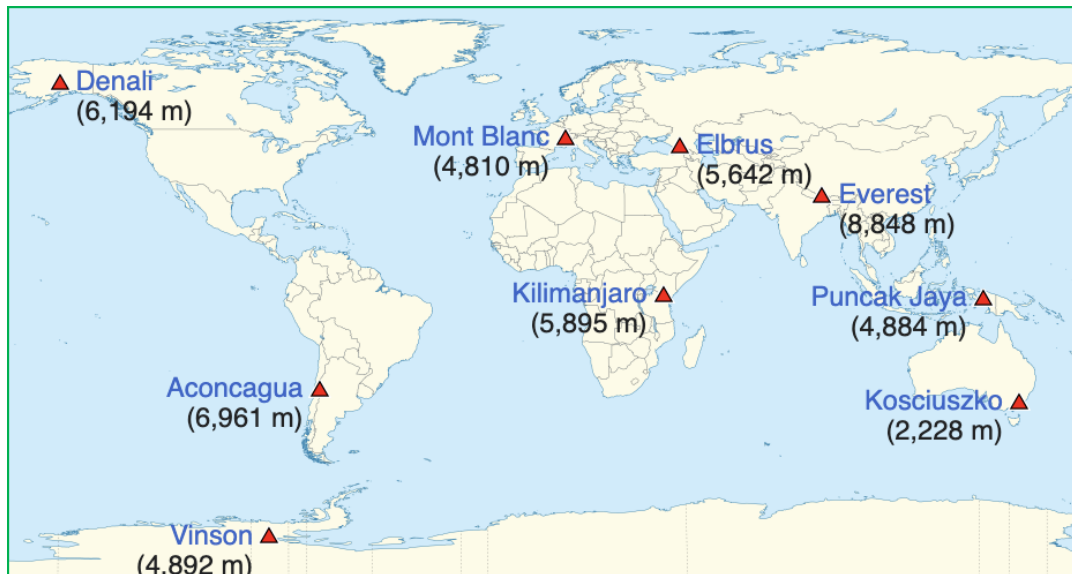
Tectonic plates form mountains. Mountains can be formed when the plates push together and force the ground up where they meet. They can also be formed when the plates move apart, and lava erupts. When the lava cools down, it can create a long line of mountains.



Features of a Mountain



The Seven Summits



Glossary

- avalanche** A large amount of snow that moves down a mountain or slope.
- biome** A biome is a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.
- climate zones** A series of four belt-shaped areas of distinctly different climates that encircle the globe.
- range** A group or chain of mountains located close together.
- summit** The highest point of a mountain.
- tectonic plates** Sections of the Earth's solid crust that "float" on top of the mantle.
- valley** A low area of land located between regions such as hills or mountains.

Day-to-day life

- On steep slopes, roads have to wind back and forth. This can be dangerous.
- It can be tricky to build houses on the sloping ground.

Food

- Steep slopes can make growing food more difficult.
- The soil on volcanic mountains can be very fertile and produce good crops of food and wine.

Weather and Climate

- The extreme weather can mean people are cut off from other communities for months.
- Avalanches are common and can be very dangerous.

Jobs

- The fertile land can provide jobs for farmers.
- Tourism provides jobs for local people.
- People can mine precious metals and minerals in the mountains.