



Prior Learning	
Key vocabulary for this unit	
Altitude Avalanche Crust Gorges Hypothermia Lava Magma Summit Tectonic Plate	
Learning Sequence	
Mountain Ranges	To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied in the context of mountain ranges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can use a map to find countries and their key features. To locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in the context of mountain ranges. • I can locate key mountain ranges of the world.
UK Mountains	To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) in the context of hills and mountain ranges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can locate key areas of higher ground in the UK. To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied in the context of hills and mountain ranges. • I can use a map to find and describe key features of the mountains.

Features of Mountains	To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle in the context of mountains. • I can describe the key features of a mountain range.
How Mountains Are Made	To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle in the context of mountains. • I can explain how different types of mountains are formed.
Mountain Climates	To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle in the context of mountain climates. • I can describe a mountainous climate.
Mountains Travel	To describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water in the context of mountain tourism. • I can describe how tourism affects mountain regions.
Assessment milestones	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a legend to find areas of higher ground on a map. • Explain different ways areas of higher ground are shown on a map. • Tell you that not all mountains look the same. • Identify a valley and the summit, foot and slope of a mountain. • Draw a mountain range including the key features they have identified. • Tell you that mountains formed a very long time ago. • Describe how tectonic plates move together to create fold mountains. • Describe how lava flow creates volcanic mountains. • Describe what the weather is usually like on a mountain. • Tell you why people might visit mountains. • Describe some of the negative effects of tourism on an area. 	