

## YEAR 3 GEOGRAPHY MOUNTAINS OF EUROPE

**Fieldwork:** Chevin visit

### Links to Previous Learning:

EYFS – Understanding the world (people, cultures and communities)

EYFS – Understanding the world (natural world)

Y1 – The UK

Y2 – Comparison of Otley and Maasai Mara

Y2 – Continents and Oceans

### Links to other Y3 learning:

Art – mountain collage

### Links to future learning:

Y4 – Europe and European Biomes

Y4 – The UK

Y5 – North America

Y5 – Comparison of Yorkshire and California

Y6 – South America

### Key Learning

- Use maps and atlases to locate places.
- Find out about mountain animals, mountain climates and mountain ranges.
- Mountain formation.
- Different types of mountain formations
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes in the context of mountains.
- Describe the key features of a mountain range.
- How does travel impact on the mountains – why do people visit mountains?

### Key Vocabulary:

#### Tier 2

**Slope**- a surface of which one end or side is at a higher level than another; a rising or falling surface

**Valley** - a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.

#### Tier 3

**Fold mountains**- Fold mountains are formed by the effects of folding on layers within the upper part of the Earth's crust.

**Fault block mountains**- Fault block mountains are formed by tectonic movement and stresses in the Earth's crust, which is broken up by faults.

**Dome mountains** - When magma pushes the crust up but hardens before erupting onto the surface, it forms so-called dome mountains. Wind and rain pummel the domes, sculpting peaks.

**Volcanic mountains** - A volcano is a vent or opening through which magma, ash, gases, and water vapour are ejected out.

**Plateau mountains** - Plateaus are areas of high, flat land. They have steep sides like a mountain but are topped with a flat surface, like a table. They are found on every continent on Earth and take up a third of the Earth's land.

**Summit** - the highest point of a hill or mountain.

**Ridge** – a long narrow high section of land.

**Altitude**- the height of an object or point