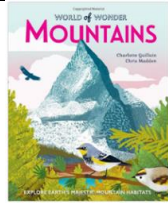


Year	Key text	Unit/key question	SDG
3		What is a mountain and how is it formed?	
Enquiry questions			
- What is a mountain and how do mountains form? - Can you use an atlas and digimaps to locate mountains/mountain ranges in the UK and around the world? Are the mountains here in the UK different to mountains in other countries? - What are the reasons for and against humans living on mountains?			
Fieldwork/mapping			
Visit Sugar Loaf near Abergavenny; walk up to near the peak, look at vegetation. Compare weather as you climb higher. Follow map and see how contours change. Rachel Nesbitt to show photos of her climb up Kilimanjaro/Everest basecamp and what it was like (lack of oxygen, very tiring, very cold etc) Map major mountain ranges on digimaps and link to work on continents Identify mountains on each continent and link to latitude and longitude. Investigate mountains using Google Earth.			
Prior learning		Future learning	
- Where are we in the world y2 - Weather y1		- Chamonix y4 - Volcanoes y5 - Biomes y6	
What children need to know or do to be secure (granular green and hinterland black)			
- Describe geographical similarities and differences between countries - Mountains are high areas of land, rising more than 600 metres from the surrounding land - Groups of mountains are called mountain ranges. - Mount Everest has the highest peak above sea level at 8,848 metres (go up Cowcombe Hill from café to roundabout 86 times) - Most mountains are fold mountains, which means they're created when two tectonic plates collide and they force the ground up where they meet. - Some mountains are created by ancient volcanoes, these are often individual peaks (like Kilimanjaro) - It gets colder as you get higher and weather can change quickly - You need special equipment to climb a mountain			
Key vocabulary			
- Mountain - Contour - Erosion - valley	- peak - vegetation - tectonic plates - exposure	- summit - Everest - Himalayas - Mountain range	
Common misconceptions			

tbc