

# GEOGRAPHY UNIT: MOUNTAINS AND VOLCANOES

## CORE LEARNING OF THIS UNIT:

- Locational knowledge -name and locate the world's mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, concentrating on their key human and physical characteristics.
- Place knowledge -understanding geographical similarities and differences between the UK, Europe and North and South America.
- Physical geography -describe and understand key aspects of mountains volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Human geography-describe and understand key aspects of types of settlement and land use.
- Geographical skills and fieldwork- use maps and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

## KEY FACTS

- Mountains are found in every continent of the world, even Antarctica, over millions of years.
- Some mountains are isolated features but most are found in mountain ranges such as the Himalayas, the Alps, the Rockies and the Urals.
- Volcanoes are mountains. They differ from other mountains in being formed by ash, lavas, or volcanic 'bombs' thrown out of the mouth of the volcano.
- Mountains are important economically: mining, quarrying, timber and tourism provide a living for local people.
- Mountains are constantly being eroded by a variety of processes including weathering by ice, snow, rain and wind.



VOCABULARY	DEFINITION
<b>Altitude</b>	The distance above sea level.
<b>Avalanche</b>	A mass of snow, rock, ice and soil that tumbles down a mountain.
<b>Summit</b>	The highest point of a mountain.
<b>Fold</b>	Mountains that are formed where two or more of the earths tectonic plates are pushed together
<b>Fault-block</b>	These mountains are formed when faults or cracks in the earths crust force materials or blocks of rock up and others down.
<b>Dome</b>	Mountains created as a result of a great amount of melted rock (magma) pushing its way up under the earths crust without erupting.
<b>Crevasse</b>	A deep open crack in the terrain, especially one in a mountain or glacier.
<b>Range</b>	a series of mountains close together.
<b>Tectonic plates</b>	Pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust.
<b>Contour</b>	Lines found on maps that show high or low areas of land.
<b>Ridge</b>	The edge formed where the two sloping sides of the mountain meet.
<b>Ravine</b>	A deep, narrow gorge with steep sides.

## PRIOR LEARNING

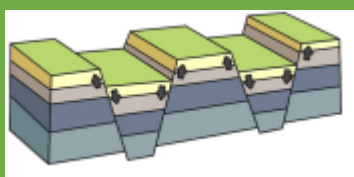
### Year 3

**Rock and Roll**  
**Earthquakes and Volcanoes**

Fold Mountains



Fault-block Mountains



Dome Mountains



Volcanic Mountains

