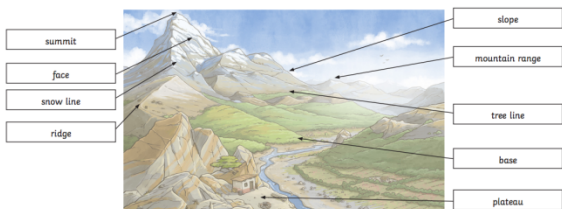


Caroline Haslett Primary School - Geography

Spring Term	Year 4	Mountains
<p>Prior Knowledge</p> <p>A mountain is a physical geographical feature.</p> <p>A mountain is a very large, high and steep hill.</p> <p>The United Kingdom is made up of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Europe is a continent that currently contains 44 countries, including the United Kingdom.</p>		<p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base - the bottom of a mountain where it meets normal ground. • Contours - lines drawn on maps that show how high the land is above sea level. • Face - visible side of a mountain. • Hill - a naturally raised area of land, which is not as high as a mountain. • Range - a group of mountains. • Ridge - long, narrow top connecting mountains. • Slope - an incline or decline on the side of a mountain. • Summit - the highest point of a mountain.
<p>New Knowledge</p> <p>High land is normally made up of hills and mountains.</p> <p>Some mountains are found in groups, called ranges.</p> <p>Ben Nevis is the highest mountain in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>The closer contour lines are together, on a map the steeper the slope.</p>		
<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a mountain? Identify features of mountains (vocabulary) • Identify how mountains are represented on maps and diagrams. • Locate mountains of Europe (including Russia) 		
<p>Skills and National Curriculum Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including ...mountains. • Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to ...describe features studied. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. 		