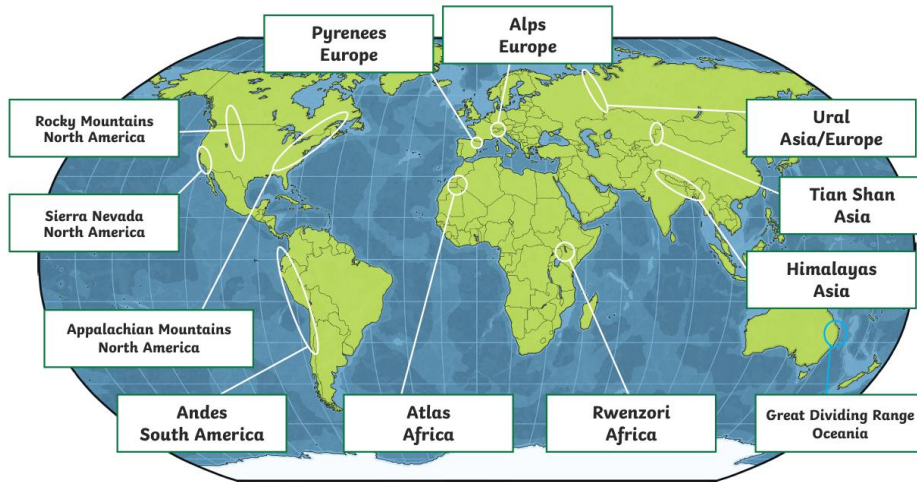


Year 6: Mountains

Enquiry: Why are mountains so important?

What in the world?





Mountain ranges



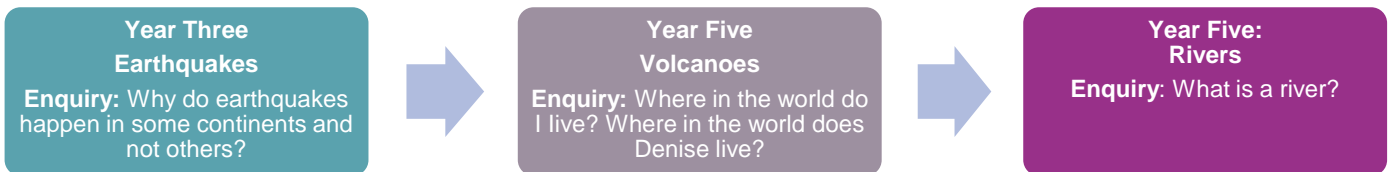
UK mountain ranges



Geographical Concepts

			
Human geography	Physical Geography	Geographical enquiry	Locational knowledge

Geographical Connections – Linked prior learning



Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Mountain	A mountain is a landform that is much higher than the land around it. Mountains are steeper than hills and are formed when tectonic plates on the Earth's crust push together to force the ground upwards where they meet.
Hydro-electric power	Hydropower is energy that comes from moving water.
Turbine	An engine whose central driving shaft is fitted with a series of blades spun around by the pressure of a fluid (as water, steam, or air)
Fold mountain	Fold mountains are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together.
Compression	Compression (squashing) occurs as tectonic plates are pushed together and the crust becomes shorter and thicker, building mountain ranges like the Alps or Himalayas.
Summit	The highest point or part, as of a hill or mountain.
Precipitation	Any liquid or frozen water that forms in the atmosphere and falls back to the earth
Contour	Contours are a collection of lines found on maps that show mountains, valleys and landforms. Contours are measured from sea level. If contours are closely spaced, it means that the land is very steep, if the contours are widely spaced, it means the land is more flat.

Topological map (UK)

