

Key Vocabulary:

Alpine Adjective: existing or relating to mountains

Noun: a small flowering plant that grow high up on mountains

Altitude the distance above sea level

Avalanche a mass of snow, rock, ice, and soil that tumbles down a mountain

Crevasse a deep, wedge-shaped opening in a moving mass of ice called a glacier

Elevation the distance above sea level

Erosion the geological process in which earthen materials are worn away and transported by natural forces such as wind or water

Glacier a huge mass of ice that moves slowly over land

Moraine material left behind by a moving glacier

Pass a gap, or break, in high, rugged terrain such as a mountain ridge

Range a chain of hills or mountains connected by high ground

Valley the area of low land between mountains.

Ravine a deep valley

Outcrop a rock formation visible from the surface

Ridge A long, narrow, high section of land.

Tree line the highest point forests are found

Snow line where snow and ice begin cover the mountain all year

Summit the top of a mountain

Plateau An area of flat, high ground

Foot The bottom of the mountain

Face The "side" of a mountain

Key Places:

Scafell, Snowdon, Ben Nevis, Pennines, Grampian Mountains, Sperrin mountains, Cumbrian Mountains, Dartmoor, Pyrenees, Alps, Carpathians, Apennines, Urals, Balkin Mountains

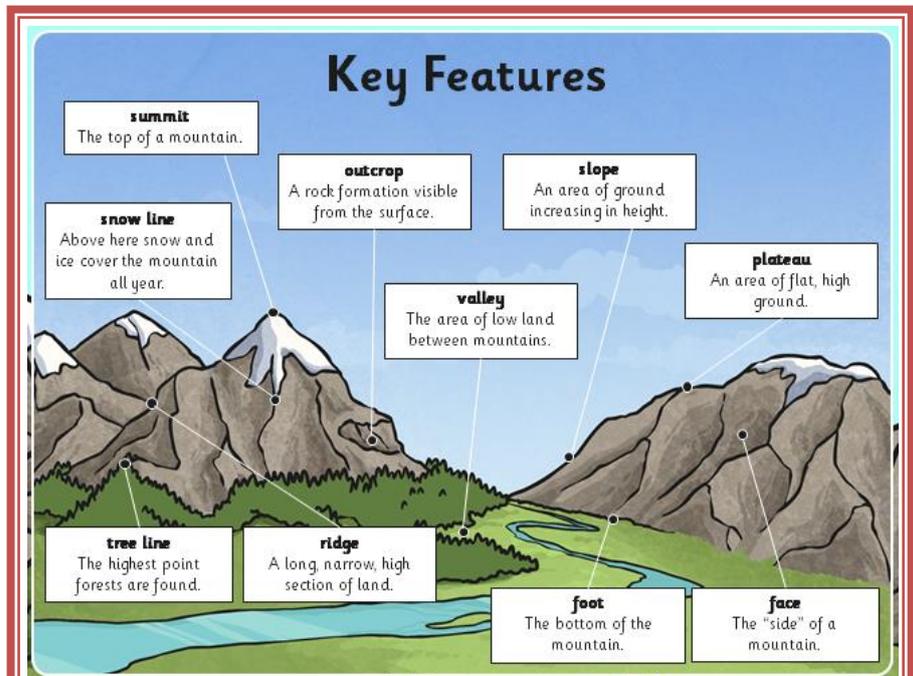


Holy Family Halewood Year 5/6 Geography Mountains



Learning Objectives

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate mountain ranges.
- Identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features in the context of hills and mountain ranges.
- Identify an outcrop, a ridge, the tree line and the snow line.
- To compare mountain climates in different locations.
- Describe how different mountains are formed.
- Examine how mountains can change over time
- To understand the positive and negative effects of tourism in mountain ranges.



Fold Mountain



Fault-Block Mountain

