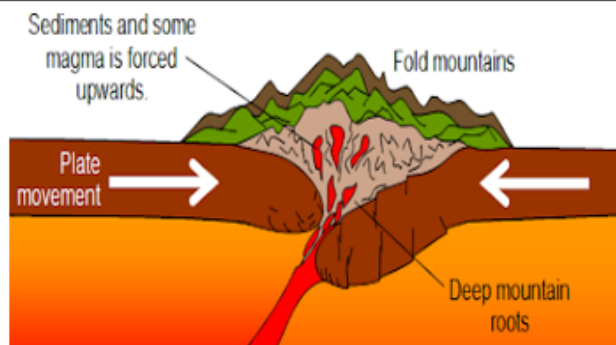


YEAR 5 GEOGRAPHY – MOUNTAINS, EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES (AUT 2)

Tier 3 Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Recommended reads
Mountain – a tall landform measuring at least 610m high, often with steep sides.	Mountains are landforms, often with steep sides, rising high above the surrounding area. In the UK, the definition of a mountain is a peak that is at least 610m above sea level. Features of a mountain include the foot or base, summit, face and ridge. Fold mountains are formed over millions of years - tectonic plates collide & push together, compressing the rock.	
Mountain range – a group of mountains on land or under the sea.		
Summit – the top (or peak) of a mountain.		
Ridge – where 2 faces of a mountain join.	Mountains are often part of a mountain ranges. World's key mountain ranges: Himalayas (Asia), the Rockies (North America); the Andes (South America); the Atlas Mountains (Africa); the Alps (Europe); the Urals (border of Europe and Asia). The tallest mountain in the UK is Ben Nevis. The world's tallest mountain on land is Mount Everest in the Himalayan range.	Formation of fold mountains
Latitude – imaginary, horizontal lines running parallel to the equator used to measure position North or South of the Equator.	Latitude and Longitude can be used to identify locations around the world. Latitude is used to measure position in degrees (°) North or South of the Equator (0°). Longitude measures position in degrees East or West of the Prime Meridian (0°).	
Longitude – imaginary, vertical lines from the North to South Pole, used to measure position East / West of the Prime Meridian.	Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct.	
Latitude – imaginary, horizontal lines running parallel to the equator used to measure position North or South of the Equator.	Volcanoes can form where tectonic plates pull apart, creating fissures in the Earth's crust through which magma, gas and ashes can escape.	
Prime Meridian – a line of longitude running through London, measuring 0°.	The Ring of Fire is an area around the Pacific Ocean where 90% of the world's earthquakes occur & 75% of the world's active volcanoes are located.	
Tectonic plates – pieces of the Earth's crust.	Volcanoes and earthquakes can cause devastation to people's lives. Precautions can be taken to lesson the impact of these natural disasters.	
Volcano – an opening in the Earth's crust through which magma, ash & gases can escape.	National Curriculum End Points Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian.	Features of a volcano
Lava – hot molten rock (magma) becomes lava when it flows through the Earth's crust.		
Earthquake – the sudden, violent shaking of the Earth's crust caused by the release of the build-up of pressure between the tectonic plates.		
	