

YEAR 3 – MARVELLOUS MOUNTAINS



QUESTION: WHAT DO WE KNOW ABOUT MOUNTAINS?



Weeks of teaching	Line of enquiry	Threshold concept	Substantive knowledge	Disciplinary knowledge	Curriculum endpoint
1	What is a mountain range and where are they located?	Investigate places Communicate geographically	A mountain range is a series of connected mountains. The Himalayas are Earth's highest mountain range. Mountains are found on every continent. The Andes run along South America's west coast. The Himalayas are in Asia, near Nepal and China.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.	- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
2	What mountains do we have in the UK?	Investigate places Communicate geographically	Most UK mountains are in Scotland and Wales. Ben Nevis is the tallest mountain in Britain. Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales.	Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.	understand geographical

			Scafell Pike is England's tallest mountain. UK mountains are part of ancient mountain ranges.		similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America
3	How is a mountain made?	Investigate patterns Communicate geographically	Mountains form when Earth's plates crash together. Volcanoes can create tall, cone-shaped mountains. Earthquakes help push land into mountains. Some mountains form when land folds upward. Lava cooling creates volcanic mountains.	Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.	
4	What are the key features of a mountain	Investigate patterns Communicate geographically	Peak/ summit: The highest point of a mountain. Base/ foot: the bottom of the mountain where it meets the land. Ridge: A long, narrow top of a mountain. Slope/face: The side of a mountain.	Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.	

			Tree line: The altitude where trees stop growing. Valley: Area of lowland between 2 mountains Plateau: Area of flat ground which is high up.		
5	What are the differences between Mount Snowdon and Mount Everest?	Investigate patterns Communicate geographically	Mount Everest is much taller than Mount Snowdon. Snowdon is in Wales; Everest is in Asia. Everest is the world's tallest mountain. Snowdon can be climbed without special gear. Everest has extreme weather and low oxygen levels.	Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle. physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.	
6	What kind of activities take place on mountains?	Investigate patterns	There are several activities that take place on mountains due to height, elevation, landscape and temperature. Height and elevation: like skiing, snowboarding, and paragliding Climate and Snow: snow-based sports like skiing Challenging Terrain: rock climbing and mountain biking, Natural Beauty: hiking, camping, and photography. Air Currents and Wind: paragliding and hang gliding.	Describe key aspects of physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.	

Create a leaflet or a fact file using words and pictures about what you have learned about mountains.