



Year 4 Autumn 1st half.
What if you had to climb a mountain?

Week	NC objectives	Big question	REMEMBER (prior knowledge)	KNOW (new knowledge)
1	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (mountains) and human geography.</p> <p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p>	Where are the major mountain ranges of the world?	<p>Name and location of the 7 continents.</p> <p>Himalayas mountain range is a physical feature of India.</p> <p>Highest mountain range in Europe = Alps.</p> <p>Carpathian mountain range is in Romania.</p>	<p>A mountain range is a group of mountains found on land or under the sea.</p> <p>Andes - South America.</p> <p>Himalayas - Asia.</p> <p>Atlas - Africa.</p> <p>Appalachian - North America.</p> <p>Know which mountain ranges are in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere.</p>
2		How were different types of mountains formed?	<p>How volcanoes are formed.</p> <p>Tectonic plates ~ what they are and where they are found.</p>	<p>Fold mountain: tectonic plates push forward over years making more and more folds.</p> <p>Fault-block mountain: as 2 tectonic plates move, a big slab of land breaks off. It is forced up and becomes a mountain.</p> <p>Dome mountain: liquid rock inside the Earth forces the ground above it upward.</p> <p>Plateau mountain: formed by erosion. Large flat areas are pushed above sea level by forces within the Earth.</p>
3		Why are mountain ranges important?	<p>Major mountain ranges:</p> <p>Andes - South America.</p> <p>Himalayas - Asia.</p> <p>Atlas - Africa.</p> <p>Appalachian - North America.</p> <p>Alps - Europe.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, water, clean air, research, cultural diversity, leisure, landscape and spiritual values are all provided by mountain ranges.</p> <p>Almost all major rivers start in the mountains.</p>
4		What is it like in the Himalayas?	<p>Himalayas are in Asia.</p> <p>Countries that border India.</p>	<p>Himalaya means 'home of snow' ~ snow never melts.</p> <p>Contains glaciers.</p>

			<p>Climate of India ~ India has a monsoon season.</p> <p>Four different types of mountain: fold, fault-block, dome and plateau.</p>	<p>Fold mountains.</p> <p>Extend through Pakistan, China, India, Nepal and Bhutan.</p> <p>Mount Everest is tallest peak.</p> <p>The climate, precipitation and temperature of the Himalayan mountain range and region depend on the altitude.</p>
5			Physical features of the Himalayas.	<p>Sherpas live in the valleys of the Himalayas. Grow crops like wheat and potatoes and some also raise yak.</p> <p>Often keep moving like nomads and live in multiple small stone huts in highlands and lowlands depending on the season.</p> <p>Work as mountain guides at Mount Everest.</p> <p>Genetically adapted to high altitudes.</p>
6		Who was Sir Edmund Hillary?	<p>Physical features of the Himalayas.</p> <p>What life is like for Sherpas.</p>	<p>Explorer and mountain climber from New Zealand.</p> <p>First person to climb to summit Mount Everest with Tenzing Norgay, a Sherpa.</p>