Earth Matters – Mountains and Volcanoes

What I should already know

The names of some desserts and mountains

How to use geographical language to explain some physical features

MOUNTAINS

Study the physical geography of mountains and mountain ranges, their formation, some famous expeditions and also mountain biodiversity. They will create a range of artefacts including mountain models, a class world map and a freeze-frame drama that will culminate in a 'Mountain Exhibition' about famous expedi-

Key Vocabulary Volcano Mud flow Mountain range Crater Summit К2 Peak Kilimanjaro Base Avalanche Blizzard Ascent Eruption Snow drift Cloud Everest



Geography Skills

- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including the geology and climates of mountain ranges, and volcanoes Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/
- computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

VOLCANOES Learn about the features of volcanoes, their formation and discover how they are distributed around the world. Along the way they create models, artwork, volcano dances, music and 'David Attenborough' style commentaries.

There are five types of mountains:

- \cdot Fold The Himalayas are fold mountains.
- \cdot Block The Sierra Nevada mountains in California, USA are fault-block mountains.
- \cdot Dome Bear Butte in South Dakota, USA is an example of a dome mountain. \cdot
- Volcanic Mount Fuji in Japan is a volcanic mountain.
- \cdot Plateau The Columbia Plateau in the Northwest USA is an example of this type of mountain.

How Volcanoes are formed:

- 1. Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust.
- 2. Pressure builds up inside the Earth.
- 3. When this pressure is released, e.g. as a result of plate movement, magma explodes to the surface causing a volcanic eruption.
- 4. The lava from the eruption cools to form new crust.
- 5. Over time, after several eruptions, the rock builds up and a volcano forms.