



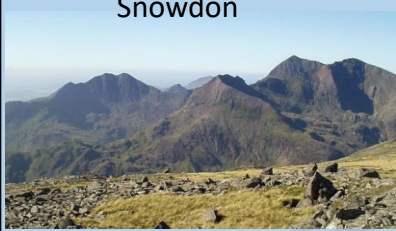



SAINT JAMES'

The ASPIRE Curriculum-Key Learning

Title: Should we climb every mountain? Year: 5 Subject: Geography



SAINT JAMES'

Key Knowledge		Key Skills	Key Vocabulary	
<p><u>Mount Everest</u></p> <p>The Earth's highest mountain above sea-level</p>		<p>I can locate mountains of the world in globes, atlases and maps.</p> <p>I can describe how mountains are formed and their features.</p> <p>I can compare the highest mountains in the UK.</p>	biome	A large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things.
Location	Located in the Mahalangur Himal sub-range of the Himalayas.		contours	An outline of a natural feature, such as a hill.
Height	29,035 feet or 8848m high		erosion	The wearing away of the land by forces such as water, wind and ice.
Formation	Everest was formed by the movement of the Indian tectonic plate pushing up and against the Asian plate.		foot	The lowest or lower part of something,
Summit	The summit is the border of Nepal to the South and China or Tibet to the North.		mountain climate	The weather and conditions present on a mountain range that varies from the lowlands around it.
<p>Snowdon</p> 			slope	A part of the side of a hill or mountain, used especially as a place for skiing
<p>Carrauntoohil</p> 			summit	The highest point of a hill or mountain.
<p>UK peaks</p>			tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth, known as the crust. These plates are constantly moving, and volcanoes, earthquakes and sometimes mountains are found at the plate boundaries.
<p>Scafell Pike</p> 			tourism	The operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
<p>Ben Nevis</p> 			valley	A low area of land between hills and mountains.

