

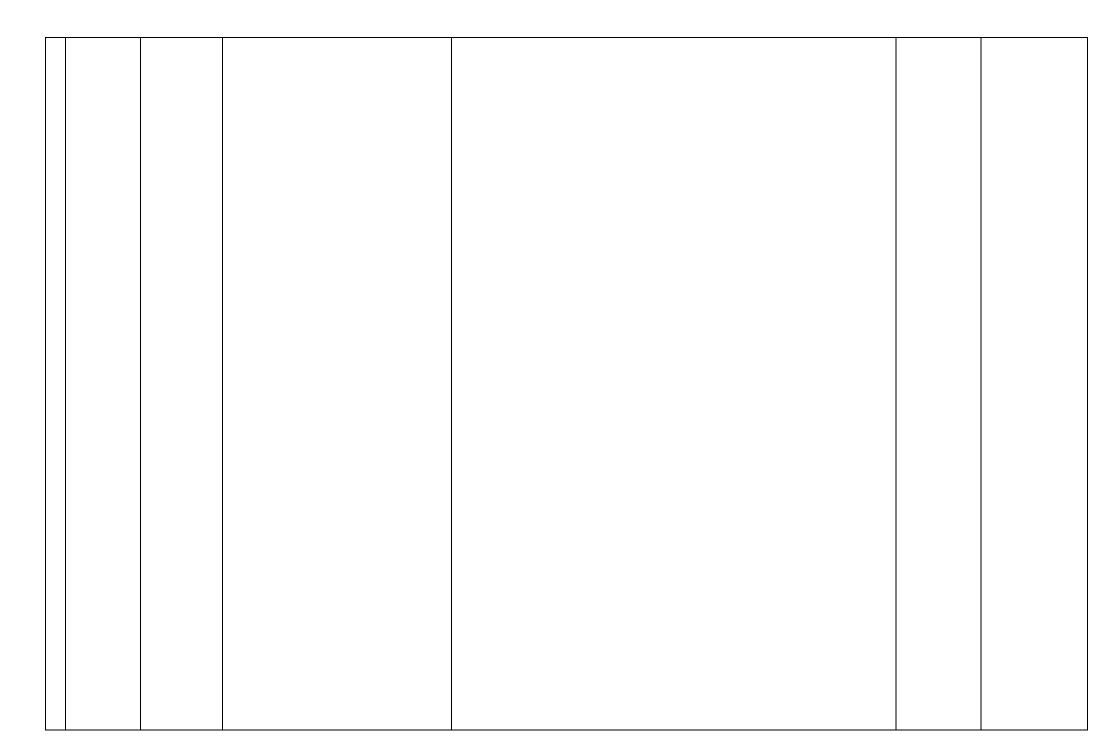


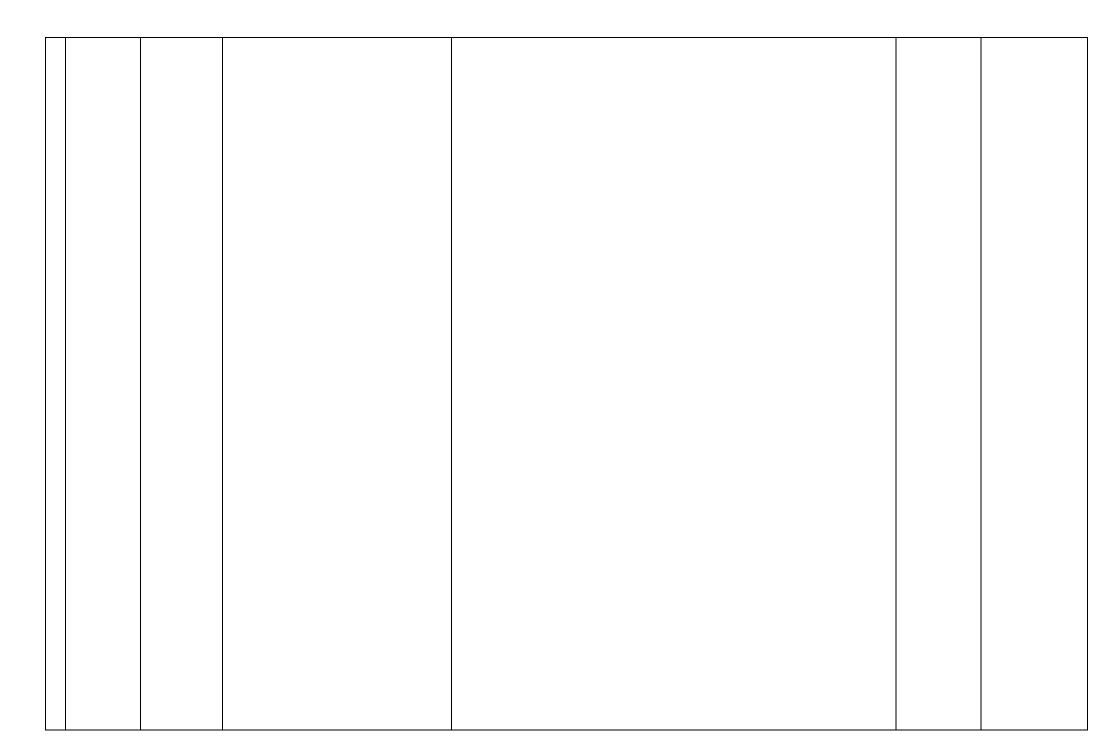
Mendell Primary School Aspire Challenge Achieve Medium Term Plan Geography — Autumn term

Ye	ar Group: 4	Term: Autur 2021	mn Teacher: Hannah Jones	Subject lead: Amy Harris	ranges; how mountair mountains around the	ns: ristics and features of moun ns are formed; different type e world and an exploration of sses that shape them and th	es of of the	Key end points: Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location. Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	l-	
Υe	nks to other led ar 3 science: ro ar 3 Geograph	ocks	seemingly static and that rocks can chang that change happens over millions of year (Year 3 memory flas different in their stru	ceptions: ew mountains as they stable. They often have over time. Ensure the over time and that must be some pupils will not hopoint) are types of macture. Some pupils mai the Alps) is a single me	e difficulty believing ey can conceptualise ountains can change realise that volcanoes ountains although y think that a	High Quality Text: The world's greatest Mountain Ranges	Desci clima	onal curriculum links: ribe and understand key aspects of: ite zones, biomes and vegetation be earthquakes, and the water cycle	1 3 3 3	1 3
	<u>Learning</u> Intention	<u>Real life</u> links	<u>Lesson Ou</u>	<u>tline</u>		Resc	urces		<u>Vocabulary</u>	Lowest 20% Adaptations
1	I can explain what a mountain is and identify the key features of mountains Knowledge: A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually	Photograph of first mountaineer to climb Mount Everest	Explain to the pupils that the to learn today are use secon information to help us think and explain the key features Starter: Begin the lesson by iconic photograph of Tenzing summit of Everest (See resou contextualize the photograph identify enquiry questions: wwhen and why. Who is it?	dary sources of like a geographer of mountains. showing pupils the y Norgay at the rces). Do not n. Ask pupils to	Question matrix grid Google Earth Knowledge organisers Word of the week voo				Mountain Mountain range Peak Base Summit Terrain Assent Ridge Glacier Moraine Crevasse Mount Everest Landscape Snow line Tree line Elevation Altitude Slope Face Rocky Plateau Valley	Support adult to show children visual 3D model of a mountain to support understand of different features of a mountain/formation and how mountains typically obtain their shape.

areater than	I			
greater than 610m.				
o ront.				
		Where is it?		
		At the summit of Mount Everest		
	1	,	I	

Ī		When do you think the photo was taken? 29 th May 1953 What does the photograph show?			
		29th Mau 1953			
		21 1109 1155			
		What does the photograph show?			
1					
1					
1					
1	1		1	i	





Locate Mount Everest using Google Earth Google Earth. Show pupils the photograph of **Mount Everest**. When examining the photograph ask: What can you see? What words would you use to describe the landscape? (Flat sides, covered in ice and glaciers, cold temperatures etc.) The name Himalaya is an old Sanskrit word meaning 'abode of snow.' Is this a suitable name? (yes) Would it be easy or hard to climb? (challenging due to the low temperatures and difficult climbing conditions) Other than climbing, what is the mountain used for? (Scientists use to study climate change.) Is it habitable? Why or why not? (No - only temporarily because of the harsh conditions.) Use the 'marvellous mountains' presentation from Maestro (see resources) to introduce and define the concept of mountains. Add key images/definition/vocabulary to working wall. Share video link: Mountains - BBC Bitesize to supplement this. Word of the week: peak – children to explain the meaning of this in books. Using knowledge organisers/word mats for support (see resources) pupils to record answers to these key questions in their books: What is a mountain? (A mountain is an elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock.) What is the highest point of a mountain called? (Peak or summit) What is the difference between a mountain and a hill? What is the minimum height a mountain should be? (Hills are easier to climb than mountains. They are less steep and not as high. any peak above 8,200 feet (approx. 2,500m) is a mountain.) How is the base of a mountain different from its peak or summit? (The base of a mountain is where it meets flat or only gently sloped ground. The height of a mountain is measured from sea level rather than from its base.)

		1 an a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a			
		What is a snow line? (The snow line is an			
		irregular line located along the ground surface			
		where the accumulation of snowfall equals			
		ablation (melting and evaporation). This line varies greatly in altitude.)			
		What is a mountain range? (A mountain range			
		or hill range is a series of mountains or hills			
		ranged in a line and connected by high ground.)			
		Pupils to work collaboratively to Create a 3-D			
		food or other model of a mountain/mountain			
		range using ingredients or resources available			
		(e.g. playdough.) Pupils to label key features like			
		in image below to enable them to understand key			
		vocabulary. Who can make the highest structure?			
		Or the most realistic one?			
		Andes 			
		pold Mount			
		Brazil			
		Folds			
		SMATh. American Plate			
		Elizabeth and the second secon			
		Exit pass: Why do you think is It difficult for			
		trees to grow on mountains? (Trees don't grow			
		above the timberline of a mountain because of			
		high winds, low moisture, and cold			
		temperatures.)			
2	I can identify	Explain to the pupils that the skills we are going	i-pads	Fold	Pupils build the
	different	to learn today are use secondary sources of	Mountain sorting cards	Fault Block	different types of
	types of	information to help us think like a geographer	Word of the week vocabularly slips	Dome	mountains with
	mountains	and explain different types of mountains and	j jp.	Plateau	adult support, using
	and explain	how they are formed.		Volcanic	soil, sand and other
	how they are	Recap key learning from previous lesson. What is		Plate	soft materials to
	formed	a mountain? (See definition from previous lesson)		Magma	help them visualise
		Is all high land a mountain? (No — see previous		Anticline	the different
	Knowledge: I	lesson for difference between a hill and a		Syncline	mountain types.
	know the five	mountain) (It depends because definitions of a		Crust	Give pupils a piece
	main different	mountain vary. One convention, often used in the		Together	of A4 paper and ask
	types of	UK, is a peak above 3000 feet.		Upwards	them to push the
	mountains	Word of the week: Mountain ridge – pupils to		Mount Everest	two ends towards
	are: fold,	explain meaning in their books.		Fault lines	each other. This will
	dome, fault-	Use the 'different types of mountain' presentation from Maestro (see resources) to introduce		Eroded	create an upward fold in the paper.
	block, plateau and volcanic.	different types of mountains and add key images		Pressure Rock	This is similar to
	ana voicunic.	to working wall.		strata	how a fold
		to working wait.			mountain is formed.
		Share video link: <u>Types of mountains and</u>			
		how they are formed - YouTube to help			
		explain how mountains are formed (ensure			
1		The Joint Condain			

			children have retained prior knowledge from Year			
			3 tectonic plates here – memory flashpoint) If			
			children need further support revisit Year 3 link:			
			Key Stage 2: Mountains, volcanoes and			
			<u>earthquakes - YouTube</u>			
			Can you explain in talk partners now how			
			mountains are formed? (Occasionally two plates			
			move closer to each other or <u>converge</u> . This			
			creates intense pressure, causing the plates to			
			buckle in different ways and this process forms a			
			mountain.)			
			If children are struggling, use i-pads to access this			
			webpage: How Are Mountains Made?			
			<u>Wonderopolis</u>			
			Provide children who require additional support			
			with types of mountain sorting cards and ask			
			them to sort into 5 groups: dome, fault-block,			
			fold, plateau and volcanic and photograph for			
			books. Average and more able pupils to draw			
			and label these (See resources for WAGOLL			
			examples of pupil work from RGS society). Use			
			answer sheet to assess children's understanding.			
			Children to explain in books how mountains are			
_	T	05	formed.	T 1	•	D 11 11 11
3	I can identify	OS maps	Explain to the pupils that the skills we are going	I-pads	Contours	Provide pupils with enlarged copies of
	the		to learn today are use maps at a range of scales, including ordnance survey maps to help us think	OS maps (online or printed copies) Word of the week vocabulary slips	Contour lines	
	topography of an area of		like a geographer and analyse key information.	Print out guide of how to read grid references	Height ordnance survey	OS maps to study peaks to help them
	the UK using		to help us think like a geographer and explain the	Compass directions	maps	identify contour
	contour lines		activity of plate tectonics.	Compuss directions	Steep	lines/grid references.
	on a map		Recap prior learning on different mountain types.		Steeper	unes/gria rejerences.
	ore a map		Use word of the week to introduce lesson		Flat	
	I can use four		concept:		flatter	
	figure grid		Word of the week: contour lines — children to		Slope	
	references		explain the meaning of this in books.		Topography	
	,		(Contours are lines showing land of equal height.		Topographical	
			Contour lines that are close together show land		features	
			that is steep, contour lines drawn further apart		grid	
	Knowledge: A		show land that is more gently sloped.)		Four figure grid	
	contour line is		Explain to the children that today will be looking		reference	
	a line on a		specifically at Ordnance Survey maps (OS maps)		Peak	
	map that		and contour lines. These show topographical		Summit	
	joins areas of		features (primarily maps of the landscape).		Scale	
	equal height and shows		Show children video link to introduce concept of		Metres	
	and chause		contour lines: Understanding contour lines			
1	the elevation		with Steve Backshall and Ordnance			
	the elevation of features in					
	the elevation of features in the		with Steve Backshall and Ordnance			
	the elevation of features in		with Steve Backshall and Ordnance Survey - YouTube			
	the elevation of features in the		with Steve Backshall and Ordnance			

grid references to accurately locate places and combaul interior of constant lines by that are contour lines? At constant line is a line drawn on a topographic map to indicate ground elevation to depression.) Using the lank QS Maps, online mapping and walking, running and cycling routes (ordinancesurvey, co.uk) Explore Ben News and print out map of this for pupils to analyse. Trace contour lines with their fingers, noting that they go in together places of the zone height and form patterns that help us to incagine what at the land analysis of the zone height and form patterns that help us to incagine what at the land analysis of the zone height and form patterns that help us to incagine what the land analysis locate the places of the zone height exhibit that the closer together the contour lines, our grapers the land. Reap ho to to food four figure grid references Common glashymor Yen 31 using lish those to take a 4 flagure of reference with Soare Backhald and Ordinance Survey. VostTube and for the contour lines is the height by using the contour lines. Find the guid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint. How colliders, graped last please of the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint. How colliders, graped last yellows of the pupils to making so or the pupils to making so or the pupils to making so for the land surface, all points of which are at the some elevation above a datum plane, usually mean so level. Contour lines for which are at the some elevation above a datum plane, pupils points						
contour the is a line drawn on a topographic map to indicate ground elevation or depression.) Using the law OS Maps; online mapping and wilking, running and cycling routes (ordnancesurvey, or will) Expine Bin Nevis and print out map of this for pupils to analyse. Trace contour lines with their fingers, noting that they join to capter places of the same height and form patterns that help as to imagine what the land catually looks like. Expinate to the children that the closer together the contour lines, the steper the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references for the contour lines, the steper the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references for the contour lines, the steper the land. Conversity, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references for the contour lines, the steper the land. Conversity is the land of the land			grid references to accurately locate places and			
Image to indicate ground elevation or depression.) Using the link (SS Mages: online mapping and working, running and cycling routes fordnanesurvery, could be prive to manage. These contour lines with their fingers, noting that they join together places of the same height and from patterns that help us to imagine what the land actually looks like. Explain to the children that the colose together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider sport the corticul lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the corticul lines, the steeper the land cutually looks like. Explain to the children that the colose together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references forment of find four figure grid references forment for find for fi						
Using the link OS Maps: online mapping and walking, running and cycling routes (ordnancesurvey, co. tab. Explore Ben Nevi and print out map of the for puglis to analyse. Trace contour lines with their fingers, noting that they jon topether places of the same what he land accountly looks like. Explain to the children that the closer together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the water apart the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the water apart the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the water apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recup how to find four figure grid references (memony fillsoblephort Year 3) using his How to take a 4-figure grid orderence with Steve Backball and Grid notence Stevey. "Vol sike and floor print out webpage from How to Rend Grid reference (salashifu to uit) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the paok identified. Assessment cheekpoint: How children grasped key features of an OS map including: Octopass directions I he key For figure grid references Grid squares Crid squares Crid squares Crid squares Scale Port US maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the publis to onalge to flow in flow to flow the proposition of th						
and walking, running and cycling routes (Ordnancesurvey, co usk) Explore Ben Nevis and print out map of this for pupils to analyse. Trace consour lines with their fingers, noting that they pin respective places of the same what the side of the property of the same what the lines are consour lines with their fingers, noting that they do not specific place of the same what the lines are consour lines, the strength of the same what the lines are specified to the control lines, the strength the lines of the same apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references formerous floshoppins? Year 30 using link thou to nate a 4-figure grid argivence with Steve Backstollat and Ordnance Survey. You Take and/for print out webpage from Flave to Read Grid serference stands the could Together, idensify a pask and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the pass sometime, fraction that the same and the print out webpage from Flave to Read Ord serference stands the could Flave to Read and the could Flave to Read and the same Together, idensify a pask and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the pass sometime of the contour lines are Compass directions. Flave in Flave to Read and the could Flave to Read and the could not be Compass direction house the annee of mountain, height and grid reference. What do you note about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you whink this Pai Combour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level to the mass of the search and the land surface, all points points.			map to indicate ground elevation or depression.)			
routes Cordinancesurvey co. ukl. Explore Ben Nevis and gram to ut map of this for pupils to analyse. Trace contour lines with their fingers, noting that they join together places of the same height and form patterns that help us to imagine what the land actually looks like Explain to the children that the close together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flashpoint Year 3) using lake How to take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve Beackhald and Ordinance Survey. YouTube and/or print out webpops from How to Read Grid reference (stackhild rout) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Grid squares Compass directions The key Four figure grid references The key Four figure grid reference on a The pupils to another boat both whe contour lines The pupils to another boat both whe contour lines The pupils to another boat both whe contour lines The pupils to another boat both when contour lines The pupils to a figure at the same Reveal to the land surface, lip objects by billing points			Using the link OS Maps: online mapping			
Nevis and print out map of this for pupils to analyse. Trace contour lines with their fingers, noting that they join together places of the same height and form patterns that help us to imagine what the land actually looks like. Explain to the children that the closer together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flathpoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-tigure grid reference together the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flathpoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-tigure grid reference with Steet Backhool and Ordannes Survey. You Tube and/or print out webpage from How to Webpag			and walking, running and cycling			
Nevis and print out map of this for pupils to analyse. Trace contour lines with their fingers, noting that they join together places of the same height and form patterns that help us to imagine what the land actually looks like. Explain to the children that the closer together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory floshpoint Year 3) using like flow to take a 4-tigging and reference with Sizer Backholl and Ordanoes. Survey. You Tube and/or print out webpage from those to Recal Coil or fire ences (dashfelt to aid) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoints. Howe children grasped key features of an OS map including. Compass directions The key Four flaure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in book the name of mountain, height and quir references. What do you notice shout how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this St Contour lines, are the son a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this St Contour lines are are used on the map what type of landscape do you think this St Contour lines, are the son a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the some elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea levent chook or the solution that sea level. Contour lines are sea level.			routes (ordnancesurvey.co.uk) Explore Ben			
analyse. Trace contour lines with their fingers, noting that the glot to stage places of the same height and form patterns that help us to imagine what the land actually looks like. Explain to the children that the closer together the contour lines, the sexper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the speep ret lend. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flischpoint Feer 3) using link How to toke a 6 figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordname Survey. You'the analyse price grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordname Survey. You'the analyse price grid reference (dashbill could) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including. Ocupass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map "What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which length you have all lands and length grid points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea.						
noting that they join together places of the same height and form patterns that help us to magine what the land actually looks like. Explain to the children that the closer together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flashpoint Year 30 using link How to take a 4-figure grid reference with Seave Backsholl and Orthannes Suvey, You'l tube and/or print out vebpage from How to Read Grid references (dathful to to Read Grid references (dathful to the North Backsholl of the Control of the Contr						
height and form patterns that help us to imagine what the land actually looks like. Explain to the children that the closer together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flashpoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordonace Survey - You Tube and or part of the grid references with Steve Backshall and Ordonace Survey - You Tube and Grid references (deshrilat co.ub) Together, identify a peak doubt the help to grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including: Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references what do gui notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this st? Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines are levation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines						
children that the closer together the contour lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flashpoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordnance Survey - YouTube and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (dashAll.co.ub) Together, identify a peak on all is helght by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including: • Compass directions • The key • Four figure grid references • Grid squares • Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the peptits to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; helght and grid references What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this \$? Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines as ea level. Contour lines and the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show the contour lines.						
limes, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flashpoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordnance Survey. You'lube and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (fashdit coult) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including: Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing on imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually meen see levention above a datum plane, usually meen see						
apart the contour lines, the flatter the land. Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flatspoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-fluing and reference with Steve Backshall and Ordnance Survey. You tube and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (dashfall co. uk) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map Indulating: • Compass directions • The key • Four figure grid references • Grid squares • Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? Contour lines, are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above tells by joining points						
Recap how to find four figure grid references (memory flashpoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordnance Survey - YouTube and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (dashlet to sub Together, Identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including: • Compass directions • The key • Four figure grid references • Grid squares • Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the maps What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above teelf by lighting points			lines, the steeper the land. Conversely, the wider			
(memory flashpoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordnance Survey - YouTube and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (dashbit co.uk) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including. • Compass directions • The key • Four figure grid references • Grid squares • Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What tupe of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea levet. Contour lines how relief by loining points			apart the contour lines, the flatter the land.			
(memory flashpoint Year 3) using link How to take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordnance Survey - YouTube and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (dashbit co.uk) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including. • Compass directions • The key • Four figure grid references • Grid squares • Grid squares • Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What tupe of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imagainary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines, own cell the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines, lowed points of the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines, sow relief by loining points						
take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve Backshall and Ordinance Survey - YouTube and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (dash-filt.co.ub) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including:						
Backshall and Ordnance Survey - YouTube and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (dash4tt.co uk) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including: Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imagliancy line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
and/or print out webpage from How to Read Grid references (dash4it.co.uk) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including:			take a 4-figure grid reference with Steve			
Grid references (dashétic out) Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including:						
Together, identify a peak and its height by using the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including:						
the contour lines. Find the grid reference for the peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including: Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above relief by joining points						
peak identified. Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including: Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by Joining points						
Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped key features of an OS map including: Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this Is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show rellef by Johing points						
key features of an OS map including: Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points			Assessment checkpoint: Have children grasped			
Compass directions The key Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
Four figure grid references Grid squares Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points			 Compass directions 			
• Grid squares • Scale Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
Frint OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
Print OS maps for up to 5 mountain ranges for the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
the pupils to analyse to find key information. Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
Can they record in books the name of mountain; height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
height and grid references. What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
What do you notice about how the contour lines are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
are used on the map? What type of landscape do you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
you think this is? (Contour lines, are lines on a map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
map representing an imaginary line on the land surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
surface, all points of which are at the same elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea level. Contour lines show relief by joining points						
level. Contour lines show relief by joining points			surface, all points of which are at the same			
			elevation above a datum plane, usually mean sea			
of equal elevation.)			of equal elevation.)			
Finish by showing pupils a map of school/local			Finish by showing pupils a map of school/local			
area using google maps. What can you infer about the terrain of our local area? (Flat as no			area using google maps. What can you infer			
about the terrain of our local area? (Flat as no contour lines.)						
	4 I can use the	OS mans	-	8 noints of a compass poster	Compass	Use Mnemonics (e.g.
			to learn today are use secondary sources of			Never Eat Shredded
of a compass ranges of UK information to help us think like a geographer UK mountain ranges map North South Wheat) to help						
and identify factures of mountains in the IIV	-,		and identify features of mountains in the UK.	i-pads	East West	pupils retain order

	I can identify	Use video link to recap 8 compass points:	photographs/maps of UK mountains	North-East	of compass
	features of	Maths KS2: Using a compass and		North-west	directions
	significant	reading maps - BBC Teach (Memory		South-East	
	mountains	flashpoint Year 3) Add 8 points of a compass		South-west	
	and mountain			Peak	
	ranges in the	poster to working wall (see resources)		Mountain	
	UK			Mountain range	
	UK	Show the children the United Kingdom mountain		Base	
		ranges map (see resources) . Ask them to describe		Summit	
		the mountain ranges' locations in the UK using		Terrain	
		cardinal and intercardinal compass points. Use			
		the eight points of the compass, maps and globes		Assent	
		to describe the locations of significant UK hills		Ridge	
		and mountains in relation to their own location.		Landscape	
				Tree line	
		Study other UK mountain ranges together		Elevation	
		including examples, such as Dartmoor, Exmoor,		Altitude	
		South Downs, Cotswolds, the Mendips,		Slope	
		Grampians, the Scottish Highlands or the Lake		Rocky	
		District. Look at and analyse Ordnance Survey		Valley	
		maps of a mountainous region of the UK		Ĭ	
		selected, identifying various local human and			
		physical features (memory flashpoint — Year 1).			
		Pick an area and describe the main land use.			
		Pupils to work in pairs to investigate a UK			
		mountain/mountain range using i-pads and			
		describe the characteristics using maps,			
		photographs and satellite tools to help them.			
		Pupils to find out and present information on:			
		type of mountain, height, location, climate,			
		wildlife, leisure and tourism and closest			
		settlement. Children to present as PowerPoint			
		using computing skills and record in books.			
		What are the highest peaks in the UK? What is			
		their height?			
		Ben Nevis – 1345m			
		Ben Macdui — 1309m			
		Braeriach — 1296m			
		Scarfell Pike — 978m			
		Useful websites for children:			
		List of mountains and hills of the			
		United Kingdom Facts for Kids			
		(kiddle.co)			
		Mountains and hills of England Facts			
		for Kids (kiddle.co)			
		Jon Mas (Madie Co)			
5	To interpret	Explain to the pupils that the skills we are going	Images of contrasting mountain ranges	Topography	Pre-teach with
٦	an OS map	to learn today are use maps at a range of scales,	OS maps of Snowdon	Mountain	pupils to recap how
	·	including ordnance survey maps to help us think		Mountain range	
	to answer				to use four figure
	questions	like a geographer and analyse key information	Grid reference guide from lesson 3	Snowdon	grid references and
	about a	about Snowdon.		Vegetation	OS maps.
				Landscape	

locality:	Starter: Look at images of two contrasting	Hikers
Snowdon	mountainous regions/ordnance survey maps. Use	Fell
	the images to brainstorm what they can see in	Footpaths
I can use	two lists – human and physical features (Year 1	Markers
four-figure	memory flashpoint). Pick an area and describe	Summit
grid	the main land use. Present their observations to	Trig point
references	others in the group, comparing their ideas.	Metres
	Discuss any examples of human impact that they	Causeway
	have seen and consider whether these impacts	Height markers
	are positive or negative.	Four figure grid
		reference
	Word of the week: topography – children to	
	explain the meaning of this in books.	
	Explain to the children that today we will be	
	learning more about Snowdon using an OS map.	
	The OS Map Extract of Snowdon (see resources)	
	shows, in detail, the height of land, the type of	
	vegetation, the footpaths and other features of	
	the landscape. This is a map that is used by	
	hikers, fell runners, horse riders, climbers or	
	anyone experiencing the 'great outdoors.'	
	Locate Snowdon on Google Earth and ensure	
	pupils know that it is located in Snowdonia	
	National Park, north Wales.	
	http://www.google.co.uk/intl/en_uk/earth/.	
	Provide pupils with OS map of Snowdon to stick	
	in books (see resources). A key is available from	
	Ordnance Survey website:	
	http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/docs/	
	legends/25k-raster-legend-welsh.pdf	
	Can you find the summit of Snowdon? The	
	summit of Snowdon is located in <u>grid square</u>	
	6054.	
	How do you know you have found the summit?	
	There are many 'red herrings' here. The symbols	
	for a tourist feature, visitor centre and train	
	station are all highly visible. The summit itself is	
	marked with the dot and blue triangle symbol	
	demarking a <u>trig point</u> and the height of 1085	
	(heights are in metres, although this unit of	
	measure is not written on the map). Next look at	
	the other main features marked on the map	
	extract. There are three areas of water in the centre of the extract: Glaslyn, Llyn Llydaw and	
	Llyn Teyrn. Llyn means lake in Welsh. Ask the	
	pupils which of the lakes is higher. Spot height	
	markers are evident and are written in red. The	
	answers are:	
	• Glaslyn (to the north of the lake) 605	

		metres			
		 Llyn Llydaw (to the north east of the 			
		lake, at the causeway) 446 metres			
		 Llyn Teyrn (to the east of the lake) 			
		389 metres			
		Next, from Llyn Teyrn go north east to the			
		location Pen-y-Pas .			
		Ask pupils to give you the <u>four-figure grid</u>			
		reference for Pen-y-Pas. (6455 and 647557).			
		Children to answer these questions in their books:			
		Using Grid References and Keys:			
		1. What is located at the grid reference 607562?			
		2. What is located at the grid reference			
		624531? Remember to use the key			
		to find out what this symbol means.			
		3. Can you see a big blue bird at this			
		location in real life?			
		4. What is located at grid reference			
		658542? Remember to use the key			
		to find out what these symbols			
		mean.			
		Look at grid reference 648525.			
		What can you do here? Remember to			
		use the key to find out what this			
		symbol means.			
		6. Find two more features that visitors			
		might want to see in Snowdonia.			
		What are they? What are the grid			
		references for each feature? Knowing Direction:			
		1. You are standing on the summit of			
		Snowdon. Which compass direction			
		does the train journey follow to			
		Clogwyn station?			
		2. Is Llyn Llydaw to the west or east of			
		Glaslyn?			
		3. You are in Pen-y-Pas. In which			
		direction will you walk if you take the			
		Miners' Track?			
		4. Devise two more questions for your			
		class to answer using the 8 points of			
		the compass. Remember, you must			
		know the answers yourself!			
		Challenge – what different dangers does			
		mountaineering pose? (see RGS lesson plan			
		resources for details)			
6 I can name		Explain to the pupils that the skills we are going	World mountain cards	K2, Ben Nevis,	Pre-teach with
locate and		to learn today are use secondary sources of	World maps	Mount	pupils to recap
explain the		information to help us think like a geographer	Atlases	Olympus,	which mountains
significance	e		i-pads	Ararat, Everest,	they would be

and identify features of mountains around the non-fiction books from SLS on mountains interested in of key Kilimanjaro, mountains world. Kenya, learning about and Recap prior learning on mountains of the UK. around the Kosciuszko and additional adult to world Explain to the children that today we are going Aconcaqua support with using to progress from analysing mountains in the UK Himalayas, web resources. to looking globally at mountains from around the Alps, Andes, world. What mountains from around the world Rockies, Knowledge: do we already know? Find out where in the Karakoram and Significant world the most impressive mountains are located, Pyrenees. using an atlas and its index. Locate mighty Mountain mountains on a map of the world, such as K2, ranges include the Ben Nevis, Mount Olympus, Ararat, Everest, Himalayas, Kilimanjaro, Kenya, Kosciuszko and Aconcagua Urals, Andes, and ranges, such as the Himalayas, Alps, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Rockies, Karakoram and Pyrenees. Pyrenees, In pairs, give the children world mountain cards Apennines, Balkans and to read (see resources). Ask them to use maps or Sierra atlases to find and study the location of each Nevada mountain, highlighting and revisiting the names and locations of continents and countries when looking at the location of each mountain range. Encourage them to use the world maps, atlases, information books and online resources to find out the following for at least 5 different mountains around the world: 1) Name of mountain 2) Height at peak of mountain 2) Mountain range or group within which it is 3) Continent in which it is located 4) Interesting facts about the mountain Children to find out more about mountains around the world using these links: Mountain Facts | How Are Mountains Formed | DK Find Out and here: Geography for Kids: Mountain Ranges (ducksters.com) Exit pass: How do the features of the landscape change at higher altitude? (As altitude rises, air pressure drops. In other words, if the indicated altitude is high, the air pressure is low. Highaltitude locations are usually much colder than areas closer to sea level.) What and where are the seven highest peaks in each continent? Mt. Everest (8,850 m) in Asia Aconcagua (6,962 m) in South America Denali (6,190 m) in North America Kilimanjaro (5,895 m) in Africa Mt. Elbrus (5,642 m) in Europe

Puncak Jaya/ Mt. Carstensz (4,884 m) in Oceania Mt. Vinson (4,892 m) in Antarctica.
Optional video link to summarise learning: Royal Geographical Society - Geography resources for teachers (rgs.org)
Book links:

