

<b>Climate Zones</b>	is an area that has its own climate
<b>Biomes</b>	is a large region of Earth that has a certain climate and certain types of living things
<b>Vegetation belts</b>	are regions of the world that are home to certain plant species determined by the climate.
<b>Rivers</b>	is freshwater flowing across the surface of the land, usually to the sea.
<b>Water Cycle</b>	is the journey water takes as it moves from the land to the sky and back again. It follows a cycle of evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection
<b>Time Zones</b>	is an area on Earth that has a specific time that all citizens can set their clocks to. Different time zones exist as you move from east to west (or west to east) on the surface of the earth
<b>Mountain</b>	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level
<b>Contours</b>	A contour line joins points of equal elevation (height) above a given level, such as sea level.
<b>Tectonic plates</b>	Sections of the Earth's crust which move slowly over the mantle
<b>Crust</b>	is the Earth's outermost layer, meaning it's the layer closest to the surface
<b>Delta</b>	Low land where a river splits into small streams before flowing into the sea.
<b>Meander</b>	a river bend
<b>Mouth</b>	where a river meets the sea.
<b>Source</b>	the place where a river begins
<b>Tributary</b>	a river or stream that flows into another river

## Key Knowledge

### Names

- World mountains ranges include the; Alps, Rockies, Andes, Himalayas UK mountains: Ben Nevis (Scotland), Snowdon (Wales), Scarfell Pike (England), Slieve Donard (N Ireland)

### Rivers

**Volga** – longest river in Europe, Russia

**Thames** – London, England

**Seine** – Paris, France

**Rhine** – runs through Germany, France and Netherlands

### Mountains

**Ben Nevis** – Highest mountain in the UK – Scotland.

**Snowdon** – Highest mountain in Wales

**Scarfell Pike** – Highest mountain in England.

**Ural mountain** – form the boundary between Europe and Asia.

**Alps** – The highest mountain range in Europe.

**Pyreneese** – form the natural border between France and Spain

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### How are they formed

- The Earth is made up of layers (crust and mantle). The crust is split into tectonic plates which move. Tectonic plates push together to form fold mountains. Other mountain types are Volcanic mountains and Dome mountains

### Impact on weather

- Areas of high altitude experience colder temperatures and increased wind exposure. Mountainous areas experience high rainfall (relief / orographic rainfall). The leeward side of the mountain is dry (rain shadow).

### Land use and economy

- High relief areas limit land use, it is hard to build, transport links, and crop farming is difficult. Land used for animals, tourism.

### Maps

- Children can use a range of maps, including OS and topographic maps and aerial photographs to identify and describe mountains. Mountains in maps are

### Possible Experiences

- Use atlases to identify and describe the world's/ Uk's mountains and mountain ranges
- To explain the formation of mountains using diagrams
- To explore contours using potatoes
- Show rainfall, temperature and topographic maps of the UK, children reason how altitude

Key Vocabulary	

Key Knowledge