## Y5 & 6 Geography: River Deep, Mountain High



# Why are we learning about River Deep, Mountain See High?

We are <u>building on</u> previous learning about Tin Forest (Y1/2), Fiery Earth, Local Area Study, Planet Earth (all Y3/4) and Europe (Y5/6)

This <u>new learning</u> is important because rivers and mountains are vital to life on planet Earth. Knowing how they are formed, helps us to understand how they work and their impact on people around the world. This, in turn, enables us to understand how and why we must protect them.

This will help us get ready for <u>future learning</u> in KS3 about rivers and flooding, map skills and extreme environments. This learning also prepares us for a range of jobs in the environmental and tourism sectors.

#### **Experiences we will have:**

 Work in groups to create models of a river, labelling and explaining the features and processes

#### Important questions to answer:

- What are mountains and where are key mountain ranges found?
- How are mountains formed?
- How do our rivers flow and what processes occur in or near them?

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- What causes flooding and what are the impacts of it?
- How do humans, mountains and rivers influence each other?

### Things we need to know:

- To know that mountains are over 600m high, grouped together in ranges and include the Alps, Rockies, Andes and Himalayas
- To know that mountains are formed when tectonic plates push against each other
- To know the processes and features of rivers including erosion, flooding, tributaries, confluences
- To know that there are both human and environmental factors that cause flooding, which has huge impacts on communities
- To know how humans impact rivers and mountains

# Skills we need to learn:

- I can locate mountain ranges in the world, using developed atlas skills
- I can describe how mountains are formed
- I can explain how rivers flow
- I can evaluate the impact that flooding has on communities globally
- I can analyse the human impact on rivers and mountains

Subject Specific Vocabulary:		
flood plain	meander	erosion
impact	tributaries	environmental
human features	continental crust	deposition
physical features	tectonic plates	transportation
surface run off	confluence	tourism