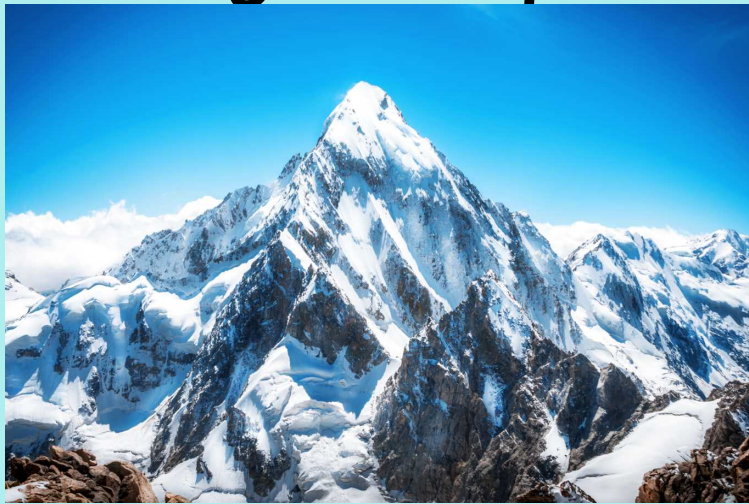
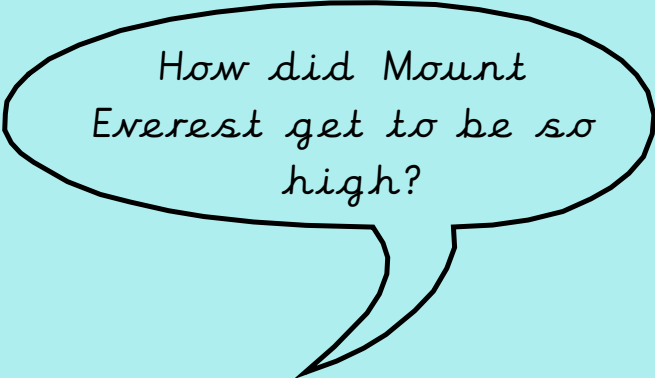


Geography!



W.B 16.11.20

Our key question this
half term is:

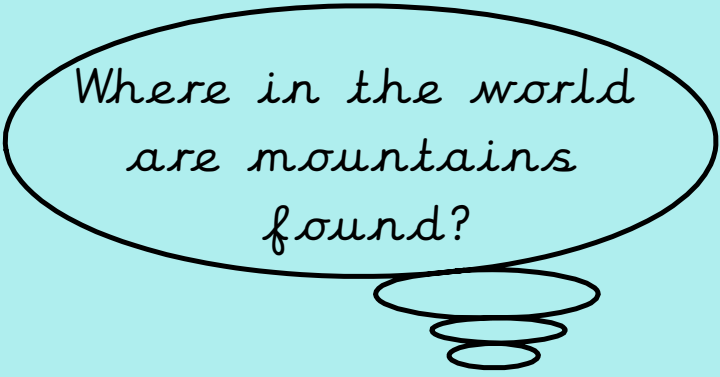


How did Mount
Everest get to be so
high?

LO: To describe key features of mountains.

That means, we are going to be looking at mountains and volcanoes in our geography lessons.

LO: To describe key features of mountains.



Where in the world
are mountains
found?

*Mountain ranges are found all over the world.
Can we name some of these continents?*



*Some mountains and mountain ranges are
found in Britain:*



Ben Nevis is the largest mountain in Britain.

It can be found in Scotland.

Ben Nevis is 1,345m above sea level.

Ben Nevis



Mountains have different features, and we need to know what these features are!

Text: Mountain Features

Mountain Features!

Most Mountain features are created by glaciers. Glaciers are large pieces of ice, usually at least 100m wide, which moves slowly across land. Alpine glaciers usually form on mountains then move downwards through valleys.



Corries

Corries are ice scooped basins, where a glacier has scooped out a section of the mountain, these often remain as lakes when the glacier disappears.

Glacial valleys

Glacial U shaped valleys are created when a glacier scours the sides of a valley changing it from its river shaped V to a rounded U shape.



Arête

An Arête is formed when two adjacent glaciers create two U shaped valleys leaving a ridge of narrow rock in between.

Volcanic Plug

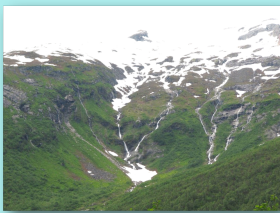
A volcanic plug consists of hard volcanic rock, which once plugged a volcano, exposed by erosion.



Key words:

Alpine, scours, basins

There are four main features you might find on a mountain:



Corries



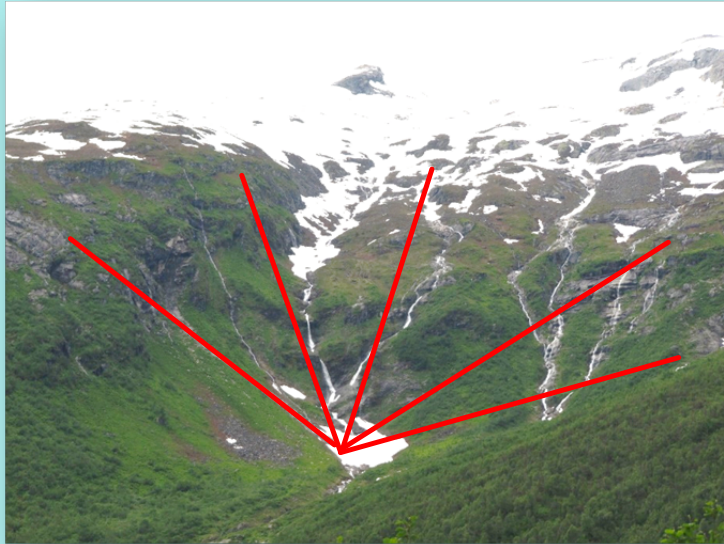
Glacial
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Arete



Volcanic
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Volcanic Plug

A volcanic plug consists of hard volcanic rock, which once plugged a volcano, exposed by erosion.

In your books, you need to describe each of these features of a mountain, **WITHOUT** copying.

Try to re-word the text we have read.

