



Geography – Year 6 Human and Physical Mountains & Volcanoes Autumn 2

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Mountain	Dormant	Altitude
Volcano	Active	Mantle
Hill	Plateau	Lithosphere
Foot	Magma	Vent
Face	Climate	Tectonic plates
Temperature	Crust	Topographic Map

Useful Resources

<https://www.rgs.org/schools/teachingresources/mountains,-volcanoes-and-earthquakes/volcanoes/>

<https://www.cgpplus.co.uk/primary/ks2/geography/g2pat80-volcanoes-formation-and-eruption>

Significant Locations



Himalayas

The Himalayas are the tallest mountains in the world. This mighty range stretches 1,500 miles from east to west, across Bhutan, Nepal, India, Tibet, China, Pakistan and Afghanistan.



Anak Krakatoa

Anak Krakatoa means "Child of Krakatoa". It grew from the remains of Krakatoa, whose eruption in 1883 was one of the deadliest volcanic eruptions in modern history.



Sinabung

The Sinabung volcano awoke in 2010 after a 400-year sleep and is currently one of the most active volcanoes in Indonesia. It has been in almost constant eruption since September 2013, and there are still frequent volcanic earthquakes.



Mount Everest

Mount Everest is the tallest mountain at 29,035 feet tall, that's five-and-a-half miles high! It borders China and Nepal. It takes around 10 weeks to climb Mount Everest, but you have to train for it. The warmest temperature there is -20°C!

Mountains and Volcanoes

What is a mountain?

A mountain is a geological landform that rises above the surrounding land. Most geologists classify a mountain as a landform that rises at least 1,000 feet (300 metres) or more above its surrounding area.

What is a volcano?

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape. Volcanoes can look like mountains or small hills, depending on what type they are.



Key Definitions

Mountains	Volcanoes
A summit is the top of a mountain.	The inner core is the centre and hottest part of The Earth.
The foot is the bottom of a mountain.	The outer core is the layer surrounding the inner core.
A ridge is a long, narrow, high section of land.	The mantle is the widest section of the Earth made of magma and rock.
Above the snow line , snow and ice cover mountains all year.	The crust is the outer layer of The Earth.
A valley is the area of low land between mountains.	The magma chamber is a collection of magma inside the Earth, below the volcano.
A rock formation visible from the surface is called an outcrop .	A main vent is the main opening for magma to escape.



Key vocabulary

Trade: the buying and selling of goods (physical objects like bananas or oil) and services (education or banking). This can be local, national, or global.

Import: goods or services purchased from another country and brought into the UK

Export: goods and services made in the UK and purchased by other countries

MEDC: More economically developed country (USA, UK, France, China), where most people have access to healthcare and education, and the average earnings per person are over \$15,000.

LEDC: Less economically developed country (Afghanistan, Cambodia, Sudan)

Human geography: the relationship between people, places and the environment

Physical geography: anything to do with the earth's surface, oceans and weather.

Climate: average weather conditions over a long time.

Levels of trade

Local:

Swapping a Pokémon card with your friend

National:

buying a British apple from the supermarket

Global:

Buying a TV from Japan

UK's top trading partners

US, Germany, China

Balance of trade

The difference between total exports and total imports

Trade deficit

When a country imports more than they export

Trade surplus

When a country exports more than they import.

Trade over time

Trade originated from human communication in prehistoric times. Trading was the main facility of prehistoric people, who exchanged goods and services from each other in a gift economy before the innovation of modern-day currency.

UK imports

When a country can't make something themselves, or it is too expensive, they import from another country. For example, in the UK our climate means we can't grow things like coffee or bananas – so we have to import them from somewhere that can.

Top three countries that UK imported from

USA, Germany, Netherlands

UK exports

MEDCs like the UK export more complex manufactured goods such as cars and electronics, as the making of such goods requires better education and training.. A car was made every 20 seconds in the UK in 2019

Top three countries UK exported to 2019

USA (\$72bn – 15%), Germany (\$46bn – 9%), France (\$31bn – 7%)

Fair trade

What is it?

Where farmers from LEDCs get a guaranteed, fair price for their product regardless of the price on the global market.

Why is this important?

It means that their quality of life goes up, as they can afford things like education (which can help them improve their farming), healthcare, or machines.

What is a fair trade co-operative?

When small farmers join together to make themselves stronger, covering each others costs or helping each other in the case of a bad harvest.



Geography – Year 6

Geographical Skills

Local area study: Digimap

Spring 2

Vocabulary

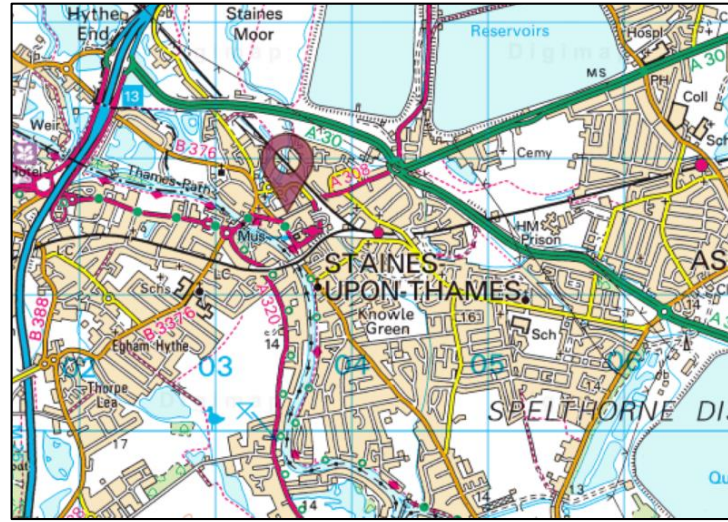
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Digital Map	Comparison	Proximity
Local area	Ordnance survey Map	Radius
Addlestone	Grid reference	Amenities
Post Code	Measurement	Navigate
Location	Symbol	Urbanisation
Distance	Key	Population density

Useful Resources

<https://www.hamilton-trust.org.uk/topics/upper-key-stage-2-topics/comparing-people-and-places/local-area/>

<https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/> - Comparison feature

Digimap is an online map that allows you to compare human and physical features throughout the world over time.



Key Landmarks in Addlestone



Crouch Oak tree



Victory Park



Woburn Park



St Paul's Church

Local area study: Digimap

Addlestone is a town in Surrey, England. It is located approximately 18.6 mi (29.9 km) southwest of London. The town is the administrative centre of the Borough of Runnymede, of which it is the largest settlement.



The image above shows how you can use Digimap to see the differences between places today and in past decades.

Key Definitions

A **digital map** is where a collection of data is formatted into a virtual image.

A **location** is a place, especially the place where something happens or is situated.

Distance is the amount of separation between two points or objects on the surface of the Earth.

Ordnance Survey is the national mapping agency for Great Britain. The agency's name indicates its original military purpose.

A map **symbol** or cartographic symbol is a graphical device used to visually represent a real-world feature on a map.

Amenities are things such as supermarkets or sports facilities that are provided for people's convenience, enjoyment, or comfort.

Proximity, is the number of metres or kilometres that separate two places.

To **navigate** means to travel over a planned course or route.