



Year 5 Spring 2024



The BIG Question: What happens when a volcano?

Introduction

Our cross-curricular topic this term is geography-focused and looks to explore mountains, hills and rivers. We will start by thinking about what we know about the world, it's continents and how it is made up. We will study the book "The Firework Maker's Daughter" by Phillip Pullman. We will also be using the book in class reading sessions. We will undertake a variety of activities which will enable us to understand what life is like in different parts of our world. We will carry out our own independent research on an aspect of the world sharing our findings with the rest of the class. We are very much looking forward to using The Space in our studies. We will also be using the new school kitchen and garden to enhance our learning. In art we will be exploring the work of famous artists depicting our world, studying through the use of pencil, printing and collage. In design and technology we will be making a slipper for Lila. In computing, we will use a variety of research skills as well as developing our understanding of programming.

Books we will share

Our main class text will be The Firework Maker's Daughter by Phillip Pullman.

During group reading the children will have the opportunity to read a chapter each week. All children will have the opportunity to share their reading. We will use the text for comprehension.

Our Community and Beyond

We hope to use Chertsey Museum for a morning workshop titled The Mini Dig. The museum visit school and talk to the children about an archaeologist's job. The children then take part in a mini dig for original and replica artefacts and then sort and identify the objects.

We will use The Space for a variety of interactive lessons.

Some of our Super Skills

Ar70 Drawing Research and use a variety of source material for their work

Ar71 Drawing Explore the potential properties of the visual elements of line, tone, pattern, texture, colour and shape

Ar74 Printing Become familiar with new techniques e.g. the use of poly-blocks, relief, mono and resist printing

Ar76 Drawing Use a sketchbook to develop ideas

Ar77 Painting Demonstrate a secure knowledge about primary and secondary, warm and cold, complementary and contrasting colours

Ar79 Printing Choose the printing method appropriate to task

Ar80 Printing Build up layers and colours/textures

Ar81 Printing Organise their work in terms of pattern, repetition, symmetry or random printing styles

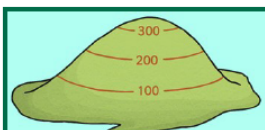
Dt35 Investigate ways of meeting design challenges with a construction focus

Dt39 Estimate and measure using appropriate instruments and units

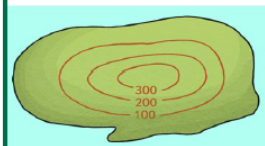
Dt40 Plan what they have to do, including how to use materials, equipment and processes

Glossary

1	Mountain	a part of the landscape with steep slopes that rise over 300m.
2	Summit	the top of a mountain
3	Range	a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.
4	Contour	contour lines join land that is the same height
5	Tectonic Plates	pieces of the Earth's crust
6	Altitude	the height of an object or point
7	Tourism	people travelling for fun
8	Economic	the organization of money, industry, or trade
9	Environmental	the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition



The brown lines are contour lines. Contour lines join land that is the same height above sea level. On most maps, lines are marked at 5m or 10m intervals. The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be.



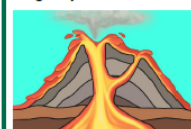
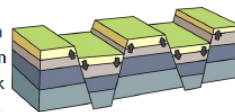
How mountains are formed:



Fold mountains—Fold mountains occur when tectonic plates collide. The rock of the Earth's surface is pushed up to create mountains.

Fault-block mountains

—When cracks in the Earth's surface open up, large chunks of rock can be pushed up while others are pushed down. This creates mountains with a long slope on one side, and a sharp drop on the other.



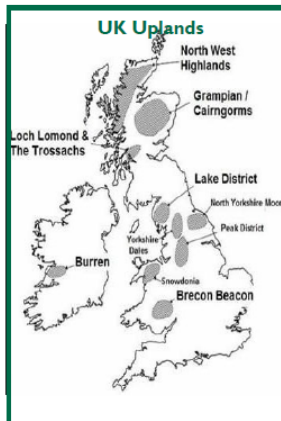
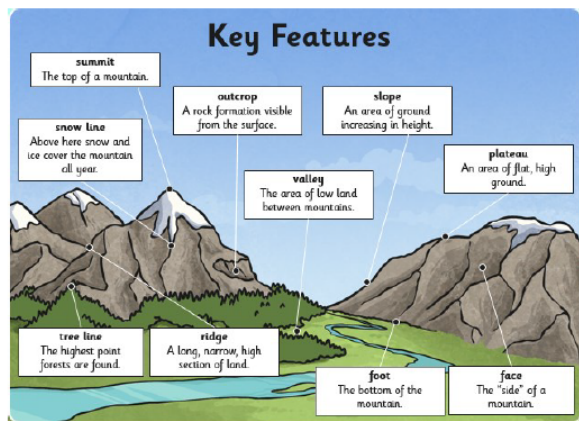
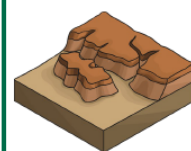
Volcanic mountains

—Volcanic mountains are formed around volcanoes. Volcanic mountains are made of layers of ash and cooled lava.



Dome mountains—Dome mountains are smooth and round-looking. They are formed when magma is forced up between the crust and the mantle, but doesn't ever flow out. The magma makes the land bubble up like a balloon.

Plateau mountains—Plateau mountains are different from the other mountain types. They haven't formed because of rock or magma being pushed up. They form because of materials being taken away through erosion, which has left deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.



Climate—The temperature on mountains becomes colder the higher the altitude gets. Mountains tend to have much wetter climates than the surrounding flat land. Mountain weather conditions can change dramatically from one hour to the next. In just a few minutes a thunder storm can roll in when the sky was perfectly clear, and in just a few hours the temperatures can drop from extremely hot temperatures to temperatures that are below freezing.

What Are the Risks of Being in the Mountains?



- Altitude sickness
- Low temperatures causing hypothermia
- Wild animals
- Poorer access to medical facilities, schools, etc.
- Avalanches or landslides
- Bad weather causing power cuts
- Bad weather leaving you stranded or causing road accidents

Mountain Name	Continent	Mountain area	Height
Mt. Everest	Asia	Himalayas	8, 848m
Mt. Anconcagua	South America	Andes	6, 962m
Denali (Mt. McKinley)	North America	Alaska Range	6, 140m
Mt Blanc	Europe	The Alps	4, 807m
Mt Elbrus	Europe/Asia	Caucasus	5, 642m
Mt Kilimanjaro	Africa	Kilimanjaro	5, 895m
Mt Kosciuszko	Oceania	Great Dividing Range	2, 228m

My Magic Moments

