



## Y5 Geography – Unit 1 What are mountains?

1) A mountain is any peak with a height of at least 600 metres above sea level.

2) World's key mountain ranges are: Himalayas (Asia), The Rockies (N America), The Andes (S America), The Atlas Mountains (Africa), The Alps (Europe), The Urals (border of Europe and Asia).

3) The tallest mountain is Mount Everest (Himalayas) which stands at 8849 metres.

4) The UK's tallest mountains are: Scafell Pike (England), Ben Nevis (Scotland), Snowdon (Wales), Slieve Donard (N Ireland).

5) The Earth's crust is made of tectonic plates which have weaknesses and move. Mountains are formed as a result of movements of plates.

6) The climate on mountains is distinct from the surrounding areas.



## Y5 Geography – Unit 2 What do we know about Volcanoes and Earthquakes?

1) A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth's crust which can let out hot gasses, ash and lava.

3) An earthquake is when two tectonic plates slip past one another. The surface where they slip is called the fault or fault plane.

5) Fertile soil, geothermal energy and tourism are positive impacts of volcanoes

2) 60% of all active volcanoes occur at the boundaries of tectonic plates. Most volcanoes are found along a belt called the 'Ring of Fire' that encircles the Pacific Ocean.

4) Over 80% of large earthquakes occur around the edges of the Pacific Ocean, the area known as the 'Ring of Fire.'

6) Due to the negative impact of volcanoes and earthquakes such as, loss of homes, injury/death etc humans have adapted to live in those areas using warning systems and specialised infrastructures.



## Y5 Geography – Unit 3 What time is it in Europe?

1) Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that divide the earth they run East to West, but measure distance North or South.

3) Lines of longitude determine signal a time zone. There are 24 time zones across the world. The earth spins through 360 degrees in 24 hours.

5) Paris, Madrid, Berlin, Rome and Lisbon are a collection of European capital cities in the Central European time zone.

2) The '0' line of longitude cuts through Greenwich in London and is the origin of GMT (Greenwich Mean Time), the world clock.

4) In Europe, there are 7 time zones. Only 3 of these zones adjust their times to summertime.

6) Helsinki, Tallinn, Athens, Vilnius, and Nicosia are a collection of European capitals in the Eastern European time zone.