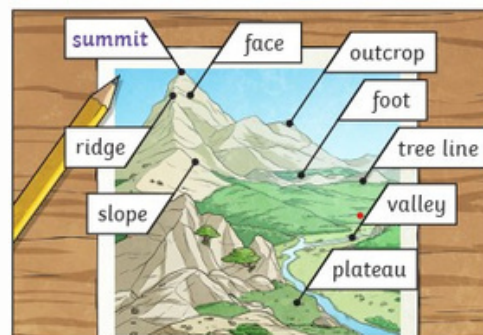


Autumn Term 2 2025—Year 5 and 6

Magnificent Mountains

Mountains

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a **summit** of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single **summits**.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m.




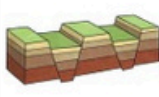








Key Vocabulary

altitude	The height above sea level.
avalanche	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
crust	The outermost layer of the earth.
gorges	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
hypothermia	A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.
lava	Hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano.
magma	Hot, liquid rock located deep below the earth's surface.
summit	The highest point of a mountain.
tectonic plate	Pieces of the earth's crust connected together.

Risks and Dangers of Mountains

- Low temperature = **hypothermia**
- Bad weather = power cuts/road accidents
- Avalanches**/landslides
- Altitude sickness
- Wild animals
- Poor access

How Are Mountains Made?

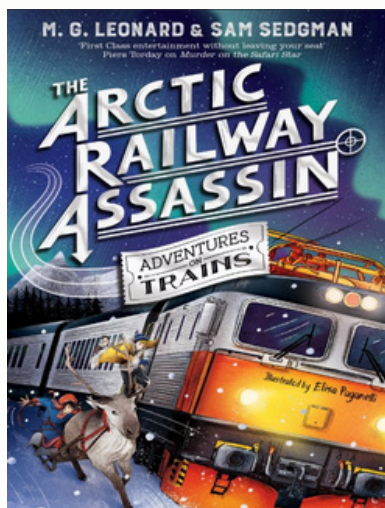
Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava .	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust .	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.
				
				

Why Do People Visit Mountains?

- The view
- Keeping fit
- The challenge
- Skiing
- Climbing
- Photography



English



In addition to our narrative writing, we will also be creating a non-chronological report about Mount Everest. This piece will focus on developing research and non-fiction writing skills. Pupils will learn how to organise information under clear subheadings, use formal language, include factual detail, and use technical vocabulary to explain geographical and scientific information.

Class Story

This term, we will be reading *The Arctic Railway Adventure* as our class story. Through this exciting book, we will explore themes of courage, discovery, and friendship as the characters face challenges on their journey through the frozen Arctic landscape.


Writing Focus

Inspired by our class novel, we will be planning, drafting, and writing our own mystery stories. We will focus on building suspense, using powerful descriptive language,

Mount Everest

Mount Everest is the highest point in the world because it is the highest mountain above sea level. Its peak stands at a height of 8849 metres above sea level.

The Tibetan name for Mount Everest is Chomolungma, which means 'Mother Goddess of the World.'



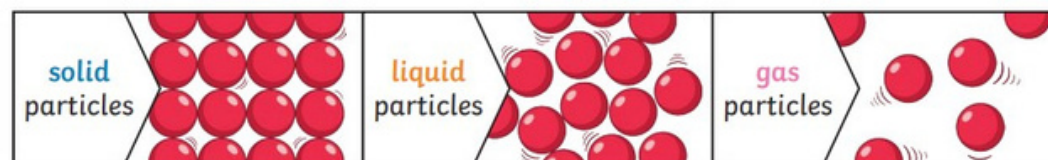
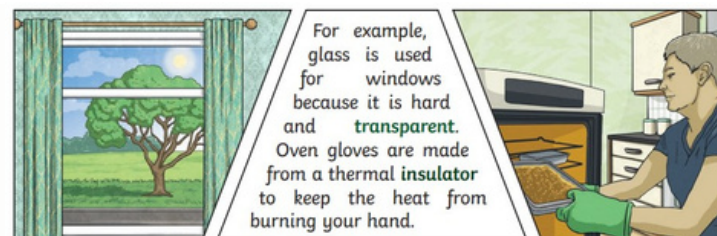
The summit of Mount Everest is above the permanent snow line.

The temperature never rises above 0°C. In winter, the average temperature can fall to -36°C. Winds can reach 285km per hour. The air pressure is very low and there is little oxygen in the air.

Despite these inhospitable conditions, over 800 climbers try to reach the summit each year.

Key Knowledge

Different **materials** are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, **insulators**, magnetism, solubility, thermal **conductivity**, **transparency**.



Key Vocabulary

materials	The substance that something is made out of, e.g. wood, plastic, metal.
solids	One of the three states of matter. Solid particles are very close together, meaning solids , such as wood and glass, hold their shape.
liquids	This state of matter can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed than solids and can move around each other. Examples of liquids include water and milk.
gases	One of the three states of matter. Gas particles are further apart than solid or liquid particles and they are free to move around. A gas fills its container, taking both the shape and the volume of the container. Examples of gases are oxygen and helium.
melting	The process of heating a solid until it changes into a liquid .
freezing	When a liquid cools and turns into a solid .
evaporating	When a liquid turns into a gas or vapour.
condensing	When a gas , such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid .



Properties of Materials

conductor	A conductor is a material that heat or electricity can easily travel through. Most metals are both thermal conductors (they conduct heat) and electrical conductors (they conduct electricity).
insulator	An insulator is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them. Wood and plastic are both thermal and electrical insulators .
transparency	A transparent object lets light through so the object can be looked through, for example glass or some plastics.