

Key Vocabulary	
Physical features	Rivers, mountains, deserts
Human features	Jobs, people, buildings
Climate	the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.
Peak	the highest point of something
Fieldwork	when you go outside and find out things about a place
Equator	the imaginary line that runs around the centre of the globe at 0 degrees latitude, at equal distance between the North and South Poles.
Erosion	the process of wearing or grinding something down
Valley	a long depression in the surface of the land
Gradient	a graded change in the magnitude of something
Steep	having a sharp inclination
Ravine	a deep narrow steep-sided valley

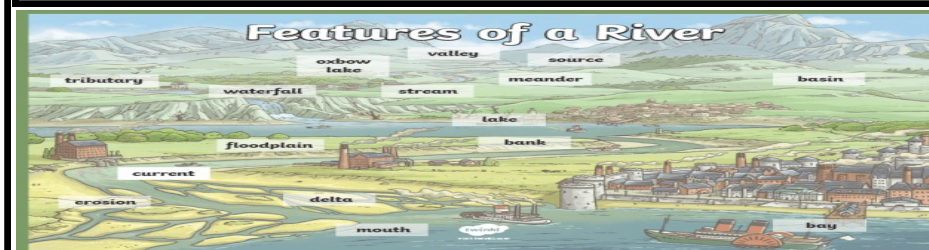
Resources
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z72f3j6
Atlases
Ordnance Survey Maps/Digi maps
Compasses
Google Earth

North America—Year 5-6—Cycle A—Physical/Fieldwork—Rivers and Rainforests



Sticky Knowledge

- A mountain is formed when two tectonic plates collide and force the Earth's crust upwards.
- A hill becomes a mountain when it passes 600m in height above sea level.
- Winter Hill is 456m high.
- Death Valley is famous as the hottest place on earth and driest place in North America.
- The world record highest air temperature of 134°F (57°C) was recorded at Furnace Creek on July 10, 1913.
- Fairbanks, Alaska, is the coldest city in all of America, with a bone-chilling lowest recorded temperature of -66°F.
- Mount Denali in Alaska is the highest mountain in North America.



Key Skills

- Locate continent of North America and its countries on a world map.
- Investigate climate in North America.
- Understand difference between human and physical geographical features.
- To know how physical features are formed.
- Know how to use an ONS map
- Know differences in physical and human Geography between North America and UK—e.g. Mountains