

Grade 3 Geography Assessment: Exploring Mountain Ranges

Learning objective: To demonstrate understanding of how mountains are formed, the zones of a mountain environment, and how humans interact with mountainous regions.

Read each question carefully. Use the word bank to help you with your answers. Ensure your writing is clear and remember to use geographical vocabulary.

Finn the dolphin has been exploring the world's map. While he usually stays in the ocean, he has been looking at how the Earth's crust moves to create giant mountain ranges. He wants to know if you can identify the features and challenges of these high-altitude landscapes.

Word bank: summit · altitude · tectonic plates · fold mountains · climate · valley · timberline

1. Explain how fold mountains are formed using the term 'tectonic plates'. (2 marks)

2. What is the name of the very top point of a mountain? (1 mark)

3. Describe one way in which the climate changes as you climb higher up a mountain. (2 marks)

4. Why do trees stop growing once you reach the 'timberline'? (2 marks)

5. Max the monkey is planning a mountain trek. He needs to pack supplies. If a map costs £4.50 and a compass costs £7.75, what is the total cost of his equipment? (2 marks)

6. Compare and contrast a mountain peak with a valley. How are they different in shape and environment? (4 marks)

7. Imagine you are an explorer climbing a mountain. Write a diary entry (approx. 80-100 words) describing your journey. Include details about the weather, the view from the top, and one challenge you faced during the climb. (5 marks)

Draw: Draw a cross-section of a mountain. Label the following: Summit, Valley, and Timberline.



Extension challenge: Total: /25. Research task: Find out the name of the highest mountain range in the UK and write down its name.