

# YEAR 5 MOUNTAINS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

What? (Key Knowledge)	
Names	World mountains ranges include the; Alps, Rockies, Andes, Himalayas UK mountains: Ben Nevis (Scotland), Snowdon (Wales), Scarfell Pike (England), Slieve Donard (N Ireland)
How are they formed	The Earth is made up of layers (crust and mantle). The crust is split into tectonic plates which move. Tectonic plates push together to form fold mountains. Other mountain types are Volcanic mountains and Dome mountains.
Impact on weather	Areas of high altitude experience colder temperatures and increased wind exposure. Mountainous areas experience high rainfall (relief / orographic rainfall). The leeward side of the mountain is dry (rain shadow).
Land use and economy	High relief areas limit land use, it is hard to build, transport links, and crop farming is difficult. Land used for animals, tourism.
Maps	Children can use a range of maps, including OS and topographic maps and aerial photographs to identify and describe mountains. Mountains in maps are

How Are Mountains Made?				
Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
<b>Tectonic plates</b> 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 <b>lava</b> .	Formed when <b>magma</b> is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the <b>crust</b> .	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or <b>gorges</b> next to high cliffs.

### Why Do People Visit Mountains?

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

Spelling	Definition
Mountain (range)	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level
Contours	A <b>contour</b> line joins points of equal elevation (height) above a given level, such as sea level.
Topography	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
Tectonic Plates	Sections of the Earth's crust which move slowly over the mantle
Crust	The hard rocky layer of the earth
Mantle	The hot viscous layer of the earth made up of melted rock
Fold Mountains	Mountains formed by the pushing together of tectonic plates
Orographic/relief rain	Precipitation formed by air moving over mountains.
Land use	What an area of land is used for
Windward and Leeward side	The sides of a mountain, facing the prevailing wind, and away from the prevailing

Vocabulary Dozen	
<b>peak</b>	The top of a mountain
<b>summit</b>	The top of the mountain
<b>topographic</b>	The detailed mapping of a region
<b>Contour lines</b>	A line on a map or chart joining points of equal height or depth
<b>dome</b>	a rounded arch
<b>erosion</b>	The gradual destruction of rock by rivers, sea or weather
<b>formed</b>	The creation of something
<b>steep</b>	A very big increase or decrease
<b>oxygen</b>	A colourless gas
<b>fold</b>	A bend in the rock
<b>Fault</b>	A fracture in the rock where there has been movement
<b>Fracture</b>	A separation in a rock

### Risks and Dangers of Mountains

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

Highest British peaks	
<b>Ben Nevis</b>	Scotland
<b>Snowdon</b>	Wales
<b>Scafell Pike</b>	England
<b>Slieve Donard</b>	Northern Ireland

Highest Peaks in the world	
Mount Everest	Asia
Aconcagua	South America
Mount McKinley	North America
Kilimanjaro	Africa
Mount Blanc	Europe
Vinson Massif	Antarctica
Mount Kosciusko	Australia

### Contour Lines

These lines on a map join land that is at the same height.

They are usually marked in 5m or 10m intervals.

The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be.