

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Mountains

Year 5

Autumn Term

What will we be learning?

- What a mountain is.
- The features of a mountain.
- How mountains are formed.
- Mountain climates.
- The UK and world's highest mountains.
- The importance of the Himalayas.

Glossary

dome mountains: mountains formed by magma pushing upwards, but without a volcanic eruption

fault-block mountains: mountains formed by parts of a broken plate being forced upwards

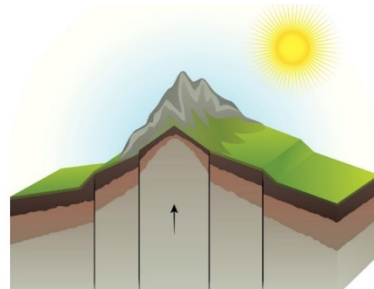
fire mountains: mountains formed by volcanic eruptions

fold mountains: mountains formed by the earth's plates pushing together

scale bar: a line that shows how many kilometres there would be in the real world for every centimetre on a map.

What I already know:

- How to locate a different region or place on a map.
- How to locate different climate zones
- Know the meaning of terminology related to volcanoes and Earthquakes.
- Know the characteristics of a significant physical features.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes		Locational terms	
Ben Nevis Himalayas Mount Snowdon Pacific Ring of Fire Scafell Pike Slieve Donard	Alpine	Relating to high mountains.	Altitude	The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.
	Avalanche	A mass of snow, ice, and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside	Height above sea level	A measure of the vertical distance in reference to sea level.
	Landform	A natural feature of the earth's surface.	Map index	Aid that helps to find map or region of interest.
	Slope	A surface of which one end or side is at a higher level than another; a rising or falling surface.	Map reference	Information that identifies the point on a map where a particular place is located
	Summit	The highest point of a hill or mountain.	Scale bar	A line or bar divided into parts. It is labelled with its ground length.
	Valley	Low area of land between hills or mountains		