



# Year 5 Knowledge Organiser



## Mountains

### BIG question: Why are mountains important?

#### Key Vocabulary and Definitions

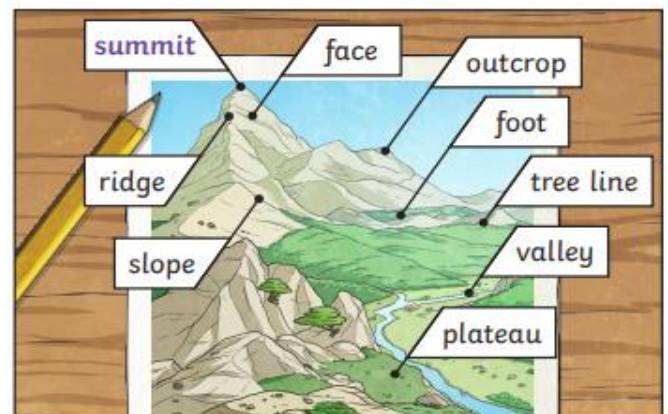
- ❖ Mountain - a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.
- ❖ Formed - how a mountain is made
- ❖ Volcanic mountain - formed around volcanoes
- ❖ Dome mountain - formed by magma pushing upwards
- ❖ Fold mountain - formed when tectonic plates push upwards
- ❖ Fault-block mountain - formed when the earth moves and cracks
- ❖ Plateau mountain - formed via erosion
- ❖ Tectonic plates - rock that floats upon the earth's crust
- ❖ Settlements - where people have settled
- ❖ Climate - weather in a specific area
- ❖ Expedition - trip
- ❖ Edmund Hillary - explorer
- ❖ Eco-tourism - responsible travel

#### Sticky Knowledge

- Mountains can be found all over the world, including in the UK.
- Mountains form in different ways and this affects the overall appearance of the mountain formation.
- A mountainous region has its own climate and living conditions.
- Mountain climates are very cold and the air is much thinner at the top of a mountain.
- Mountaineers have to use special equipment to be safe when climbing a mountain.
- Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world - it stands at 8,849 metres.
- Ben Nevis is the tallest mountain in the UK - it stands at 1,343 metres.
- There are over **1,000,809 mountains** in the world!

#### 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.



**Star Words: Physical and Location**