



Year 5 Knowledge Organiser



Mountains

BIG question: Why are mountains important?

Intent of this learning

- To describe and understand key aspects of mountains.
- To locate different mountain ranges across the world. (UK, Europe and the World).
- To understand why people climb mountains.
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical and human geography.

Impact of this learning

- ✓ To be able to describe a mountain.
- ✓ To be able to locate and name different mountain ranges from around the world.
- ✓ To empathise and explain why people choose to climb mountains.
- ✓ To understand why people live there, what it is like to live there, how mountains were formed, how the land is used, the economic link to tourism and the climate conditions of mountains).

Key Vocabulary and Definitions

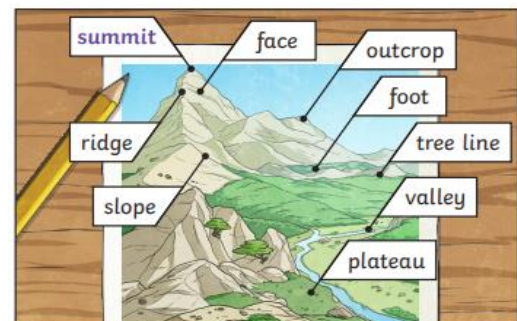
- ❖ A mountain is a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.
- ❖ Formed
- ❖ Volcanic mountain
- ❖ Dome mountain
- ❖ Fold mountain
- ❖ Fault-block mountain
- ❖ Plateau mountain
- ❖ Contours
- ❖ Settlements
- ❖ Tourism
- ❖ Wildlife
- ❖ Climate
- ❖ Expedition
- ❖ Explorer - Edmund Hillary
- ❖ Eco-tourism
- ❖ Mountain environment

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