



MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAINS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

How are mountains formed?

What are the different types of mountains?

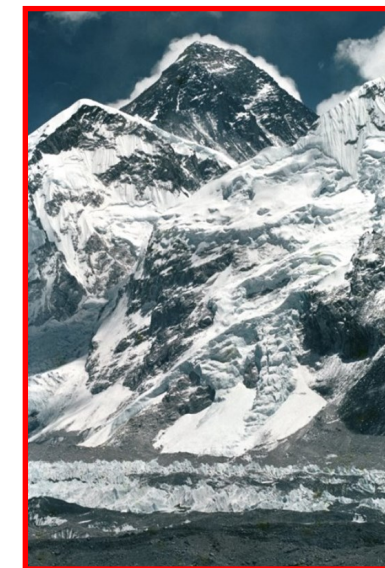
Can you use maps, atlases, globes and digital technology to identify mountain ranges in

Key Vocabulary:

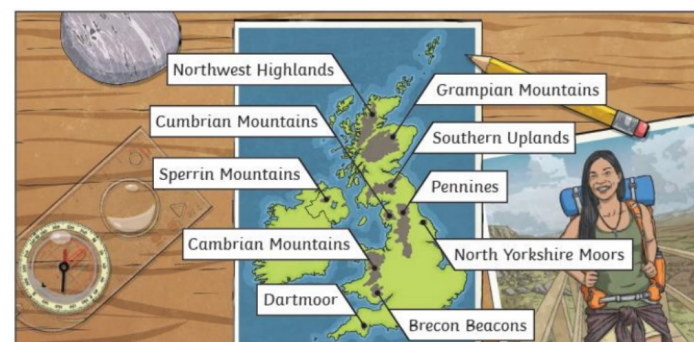
Equator, N and S hemisphere, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Resources, Natural, Man-made Prime Meridian / Greenwich Meridian / 0° longitude, Meander, Spring, River bed, Estuary, altitude, avalanche, valley, peak, gorge, summit, magma, tectonic plate, hypothermia, channel, dam, deposit/ deposition, mouth, source, tidal bore, tributaries

Mount Everest

Mount Everest is 8848 metres high and it is a mountain in the Himalayas.



Mountain ranges of the World and UK



National Curriculum Objectives:-

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

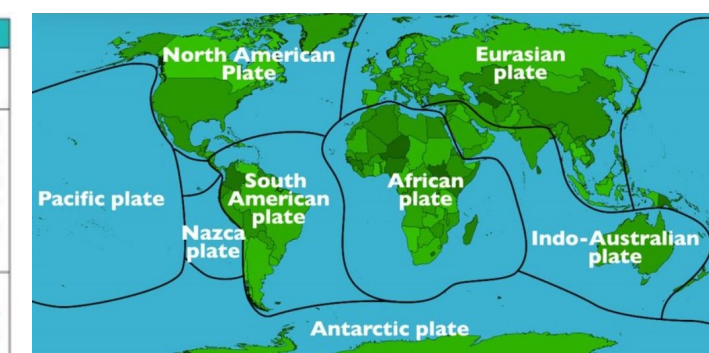
use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

Discretionary Knowledge:

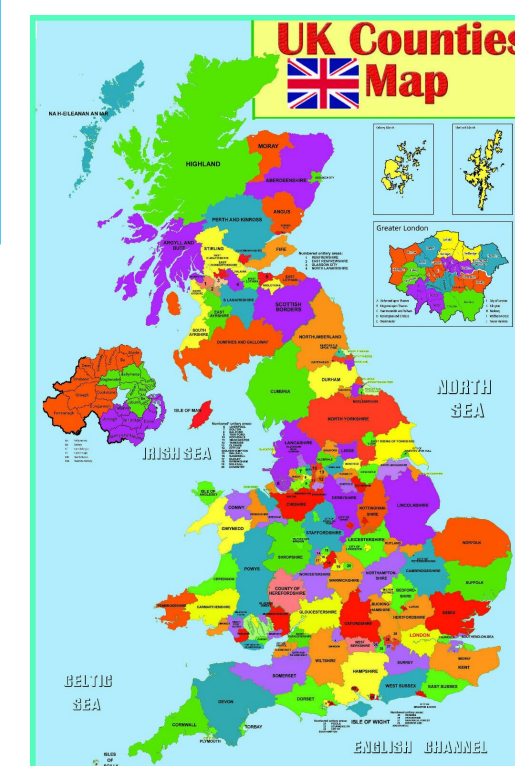
- To know the names of some of the world's most significant rivers.
- To know the names of some countries and major cities in Europe.
- To know that mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes largely occur at plate boundaries.
- To know the key features of a river.
- To know the different types of mountains and volcanoes and how they are formed.
- Know that Shropshire has the longest River in the UK (River Severn)
- To know the negative effects a volcano can have on a community
- That rivers start in higher land and flow down to lower land and to the sea.
- Understand the relationship between rivers and settlements in Britain ie York
- Understand that the features of a river and the surrounding landscape change from source to mouth
- Understand the process of flooding and

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.



Why do people climb Mount Everest?
What do they need to make sure they do and what dangers do they face?

Who has climbed Everest?



Where is Snowdonia? What is the landscape like?

Use OS maps and symbols to describe the landscape of Snowdonia.



Why is Clee Hill a hill and not a mountain?