



Mountains Knowledge Organiser - Coleman Primary School (Year 5 Spring 1)



Mountains – Key Vocabulary

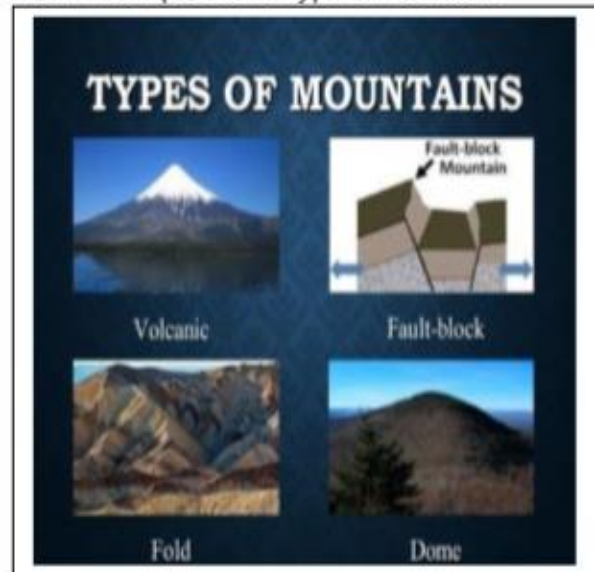
Mountains are formed when huge areas of land hit each other. The surface of the earth is made up of lots of different sections called tectonic plates. Mountains can be formed in different ways: when these plates collide or when magma can get from the centre of the earth up to the surface.

There are **five types of mountains**:

- Fold - The Himalayas are fold mountains.
- Block - The Sierra Nevada mountains in California, USA are fault-block mountains.
- Dome - Bear Butte in South Dakota, USA is an example of a dome mountain.
- Volcanic – Mount Fuji in Japan is a volcanic mountain.
- Plateau - The Columbia Plateau in the Northwest USA is an example of this type of mountain.

Some **famous mountain ranges** around the world are:

- The Himalayas, Asia
- The Rocky Mountains, North America
- The Andes, South America
- The Ural Mountains, Europe
- The Alps, Europe
- The Pyrenees, Europe



A **continent** is one of the seven large land masses on the earth's surface, surrounded, or mainly surrounded, by sea and usually consisting of various countries: **Africa, Asia, North America, South America, Antarctica, Australasia/Oceania and Europe**

Suggested websites to find out more:

- <http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/mountains.htm>
<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/clips/z27tfq8>

Altitude- a measurement of distance, going up.

Ascent- a climb or walk to the summit of a mountain or hill.

Avalanche- a large mass of snow or ice detached from the mountain slope and heading down the mountain.

Base- the bottom of the mountain where it meets flat ground.

Erosion- when wind or water sweeps away rock or soil from one place on the Earth's surface to another.

Face- the visible side of a mountain.

Gorge- a narrow valley, usually with a stream or river running through it.

Mountain range- a group of mountains that form a chain or cluster.

Plateau- a flat part of land high up the mountain.

Ridge- the long, narrow top connecting mountains.

Slope- the slanted side of a mountain.

Summit- the highest point on a mountain.

Tectonic plates- large pieces of rock that make up the Earth's surface.

Valley – low ground in between mountains.

Geography skills learned Prior to Year 5:

Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (e.g. hills, mountains and rivers).

Physical geography including key topographical features (including hills, mountains, rivers)

Geography skills learned in Year 5:

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.

Describe and understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography in 2 European countries.