

Big Question: How are mountains different across the world?

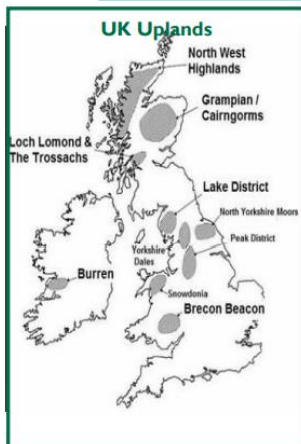
Glossary

Mountains

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a **summit** of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single **summits**.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m.



1	Mountain	a part of the landscape with steep slopes that rise over 300m.
2	Summit	the top of a mountain
3	Range	a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.
4	Contour	contour lines join land that is the same height
5	Tectonic Plates	pieces of the Earth's crust
6	Altitude	the height of an object or point
7	Tourism	people travelling for fun
8	Economic	the organization of money, industry, or trade
9	Environmental	the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition

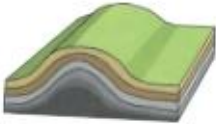


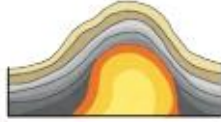


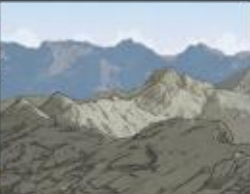





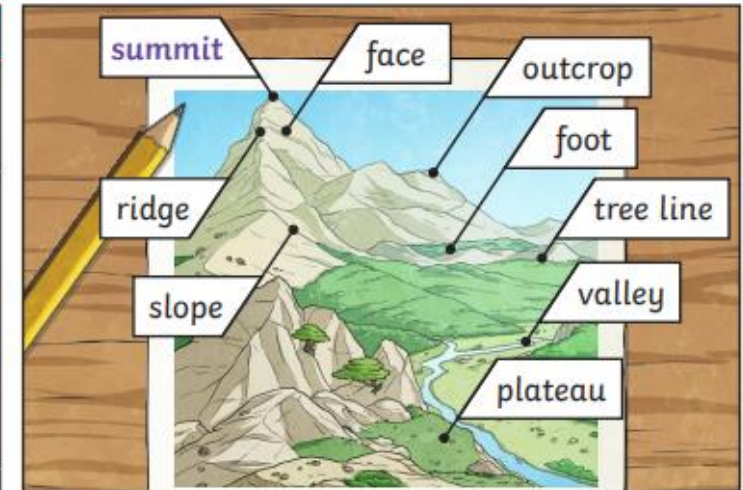
National curriculum specification

- Name and locate geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers).
- Identify the position and significance of longitude and latitude.
- Describe and understand the aspects of physical geography including mountains.

Mountain Name	Continent	Mountain area	Height
Mt. Everest	Asia	Himalayas	8, 848m
Mt. Anconcagua	South America	Andes	6, 962m
Denali (Mt. McKinley)	North America	Alaska Range	6, 140m
Mt Blanc	Europe	The Alps	4, 807m
Mt Elbrus	Europe/Asia	Caucasus	5, 642m
Mt Kilimanjaro	Africa	Kilimanjaro	5, 895m
Mt Kosciuszko	Oceania	Great Dividing Range	2, 228m

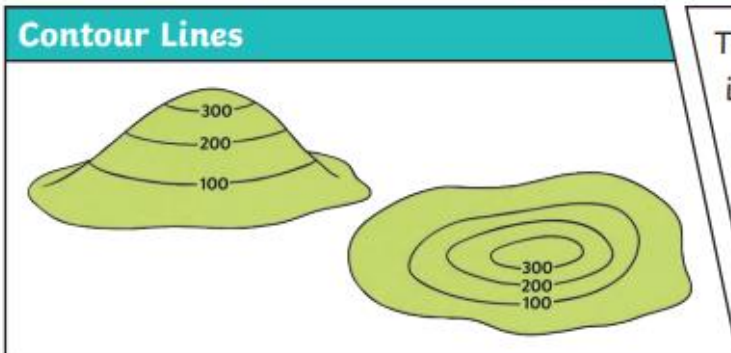
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How Are Mountains Made?				
Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	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 Visit Mountains?

- The view
- Keeping fit
- The challenge
- Skiing
- Climbing
- Photography



These lines on a map join land that is at the same height.

They are usually marked in 5m or 10m intervals.

The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be.

Risks and Dangers of Mountains

- Low temperature = hypothermia
- Bad weather = power cuts/road accidents
- Avalanches/landslides
- Altitude sickness
- Wild animals
- Poor access

**Year 5**

**Geography**

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**Mountains Knowledge Organiser**

