

Knowledge Organiser

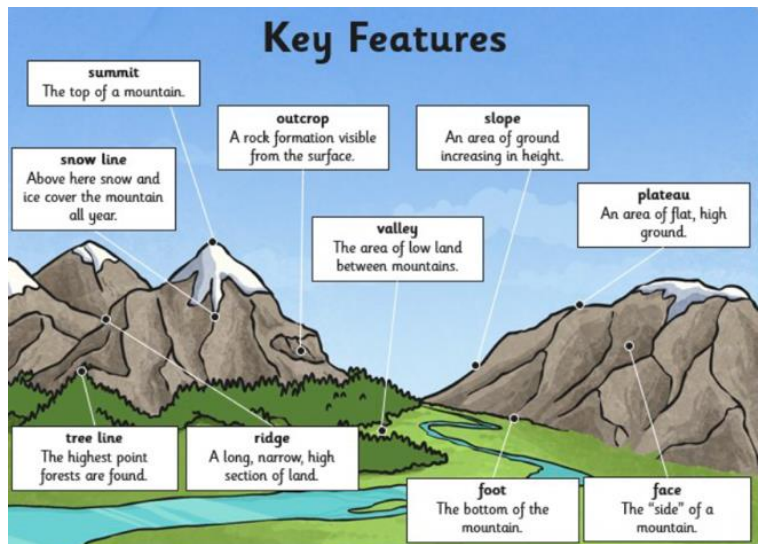
Year Group	Subject	Topic
6	Geography	Mountains

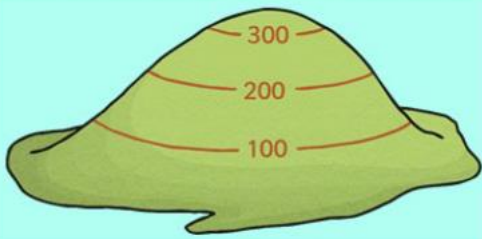
The Big Picture
Children will know the famous mountains around the world and how a mountain is formed. They will be able to identify mountains on maps and atlases and talk confidently about key features. They will be able to use a key to elaborate on the features of mountains.
Enquiry Questions
L.I: to understand what a mountain is and its key features L.I: to understand how mountains are formed L.I: to identify well-known mountains on a world map and understand their key features L.I: to understand how mountains are represented on a map L.I: I can describe and compare physical features of mountains in Asia and Africa

Key Vocabulary	
Mountain	a part of the landscape with steep slopes that rise over 300m.
Summit	the top of a mountain
Range	a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.
Contour	contour lines join land that is the same height
Tectonic Plates	pieces of the Earth's crust
Altitude	the height of an object or point
Tourism	people travelling for fun
Economic	the organization of money, industry, or trade
Fold mountains	Fold mountains occur when tectonic plates collide. The rock of the Earth's surface is pushed up to create mountains.
Fault Block Mountains	When cracks in the Earth's surface open up, large chunks of rock can be pushed up while others are pushed down. This creates mountains with a long slope on one side, and a sharp drop on the other.
Volcanic Mountains	Volcanic mountains are formed around volcanoes. Volcanic mountains are made of layers of ash and cooled lava.
Dome Mountains	Dome mountains are smooth and round-looking. They are formed when magma is forced up between the crust and the mantle, but doesn't ever flow out. The magma makes the land bubble up like a balloon.
Plateau Mountains	Plateau mountains are different from the other mountain types. They haven't formed because of rock or magma being pushed up. They form because of materials being taken away through erosion, which has left deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.

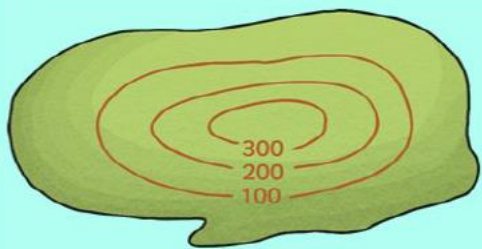
Key mountains and their location and heights	
Mt. Everest	Asia (8,848m)
Mt. St Helens	North America (2,549m)
K2	Asia (8,611m)
Mt. Blanc	Europe (4,807m)
Mt. Elbrus	Europe/Asia (5,642m)
Mt. Kilimanjaro	Africa (5,895m)

Mountain Ranges on a World Map





The brown lines are contour lines. Contour lines join land that is the same height above sea level. On most maps, lines are marked at 5m or 10m intervals. The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be.



Tourism— People visit mountains for a variety of reasons including: climbing; winter sports (e.g. skiing); hiking; photography and wildlife. This has both positive and negative effects on the area.



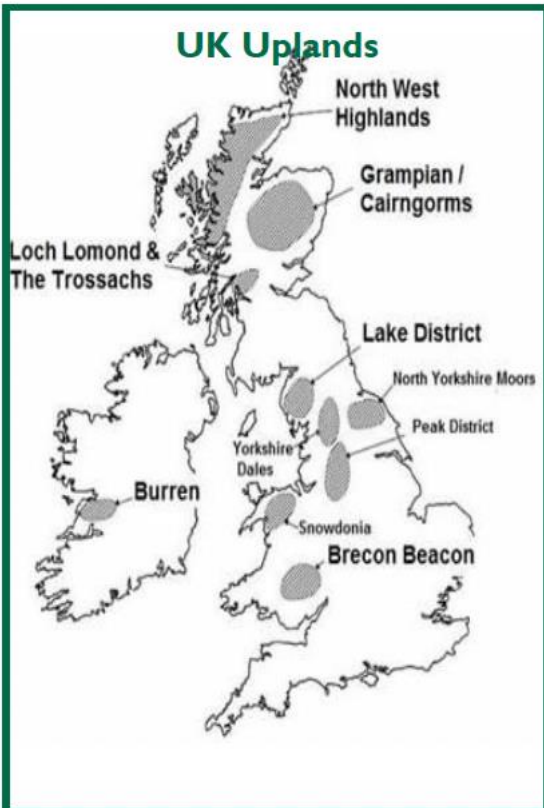
Positive	Negative
Employment opportunities	Increased pollution
Creation of nature reserves	Damage to ecosystems and habitats
Improved infrastructure and facilities	Noise and disruption
Money into the local economy	Increase in property prices.



Protecting Mountain Environments

- Strict planning controls and regulations
- Marked paths and vulnerable areas fenced off
- Education courses and cultural centres
- Improve public transport
- More litter bins, cleaners etc.

Climate—The temperature on mountains becomes colder the higher the altitude gets. Mountains tend to have much wetter climates than the surrounding flat land. Mountain weather conditions can change dramatically from one hour to the next. In just a few minutes a thunder storm can roll in when the sky was perfectly clear, and in just a few hours the temperatures can drop from extremely hot temperatures to temperatures that are below freezing.



What Are the Risks of Being in the Mountains?



- Altitude sickness
- Low temperatures causing hypothermia
- Wild animals
- Poorer access to medical facilities, schools, etc.
- Avalanches or landslides
- Bad weather causing power cuts
- Bad weather leaving you stranded or causing road accidents