

Uplands Junior School Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography

Topic: Mountains

Year: 6

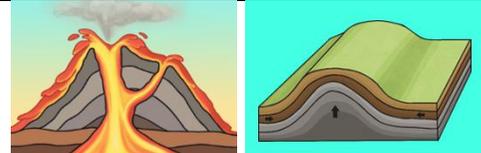
Geography knowledge

- The Lake District is located in the North West of England. The **topography and landscape** of the Lake District is different to that of Wolverhampton; it is more **rural**, more hilly and has lots more lakes and waterways. The Lake District has a smaller **population** than Wolverhampton and is much more popular as a destination for **tourism**. The highest mountain in England, Scafell Pike, is in the Lake District. The highest mountain in Scotland is Ben Nevis, whilst the highest in Wales is Snowdonia.
- Mountains can have lots of different features and not all mountains look the same. All mountains have a foot and a summit. Mountains can also have **valleys, slopes, outcrops, ridges, a tree line, a snow line, and plateaus**. Some have different features and some were formed in different ways. Mountains can be formed when **lava** escapes from gaps in the earth's **crust**, when **tectonic plates** push together, when **magma** pushes up under the surface of the earth or through **erosion**.
- The **climate** of mountainous areas varies depending on the location and **elevation** of the mountains. The average temperature in Lobujya, Nepal tends to be colder year-round than the UK.
- Mountain environments can be dangerous because of extremely cold temperatures, bad weather, avalanches or landslides, **altitude sickness**
- Some mountainous areas are very popular for tourism, which can have some damaging effects.

Key vocabulary

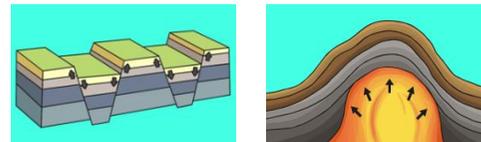
Topography	The physical features of an area of land such as mountains, rivers, lakes and valleys
Landscape	The visible features of an area of land including landforms, plants and human features such as buildings
Population	The number of people living in a country, city or area
Tourism	When people visit an area for leisure or a holiday
Valley	The area of low land between mountains
Summit	The top of a mountain
Foot	The bottom of the mountain
Slope	An area of ground increasing in height
Outcrop	A rock formation visible from the surface
Ridge	A long, narrow, high section of land
Tree line	The highest point forests are found
Snow line	Above here snow and ice cover the mountain all year
Plateau	An area of flat, high ground
The Earth	Crust - the outer layer Mantle - is the middle layer and is about 1800 miles thick Core - the inner layer
Tectonic plates	Huge slabs that make up the earth and fit together like a jigsaw, and sometimes move
Climate	Average measurements of weather (temperature, humidity, wind, snow and rain) over a long period of time
Elevation/altitude	The height of land above sea level
Altitude sickness	Illness caused by not getting enough oxygen from the air at high altitudes

Diagrams



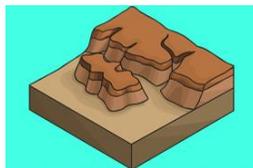
Volcanic mountain

Fold mountain



Fault block mountain

Dome mountain



Plateau mountain

Interesting Facts

Some geographers define a mountain as a hill over 300m tall but in the UK the limit is 609.6m.

Mount Everest in the Himalayas is the tallest mountain in the world at 8,848m

Apart from volcanoes, mountains take tens of thousands of years to form.

Most of the earth's mountains are hundreds of thousands or millions of years old.

Mountains make up about one-fifth of the world's landscape.

There are even mountains under the sea!

Geography skills

- Use maps at a range of scales
- Use an atlas to locate countries, mountain ranges and individual mountains.
- Use and recognise Ordnance Survey map symbols.
- Use the key in an atlas to identify different features and elevation above sea level.
- Identify, draw and label the features of a mountain.
- Investigate and compare different places (Wolverhampton and the Lake District, Wolverhampton and the Himalayas).
- Collect and explore evidence unaided; use primary and secondary sources of evidence in investigations; analyse evidence and draw conclusions.

Prior knowledge to consolidate every year for the Geography quiz

- *Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- *Locate the four countries and capital of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas.
- *Locate the world's countries, to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) North and South America.