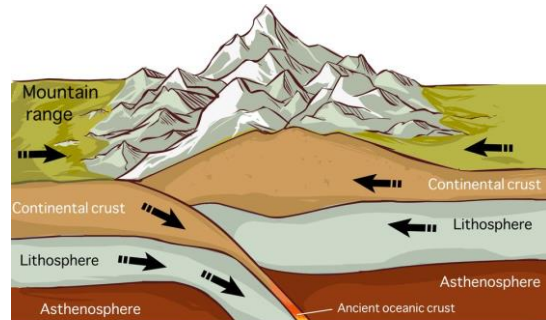
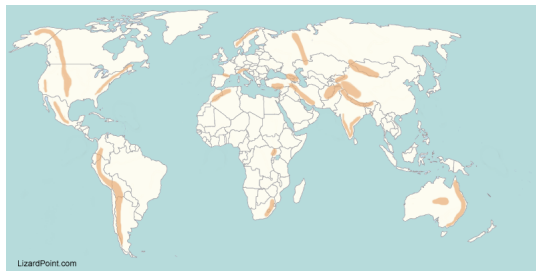


Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 – Mountains

Big question: How are mountains formed?

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.



Key facts/figures

Famous mountain ranges	The Himalayas (Asia), The Alps (Europe), The Andes (South America), The Rockies (North America), The Karakoram (Asia), The Grampians (Europe), The Pyrenees (Europe), The Appalachians (North America), The Urals (Europe/Asia), The Atlas Mountains (Africa)
Famous mountains	Ben Nevis (Scotland), K2 (Pakistan), Mount Everest (Nepal), Andes (South America), Mount Akarat (Turkey), Himalayas (Asia), Mount Fuji (Japan), The Alps (Europe), Rocky Mountains (North America), Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania).
How are they formed?	The Earth is made up of layers (crust and mantle). The crust is split into tectonic plates which move. Tectonic plates push together to form fold mountains. Other mountain types are Volcanic mountains and Dome mountains.
Impact on weather	Areas of high altitude experience colder temperatures and increased wind exposure. Mountainous areas experience high rainfall (relief / orographic rainfall). The leeward side of the mountain is dry (rain shadow).
Land use and economy	High relief areas limit land use, it is hard to build, transport links, and crop farming is difficult. Land used for animals, tourism.

Key vocabulary/Tier 3	
Mountain (range)	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level
Contours	A contour line joins points of equal elevation (height) above a given level, such as sea level.
Topography	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
Tectonic Plates	Sections of the Earth's crust which move slowly over the mantle
Crust	The hard rocky layer of the earth
Mantle	The hot viscous layer of the earth made up of melted rock
Fold mountains	Mountains formed by the pushing together of tectonic plates
Orographic/ relief rain	Precipitation formed by air moving over mountains.
Land use	What an area of land is used for
Windward and Leeward side	The sides of a mountain, facing the prevailing wind, and away from the prevailing wind.
Altitude	The height of an object in relation to sea level.