



Y6 Geography Knowledge Organiser—Mountains

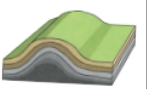
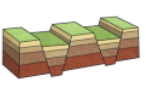



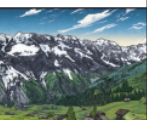




Key Vocabulary

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|-----------------------|---|
| altitude | The height above sea level. |
| avalanche | A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope. |
| crust | The outermost layer of the earth. |
| gorges | A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains. |
| hypothermia | A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up. |
| lava | Hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano. |
| magma | Hot, liquid rock located deep below the earth's surface. |
| summit | The highest point of a mountain. |
| tectonic plate | Pieces of the earth's crust connected together. |

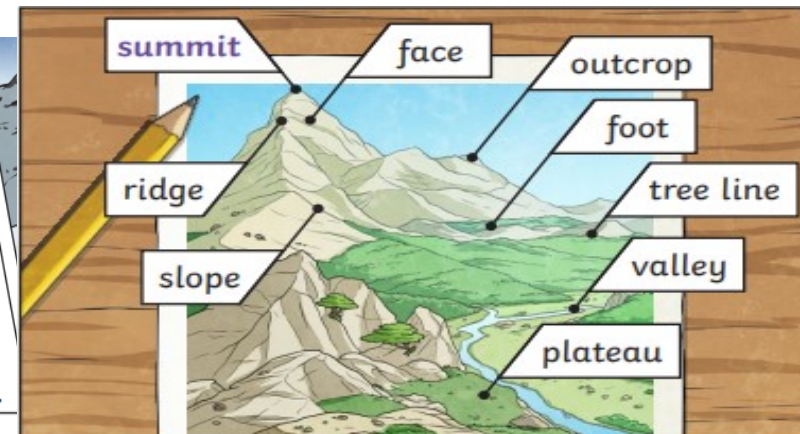
Mountains

- A mountain is usually defined as a part of the landscape with steep slopes that rise over 300m. Some geographers define a mountain as a summit of at least 600m high.
- The term 'mountain range' refers to an area of land that is covered in mountains.
- A legend is a key that maps out the symbols, colours, and other features on a map or chart. It tells you what all of the different map symbols mean.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
- Ben Nevis is the highest peak in the UK.
- Mountains are formed over millions of years either by volcanic activity or the movement and collision of tectonic plates.
- The five main types of mountains are fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome, plateau.
- The higher the mountains, the more extreme the climate. At very high altitudes there is very little oxygen. The warmth we feel, is the Sun heating up the air. When there is less air to heat, there is less warmth!
- People visit mountains for many reasons: the view, keeping fit, the challenge, to raise money for charity, skiing, wildlife spotting, taking photographs, climbing.
- Mount Everest tourism has contributed to the socioeconomic development of the region by providing employment opportunities. The allure of conquering the world's highest peak has attracted adventure seekers and mountaineers, fueling the growth of trekking and mountaineering tourism in the country. However, the increase in tourism has led to an increase in rubbish, deforestation due to lodges' construction and heating, and erosion of mountain paths.

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. |
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- 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.



On 29 May 1953, Sir Edmund Hillary and Sherpa mountaineer Tenzing Norgay became the first climbers confirmed to have reached the summit of Mount Everest. One of our Year 6 classes is named after him!!