



# Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 5: Summer Term

Mountain Ranges

## Key Knowledge and Skills

## Key Vocabulary

Understand these key words

### Locational Knowledge

Locate the world's major mountain ranges –Himalayas, Andes, Alps, Rockies, Urals. Look at the colours of a legend on a map and how this can be used to identify mountains and mountain ranges. Using an Atlas, locate and label the seven continents and the major mountain ranges of the world, shading the colours of the mountain ranges to show their elevation. Extension: Identify the world's tallest mountains.

British peaks – Locate hills and mountains in the UK including the identification of the tallest peaks in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Scafell Pike, Slieve Donard.

### Place Knowledge

The Alps are a large mountain range in the middle of Europe. They are spread over eight countries:

France  
 Monaco  
 Ital  
 Switzerland  
 Liechtenstein  
 Austria  
 Germany  
 Slovenia

Mountain travel (tourism) – Investigate the impact of tourism on the Alps in terms of economic activity, environmental impact and social impact. Identify whether the effects of tourism are positive or negative. Explore what can be done to protect mountain environments from the negative consequences of tourism.

### Human and Physical Knowledge

Identify the features of a mountain, understanding and labelling (summit, snow line, outcrop, slope, valley, plateau, tree line, ridge, foot and face). Unscramble the glossary definitions. Draw and label a mountain range, labelling the features.

Explain how different mountains are made (fold mountains, fault-block mountains, volcanic mountains, dome mountains and plateau mountains). Create a leaflet about how each of the fault mountains are formed including a real-life example and a diagram to help support the explanation.

Mountainous climates – Discuss what the weather is usually like on a mountain. Discuss the differences between a weather forecast and climate. Compare mountain climates. List the risks associated with mountain climates.

Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Summit</b>	The highest point of a hill or mountain
<b>Snow line</b>	The height of a place above which snow remains on the ground throughout the year.
<b>Outcrop</b>	A rock formation that is visible on the surface.
<b>Plateau</b>	An area of fairly level high ground.
<b>Ridge</b>	A long, narrow hill or mountain top.
<b>Climate</b>	The weather conditions within an area over a long period of time.
<b>Economic activity</b>	When goods or services are sold in return for money.
<b>Compass</b>	An instrument containing a magnetised pointer which shows the direction of magnetic North and bearings from it.
<b>Map</b>	An accurate drawing, showing the shape and features of an area of land.
<b>Valley</b>	The lower part of land between hills or mountains.
<b>Six figure grid reference</b>	Used to locate a particular grid square on a map, more precise than a four figure grid reference.
<b>Mountain range</b>	A series of mountains connected together.
<b>Tectonic Plates</b>	Large pieces of the earth's crusts.

