

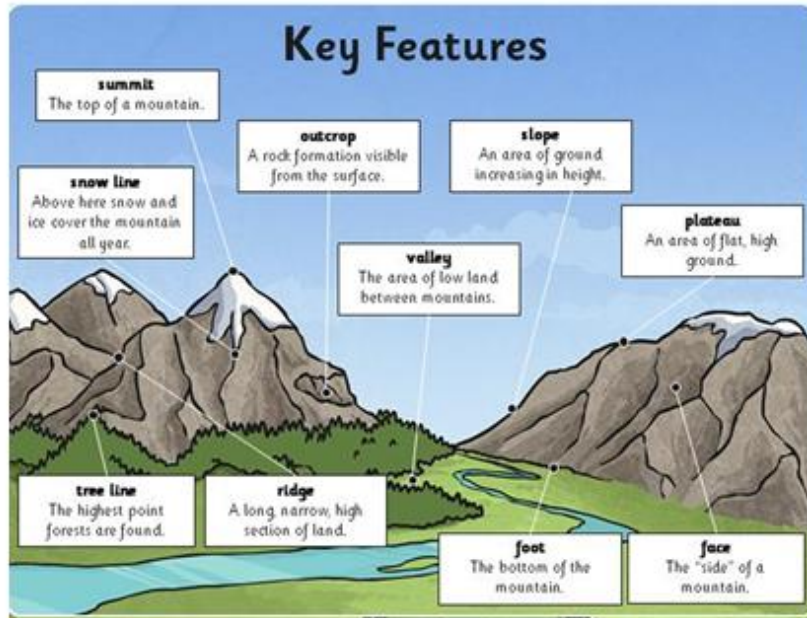
Geography Knowledge Organiser - Mountains

How are mountains formed?

Year 5 - Term 3

Nursted Community Primary School 

Prior knowledge	Substantive Key knowledge	Subsequent knowledge
<p>Year 3 - Natural Disasters Children have previously learnt about tectonic plates and volcanoes linking to volcanic and fold mountains</p> <p>Year 4 - The UK Children have some knowledge of mountainous regions of the UK.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To name features of mountains including slope, ridge, summit, foot and outcrop. To name some types of mountain including fold, fault block, volcanic, dome, plateau and how they are formed. To explain how tourism effects mountain regions including economic activity, environmental impact and social impact. 	<p>Year 6 - Rainforests Layers of the rainforest links to the altitudinal zones studied.</p>
Vocabulary	Meaning	
Fold, volcanic, dome, plateau, fault-block mountains	Types of mountains.	
Summit	The top of a mountain.	
Slope	An area of ground increasing in height.	
Valley	The area of low land between mountains	
Ridge	A long, narrow high section of land.	
Foot	The bottom of the mountain.	
<p>Substantive Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place and Space Scale Interdependence Physical and human processes Environmental Impact 	<p>Disciplinary Knowledge/Skills: As children progress, they should develop and apply their geographical skills across different geography topics to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret a range of sources of geographical information Communicate geographical information 	



Increased pollution from cars, buses and planes.

Money spent by tourists may go into the local economy – e.g. money spent in locally owned cafes and hotels.

Increased employment opportunities for those living in the area.

Increased numbers of visitors may cause damage to ecosystems through erosion.

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.