

Knowledge Organiser: SPRING 1

Year 5 The World Geography: Mountains of the World

Vocabulary	Meaning
summit/peak	the top of a mountain
ridge	a long, narrow, high section of land
plateau	an area of flat high ground
tectonic plates	large pieces of the earth's crust that fit together like a jigsaw
friction	the resistance of motion when one object rubs against another – a force that holds back the movement of a sliding object
fault line	a break or fracture in the ground that occurs when the Earth's tectonic plates move
erosion	a process where natural forces like water, wind, ice and gravity wear away rocks and soil
altitude	the height above sea level
precipitation	the release of water from the sky (rain, sleet, hail or snow)
barren land	an area of soil that is so poor plants cannot grow in it
interpret	to explain the meaning of
severe weather	destructive or life threatening weather
blizzard	a long-lasting snowstorm
adaptation	the evolutionary process where an organism becomes better suited to its habitat through physical or behavioural changes
extreme	very serious or severe
nausea	a feeling of sickness
facilities	the things that makes an action, operation or activity easier
sanitation	relating to health or hygiene

Key knowledge -

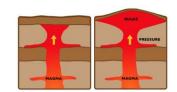


The earth's **crust** is broken into large pieces – **tectonic plates**. They are constantly moving.



What do you notice about the location of the major mountain ranges and the tectonic plate?

Key knowledge - different types of mountains



These mountains are called dome/bulge mountains.

Formed when magma is forced to the earth's crust.

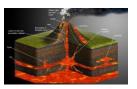
These mountains are called **fold** mountains.

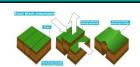
Formed when 2 tectonic plates push past each other, they create **friction**. One plate will always have more force than the other.



Key knowledge - different types of mountains

These mountains are called volcanic mountains. Formed when volcanoes continually erupt, leaving layers of lava.





These mountains are called **fault block mountains**.

Formed when earth's crust pushes material up or down near a fault line.