

Year 6 Summer Geography Knowledge Organiser

Unit of work: Mountain Exploration

Links to other year groups: Y3 Volcanoes

Key Vocabulary:

Mountain: a part of the landscape with steep slopes that rise over 300m.

Summit or peak: the top of a mountain

Range: a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.

Valley: a long area of lower land, often between hills and created by rivers

Contour: contour lines join land that is the same height

Tectonic Plates: pieces of the Earth's crust

Altitude or elevation: the height of an object or point

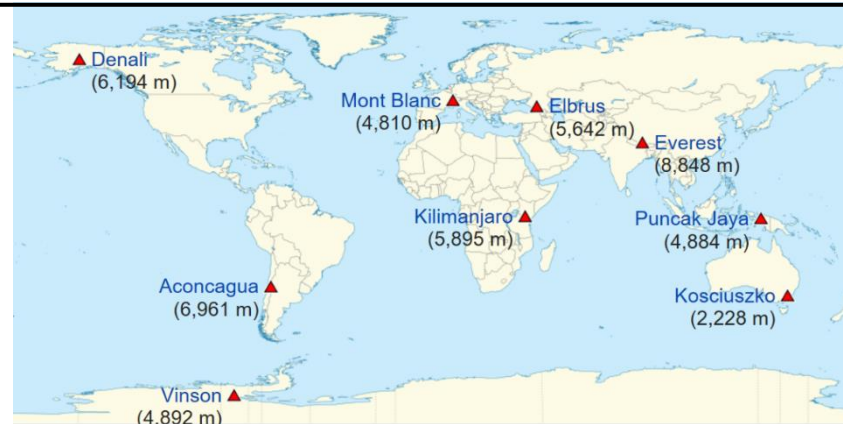
Tourism: people travelling for fun

Economic: the organization of money, industry, or trade

Environmental: the natural world and the impact of human activity on its condition

Climate: the long-term weather pattern in an area

Highest mountains on each continent:



Human Geographical Features:

Tourism: People visit mountains for a variety of reasons including: climbing; winter sports (e.g. skiing); hiking; photography and wildlife. This has both positive and negative effects on the area.

Positive

Employment opportunities
Creation of nature reserves and habitats
Noise and disruption
Money into the local Economy

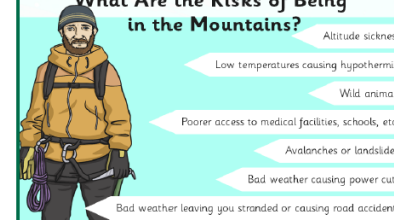
Negative

Increased pollution
Damage to ecosystems
Improved infrastructure and facilities
Increase in property prices

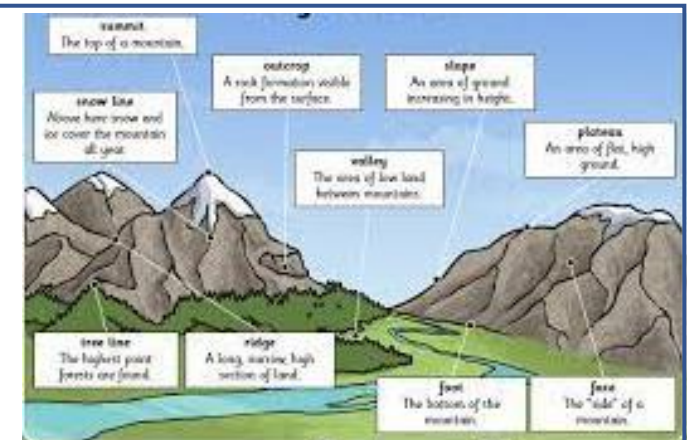
Protecting Mountain Environments:

- Strict planning controls and regulations
- Marked paths and vulnerable areas fenced off
- Education courses and cultural centres
- Improve public transport
- More litter bins, cleaners etc.

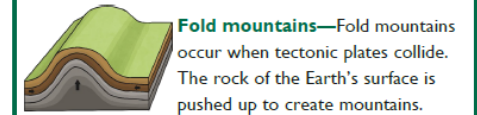
What Are the Risks of Being in the Mountains?



Physical Geographical Features:



How mountains are formed:



Fault-block mountains—When cracks in the Earth's surface open up, large chunks of rock can be pushed up while others are pushed down. This creates mountains with a long slope on one side, and a sharp drop on the other.



Dome mountains—Dome mountains are smooth and round-looking. They are formed when magma is forced up between the crust and the mantle, but doesn't ever flow out. The magma makes the land bubble up like a balloon.

Plateau mountains—Plateau mountains are different from the other mountain types. They haven't formed because of rock or magma being pushed up. They form because of materials being taken away through erosion, which has left deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.

Sequence of Lessons	
	Brief summary of lesson content
Lesson 1	Structure of the Earth
Lesson 2	How are mountains formed?
Lesson 3	Features of mountains
Lesson 4	Mountain ranges and the highest mountains in the world
Lesson 5	UK mountains
Lesson 6	Contours
Lesson 7	Grid References
Lesson 8	Mountain climates
Lesson 9	Tourism

