



Mountains

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



SYNOPSIS

A **mountain** is a landform that rises high above the surrounding terrain in a limited area. They are made from rocks and earth. Generally, **mountains** are higher than 600 metres. Those less than 600 metres are called hills. Mountains are very rocky and difficult to grow things on. The higher the mountain goes up, the colder it gets - this means different kinds of plants and animals might live at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, depending on just how high it is.

MOUNTAIN RANGES OF THE WORLD



SUBJECT LINKS

- As mathematicians, we will look at the height of mountains and distances around the globe
- As writers, we will write a story filled with suspense, compose an information texts and write a letter persuading someone not to climb Mount Everest!
- As historians, we will learn about the pioneers of mountain climbing including Sir Edmund Hillary and George Mallory, the advances in technology, as well as some spectacular survival stories!
- As geographers, we will investigate the key geographical features of mountainous areas focusing on Mount Everest. We will use atlas skills to locate mountains and mountain regions in the United Kingdom and around the world. We will find out about different types of mountains, how they are formed, their climate and the affect tourism has on a region
- As artists, we will be creating mountain-scapes and drawing mountain wildlife using pastels and painting techniques
- We will use the computers to create our own PowerPoint presentation about mountains and use the Internet to research information to use in reports and fact files
- As design technicians, we will design a cable car system using electric circuits and pulleys



There are five types of mountains:

Fold (or, Folded)

This is the most common type of mountain. It's called 'fold' because when the tectonic plates collide, the edges crumple as they are pushed together and the rock of the Earth's surface is pushed up to create mountains.



Fault-block (or, Block)

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.

Volcanic

Volcanic mountains are formed around volcanoes, which are vents in the Earth's top layer that let through magma from between the crust and the mantle layers. Mountains are made of ash and cooled lava.



Dome

Dome mountains are smooth and round-looking. They are formed when magma from in between the Earth's crust and mantle gets pushed up, but doesn't ever flow out.



Plateau

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



VOCABULARY

- Death Zone
- Expedition
- Sir Edmund Hillary
- Tenzig Norgay
- Himalayas
- Everest
- Kilimanjaro
- Appalachian
- volcano
- Ben Nevis
- Scafell Pike
- Mount Blanc
- Rockies
- Andes
- Snowdonia
- climate
- tourism
- plateau
- crevasses
- peak



ART



The Main Hazards on Everest:

- Falling rocks
- Cerebral hematoma
- Snow blindness
- Summit fever
- Crevasses
- Altitude sickness
- Dehydration
- Exhaustion

The highest mountains in each continent are:

- Europe - Mount Elbrus (Russia)
- Asia - Mount Everest (Nepal)
- Australia - Mount Kosciuszko
- Antarctica - Vinson Massif
- South America - Aconcagua (Argentina)
- North America - Denali (Alaska, USA)
- Africa - Kilimanjaro (Tanzania)

