



Year 4 - Summer 2<sup>nd</sup> half

Title of topic: Snow-Capped Mountains

Topic Focus: Geography of Mountains and Valleys

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.

The world is shaped by geographical processes that have created mountain ranges and rivers.

Including:

The Himalayas  
The Alps  
The Andes  
Mount Snowdon  
Ben Nevis  
The river Nile  
The Amazon River

### Mountains

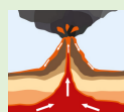
Mountains form over millions of years. There are six main types of mountain.



fold



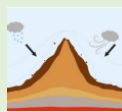
fault block



volcanic



dome



erosional



plateau

### Key vocabulary:

**altitude** - the height of an object/point above sea level.

**climate** - the usual weather patterns of a place.

**contour line** - a line on a map joining points that have the same height on a land surface.

**co-ordinate** - numbers and/or letters used to locate a point on a map or graph.

**escarpment** - a long, steep cliff or slope, often marking the edge of a range of hills

**foothill** - a smaller mountain at the bottom of a larger mountain or mountain range.

**geology** - the scientific study of the rocks

**mountain** - a large raised part of the earth's surface, much higher than a hill.

**plateau** - a large flat area of fairly high land.

**precipitation** - when water falls to the ground from the clouds, usually as rain or snow.

**terrain** - used as a general term when referring to the lie of the land

**valley** - a long depression, or ditch in the earth's surface and usually lies between a range of hills or mountains.

**water cycle** - the cycle in which the continuous movement of water, above and below the surface of the earth, is described.

**Local** - close to where we are.

**national** - UK wide

**global** - worldwide

### Compass

A compass has eight points which can be used interpret maps and to locate features.

### Maps

Maps use symbols and contour lines to represent real life geographical features

### Electricity

Electrical circuits rely on **cells**. There is an important difference between mains powered electricity and battery powered electricity.

Metals are good conductors so they can be used as wires in a circuit. Non-metallic solids are insulators except for graphite (pencil lead). Water, if not completely pure, also conducts electricity.

**Vocabulary:** hydro-electrical power, sustainable power, switches, insulators, conductors, volts, amps.