

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser: Mountains

Key Vocabulary

Summit, range, Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Scafell Pike, Carrauntoohil, landscape, Rockies, Andes, Alps, Atlas mountains, Himalayas, Great dividing range, continents, Europe, Pyrenees, Grampian mountains, Balkan mountains, Sudeten Range, tourism, Everest, Edmund Hillary, atmosphere, frost bite, avalanche, glacier, tributary, valley, peaks, ice age, precipitation, altitude, marmot, Alpine Salamander, Ibex, Chamois

Mountain: is a large landform that rises above the surrounded land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak, A mountain is generally considered to be steeper than a hill. Mountains are formed through tectonic forces or volcanism.



How mountain creates their own climate? When a wind blows against a **mountain**, it has to rise in order to pass over the **mountain**. As it moves upward, the air pressure decreases, and this decrease in pressure cools the air. ... Thus **mountains** are cooler, wetter and snowier than surrounding land.



Year 4 Knowledge Organiser: Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Key Vocabulary

Vent, magma, lava, cone, core, crust, mantle, molten, tectonic plates, eruption, fault lines, epicentre, earthquake, tremors, continents, ocean, land mass, magnitude, Richter scale, effects, consequences, seismology, warning, manage-

Volcano: A volcano is a rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the



Earthquake: a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a

