

Catmose Primary School 3i Knowledge Organiser

Misty Mountain Sierra

Year 4

Term 3

Key vocabulary

Adaptation	A change in an organism that allows it to better suit its environment.
Altitude	The height of an object or point above sea level.
Barren	A barren landscape is dry and bare, and has very few plants and no trees.
Climate	The usual weather patterns of a place.
Core	The centre of the Earth.
Continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
Crust	The rocky outer layer of the Earth.
Fertile soil or land	Soil or land that is capable of growing lots of vegetation or crops.
Habitat	The natural environment in which an animals or plant normally lives or grows.
Harsh	Harsh climates or conditions are very difficult for people, animals and plants to live in.
Lowland area	An area of land that is usually flat and is not very high above sea level.
Magma	Hot molten rock found in the Earth's mantle.
Mountain	A large, rocky raised part of the Earth's surface. Mountains are 610m in height or taller.
Mountain range	A group of mountains, usually connected and in a line.
Peak or summit	The highest point on a mountain.
Tectonic plate	A large, moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
Upland area	Land that is high above sea level.
Vegetation	Plants, trees and flowers.

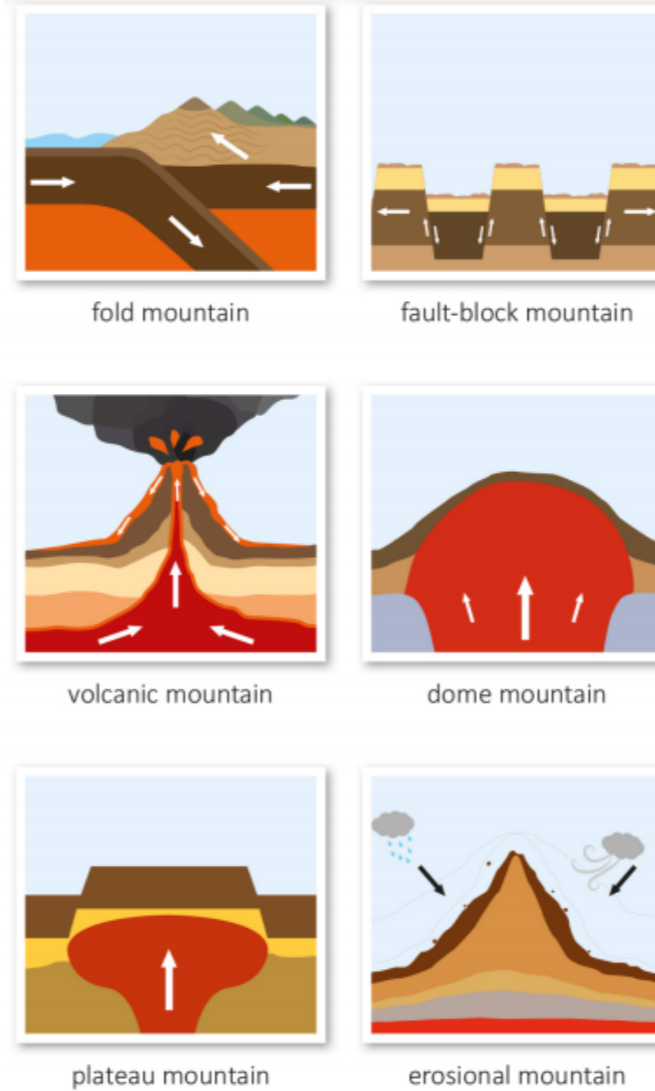
Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Using maps, atlases and globes, locate major mountain ranges around the world.
- Using pictures, compare the landscape of a mountain range with Rutland. What is the same and what is different?
- Look at pictures of the landscape of mountain ranges. What effect does the height of the mountain have on what you can or can't see?
- Research some different mountains. How high are they above sea level?
- Use the eight compass points to describe where mountain ranges are found in continents around the world.
- Research how plants, animals and humans live in mountain ranges. How have they adapted to survive in the harsh conditions they live in?

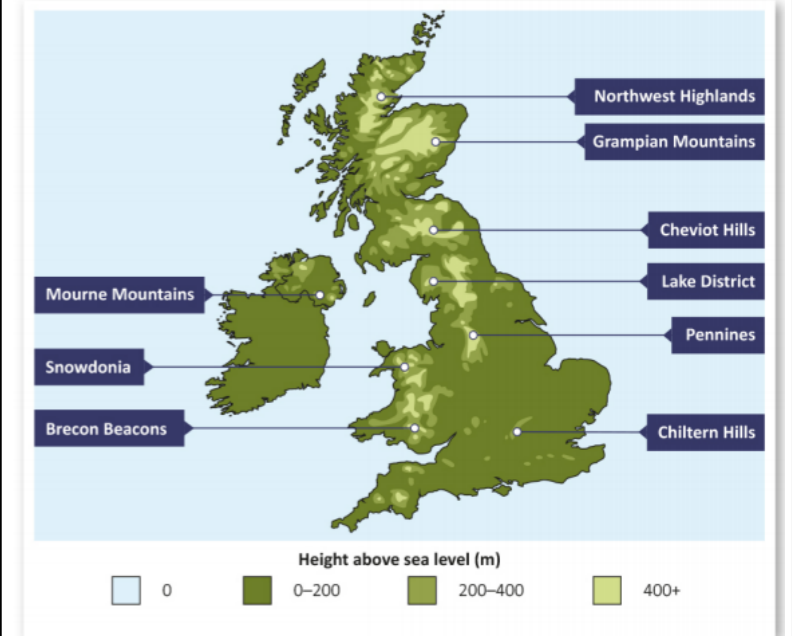
What do I want to learn about?

Mountain formation

Mountains are formed over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are six types of mountain.

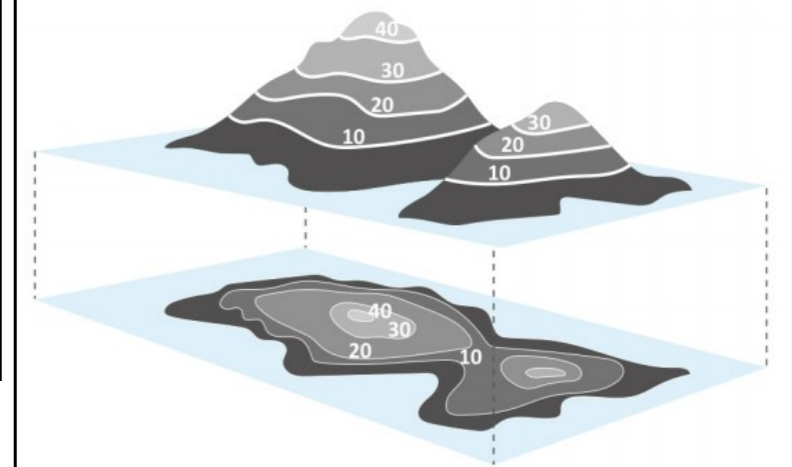


UK mountain ranges and hills



Contour lines

Contour lines are drawn on a map to show the shape of the land. Contour lines join together points at the same height above sea level. The height is shown in metres, at 5 or 10m intervals. If contour lines are close together, it means the ground is steep. If they are far apart, the ground is flat.



Mountains around the world

Name	Range	Continent	Height
Mount Everest	Himalayas	Asia	8848m
K2	Karakoram	Asia	8611m
Aconcagua	Andes	South America	6962m
Mount Kilimanjaro	Eastern Rift	Africa	5895m
Mount Kenya	Eastern Rift	Africa	5199m
Mount Ararat	Armenian Highlands	Europe	5137m
Mount Olympus	Olympus	Europe	2917m
Mount Kosciuszko	Snowy Mountains	Australia	2228m
Ben Nevis	Grampian Mountains	Europe	1345m

Mountain ranges around the world



Music

Compose a class song about the Water Cycle.
Practise and perform from memory.

Key vocabulary

Timbre	a word that describes the tone or unique quality of a sound. Eg how the same note sounds on different instruments.
Tempo	The speed a piece of music is played at.

DT

Painting, materials and sculpture:

Clay models

Weaving

TASC wheel for design processes

Apply understanding of

stiffening structures.

Digital media



Computing



RE- Sikhism

Vaisakhi-
14th April
2021

