



Year 4 - Spring 1<sup>st</sup> half

Title of topic: Snow-Capped Summits and Vicious Volcanoes

Topic Focus: Geography of Mountains and Volcanoes

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



### Compass

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



### Mountains

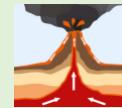
Mountains form over millions of years. There are several types of mountain including:



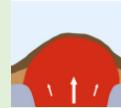
fold



fault block



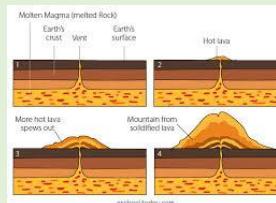
volcanic



dome

### Volcanoes

Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.



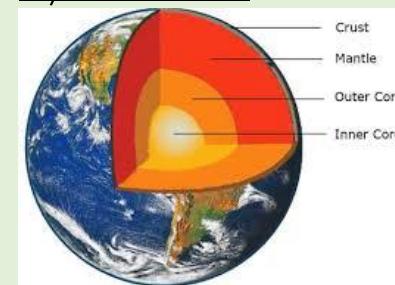
- Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.

### Maps

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



### Layers of the Earth



### 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.

**core** - The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and outer liquid core of molten metal.

**crater** - the mouth of a volcano.

**crust** - the surface layer covering our planet.

**erupt** - to suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.

**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

**lava** - molten, hot rock flowing from a volcano.

**magma** - extremely hot, liquid rock.

**mantle** - under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.

**molten** - hot, melted 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.

**tectonic plates** - the earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.

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

**volcano** - an opening or rupture in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash and gases escape.