

Knowledge Organiser: Mountains



Content:

- Locational knowledge
- Human and physical geography
- Geographical skills and fieldwork

Key Questions

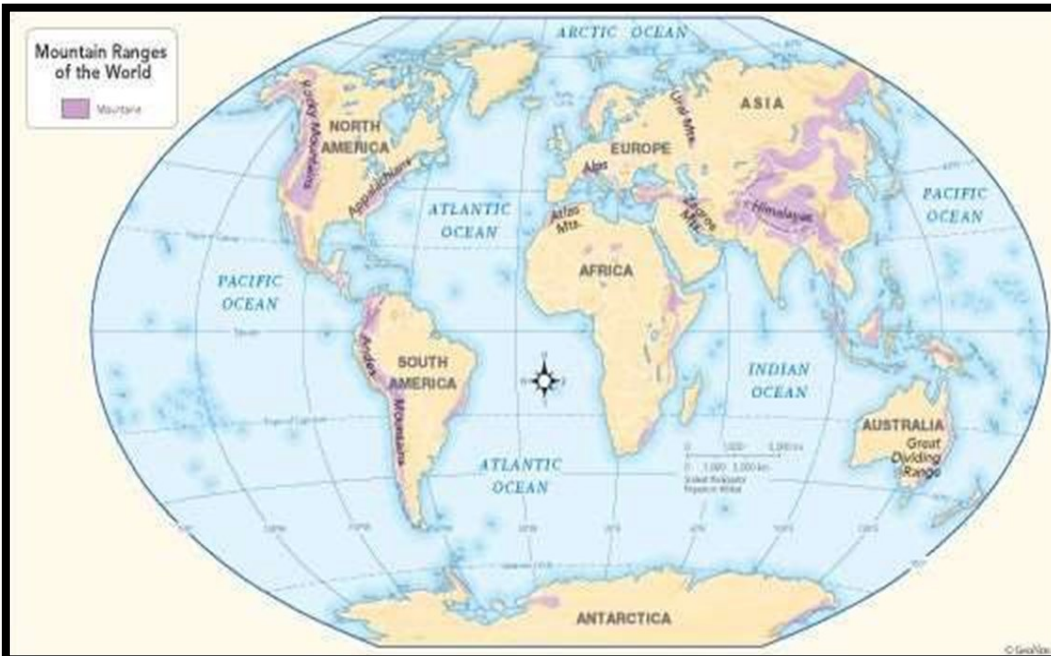
Can I find out how mountains are formed and locate major mountain ranges around the world, identifying the continent and country?

Can I investigate a range of mountain environments using the internet to create a fact file?

Can I discuss what the climate is like in mountainous areas and understand why?

Can I investigate the uses of the mountain environment, focusing on tourism?

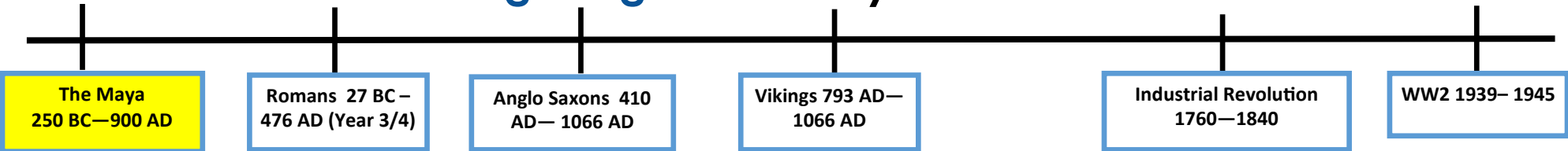
Can I identify the positive and negative aspects of tourism in mountain environments?



Vocabulary

Altitude	The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.
Dome	These mountains are formed when molten rock pushes its way through the surface and forms in a dome shape.
Elevation	The height to which something rises.
Environment	Everything that surrounds a particular type of living thing and affects its growth and health.
Fault block	Mountains that are formed by earthquakes; tectonic plates cause a rise or fall.
Fold mountains	Formed mainly by the effects of folding layers within the upper part of the Earth's crust.
Landmass	A large body of land such as a continent.
Plateau	Mountains that have large areas of flat ground and can be used for farming – they do not have peaks.
Mountain range	A group of mountains that form a chain or cluster.
Strata	A series of layers of rock in the ground.
Volcanic mountain	A mountain that is also a volcano.

Knowledge Organiser: Mayan Civilisation



What I already know:

- Where the Americas are.
- What a rainforest is and its climate.
- Have a basic understanding of the term 'ancient history'.
- Be able to name some different sources of evidence and explain differences.

Key Questions

- Can I explain why we study the Maya in history?
- Can I research how and why the Maya became so important?
- Can I find out what life was like at the height of the Mayan civilisation?
- Can I discuss how we know what life was like for the Maya 1,000 years ago?
- Can I explain why the Maya carried out human sacrifices even though they were a civilised society?



Vocabulary

Artefact	An object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.
Calendar	A printed table showing all the days, weeks and months of the year.
Civilisation	A large, well organised group of people united by shared laws, trade, culture and values.
Dynasty	A series of rulers or leaders who are all from the same family, or a period when a country is ruled by them.
Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.
Kingdom	A place ruled by a king, queen or important person.
Prediction	A statement about what you think will happen in the future.
Temple	A building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions.
Tomb	A large stone structure or underground room where someone, especially an important person, is buried.
Worship	To have or show a strong feeling of respect and admiration for a God or Goddess.
Evidence	Anything directly related to some event, person, or period of the past. It reveals information that might help us better understand what happened.
Sources	A 'source' is anything that provides information : words, pictures, or artefacts.

Knowledge Organiser: Properties & changes of materials



Prior Knowledge:

I can compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases. I can observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees C. I can identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature. I can compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of whether they are attracted to a magnet, and identify some magnetic materials.

Key Vocabulary

opaque
translucent
transparent
synthetic
absorbent
conductor
insulator
Solid, liquid, gas
soluble/insoluble
reversible/irreversible
solution
separation
filtration
evaporation
reactant
product

Key Questions

Can I compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets?

Can I understand that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution?

Can I use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating?

Can I give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic?

Can I demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes?

Can I explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda?

Definitions

Reactant	A substance that takes part in and undergoes change during a reaction.
Product	Reactants react with each other to form a completely new substance known as the product.
Filtration	Filtering is a method of separating mixtures of solids and liquids.
Evaporation	Evaporation is the process by which a liquid, when heated, changes into a gas and rises into the air. Evaporation is part of the water cycle.
Conductor	A conductor is an object that allows electricity to flow through it easily.
Insulator	An insulator is an object that does not allow electricity to flow through it easily.
Fair test	A fair test is a controlled investigation carried out to answer a scientific question.
variables	The things that can change during an experiment. Something that can vary during an experiment.

