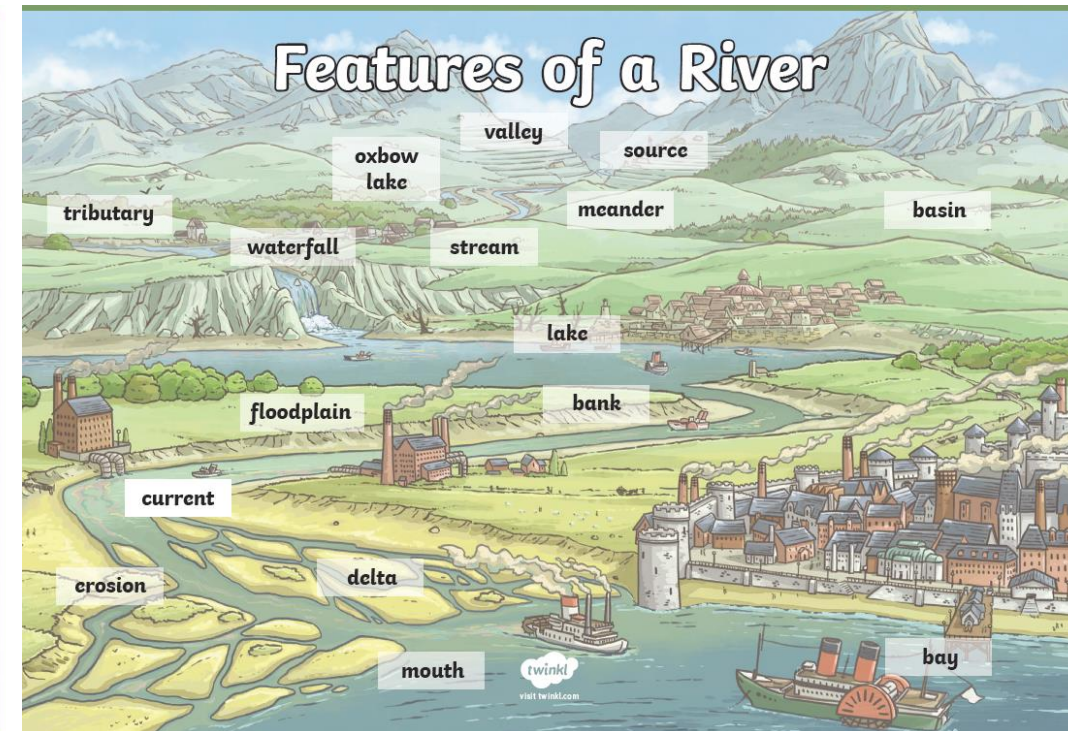
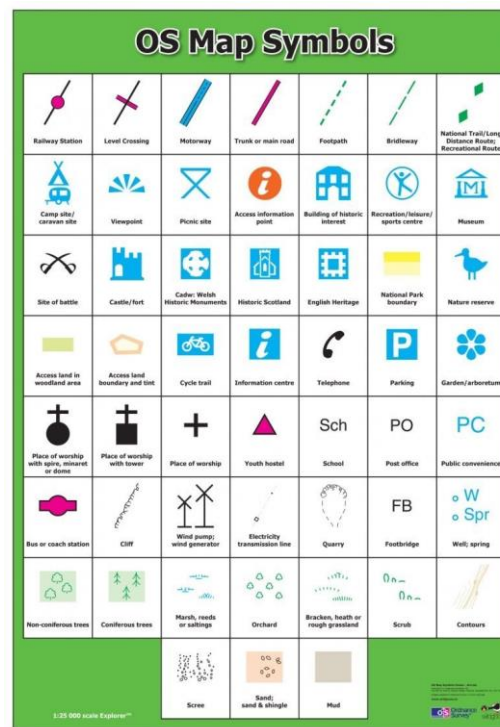


Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

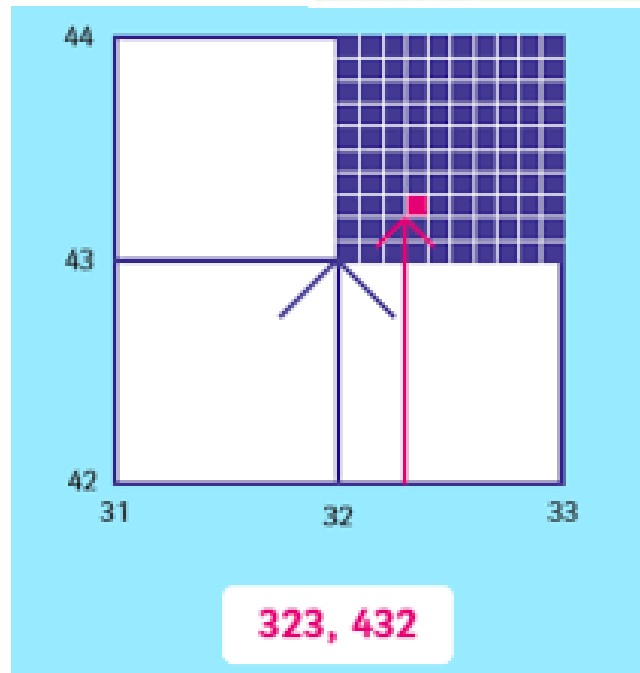
By the end of Year 5:

- To locate key mountain ranges in the world
- To identify physical and human features
- To know the 8 compass directions and describe location of features and routes on a map
- To be able to use six-figure compass references, symbols and key or OS maps
- To locate the world's countries on a map, focusing on Europe, North and South America
- To describe features of rivers and mountains and the water cycle.



I need to know:

- The equator runs around the Earth and splits it into the northern and southern hemispheres. This is a line of latitude which is 0°.
- The Prime Meridian runs vertically and splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres. This is a line of longitude which is 0°.
- Lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and lines of longitude run vertically around the Earth.
- The Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn are lines of latitude that have the tropics region between them.
- There are 24 time zones around the world, one for each hour of the day. Time zones to the west of the Prime Meridian are x number of hours behind the UK and time zones to the east are x hours in front of the UK.
- The Maya were an ancient civilization who lived in Central America. Central America is part of North America.
- There are 7 countries in Central America—El Salvador, Costa Rica, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.
- Central America is located in between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. It has a tropical climate which has high temperatures throughout the year and a high annual rainfall.
- The landscape in Central America is hilly and mountainous with areas of rainforest.
- Modern Maya still exist. They are subsistence farmers and still continue many traditions while adapting their way of life to modern times.













Key Vocabulary

River	A path that water takes as it flows downhill, usually towards another river or lake, sea or ocean.
Source	The beginning of a river. Some come from underground springs while others are formed by mountain rainfall or snow.
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that feeds into a larger river.
Watershed	The area of land that drains into a specific river.
Floodplain	An area of land (often low-lying) which is covered with water when a river overflows.
Channel	The path that a river takes is called its channel.
Riverbank	The land that runs alongside a river. It is usually fertile land.
Estuary	The point at where a river meets the sea. Fresh water and salt water mix together
Confluence	The point at which two rivers meet.
Meander	A curve in a river that swings in wide loops from side to side.
Mouth	The end of the river (usually the widest point) where it flows into a lake, sea or ocean.
Erosion	When fast flowing rivers knock bits of rock and earth from the bank (side) and bed (bottom) of the river are knocked off and carried downstream. Erosion changes the shape of a river.
Silt	The soil that is carried down stream by erosion. This is deposited (dropped) when the river slows down nearer the mouth.

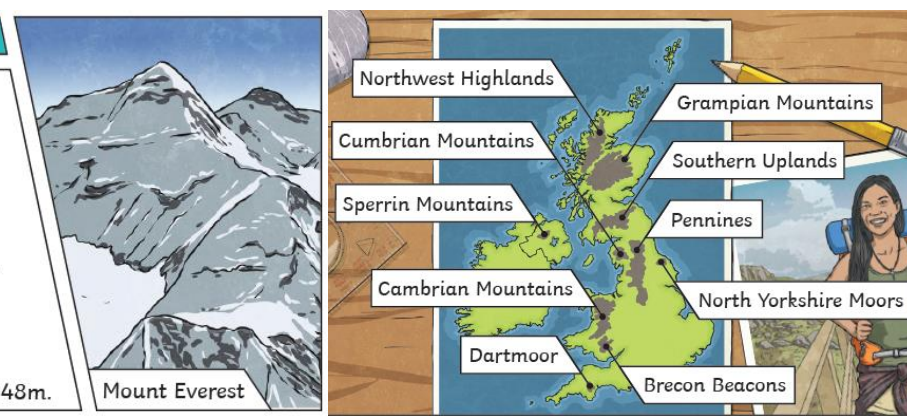
Mountain Environments

Vocabulary

mountain range		mountain peak	
summit		ridge	
base		slope/face/side	
altitude/height (Mt. Everest = 8848m)		valley	
mountain stream		mountain lake & forest	
fold mountains (e.g. Himalayas)		volcanic mountain (e.g. Mount Fuji)	
snow storm or blizzard		avalanche	
mountaineering		climbing	
skiing		hiking or walking	

Mountains

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a **summit** of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single **summits**.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world – 8848m.



How Are Mountains Made?

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava .	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust .	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.
