



Y6 Geography — We are Geologists



What I Should Already Know

Continents
Human and physical features
Key features of rivers
Lines of latitude and longitude

Key Knowledge

What do Structural Geologists do?

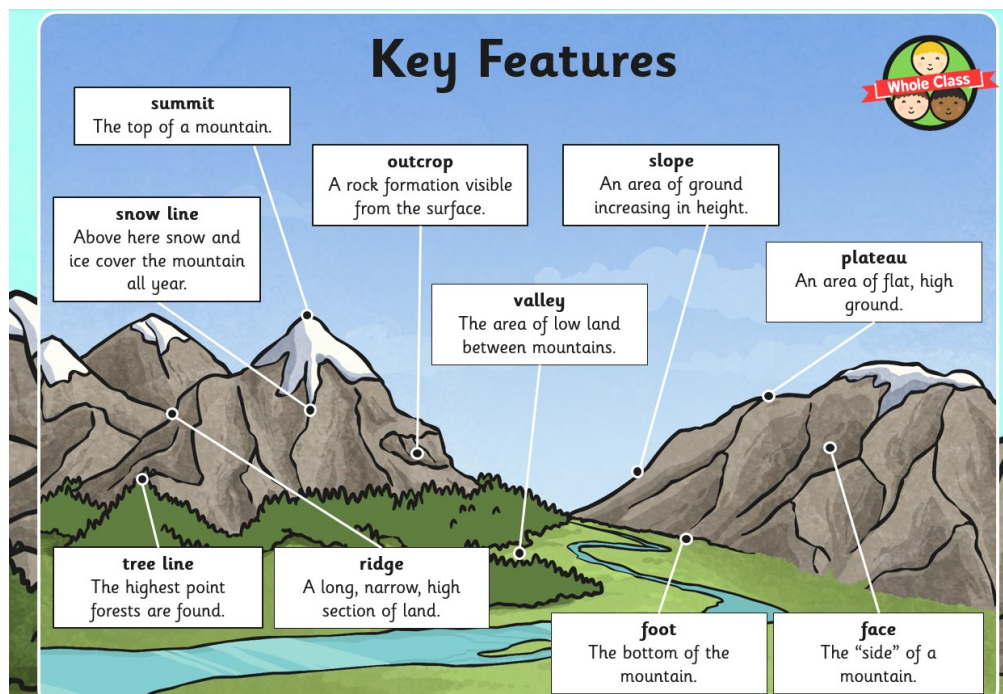


A geologist studies all the materials that make up the earth and the forces that act upon them.

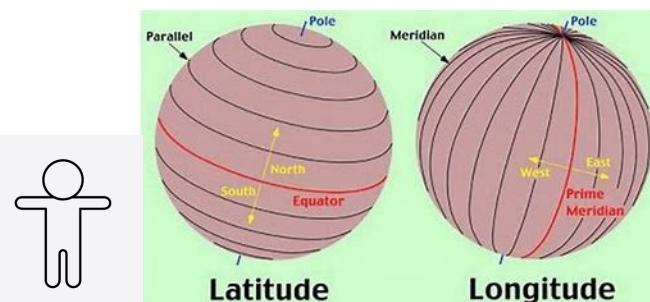
Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Summit	The top of the mountain
Snow line	Above here snow and ice cover the mountain all year round
Outcrop	A rock formation visible from the surface
slope	An area of ground increasing in height.
plateau	An area of flat, high ground
valley	The area of low land between mountains
Tree line	The highest point forests are found
ridge	A long, narrow, high section of land
mountain	a landform, normally with steep sides, which rises high above the surrounding area.
foot	The bottom of the mountain
face	The "side" of a mountain

Key Features of Mountains



Lines of Latitude and Longitude



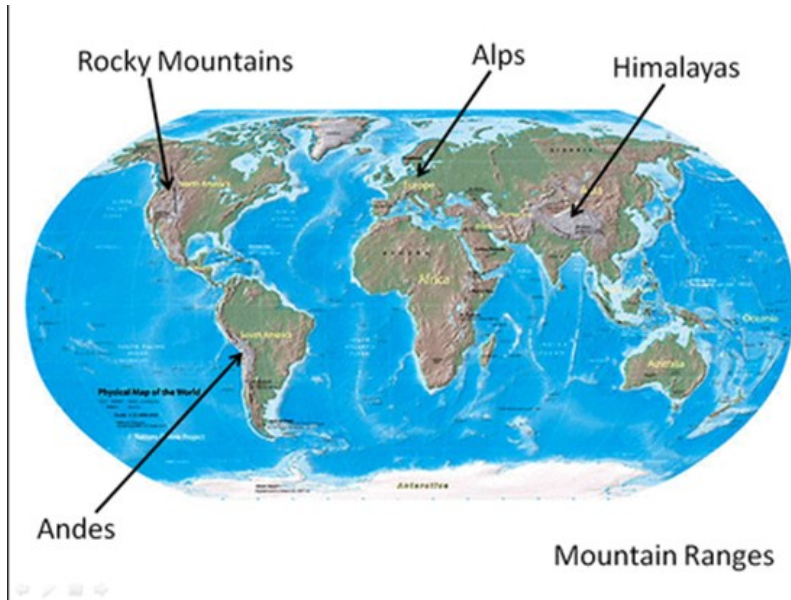


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Key Knowledge

Location of Key Mountain Ranges



Location of Key UK Hills and Mountains



The Himalayas

Mount Everest is a mountain the Himalayas

Mountain climate— the higher up you go, the colder it becomes.

They are scarcely populated where the climate is harsh.

More people live on the lower slopes where they support themselves by growing crops and raising animals.

Tourism

Since Edmund Hillary climbed to the summit in 1953, tourism has been growing—people want to challenge themselves to reach the top.

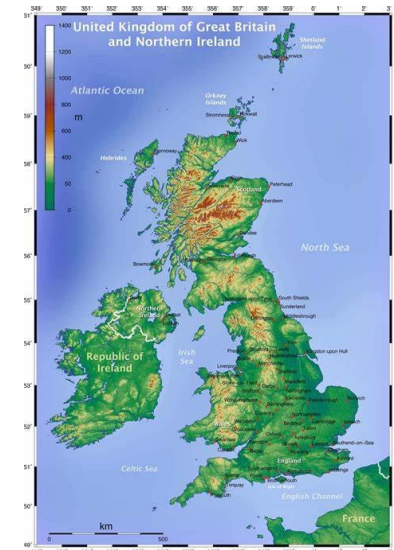
The Positive and Negative Impacts for Tourism in the Himalayas

Positive— health care, education, electricity and wealth

Negative—deforestation, degradation of trails, pollution including water and litter, habitat loss and removal of plants

Fieldwork

Topographical maps are those that show the natural landscape including the height of the land.



Drawing a labelled sketch map

