

Year 4: Let's Learn About... Misty Mountain, Winding River Summer 2



Vocabulary

Altitude

the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level

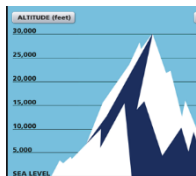
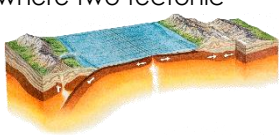


Plate Boundary

The place where two tectonic plates meet



Topography

the natural and artificial physical features of an area or land



Ridge

long, narrow sections of rocky ground that connect mountains



Sediment

Very small pieces of soil and stone that form through erosion



Types of mountains

Fold mountains

They are formed when tectonic plates collide with each other. One plate is pushed down while the other is pushed up forming folds.



Volcanic mountains

They are formed when lava, ash and gases erupt and then cool. These mountains are often steep and symmetrical.



Fault- block mountains

They form when the earth on one side of the boundary is forced up and the other side collapses.



Dome mountains

They are the result of when magma is pushed upwards against the earth's crust. Instead of erupting through the crust, the magma cools and hardens.



Plateau mountains

They are formed when land is lifted by magma below the earth's crust. Large, flat areas are forced upwards creating a plateau



What are mountains? What are the important mountains in the UK and the world?

A mountain is a large, raised part of the earth's surface. A mountain's highest point is called its summit or peak. Mountains are at least 610 m in height. A mountain range is a chain of mountains that are close together. They are usually arranged in a line connected by ridges.

The highest mountains in the UK are:



- **Ben Nevis** in Scotland (also the highest in the UK)
- **Scafell Pike** in England.
- **Slieve Donard** in Northern Ireland.
- **Snowdon** in Wales.

The important mountains in the world are:



- **McKinley** in North America
- **Kilimanjaro** in Africa
- **Aconcagua** in S America
- **Mont Blanc** on the border of Italy and France
- **Elbrus** in Russia
- **Everest** in the Himalayas
- **Puncak Jaya** in Indonesia
- **Kosciuszko** in Australia

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Electricity

This half term we will be learning about appliances that run on electricity, electrical circuits and conductors of electricity.

Vocabulary	Definition
Electricity	Flow of charged particles
Electrical circuit	A battery connected to a component using wires
Closed or complete circuit	A circuit in which electricity can flow uninterrupted as there is no gap in the circuit.
Conductor	A material that allows electricity to pass through it easily, e.g. metal
Insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to pass through it easily, e.g. rubber
Component	A device that can be added into the circuit, e.g. lightbulb, buzzer
Cell	An electrical power supply
Battery	A collection of 2 or more cells

Electrical appliances are devices or appliances that are powered by electricity. For example:



Microwave



Oven



Toaster



Fridge



Kettle

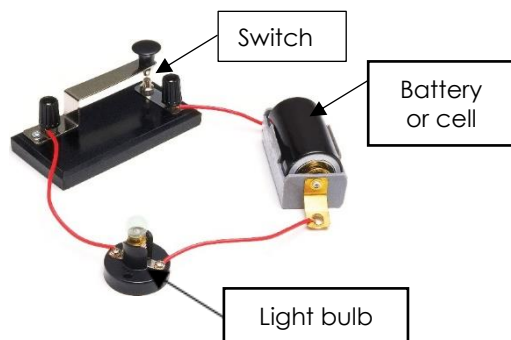


Hoover

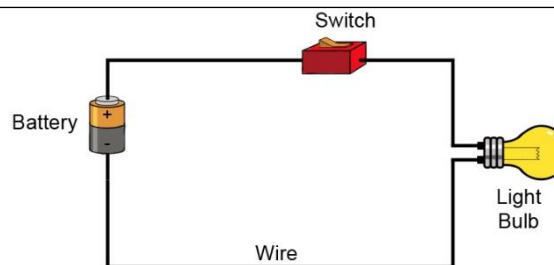
What does an electrical circuit look like?

An electrical circuit is made up of wires, a battery and a component such as a light bulb.

In this circuit the switch can be opened or closed. If the switch is open the circuit is interrupted, and electricity does not flow through the bulb, meaning it stays off. If the switch is closed the circuit is complete and the electricity can reach the bulb, which makes it turn on.



Electrical circuits can also be represented as pictures or symbols.



Which components can be added to a circuit?



Buzzers make a sound when they are in a closed circuit.



Motors spin when they are in a closed circuit.