We are Geographers Year 4

Types of Mountains

- Volcanic
- Fault-block
- Fold
- Dome

Mountains are formed in different ways and shape of the mountain is always changing.

Uses of Mountains

- Climbers and tourists visit them for the scenery
- Farmers graze their animals on them
- Water authorities make reservoirs and pump water to towns
- Forestry companies grow coniferous trees and harvest wood on them

Disadvantages of Tourism

- Higher prices of land and food
- Pollution from traffic
- Erosion
- Litter
- More crowded
- Trees felled to supply timber and fuel wood
- Lost of cultural identity among the mountain people

Settlements are places where people live. We give them different names depending on their size, from millionaire cities to hamlets. When early settlers were looking for a site to begin their settlement they looked for some of the following features to make their life easier: flat land, local raw materials, a local water supply for drinking, dry land, a defendable site, good farm land with fertile soils, shelter, and transport links.

As a geographer, I have this knowledge

I can name some of the rivers in my locality and can describe their key features. At the end of a river, near the ocean, water from the sea flows up the river when the tide comes in. This bit of the river is called ‘tidal’. We call the area of land around a river that floods when the river is too full the ‘floodplain’.

The longest river in the world is the Nile in Africa. It is 4,130 miles.

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