

Year 3/4: How are mountains formed?

FAMOUS MOUNTAINS:



MOUNT EVEREST

8,848m (29,031ft)

The highest mountain in the world that can be found on land. It is located in the Himalayan mountain range.



MOUNT KILIMANJARO

5,895m (19,341ft)

It's a dormant volcano found in Tanzania in Africa. It's part of the Eastern Rift Mountain range.



MONT BLANC

4,810m (15,774ft)

The tallest mountain in western Europe. It is found in The Alps Mountain range.

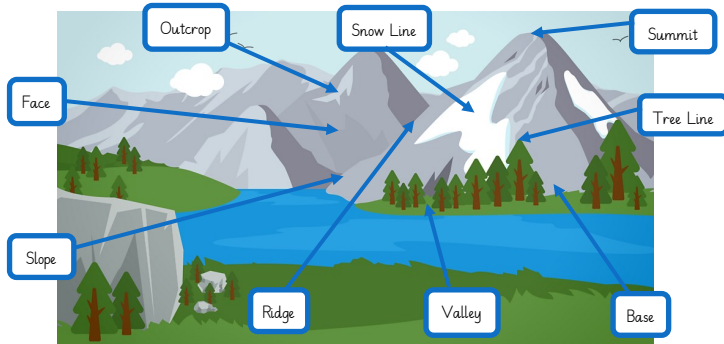


BEN NEVIS

1,344m (4,413ft)

The tallest mountain in the United Kingdom and is located in Scotland. It is found in the Grampian Mountain range.

FEATURES OF A MOUNTAIN:



WHAT IS A MOUNTAIN?



Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them and have a rugged outcrop that is generally over 600m (2,000ft) above sea level. Mountains can have a base under the sea - just like Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

KEY VOCABULARY:



BASE: The bottom of a mountain. Also referred to as 'FOOT'.



RIDGE: A long, narrow and high section of land.



CONTOURS: Lines on a map with numbers alongside that show the height.



SLOPE: Area of ground increasing in height.



FACE: The 'side' of a mountain.



SNOW LINE: Above here snow and ice cover the mountains all year.



MOUNTAIN: Land mass with great height and steep sides.



SUMMIT: The top of a mountain.



MOUNTAIN RANGE: A group of connected mountains.



TECTONIC PLATE: Form the outer shell of the planet and move very slowly.



OUTCROP: Rock formation that is visible from the surface.



TREE LINE: The highest point forests are found.

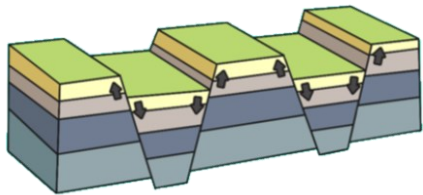


PEAK: The top or summit of a mountain.



VALLEY: A long area of lower land, often between hills and created by rivers.

FORMATION OF MOUNTAINS:



FOLD: These are the most common type of mountains and occur when tectonic plates push forwards slowly over many years. The rock of the Earth's surface is pushed up to create mountains.

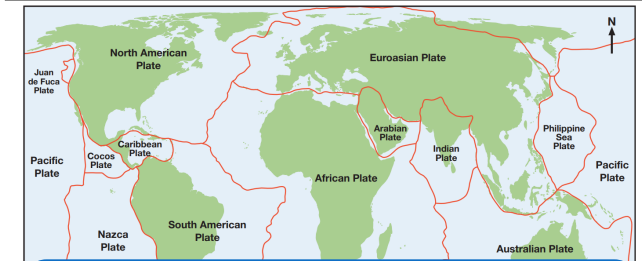


DOMES: They occur when magma inside the Earth forces up between the crust and the mantle, but never flows out. The force produces a domelike shape.

FAULT-BLOCK: They occur when large chunks of rock breaks off and is forced up as 2 of Earth's tectonic plates pull apart or push together.



TECTONIC PLATES:



Earth's surface is made up of different sections which are called tectonic plates. The plates are constantly moving and volcanoes and mountains can be found at plate boundaries.