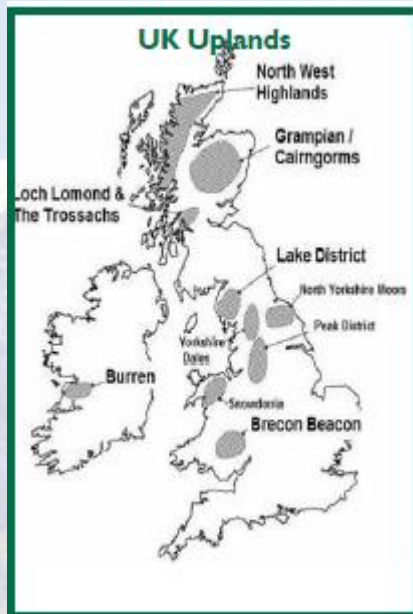




Spring 2: Mountains

Key Questions

- Where is Mount Everest?
- What are the seven highest peaks in the world and where are they located?
- What are the highest peaks in the UK?
How can we use a map to find out information about the features of a mountain?
- How are mountains formed?
- What is the mountain climate like?
- Why do people visit mountains?



Mountain Name	Continent	Mountain area	Height
Mt. Everest	Asia	Himalayas	8, 848m
Mt. Anconagua	South America	Andes	6, 962m
Denali (Mt. McKinley)	North America	Alaska Range	6, 140m
Mt Blanc	Europe	The Alps	4, 807m
Mt Elbrus	Europe/Asia	Caucasus	5, 642m
Mt Kilimanjaro	Africa	Kilimanjaro	5, 895m
Mt Kosciuszko	Oceania	Great Dividing Range	2, 228m

Climate and the World

The temperature on mountains becomes colder the higher the altitude gets. Mountains tend to have much wetter climates than the surrounding flat lands. Mountain weather conditions can change dramatically from one hour to the next. In just a few minutes, a thunderstorm can roll in when the sky was perfectly clear, and in just a few hours the temperature can drop from extremely hot to below freezing.

Mountain Tourism - people visit mountains for a variety of reasons including climbing, winter sports (e.g. skiing), hiking, photography and wildlife. This has both positive and negative affects on the area.

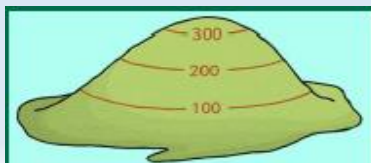


Spring 2: Mountains

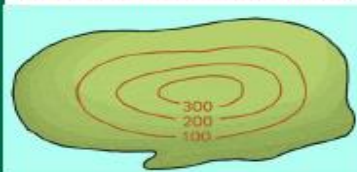


Key Vocab and Glossary

- **Altitude** - the height of an object or point
- **Contour** - the way of measuring the height of land on a map
- **Face** - the 'side' of a mountain
- **Foot** - the bottom of the mountain
- **Mountain** - a part of the landscape with steep slopes that rise over 300m
- **Outcrop** - a rock formation visible from the surface
- **Plateau** - an area of flat, high ground
- **Plate tectonics** - the movement of the earth's crust
- **Range** - a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground
- **Ridge** - a long, narrow, high section of land
- **Slope** - an area of ground increasing in height
- **Snow line** - above here snow and ice cover the mountain all year
- **Summit/Peak** - the top of a mountain
- **Valley** - the area of low land between the mountains



The brown lines are contour lines. Contour lines join land that is the same height above sea level. On most maps, lines are marked at 5m or 10m intervals. The closer the lines are together, the steeper the slope will be.



Ben Nevis, Scotland



Scafell Pike, England



Mt. Snowdon, Wales



Slieve Donard, Northern Ireland

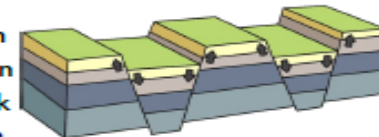
How mountains are formed:



Fold mountains—Fold mountains occur when tectonic plates collide. The rock of the Earth's surface is pushed up to create mountains.

Fault-block mountains

—When cracks in the Earth's surface open up, large chunks of rock can be pushed up while



others are pushed down. This creates mountains with a long slope on one side, and a sharp drop on the other.



Volcanic mountains

—Volcanic mountains are formed around volcanoes. Volcanic mountains are made of layers of ash and cooled lava.

Dome mountains—Dome mountains are smooth and round-looking. They are formed when magma is forced up between the crust



and the mantle, but doesn't ever flow out. The magma makes the land bubble up like a balloon.

Plateau mountains—Plateau mountains are different from the other mountain types. They haven't formed because of rock or magma being pushed up. They form because of materials being taken away through erosion, which has left deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.



Useful Links

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/mountains.htm>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z849q6f/articles/z4g3qp3>