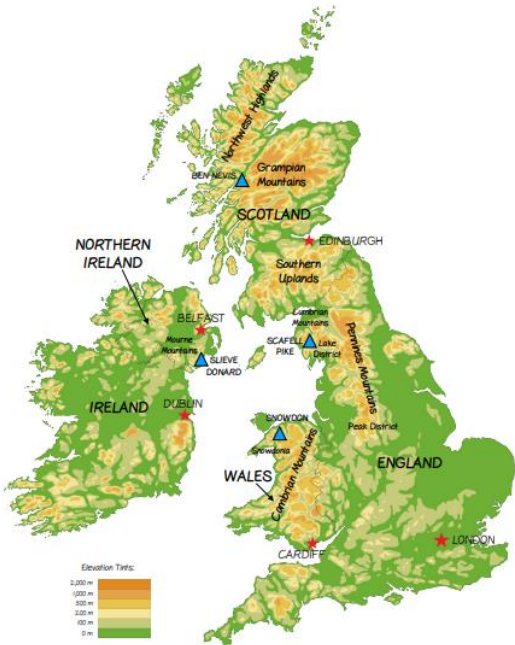


Mountains Knowledge Organiser

UK mountains



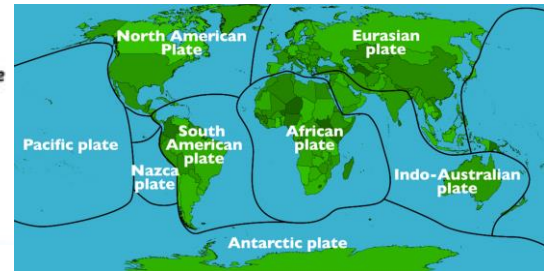
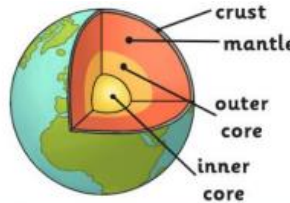
Tallest mountain in each UK country

- ▲ Ben Nevis – 1,345m
- ▲ Snowdon – 1,085m
- ▲ Scafell Pike – 978m
- ▲ Slieve Donard – 850m

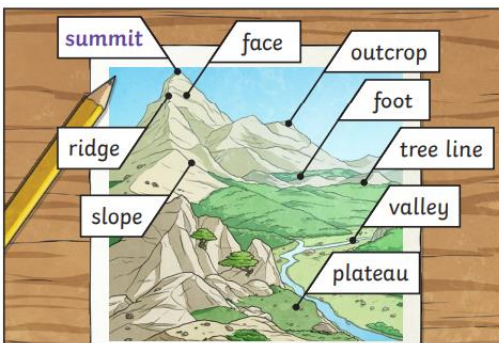
Key vocabulary

Continent	A large mass of land – Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, Australasia
Country	A nation with its own government
Physical Map	A map that shows features such as mountains and rivers
Hill	A naturally raised area of land
Mountain	A very tall raised area of land (higher than 600m)
Summit	The highest point of a mountain or hill
Range	A collection or group of mountains or hills
Legend (key)	Gives you information explaining the symbols and colours on a map
Tourism	People travelling for fun
Peak	The highest part of the mountain, also known as a summit.
tectonic plates	Any of the several segments of the earth's crust that move

Earth Structure



Features of mountains



Mountain Formation

Dome mountain formation -

Volcanoes can build **mountains** by spitting out ash, **lava** and cinders. Volcanic **mountains** can also form without an eruption.



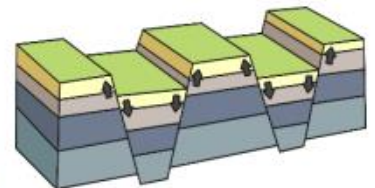
Folded-mountain formation -

The same thing happens to the crust to form folded **mountains**. The Earth's tallest **mountains** in the Himalayas were formed when two of the Earth's **plates** collided, causing the ancient ocean floor to bend and fold.



Fault block mountains -

Sometimes when **plates** meet, the rock is brittle. Then crust breaks into huge blocks. One side may be slowly tilted into a ridge. One side is steep and the other side is gently sloping. If the plates are stretched apart, a block in the middle can move downwards and the blocks either side are slowly lifted.



Why do people visit mountains?

- The view
- Keeping fit
- The challenge
- Skiing
- Climbing
- Photography

