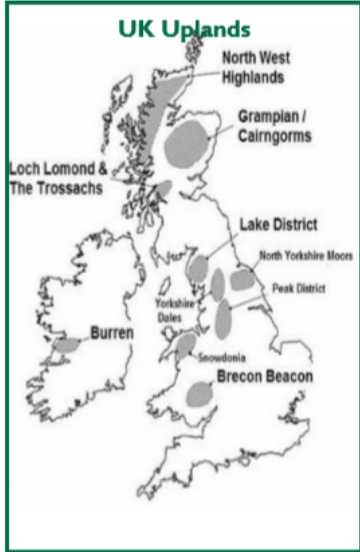
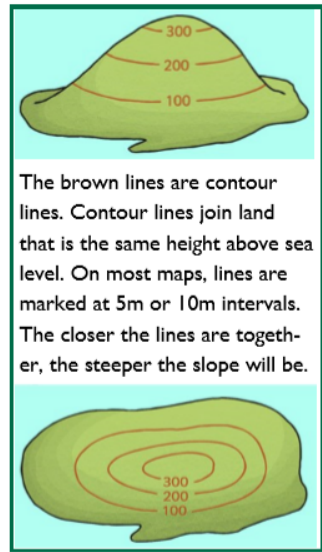
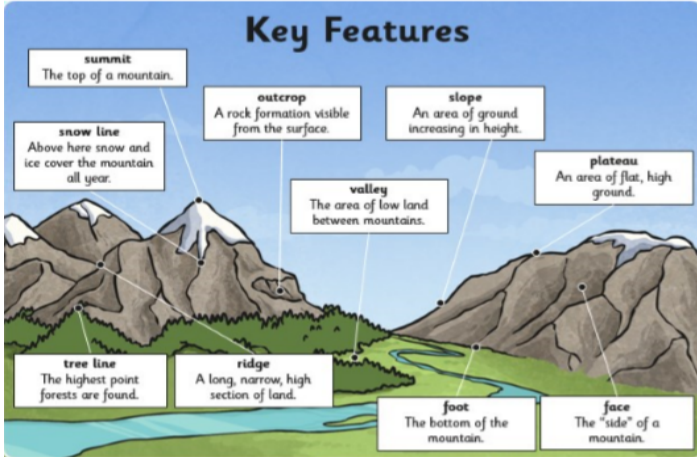




Year 5 Mountains



Keywords	
Altitude	a measurement of distance, going up
Ascent	a climb or walk to the summit of a mountain or hill
Avalanche	a large mass of snow or ice detached from the mountain slope and heading down the mountain
Erosion	when wind or water sweeps away rock or soil from one place on the Earth's surface to another
Gorge	a narrow valley, usually with a stream or river running through it
Mountain range	a group of mountains that form a chain or cluster
Slope	the slanted side of a mountain
Summit	the highest point on a mount
Tectonic plates	large pieces of rock that make up the Earth's surface
Valley	low ground in between mountains



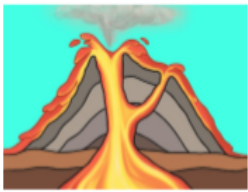
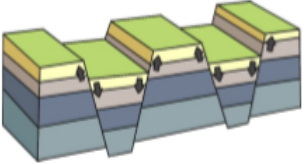
Tourism— People visit mountains for a variety of reasons including: climbing; winter sports (e.g. skiing); hiking; photography and wildlife. This has both positive and negative effects on the area.

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.

