



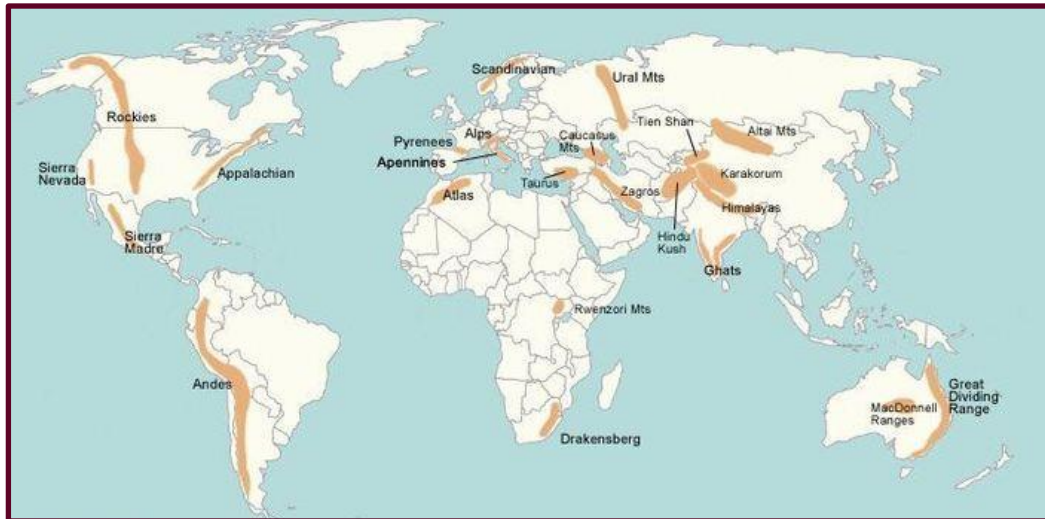
Y5 Geography – Mountains

Overview

Mountains are a type of biome. A biome is a large area of the earth that has similar weather, climates, landscapes, animals and plants.

Mountains are very cold and windy. The higher the mountain, the colder and windier the environment. There is less oxygen at higher elevations. The animals and plants that live on mountains have adapted to the cold, the lack of oxygen and the landscape.

Major Mountain Ranges of the World



Vocabulary

Alpine	Relating to the Alps/higher mountains
Altitude	Height from sea level
Avalanche	Snow that builds up on slopes until it is too heavy and flows downhill
Base	The bottom of a mountain where it meets flat ground.
Erosion	The wearing down of land's surface
Face	A visible section of the side of a mountain.
Mountain range	A collection or group of mountains close together.
Plateau	An area of flat, high ground
Slope	The steepness of the mountain or hill
Snow line	An invisible line near the summit where snow covers the ground all year.
Summit	The highest point of a mountain or hill
Terrain	The features of the surface of a piece of land
Tourism	Visiting an area for leisure purposes
Valley	The area between hills or mountains, usually a stream or river runs through it.



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Types of Mountains



Fold Mountains are the most common type of mountain and are formed when two plates collide and their edges crumble like a piece of paper folds when pushed together.



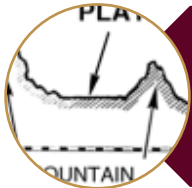
Block Mountains form when cracks in the earth's crust force some materials or blocks of rock up and others down. The crust breaks up into blocks or chunks. As the rock moves apart, blocks of rock end up being stacked on one another.



Dome Mountains are made when a great amount of melted rock (magma) pushing its way up under the earth's crust. Without actually erupting onto the surface, the magma pushes up overlying rock layers. At some point, the magma cools and forms hardened rock.



Volcanic Mountains are formed when melted/molten rock (magma) deep within the earth, erupts, and piles upon the surface to make new land. Rock and lava pile up, layer on top of layer.



Plateau Mountains are large flat 'high levels' of land that have been pushed above sea level by forces within the earth. Plateau mountains are often found near fold mountains

- ### Relief Rainfall
1. Warm air rises up a mountain
 2. It absorbs water (as vapour)
 3. As it cools with altitude, the vapour condenses
 4. Rain falls on the rising side
 5. The cool but dry air falls down the other side

