

# Mountains - Geography - Knowledge organiser



## Key vocabulary

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| base        | The bottom of the mountain where it meets the ground. |
| summit peak | The highest part of a mountain (or a hill).           |
| ridge       | Long, narrow top connecting mountains.                |
| plateau     | A flat part of land high up the mountain.             |
| slope       | An incline or decline on the side of a mountain.      |
| face        | The visible side of a mountain.                       |
| range       | A collection or group of mountains.                   |

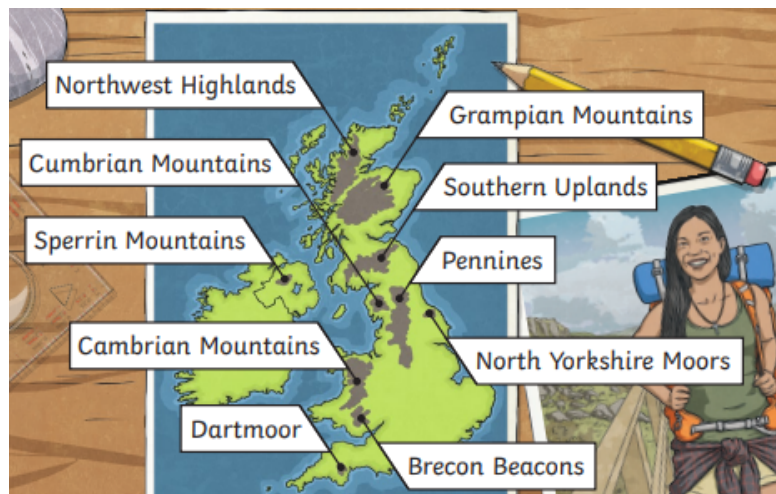
## Key facts

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- They rise above 300m.
- They have a summit of at least 600m.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a 'mountain range' but some mountains can be on their own.
- Not all mountains are single summits.
- Mount Everest of the highest mountain in the world - 8848m



Everest stands on the border between China and Nepal and mountaineers climb it from both sides.

## UK mountains



## How Are Mountains Made?

| Fold mountains                                 | Fault-block mountains  | Volcanic mountains   | Dome mountains  | Plateau mountains  |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up. | Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down. | Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava. | Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust. | Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs. |
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