

Mountains and Volcanoes

Year 4

Key Facts

Names	World mountains ranges include the; Alps, Rockies, Andes, Himalayas UK mountains: Ben Nevis (Scotland), Snowdon (Wales), Scarfel Pike (England), Slieve Donard (N Ireland)
How are they formed	The Earth is made up of layers (crust and mantle). The crust is split into tectonic plates which move. Tectonic plates push together to form fold mountains. Other mountain types are Volcanic mountains and Dome mountains.
Impact on weather	Areas of high altitude experience colder temperatures and increased wind exposure. Mountainous areas experience high rainfall (relief / orographic rainfall). The leeward side of the mountain is dry (rain shadow).
Land use and economy	High relief areas limit land use, it is hard to build, transport links, and crop farming is difficult. Land used for animals, tourism.
Maps	Children can use a range of maps, including OS and topographic maps and aerial photographs to identify and describe mountains. Mountains in maps are

Fun Facts

The tallest mountain (on land) is **Mount Everest** in the Himalayas. It is 8848m above sea level.

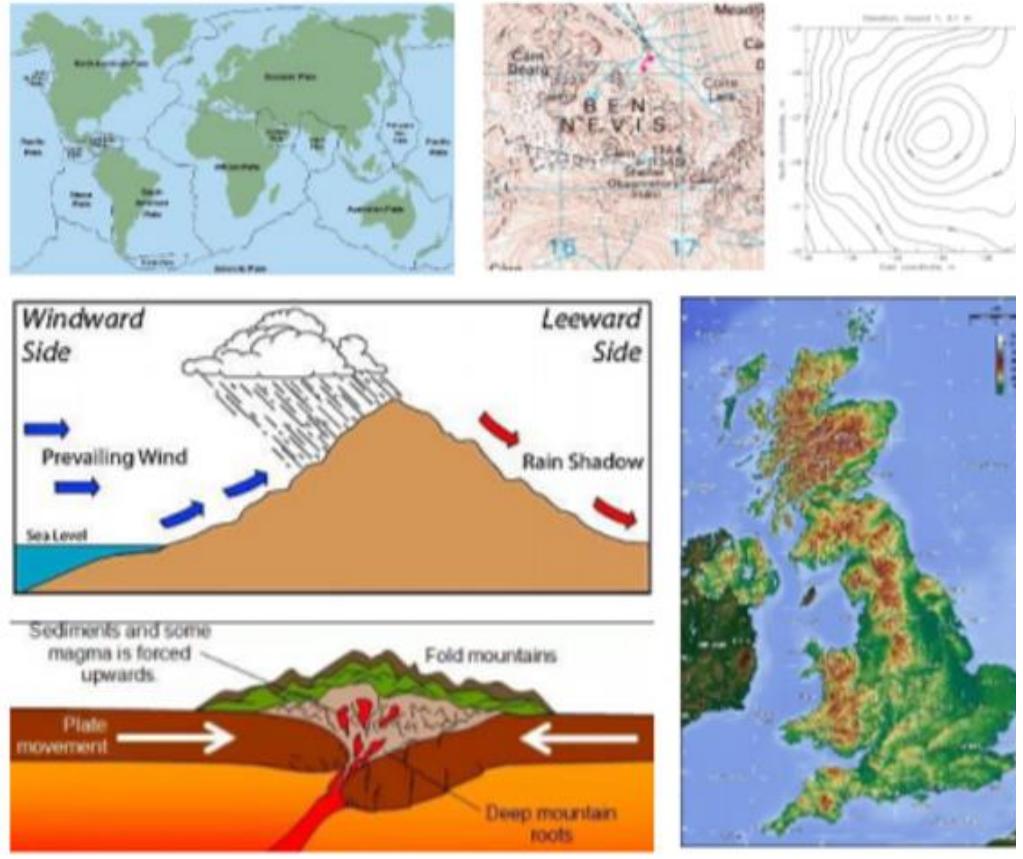
Tamu Massif is the largest volcano on Earth. It is in the Pacific Ocean.

The tallest mountain ever discovered is on the planet Mars. It is called **Olympus Mons** and is sixteen times taller than Mount Everest.

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Mountain (range)	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level
Contours	A contour line joins points of equal elevation (height) above a given level, such as sea level.
Topography	The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
Tectonic Plates	Sections of the Earth's crust which move slowly over the mantle
Crust	The hard rocky layer of the earth
Mantle	The hot viscous layer of the earth made up of melted rock
Fold Mountains	Mountains formed by the pushing together of tectonic plates
Orographic/relief rain	Precipitation formed by air moving over mountains.
Land use	What an area of land is used for
Windward and Leeward side	The sides of a mountain, facing the prevailing wind, and away from the prevailing wind.

Images and Diagrams



A cross-section of a volcano

