

Geography- Earth Under Pressure

Did you know...?

At 8,848 metres above sea level, Mount Everest is the highest mountain on Earth.

The three common types of mountain.



fold **mountains**



fault-block **mountains**

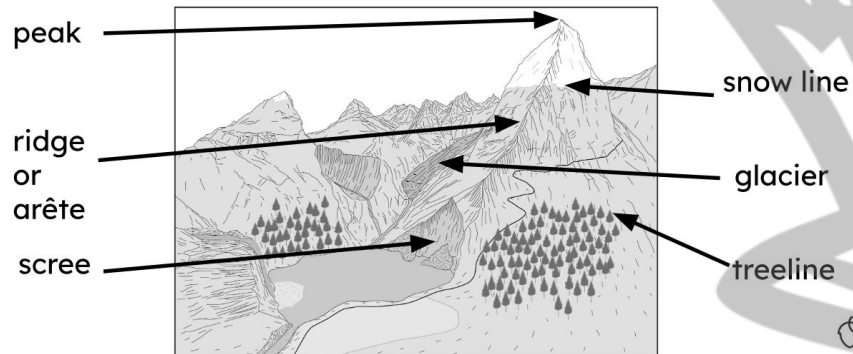


dome **mountains**

Key Vocabulary

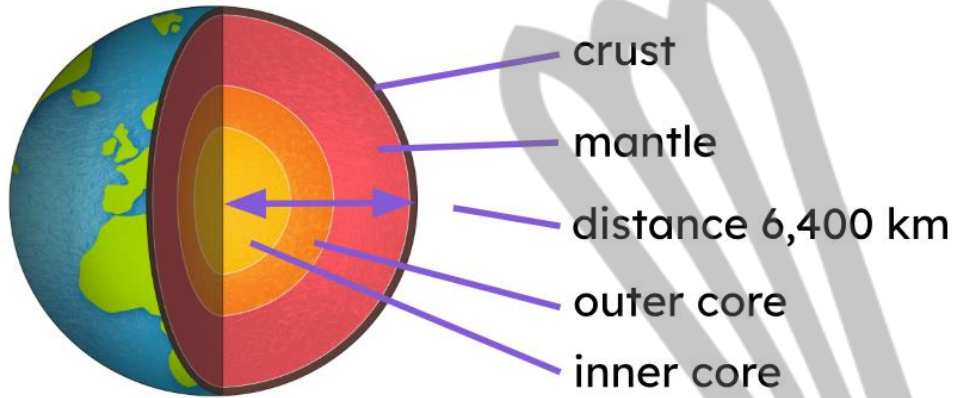
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|---------------|--|
| Contour Lines | Contour lines are lines on a map that join points of equal height above or below sea level. |
| Trig Point | A trig point is a point on high ground usually marked by a pillar and used as a reference point, especially for making maps. |
| Converge | Converge means two things move towards each other, such as when two tectonic plates come towards one another. |
| Arete | An arête is a narrow ridge of rock between two valleys. |
| Altitude | Altitude is height above sea level or ground level. |
| Magma | Magma is molten or semi-molten rock underground. |
| Lava | Lava is molten rock that has broken through Earth's surface. When it is still below the surface it is known as magma. |

Mountains have many physical features:



Mountains are formed over millions of years during which time they are shaped by the action of weathering and erosion.

A mountain is classified as over 600 metres high, and groups of mountains form a range.

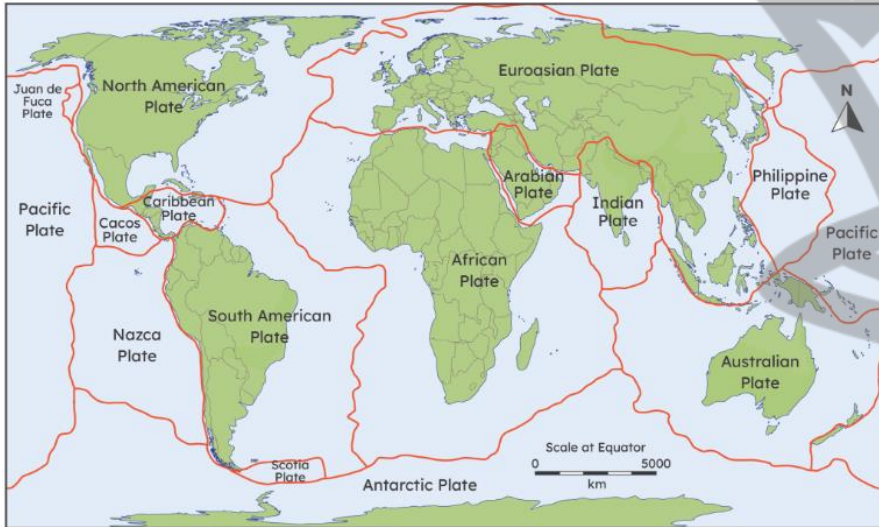


Did you know...?

One in twenty of the world's population live close to an active volcano.

What is a volcano?

A volcano is simply a crack or opening in the Earth's crust from which magma is emitted. It does not have to be a specific size or shape. It can also be above ground or on the seabed.



The Earth's crust is broken up into a series of pieces called tectonic plates. This map shows the boundaries of the tectonic plates and where they are in relation to the continents.



This volcano is 25m below the surface of the sea. The eruption throws lava above the surface.

