

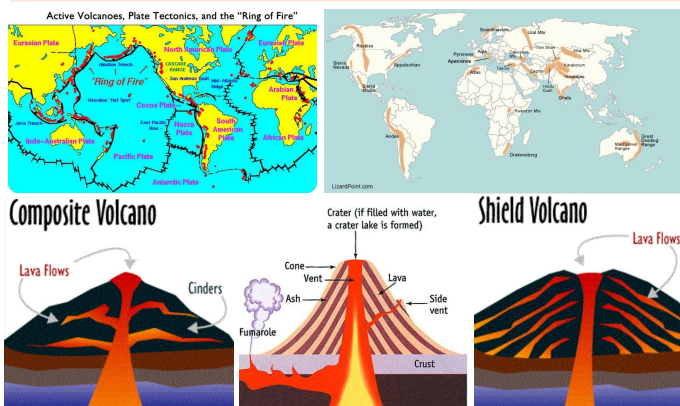
Grange Park Primary School Year 6 Spring 2 Geography

Mountains: Friend or Foe?: The formation and location of mountains

Physical Features	
Displace	An object has moved or the change in position of an object.
Dome Mountains	Large globs of magma float up from beneath the crust and push up surface rocks, creating a rounded swelling in the crust.
Block Mountain	When large areas are broken and displaced vertically.
Fold Mountain	When two plates move towards each other, the layers of sedimentary rock on the seafloor become crumpled and folded to eventually appearing above sea level.
Shield Volcano	Is a wide volcano with shallowly-sloping sides.lava flows of low viscosity - lava that flows easily.
Composite Volcano	Made up of alternating layers of lava and ash he eruptions from these volcanoes may be a pyroclastic flow rather than a lava flow.
Supervolcano	A volcanic center that has had an eruption of magnitude 8 on the Volcano Explosivity Index.
Ridge	A chain of mountains or hills that form a continuous elevated crest for some distance.
Peak	The top, or one of the tops, of a hill, mountain, or range, ending in a point.
Vent	A vent is the opening on the Earth's surface through which volcanic materials (lava, tephra, and gases) erupt.
Side vent	A side vent is an opening in the side of a volcano through which volcanic materials (like lava, gases, and pyroclastic debris) erupt.
Summit	The highest point on a mountain.

Key Places	
Mount Everest	A peak in the Himalaya mountain range.it is considered the tallest point on Earth at 8,849 meters (29,032 feet).
Mount Snowdon	The highest mountain in Wales, at an elevation of 1,085 metres (3,560 ft) above sea level.
Nepal	Is a small, landlocked country in Asia.
The Himalayas	Great mountain system of Asia forming a barrier between the Plateau of Tibet to the north and the alluvial plains of the Indian subcontinent to the south.
Yellowstone National Park	Is an American national park and supervolcano located in the western United States,contains hot springs, mudpots, fumaroles, travertine terraces and geysers.

Key skills
Understand how 6 figure grid reference works. First, find the four-figure grid reference but leave a space after the first two digits. Estimate or measure how many tenths across the grid square your symbol lies. Next, estimate how many tenths up the grid square your symbol lies. You now have a six figure grid reference.



Key Vocabulary	
altitude	Is the distance above sea level.
ascent	An upward slope or grade.
descent	A downward slope or inclination.
plate boundary	Are the edges where two plates meet. Most geologic activities, including volcanoes, earthquakes, and mountain building are found here.
ash	Volcanic ash is a mixture of rock, mineral, and glass particles expelled from a volcano during a volcanic eruption.
longitude	Imaginary lines that run around the Earth vertically (up and down) and meet at the North and South Poles measuring east or west.
latitude	Is the measurement of distance north or south of the Equator. It is measured with 180 imaginary lines that form circles around the Earth east-west, parallel to the Equator.
base camp	An encampment that serves as a staging area for a larger activity, for example in mountaineering.
viscous	Refers to a fluid's resistance to flowing.
extinct	No longer burning.
geothermal energy	Is heat derived within the sub-surface of the Earth. It can be used for heating and cooling purposes or be harnessed to generate clean electricity.

LAYERS OF THE EARTH

