











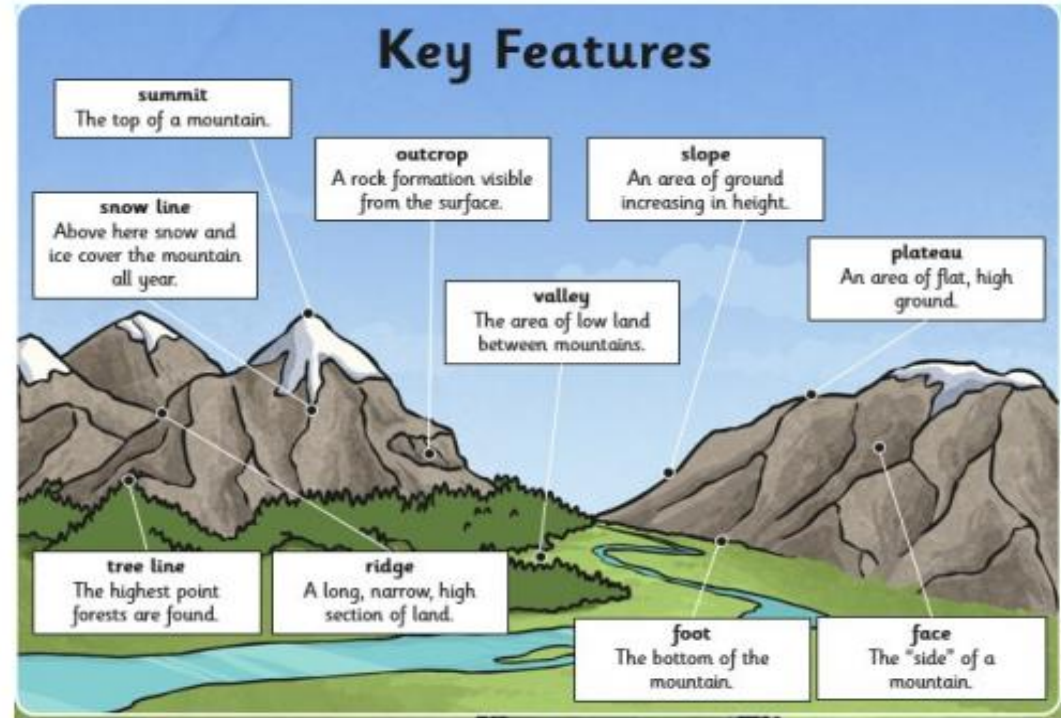


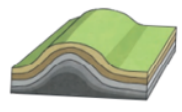
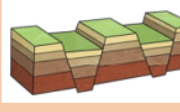

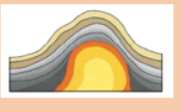



What makes a mountain and why conquer one?

Key Vocabulary		
Mountain		a part of the landscape with steep slopes that rise over 300m
Tectonic plate		pieces of the Earth's crust
Fault line		a line of a rock surface that traces a geographical fault
Earth's crust		the thin shell on the outside of the earth
Range		a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.
Tourism		people travelling for fun
Summit		the top of a mountain
Climate		typical weather for the regions above the tree line
Altitude		the height above sea level
Hypothermia		a serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm up
Conquer		to climb a mountain successfully
Impact		have a strong effect on someone or something



Mountain Formation

				
Fold mountains: Occur when tectonic plates collide. The rock of the Earth's surface is pushed up to create mountains.	Fault block mountains: Cracks in the Earth's surface <u>open up</u> , large chunks of rock are pushed up, others are pushed down. Creates a long slope on one side and a sharp drop on the other of mountain.	Volcanic mountains: Formed around volcanos and made from layers of ash and cooled lava.	Dome mountains: Smooth and round, formed when magma is forced up between the crust and mantle but does not flow out. Land bubbles like a balloon.	Plateau mountains: Formed by materials being taken away by erosion, leaving deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.



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Highest Mountain in Each Continent

Mountain Name	Continent	Mountain area	Height
Mt. Everest	Asia	Himalayas	8, 848m
Mt. Anconcagua	South America	Andes	6, 962m
Denali (Mt. McKinley)	North America	Alaska Range	6, 140m
Mt Blanc	Europe	The Alps	4, 807m
Mt Elbrus	Europe/Asia	Caucasus	5, 642m
Mt Kilimanjaro	Africa	Kilimanjaro	5, 895m
Mt Kosciuszko	Oceania	Great Dividing Range	2, 228m

Weather conditions change dramatically: thunderstorms roll over in a just few minutes.

Temperature gets colder the higher the altitude gets.

Mountain Climate

In just a few hours, temperatures can drop from extremely hot to below freezing.

Mountains are wetter than surrounding flat land.

Tourism— People visit mountains for a variety of reasons including: climbing; winter sports (e.g. skiing); hiking; photography and wildlife. This has both positive and negative effects on the area.



Positive	Negative
Employment opportunities	Increased pollution
Creation of nature reserves	Damage to ecosystems and habitats
Improved infrastructure and facilities	Noise and disruption
Money into the local economy	Increase in property prices.



Protecting Mountain Environments

- Strict planning controls and regulations
- Marked paths and vulnerable areas fenced off
- Education courses and cultural centres
- Improve public transport
- More litter bins, cleaners etc.