

Geography Knowledge Organiser-Mountains

Base: where the mountain meets flat or only gently sloping ground.

Climate: the average weather conditions in a particular location based on the average weather experienced there over 30 years or more.

Dam: a barrier built across a stream, river or estuary to create a body of water.

Fold mountain: areas of the Earth's crust that have been bent and forced up by movement of tectonic plates, creating mountains.

Fossil: the remains of animals and plants that lived over 10 000 years ago.

Mountain: a natural upward projection of the Earth's surface, higher and steeper than a hill, and often having a rocky summit.

Mountain range: a series or chain of mountains that are found close together.

Reservoir: a natural or artificial lake used for collecting or storing water that has been dammed.

Snow line: where snow can be seen on top of a mountain.

Summit/peak: the highest point of a mountain.

Tectonic plate: large layer of solid rock made up of Earth's crust and upper mantle.

Tourism: an industry that drives people to travel for recreation and leisure. The growth of tourism has had an economic, environmental and social effect on many countries.

Valley: a long depression in the Earth's surface, usually containing a river, formed by erosion or by movements in the Earth's crust.



Andes
Mountain
Range



Reservoir