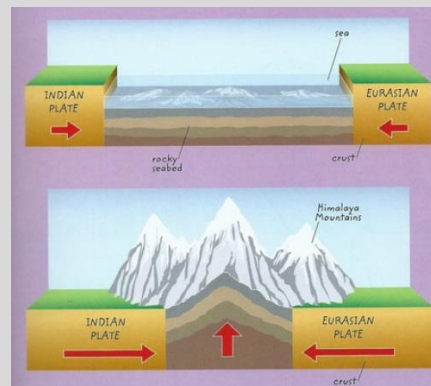


## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>earthquake</b>	when the Earth's crust moves
<b>Richter Scale</b>	a tool used to measure an earthquake
<b>epicentre</b>	the part of the Earth's surface directly above the starting point of an earthquake
<b>after shock</b>	smaller earthquakes that happen in the area after a main shock
<b>fault line</b>	a crack in the Earth's crust
<b>incline</b>	sloping upward
<b>decline</b>	sloping downward
<b>valley</b>	a long ditch in the Earth's surface that lies between hills or mountains
<b>face</b>	the side of the mountain
<b>igneous</b>	a type of rock formed through heat
<b>peak</b>	the very top of the mountain
<b>Trig Point</b>	concrete pillars placed to show the highest point of the mountain
<b>Six figure grid reference</b>	a grid reference using 6 numbers or letters

## How is a mountain formed?

A mountain is usually formed when two tectonic plates push against each other and the pressure forces the ground up.



## Key knowledge

I know what a mountain is and how it is formed.

I know that mountains are formed through tectonic plate movement under the Earth's crust.

I know some famous mountains in the UK.

I can use 6 figure grid references to locate mountains in the UK.

I can use maps, aerial photos and research to investigate differences and similarities in mountains across the UK.

## How does an earthquake occur?

Earthquakes happen when tectonic plates slide past each other, causing friction or pressure to build up. When this pressure is released, they produce a violent jolt that shakes the land.



## The highest mountains in the UK

Ben Nevis (1,345m)

Snowdon (1085m)

Scafell Pike (978m)