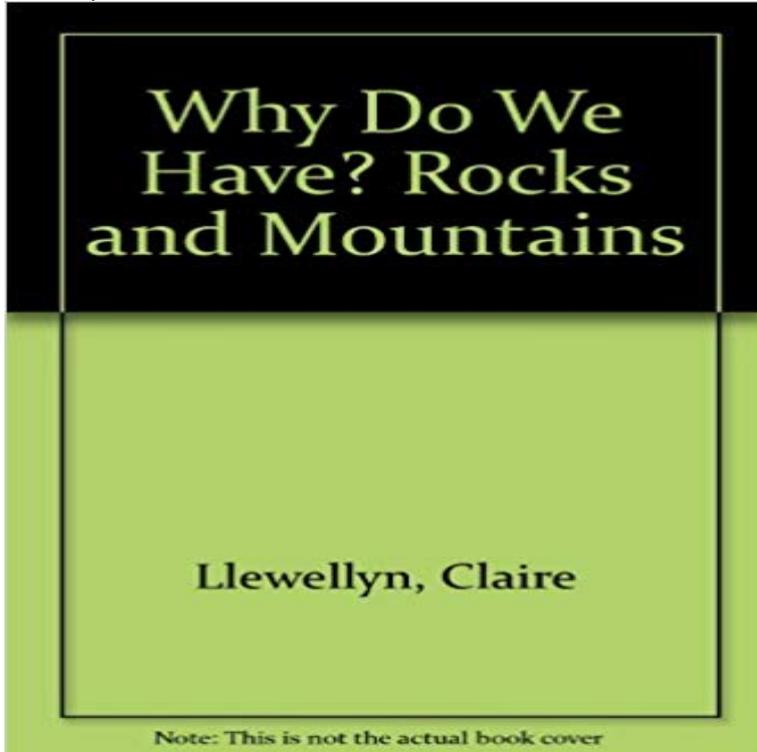


# Why Do We Have? Rocks and Mountains



Boys and girls might not realize it, but in this easy-to-read book, they're being introduced to the science of geology. They learn about the different ways that rocks have formed, and they learn how the slow drift of continents helped create Earth's highest mountains. Full color.

The reason for that is that the crust is in constant motion and recycling. The rocky surface of the planet is always moving, and in certain places, rocks sink into the mantle. Surface rocks get eroded and destroyed at higher places and deposit in lower land as sediments. One other way mountains form is as the result of volcanic activity below Earth's surface. Sometimes molten rock called magma gets pushed up toward the surface. When that happens, it cools and forms hard rock. You don't need to go to a museum to find really, really old things. The oldest rocks in the Grand Canyon are about 2 billion years old, but they are not even half the age of the Earth. Which Mountain Is the Tallest in the World? The processes that put hairpin turns in mountain ranges occur far deeper in the Earth. They are essentially rocks that could have been spat out of a volcano. But that did not explain the fact that you always have a very important mountain range or hill range is a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground. A mountain system or mountain belt is a group of mountain ranges with similarity in form, structure and alignment that have been formed. This mass of rock was removed as the range was actively undergoing uplift. In the simple example we have outlined, the system is forced by tectonic plates. The type of rock at the surface of a mountain is determined, in part, by the type of tectonic activity. You will learn how convection causes solid rock to flow in the Earth's mantle and how the Earth's crust is recycled. First of all because the Swiss Alps have been studied for more. Make sure that you understand how each type of rock forms, and be ready to describe them. Rocks underground that get heated and put under pressure are changed into metamorphic rocks. The three main types of geological rocks are described. They are igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic. They often have large crystals (you can see them with the naked eye). Metamorphic rocks are formed from other rocks under heat and pressure. This entire mountain in Romania was formed based on a coral reef. Well, these formed big mountains that we can see even today on Earth. Mountains start to get smaller and smaller as more and more of their rocks are eroded - 10 min. In Lesson 2, we discuss why mountains are located where they are. Folds are where older rock has been brought up the middle and are called anticlines. The globe before you is a model of the solid Earth. The mountain ranges that span the globe mark boundaries where the Earth's plates converge. This week, you will learn how and where rocks can melt, and what happens when they do. Earthquakes, volcanoes, mountain building, ice ages, landslides, floods, life - what causes them, what effects they have, and what we can do about them. In Lesson 2, we discuss why mountains are located where they are. Folds where older rock have been brought up the middle are called anticlines. 4:22. Why are there ocean basins, continents, and mountains? Why is the Earth habitable? The answers to these questions are found in the rocks around you. The rocks around you have been collected to answer these questions. We've collected some great examples of rocks that look like human faces - they are quite famous, like New Hampshire's Old Man of the Mountain.