



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



2020

Chapter: Mountains and Rift Valleys

Worksheet number: 3

Solutions

Date: 01/05/2020

Class: 6

Term: II

Sub: Geography

Choose the correct answer:

1x15=15

1. A slip-strike fault is also known as a (thrust/reverse/ **tear**) fault.
2. A transform fault is formed by (**horizontal**/ vertical/ downward) compression.
3. A normal fault is formed when the (converging/ **diverging**/ parallel) movements occur in the crustal rocks.
4. Faults are mainly formed in (igneous/ sedimentary/ **both**) types of rocks.
5. Normal fault occurs by (compression/ **tension**/ erosion).
6. In normal fault one block slides down by (**gravity**/ compression/ tension).
7. In a normal fault, the block below is called (lower/ **foot**/ down) wall.
8. Thrust fault is a type of (normal/ **reverse**/ tear) fault.
9. In the overthrust fault, the fault plane becomes almost (**horizontal**/ vertical/ tilted).
10. When an uplifted block is bound by faults on two sides, it is called (graben/ rift valley/ **horst**).
11. The Satpura mountains is an example of (**block**/ fold/ volcanic) mountain.
12. River (Rhone/ **Rhine**/ Thames) flows between Vosges and Black Forest mountains.
13. The Death Valley is an example of (horst/ nappe/ **graben**).
14. A rift valley has steep sides because of (**faulting**/ erosion/ folding).
15. Some part of the Death Valley in California is about (**100**/ 200/ 300) feet below the sea level.