



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



2020

Chapter: Mountains and Rift Valleys

Worksheet number: 3

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.