



2020

## Chapter: Mountains and Rift Valleys

Worksheet number: 2

Solutions

Date: 30/04/2020

Class: 6

Term: II

Sub: Geography

Choose the correct answer:

1x15=15

1. In the formation of fold mountains a (**sag**/ plateau/ lake) is formed which is called a geosyncline.
2. After colliding, one plate may slide below the other at the (deduction/ conduction/ **subduction**) zone.
3. The plates approach towards each other by (vertical/ **horizontal**/ backward) pressure.
4. There are (**2**/ 3/ 4) kinds of fold mountains.
5. The young fold mountains were formed within the last (20/ 30/ **100**) million years.
6. Subduction zones are found along the (middle/ **border**/ under) of the continents.
7. The example of a young fold mountain is (Urals/ **Andes**/ Aravalli).
8. There are some (plateaus/ valleys/ **both**) in between the parallel ranges of fold mountains.
9. The (**Great Dividing Range**/ Appalachian/ Aravallis) is an example of a young fold mountain.
10. When one limb of a fold is steeper than the other, it is called a (**asymmetrical**/ symmetrical/ recumbent) fold.
11. When both the limbs dip in the same direction but not in the same angle, the fold is called (recumbent/ overthrust/ **overturned**).
12. The term recumbent means (tilting/ **lying down**/ standing erect).
13. The Alps range was formed when Europe collided with (Asian/ **African**/ Indian) plate.
14. One example of nappe in the Alps range is (Mt. Kanchenjunga/ **Mt. Matterhorn**/ Mt. Denali).
15. One belt of young fold mountains is located around the (Atlantic/ **Pacific**/ Indian) Ocean.