



# ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



2020

## Chapter: Mountains and Rift Valleys

Worksheet number: 2

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.