

Worksheet: Mountain Building

Watch the video and complete the tasks below.

Task 1. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

1. All mountains are formed in the same way.	T / F
2. Mountain building is a rapid process.	T / F
3. Fold mountains are the most common type of mountain.	T / F
4. The Himalayas are an example of fold mountains.	T / F
5. Oceanic crust is denser than continental crust.	T / F
6. Subduction is the process where denser crust sinks below less dense crust.	T / F
7. The Ring of Fire is known for its volcanic activity.	T / F
8. Japan is an example of a volcanic island arc.	T / F
9. Hotspots move around the Earth's surface over time.	T / F
10. The Hawaiian Islands were formed over a hotspot.	T / F
11. Erosion can play a role in mountain formation.	T / F
12. The Sierra Nevada is an example of a fault-block mountain.	T / F

Task 2. Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Which of the following is NOT a type of mountain?
 - Fold Mountain
 - Volcanic Mountain
 - Erosional Mountain
 - Oceanic Mountain
2. What happens when oceanic crust collides with continental crust?
 - The continental crust sinks beneath the oceanic crust.
 - The oceanic crust sinks beneath the continental crust.
 - Both plates rise upward to form a mountain.
 - The plates slide past each other without any change.
3. What are the names given to the raised and lowered blocks of land in fault-block mountain formation?
 - Horst and Graben
 - Anticline and Syncline

C. Peak and Valley

D. Ridge and Trench

4. What process occurs when oceanic crust collides with continental crust?

A. Uplift

B. Erosion

C. Subduction

D. Faulting

5. Which region is known for its volcanic activity and is often referred to as the "Ring of Fire"?

A. The Himalayas

B. The Andes

C. The Pacific Ocean

D. The Atlantic Ocean

Task 3. Match the type of mountain with its description:

fold mountain volcanic mountain dome mountain erosional mountain

fault-block mountain

formed by magma pushing upward on Earth's crust but not reaching the surface	
formed by the uplift of large blocks of Earth along faults.	
formed by volcanic eruptions	
formed by the collision of continental plates	
formed by the wearing away of elevated land by wind and water	

Task 4. Complete the sentences using the words:

subduction, hotspot, erosion, plate tectonics

fault, graben, plate boundary, horst, magma

1. The theory of _____ explains the movement of Earth's lithospheric plates and how they shape the surface of the planet.

2. A _____ is a fracture in Earth's crust where rocks on either side have moved relative to each other.

3. At a _____, two tectonic plates meet and interact, often causing earthquakes and volcanic activity.

4. A _____ zone occurs when one tectonic plate is forced beneath another, often creating deep ocean trenches and volcanic arcs.

5. A _____ is an area in the mantle where heat rises, melting the crust above and forming volcanic islands like Hawaii.

6. When molten rock from beneath Earth's surface rises to form igneous rocks, it is referred to as _____.

7. A _____ is an uplifted block of crust that forms due to tectonic forces, often found in regions of extensional stress.

8. The opposite of a horst, a _____ is a lowered block of crust that forms between two normal faults.

9. Processes like weathering and _____ slowly wear down mountains and other landforms over time.