

Unit One Section 1.1.1

Worksheet Three

Choose the correct answer from the given choices

1. What is a fault?

- a) A mountain range
- b) A crack in the Earth's crust
- c) A volcano
- d) A lava deposit

2. What causes faults to form?

- a) Glaciers and erosion
- b) Ocean currents
- c) Tensional and compressional forces
- d) Earthquakes only

3. What kind of fault is caused by tensional forces?

- a) Normal fault
- b) Reverse fault
- c) Strike-slip fault
- d) Oblique fault

4. What kind of fault is caused by compressional forces?

- a) Oblique fault
- b) Normal fault
- c) Reverse fault
- d) Lateral fault

5. Which of the following is a major landform formed by faulting?

- a) Plateau
- b) Crater
- c) Rift valley
- d) Delta

RIFT VALLEYS

6. How is a rift valley formed?

- a) By folding of the earth's crust
- b) By erosion of rocks

c) By sinking of land between two parallel faults

d) By volcanic eruption

7. What is the largest rift valley in the world?

a) San Andreas Fault

b) East African Rift Valley

c) Jordan Rift

d) Dead Sea Rift

8. Which of the following countries is NOT crossed by the East African Rift Valley?

a) Ethiopia

b) Kenya

c) Egypt

d) Tanzania

9. How far does the East African Rift Valley extend in Africa?

a) 3000 km

b) 5600 km

c) 1000 km

d) 7200 km

10. Which direction does the Ethiopian Rift Valley extend?

a) North to south

b) South to north

c) Northeast to southwest

d) East to west

11. Which of the following is NOT a common feature in the Ethiopian Rift Valley?

a) Hot springs

b) Lakes

c) Deserts

d) Volcanoes

BLOCK (HORST) MOUNTAINS

12. How are block (Horst) mountains formed?

a) By lava flow

b) By wind erosion

c) By uplift of land between two faults

d) By subsidence of the earth's crust

13. Where are block mountains often found?

- a) Near rivers
- b) Near oceans
- c) Close to fold mountains
- d) In deserts

VOLCANISM

14. What is volcanism?

- a) The sinking of land
- b) The breaking of rocks
- c) The process of magma coming to the surface
- d) The cooling of lava

15. What is magma called after it reaches the Earth's surface?

- a) Ash
- b) Lava
- c) Crater
- d) Smoke

16. What is the hole at the top of a volcanic cone called?

- a) Dyke
- b) Fissure
- c) Crater
- d) Vent

17. What is a very wide crater called?

- a) Fault
- b) Basin
- c) Caldera
- d) Cone

18. What is a lake formed in a caldera called?

- a) Rift lake
- b) Fault lake
- c) Crater lake
- d) Volcanic spring

19. What is an example of a volcanic mountain with a crater lake?

- a) Mount Kenya
- b) Mount Zequala
- c) Mount Kilimanjaro
- d) Mount Elgon

EXTRUSIVE VS INTRUSIVE LANDFORMS

20. Which of the following is an extrusive volcanic landform?

- a) Batholith
- b) Sill
- c) Crater
- d) Dyke

21. Which of the following is an intrusive landform?

- a) Lava flow
- b) Volcano
- c) Caldera
- d) Batholith

22. What is a batholith?

- a) A vertical crack filled with magma
- b) A lake in a crater
- c) A large mass of magma inside the crust
- d) A small volcanic cone

23. What is a laccolith?

- a) A horizontal sheet of lava
- b) A mushroom-shaped body of magma
- c) A vent in a volcano
- d) A crack in the earth

24. What is a dyke?

- a) Horizontal lava between rock layers
- b) Vertical or near-vertical solidified magma
- c) A small mountain
- d) A type of rift valley

25. What is a sill?

- a) A vertical crack in a volcano
- b) A lake formed in a crater
- c) A near-horizontal sheet of magma between rock layers
- d) A small lava flow