

Unit One Section 1.1.1

Worksheet Four

Part I : Answer the following questions as True or False

◆ Section 1: Folding

1. Folding occurs when rock layers bend due to movements from inside the Earth.
2. A syncline is a fold in which rock layers bend upward.
3. Monocline folds have rock layers that bend in different directions.
4. Fold mountains are usually found along the edges of continents.
5. The Himalayas and Alps are examples of fold mountains.

◆ Section 2: Faulting

6. A normal fault is formed by tensional forces.
7. Compressional force causes a reverse fault.
8. Rift valleys are formed by land being uplifted between two faults.
9. The East African Rift Valley includes parts of Ethiopia and Kenya.
10. Block (Horst) mountains are formed by the land dropping between faults.

◆ **Section 3: Volcanism**

- 11. Lava is magma that has reached the surface of the Earth.
- 12. A caldera is a small hole at the top of a volcanic mountain.
- 13. Crater Lakes can form in wide volcanic craters.
- 14. Batholiths are small, mushroom-shaped magma bodies.
- 15. Dykes are vertical formations of solidified magma.
- 16. An extinct volcano is one that is not expected to erupt again.

◆ **Section 4: Earthquakes**

- 17. The epicenter is the point inside the Earth where an earthquake begins.
- 18. A seismometer is used to detect earthquake vibrations.
- 19. A magnitude of 5.5 on the Richter scale is considered a major earthquake.
- 20. Most earthquakes and volcanoes occur along the Pacific Ring of Fire.

Part II : Match the terms in Column A with their correct descriptions in Column B. Put the correct number of Column "A" in the space provided in column "B"

● **Column A (Terms)**

Column B (Descriptions)

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|-----------------|---|
| 1. Fault | A vertical or near-vertical sheet of solidified magma |
| 2. Normal Fault | A fault caused by tension where the crust pulls apart |

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|-----------------------------|---|
| 3. Reverse Fault | A crack in the Earth's crust caused by movements |
| 4. Tensional Force | Formed when land sinks between two parallel faults |
| 5. Compressional Force | The process of magma moving to the surface |
| 6. Rift Valley | Uplifted block of land between two faults |
| 7. Block Mountain (Horst) | Form of magma after it reaches the surface |
| 8. East African Rift Valley | Wide opening at the top of a volcanic cone |
| 9. Ethiopian Rift Valley | Caused by pulling forces in the Earth's crust |
| 10. Volcanism | Caused by pushing forces in the Earth's crust |
| 11. Lava | The largest rift system extending from Syria to
Mozambique |
| 12. Crater | A large sunken crater caused by collapsed magma
chamber |
| 13. Caldera | Located in northeast to southwest Ethiopia |
| 14. Batholith | A force that creates a reverse fault |
| 15. Dyke | Formed by tensional forces pulling crust apart. |