

Name: _____

Grade: _____

Date: _____

Subject: **Geography**Topic: **Faulting and Types of Faults**

Total- [25 marks]

A. Instructions: Use the diagrams below to answer the questions about faults correctly. [9 marks]**Earth's Crust in Motion****◆ Understanding Main Ideas**

Use the diagrams below to answer items 1–3.

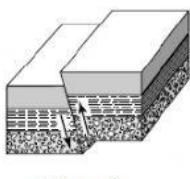


Diagram A

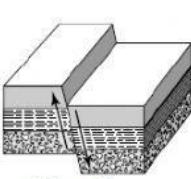


Diagram B

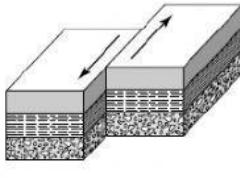


Diagram C

1. Diagram A

a. Type of Fault: _____
 b. Stress Force: _____
 c. Movement Along Fault: _____

2. Diagram B

a. Type of Fault: _____
 b. Stress Force: _____
 c. Movement Along Fault: _____

3. Diagram C

a. Type of Fault: _____
 b. Stress Force: _____
 c. Movement Along Fault: _____

WORD BANK

Oblique
 Strike-Slip
 Normal
 Reverse
 Compression
 Shearing
 Tension
 Move Apart
 Collide
 Scrape/Grind

STUDY GUIDE**• Forces Inside Earth**

On the line above each illustration, label the type of fault shown—normal fault, reverse fault, and strike-slip fault. Then below each illustration put the numbers of the fault's characteristics from the list.

[16 marks]

1. Tension pulls rocks apart.
2. Compression pushes rocks in.
3. Shearing forces push rocks from different, but not opposite, directions.
4. This kind of fault occurs at transform fault boundaries.
5. This kind of fault occurs at divergent plate boundaries.
6. This kind of fault occurs at convergent plate boundaries.
7. Rocks above the fault surface are forced up and over the rocks below the fault surface.
8. Rocks above the fault surface move downward in relation to rocks below the fault surface.
9. Rocks on either side of the fault boundary move past each other without much upward or downward movement.
10. Many of these faults occurred when the Sierra Nevadas were formed.
11. The Himalaya Mountains contain many of these faults.
12. The San Andreas Fault is an example of this kind of fault.
13. Rocks become twisted and strained when they snag each other.

WORD BANK

Strike-Slip Fault
 Normal Fault
 Reverse Fault

