

## Planet Earth: Topic 7 - Mountains

### Practice Quiz

1. Different action acting on the rocks of the Earth's surface can cause different types of mountains to form. Most mountains are large areas that have been ...
  - uplifted**
  - compressed**
  - folded**
  - faulted**
  
2. When older rock ends up on top of younger rock the mountains formed are called ...
  - thrust mountains**
  - fault mountains**
  - block mountains**
  - fault block mountains**
  
3. When sedimentary rock is squeezed from the sides and is too brittle to fold, it can break and form into slabs that move up and over each other. This is an example of ...
  - diverging fault**
  - thrust fault**
  - sliding fault**
  - folded layering**
  
4. This factor might be the best way to determine the age of a mountain.

**kinds of rocks**

**type of fault**

**shape of peak**

**difference between syncline and anticline**

5. Mountain formations that undergo more than one process are called ...

**complex**

**compound**

**multi-faulted**

**transform**

**Check your Answers**

## Planet Earth: Topic 7 - Mountains

### Answers

1. Different action acting on the rocks of the Earth's surface can cause different types of mountains to form. Most mountains are large areas that have been ...

**uplifted**

**(Text 412) The uplifting due to the movement or heating of plates, which diverge, converge or slide past each other.**

X **compressed**

X **folded**

X **faulted**

2. When older rock ends up on top of younger rock the mountains formed are called ...

X **thrust mountains**

X **fault mountains**

X **block mountains**

**fault block mountains**

**(Text p. 413) American rockies where the basement rock is on top of the sedimentary rock**

3. When sedimentary rock is squeezed from the sides and is too brittle to fold, it can break and form into slabs that move up and over each other. This is an example of ...

X **diverging fault**

**thrust fault**

**(Text p. 413) Just like shingles on a roof (the Canadian Rockies are an example of thrust faulting)**

X **sliding fault**

X **folded layering**

4. This factor might be the best way to determine the age of a mountain.

X kinds of rocks

X type of fault

**shape of peak**

**(Text p. 414) The amount of wearing down of a mountain indicates its relative age, so the shape is the factor you should use.**

X difference between syncline and anticline

5. Mountain formations that undergo more than one process are called ...

**complex**

**(Text p. 414) A combination of different processes involved in mountain formation creates complex mountains.**

X compound

X multi-faulted

X transform