

INTERNAL LAND FORMING PROCESS – FOLDING

1. (a) In your answer booklet, draw a diagram to show a simple fold and on it mark and name,
 - (i) An anticline. 1 mk
 - (ii) A limb. 1 mk
 - (iii) A syncline 1 mk
- (b) Name two fold mountains in Africa. 2 mks
2. (a) Name one fold mountain in;
 - (i) Asia
 - (ii) North America
 - (iii) South America
- (b) (i) Apart from Fold Mountains, name three other features resulting from folding.
- (ii) With the aid of a labelled diagram, describe the formation of an overthrust fold.
- (c) Explain four effects of Fold Mountains on human activities.
- (d) (i) How would students in your school prepare themselves for study of landforms in your district,
- (ii) State two advantages of studying landforms through field work.
3. Define orogenesis. 2 mks
4. What is folding? 2 mks
5. Explain the meaning of compressional boundaries. 2 mks
6. Differentiate between limb and axis in relation to folding. 4 mks
7. Differentiate between foreland and back land. 4 mks
8. Fill in the table provided details on age, period and features formed in each named orogenies.

Orogeny	Years (age)	Period	Mountains/features built
Charnian	1	Pre-cambrian period	2
Caledonian	Old 440 million years ago		-Akwapim Hills of Ghana - Scottish highlands
Hercynian	3	Upper Carbon ferrous period	- Cape ranges -Appalachian mountains - Ural mountains
Alpine	Youngest 70 million years ago		4

6 mks

9. Explain formation of Fold Mountains by contraction theory.