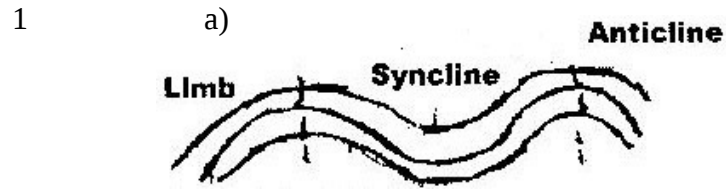


## INTERNAL LAND FORMING PROCESSES - FOLDING



b) Atlas, Dakenberg

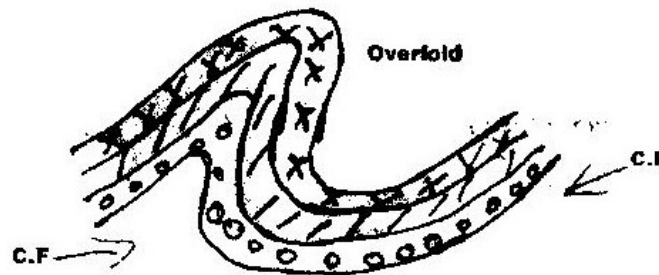
2. a) Fold mountains in

- Asia – the Himalayas
- North America – Rocky Mountains and the Appalachians
- South America – The Andes Mountains

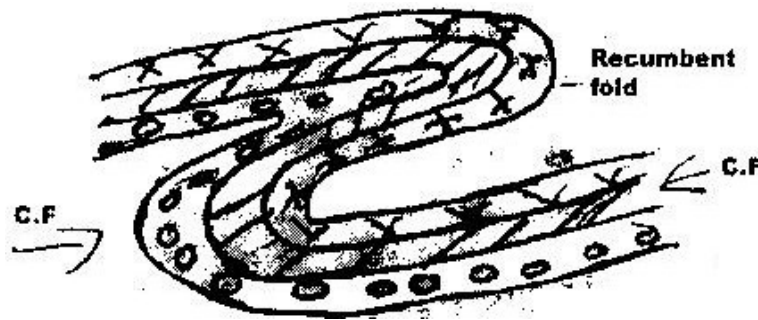
b) i) Rolling plains, ridge and valley landscape, intermountain plateau, inter-mountain basin, escarpments.

ii) Formation of over thrust fold.

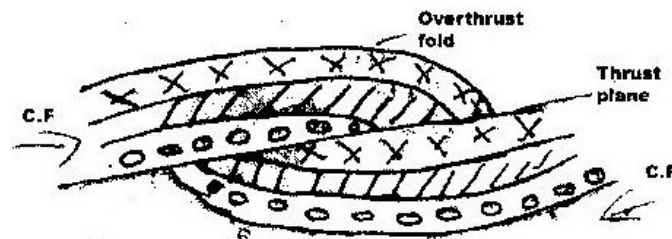
- Layers of rock of the earth's crust are subjected to compression forces.
- Intense compression results in formation of overfold



- With increased pressure the overfold results in the formation of recumbent fold



- When pressure is very great a fracture occurs along the axis in the recumbent fold producing thrust plane.
- The upper part of recumbent fold slides forward over the lower part along the plane resulting to the formation of an over thrust fold.



c) Effects of fold mountains to human activities.

- windward side of fold mountains receive heavy precipitation which
- Enhance agricultural activities / forestry.
- Rivers which originate from fold mountains provide water which is used
- For generation of HEP/irrigation/domestic and industrial purposes.

- Some fold mountains have exposed minerals deposits which are exploited.
- Fold mountains are important tourist attractions/snow capped mountains encourage sporting activities.
- Fold mountains may act as barriers to transport and communication.
- Topographic nature of the landscape may encourage/discourage agriculture/settlement.

d) i) formulate study objectives/hypothesis.

- Identifying methods of data collection/representation.
- Planning a schedule of activities
- Carrying out reconnaissance survey.
- Seeking permission from relevant authorities.
- Identifying/collecting/sorting out relevant equipments/tools for study.
- Drawing a route map
- Assembling relevant stationery
- Reading relevant information/literature review.
- Dividing themselves in groups
- Hold class discussions

ii) Gives first hand information on different types of land forms.

- Application of knowledge gained to real life situations.
- Development of various skills/ application of skills learnt.
- Help in familiarizing with the environment.
- Reduces monotony and boredom in the classroom.
- Provides in – depth/ broader learning

- Enables one to appreciate landforms
  - Enhances visual memory of landforms better than the theory.
3. Orogenesis is the process through which Fold Mountains are build.
  4. folding is the process of crustal distortion which causes the rocks to bend upwards or downwards.
  5. Compression boundaries – is one where plates move towards each other holding or connecting line in a fold which rock layers dip or rise from opposite directions.
  6. **Limb** – layers of rock on either side of the axis while axis is the central line in a fold which rock layers dip or rise from opposite direction.
  7. Foreland – is static block of land that is pushed in formation of geosyncline fold while backland is block of land where forces originate that cause sediment in the geosyncline to wrinkle.

8. Fill in the table.

Orogeny	Years (age)	Period	Mountains/features built.
Charnian	Oldest  600 million years  ago	Pre- Cambrian period	-deccan plateau of  India  -Laurentin shield of  North Americ
Caledonian	Old 440 million  years ago	Silurian period	-Akwapim Hills of  Ghana  -Scottish highlands
Hercynian	Young 350 million  years ago	Upper  Carbon  Ferrous  Period	-Cape ranges  -Appalachaian  mountains  -Ural mountains
Alpine	Youngest 70 million  years ago	Palaocene period	-Himalayas-Asia  -Rockies – USA  -Anses- S. America

9. Contraction theory.

According to the after earth had formed, the surface rocks of the crust cooled faster than those in the interior. As the interior continues the cool, the surface rocks wrinkled to fit on the contracting interior leading to formation of Fold mountains.