



LESSON 8 – FAULTING

MUST KNOW:

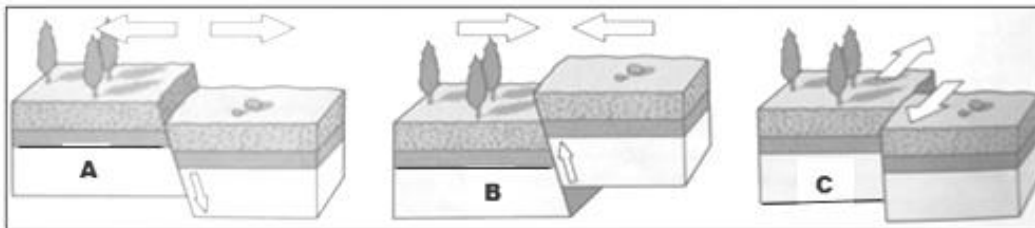
- What faulting is?
- Distinguish between the types of faults (NB diagrams).
- The associated landforms and features of faulting.
- The value of these land forms to people.

RESOURCES:

- Information on Page 2.
- Textbook: Faulting
- Scan QR code or follow link on Page 2
- Worksheet

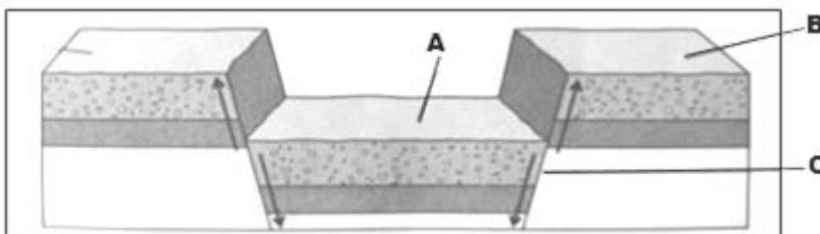
WORKSHEET: Use the information on Page 2 and your textbook to complete the following worksheet in your workbook.

1. Define the concept 'faulting'.
2. Study the figure below and answer the questions that follow.



- 2.1 Name the types of faulting at A, B and C respectively.
- 2.2 Distinguish between a normal fault and a reverse fault. Draw a sketch of each to illustrate your answer.
- 2.3 Identify the following: (Write only the letter A - C next to the question number)
 - (a) this fault is caused by tension
 - (b) this fault is caused by compression
 - (c) the fault where one section of rock slides horizontally alongside another
 - (d) the fault that causes blocks of rock to be pushed up

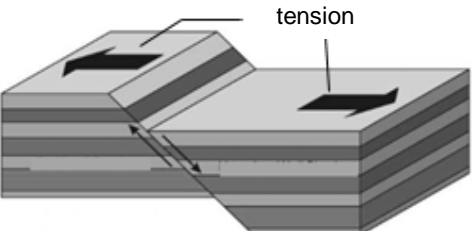
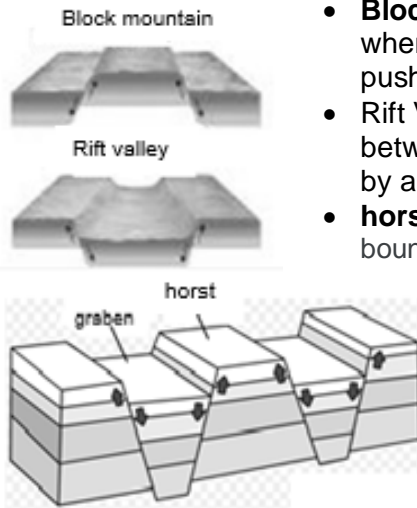
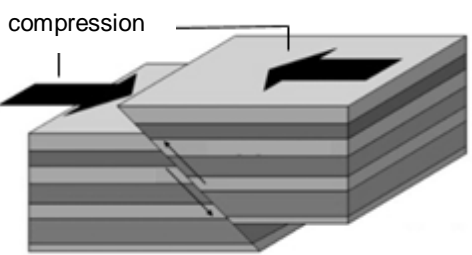

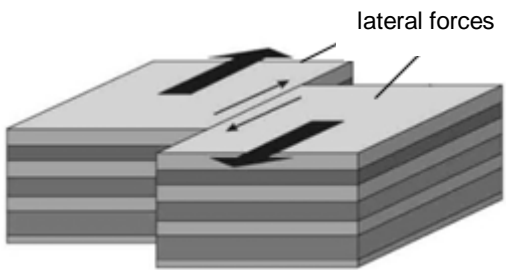
3. Study the figure below and answer the questions that follow.



- 3.1 Identify the landforms at A and B respectively.
- 3.2 Name the type of fault that occurred at C.
- 3.3 Explain the difference between a block mountain and a rift valley.
- 3.4 In a paragraph of about EIGHT lines, explain the influence of block mountains and rift valleys on human activities.

TOPIC: FAULTING

STUDY THIS TOPIC WITH THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN MIND!

What does it look like?	What is it?	What type of landforms develop?
<p>1. Normal fault</p> 	<p>Faulting - Rocks can crack or break if under severe pressure. One part of the rock can then move past or above the other. This fraction is called a fault.</p> <hr/> <p>What is the types of faults?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal fault - caused by tension (rock layers being stretched or pulled apart). • Reverse fault - caused by compression (the rocks being squeezed or pushed together). • Strike slip fault - caused by lateral, horizontal forces (rock layers slide sideways past the other) 	<p>What type of landforms develop?</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Block mountain - is formed when blocks of rock are pushed upwards. • Rift Valley - a strip of lowland between mountains, formed by a fault. • horst – a raised fault block bounded by normal faults. • graben – depressed block bordered by parallel faults.
<p>2. Reverse fault</p> 	<p>Where is it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Africa Rift Valley - eastern part of the African plate is breaking away from the western part. • San Andreas shift - the Pacific plate and the North American plate move together. 	<p>What is the impact on human activities?</p> <p>Block mountains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist attractions. • Often sparsely populated. • Can provide site of protection, lookouts, forts. <p>Rift valleys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep sides are called fault scarps. • Eroding highlands make the valley fertile. • Buried sediments preserve fossils. • Scenic for tourists. e.g.- East African Rift valley <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[AC]</i></p>
<p>3. Strike slip fault</p> 		

Follow the link or scan the QR code to watch a short video (5 min 34 sec) about faulting:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_ZRtS3QGHw