CLOZE EVALUATION QUESTIONS

WHY ARE THE MOUNTAINS SO HIGH? **NAME_____**

DIRECTIONS: Select the answer, from the four choices given, by circling the correct letter.

1. Millions of years ago the earth was quite different than it is today. The continents were all together and formed one large continent, called _____. The continents and the plates that they rested upon have moved to their present position after millions of years.

1. A. Eurasian
   B. Sub-Arctic
   C. Pangea
   D. Afro-Asia

2. After many more millions of years the earth will look entirely different than it does today. One reason is because material in the _____ is circulating, or moving. This movement is caused by great heat and the continents resting on this material will continue to move ever so slightly.

2. A. core
   B. crust
   C. oceans
   D. mantle

3. Some mountains are formed when the plates carrying continents on them collide with each other. Due to great pressure the layers are compressed and folded. When the plate carrying India collided with the Eurasian, the _____ Mountains were formed. This type of folded mountain can also be found in other parts of the world.

3. A. Himalaya
   B. Rocky
   C. Appalachian
   D. Alps

4. Another type of mountain building process is the formation of volcanoes. Magma below the earth works itself up to the surface and with enough pressure volcanoes will form. The Pacific Northwest states of California, Oregon and _____ have volcanic formations.

4. A. Nevada
   B. Washington
   C. Utah
   D. Montana

5. Mountains are important to us in many ways. They provide water for our farms and cities. Some mountains have valuable _____ like gold and silver. Mountain ranges also affect the weather in the areas in which they are found.

5. A. substances
   B. materials
   C. objects
   D. minerals

6. Scientists look below the surface of the earth to understand the process of mountain-building. They believe that liquid matter in the mantle is moving or circulating. This causes the earth's plates to move. When two plates move in opposite directions, the space between them is called a _____. Most are located beneath the oceans.

6. A. convergent boundary
   B. divergent boundary
   C. transform boundary
   D. separation

7. There are different types of mountain-building processes. One type occurs when two plates squeeze against each other. Under the incredible pressure, layers of the earth's surface rise high into the air. The types of mountains formed are known as _____ mountains. A good example is the Himalayas.

7. A. volcanic
   B. folded
   C. fault-block
   D. extended

8. The grinding of the earth's plates has been going on for millions of years. One result of this process is a crack in the earth's surface, called a _____. One side of this crack tries to move in one direction while the other side moves in the opposite direction. The earth's plates remain locked in position until stress from below forces them to move.

8. A. break
   B. space
   C. fault
   D. separation

9. Some of the earth's cracks or faults reach all the way up to the earth's surface. If one side of the fault is large enough it may rise above the other side of the fault, forming _____ mountains. This type of mountain usually has one side that is steeper than the other.

9. A. fault-block
   B. folded
   C. volcanic
   D. extended

10. There are places around the earth where magma is able to rise to the earth's surface. As more and more magma builds up, pressure is increased and magma erupts, forming another type of mountain, called _____. Typical examples are the Hawaiian Islands and Mt. St. Helens.

10. A. extended
    B. folded
    C. fault-block
    D. volcanic

This form may be reproduced without permission from Rainbow Educational Media.