

Ch. 6 Lesson 3

How Do Mountains Form?

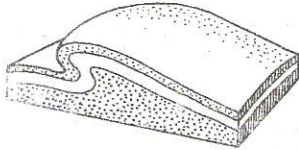
Fold Mountains	Fault-Block Mountains	Dome Mountains
<p>Formed when 2 plates collide and force layers of rock to fold.</p>	<p>Form wherever faulting occurs</p>	<p>Form when magma pushes up under the crust and hardens</p>
<p>Often form where a continental plate and oceanic plate collide</p>	<p>May occur at faults within fold mountains.</p>	<p>Magma does not break through crust</p>
<p>Over time, erosion softens the fold</p>	<p>May occur over sliding or transform faults</p>	

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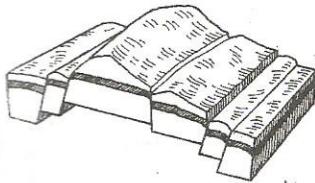


Main Idea Mountains are formed by various processes, usually at plate boundaries. They can be classified by how they form and by their height.

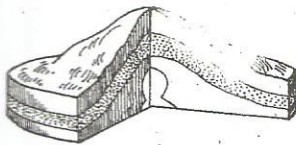
For each drawing, write the type of mountain shown and how it is formed.



1. Fold Mountains form when two plates collide and force layers of rock into folds.



2. Fault-block mountains form when blocks move in several ways along one or more faults.



3. Dome mountains form when magma rises toward the surface but doesn't break through the crust. The magma pushes up under the Earth's crust.

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- ① Fold mountains are formed where _____ plates _____ and force layers of rocks into _____. The _____ mountains are an example.

Fault-block mountains are formed during faulting, rocks break into _____ at a fault. The _____ may move in several ways to make a _____. Most fault-block mountains occur at _____ and _____ boundaries.

Dome mountains form when magma rises up from the _____ but does not break through the surface. Instead, the _____ pushes up the _____ above it.

Erosion mountains were formed by destructive forces like glaciers carving plateaus, peaks, & valleys.

Volcanic mountains form at plate boundaries

TCAP PRACTICE

The geological feature that forms over time when Earth's crust cracks & pieces move upward are _____.