Bellringer

What type of stress builds large mountain ranges?

What's the difference between an anticline and a syncline?

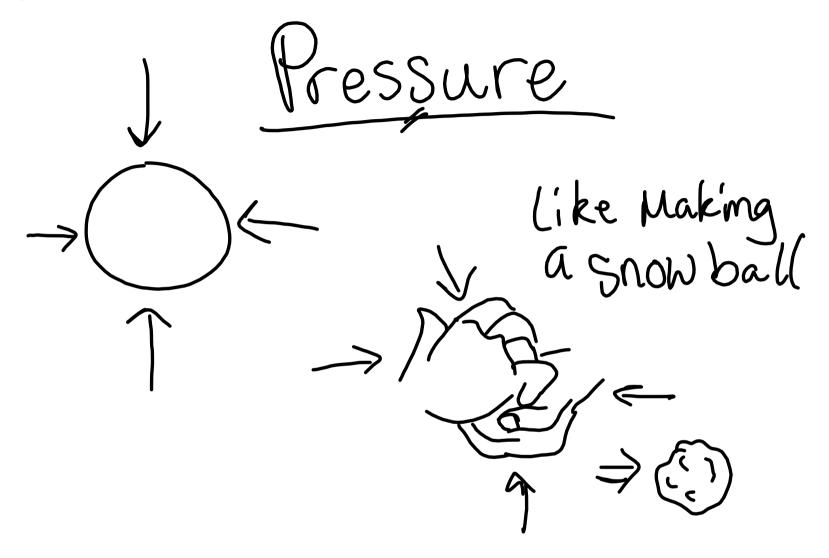
Learning Objectives:

I can interpret information to determine the geologic structure.

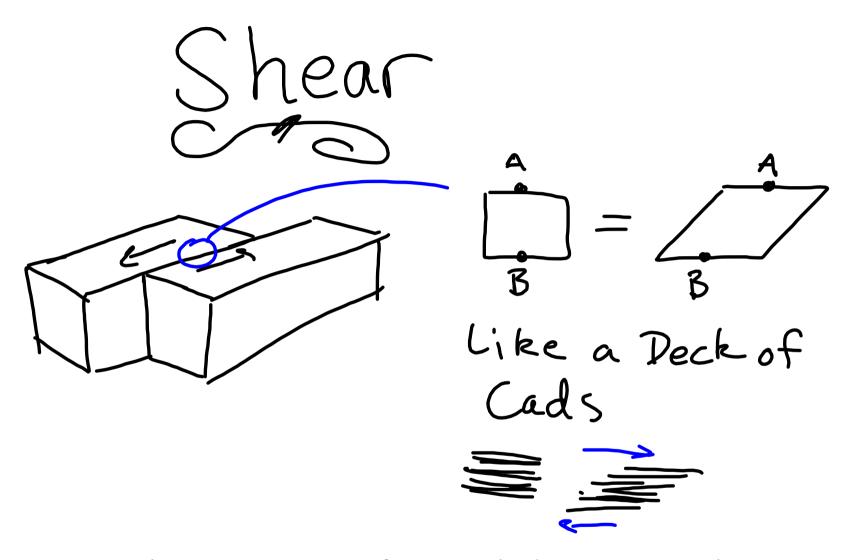
Deformation – A change in the shape, position, or orientation of a material, by bending,

breaking, or flowing.





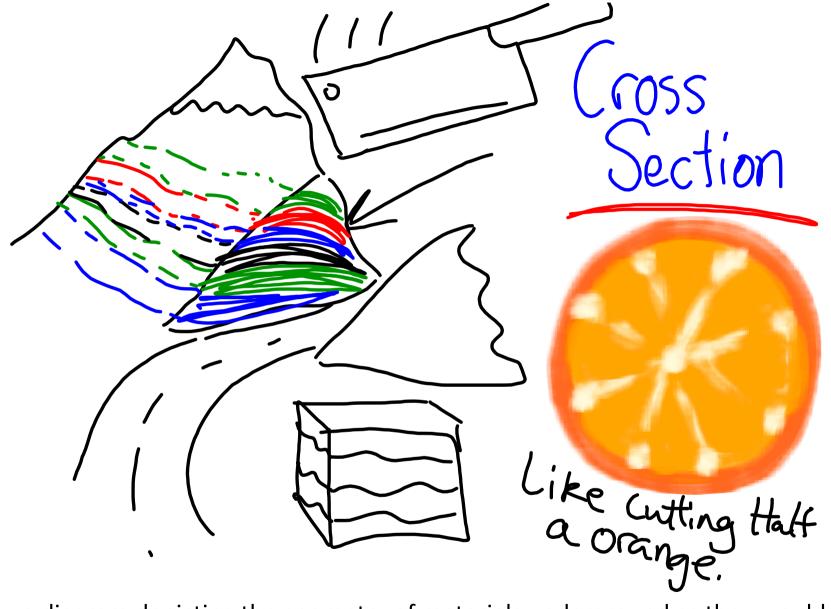
Force per unit area, or the "push" acting on a material in cases where the push is the same in all directions.



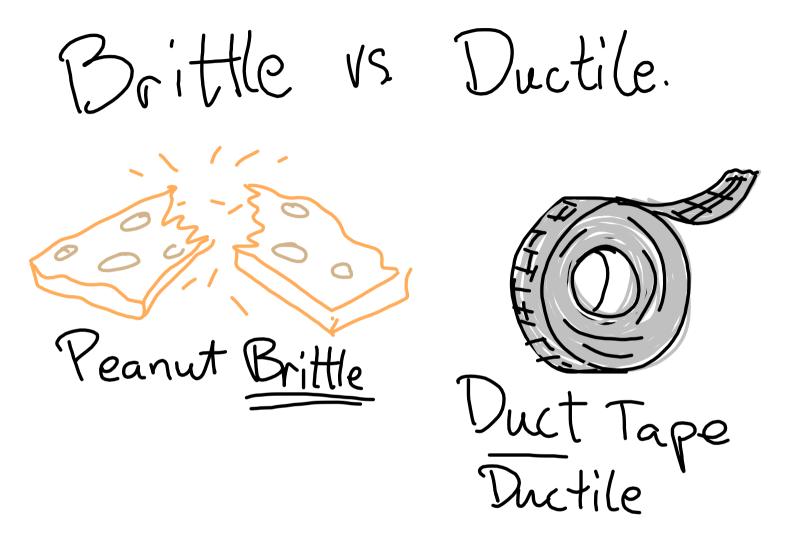
A stress that moves one part of a material sideways past another part.

Tension Make Big Mountians

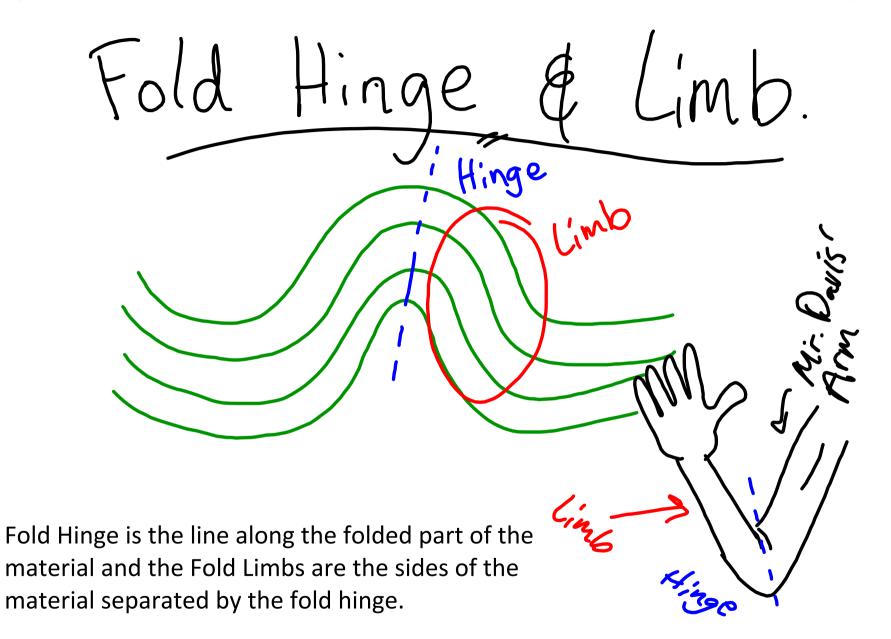
Compression is a stress force that pushes from two converging directions that can lead to building up of material smashed together and Tension is a stress that pulls on a material and could lead to stretching.

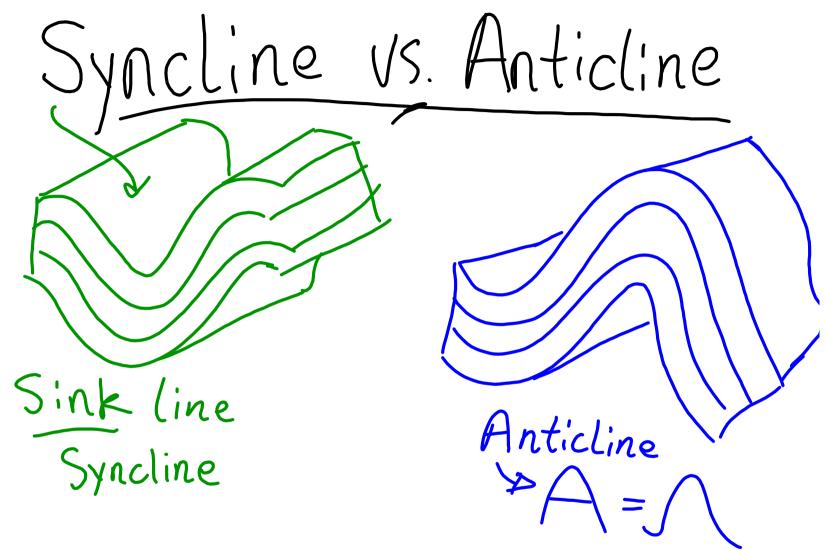


a diagram depicting the geometry of materials underground as they would appear on an imaginary vertical slice through the Earth.

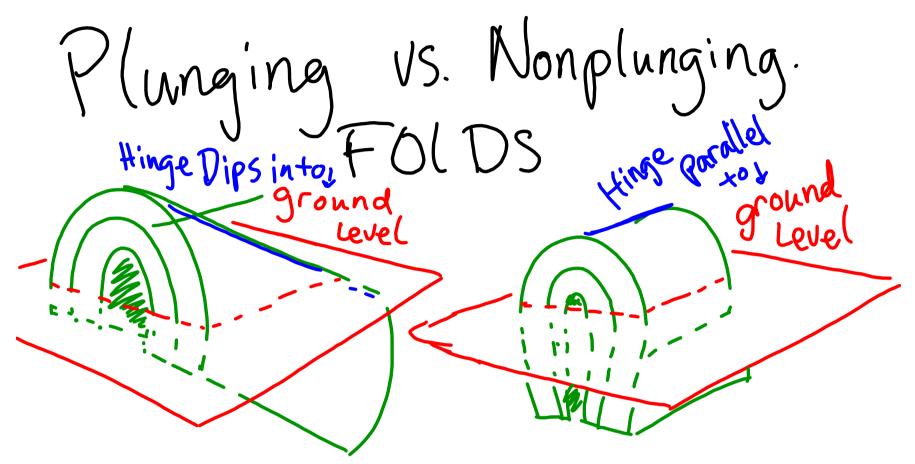


Brittle deformation is the cracking and fracturing of a material subjected to stress and Ductile (plastic) deformation is the bending and flowing of a material (without cracking and breaking) subjected to stress.

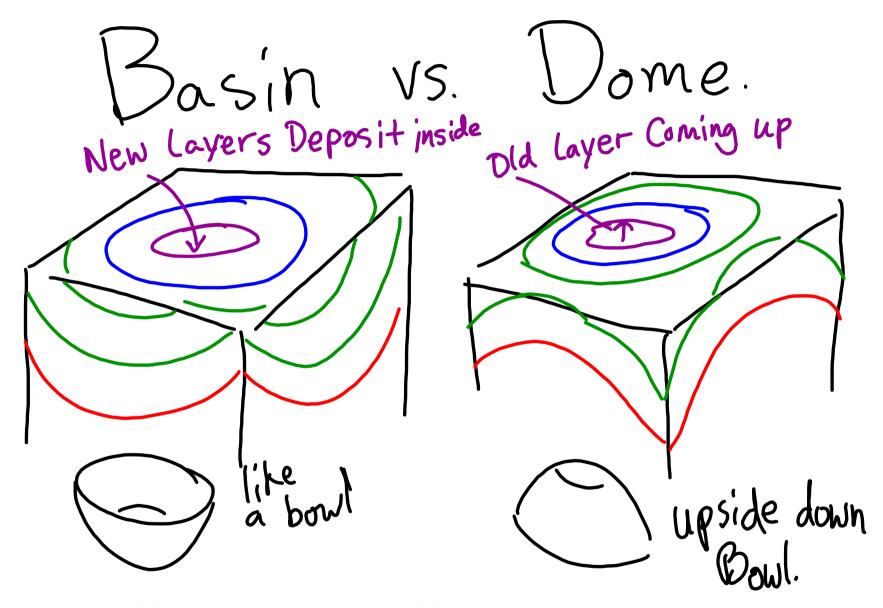




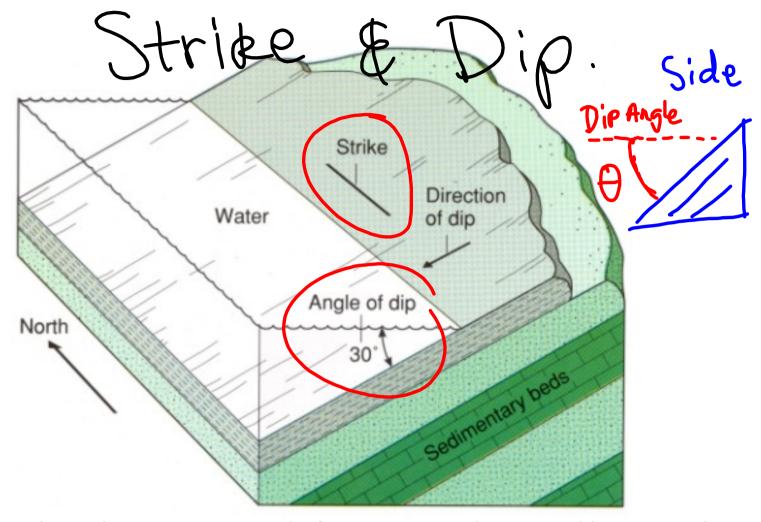
Anticline is a fold with an arch-like shape in which the limps dip down and away from the hinge and Syncline is a trough-shaped fold whose limps dip up and toward the hinge.



Plunging fold has a tilted hinge going into the ground and a Nonplunging fold has a horizontal hinge parallel to the ground.



Basin is a fold or depression shaped like a right-side-up bowl and Dome is a folded or arched layers with the shape of an overturned bowl.



Strike is the compass trend of an imaginary horizontal line on a plane and Dip is the angle at which a layer tilts, relative to horizontal; the angle is measured in an imaginary vertical plane that trends perpendicular to the strike.