EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE
OBJECTIVES

6.1.1 Identify and describe the earth's surface

a. Name and describe the main landforms and the earth's four spheres (Ch1 Sect1)

6.1.2 Identify and investigate weathering, erosion, and their effects

a. Identify and discuss causes of mechanical and chemical weathering and factors that effect speed of weathering (Ch2 Sect1)

b. Describe the composition of soil and explain how it is formed (Ch2 Sect2)

c. Identify ways soil is lost or destroyed and explain the importance of soil conservation (Ch2 Sect3)

d. Name and describe processes that wear down the earth's surface (Ch3 Sect1)

e. Explain gravity as a force that effects erosion (Ch3 Sect1)

f. Explain water erosion and describe features formed by it (Ch3 Sect2)

g. Describe land features formed by sediment (Ch3 Sect2)

h. Explain how sediment enters moving water and list factors that affect water's ability to erode and carry sediment (Ch 3 Sect3)

i. Name and describe two types of glaciers and ways they erode land (Ch3 Sect4)

j. Explain how glaciers deposit sediments and the role of glaciers in the earth's history (Ch3 Sect 4)

k. Identify how ocean waves get their energy and explain how waves shape landforms and change coastlines (Ch3 Sect5)

Personal Learning Goal: _____

_____

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 1 SECT 1: PAGES 6 - 10

6.1.1 *a: Name and describe the main landforms and the earth's four spheres*

_____ is the shape of the land. May be flat, sloping, hilly, or mountainous.

Is determined by the area's

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

_____ - the height above sea level of a point on Earth's surface

_____ - the difference in elevation between the highest and lowest parts of an area

_____ - a feature of topography formed by the processes that shape Earth's surface

_____ _____ - a large area of land where the topography is similar

There are three main types of landforms:

1. _____ - flat or gently rolling land with low relief
   a. _____ _____ - lies along a seacoast
   b. _____ _____ - lies away from the coast
2. _____ - landform with high elevation and high relief
   a. _____ _____ - a group of mountains that are closely related in shape, structure and age
3. _____ - landform that has high elevation and a more or less level surface

(Not in textbook but on CRT)
The earth is divided into four spheres:

1. _____ - solid, rocky outer layer, made up of the continents and islands
2. _____ - outermost sphere, the mixture of gases that surrounds the planet; (nitrogen, oxygen, water vapor, carbon dioxide, & others)
3. _____ - oceans, lakes, rivers, and ice; covers more than 2/3 of the earth
4. _____ - all living things in the air, oceans, on or beneath the land surface

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Exploring Earth's Surface

Understanding Main Ideas

Fill in the blanks in the table below.

Landform	Elevation	Relief
Plains	Low or high	1. _____
2. _____	High	High
3. _____	High	Low

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

4. How does a coastal plain differ from an interior plain?
5. Compare and contrast a mountain range with a mountain system.

Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition on the line beside the term.

_____ 6. plateau
_____ 7. topography
_____ 8. elevation
_____ 9. relief
_____ 10. landform region
_____ 11. plain

a. the height above sea level of a point on Earth's surface
b. the shape of the land
c. flat or gently rolling land with low relief
d. a large area of land for which the topography is mainly one type of landform
e. the difference in elevation between the highest and the lowest parts of an area
f. a landform that has high elevation and a more or less level surface

LAB: Spheres/Landforms/Elevation/Relief

Station #1 (Landforms)

_____ Mountain
_____ Plateau
_____ Plain

_____ Mountain Range
_____ Mountain System
_____ Mountain Belt

Station #2 (Spheres)

_____ Lithosphere
_____ Atmosphere
_____ Hydrosphere
_____ Biosphere

Station #3 (Notes)

_____ Notes completed correctly

Station #4 (Elevation & Relief)

Elevation of Point A = _____
Elevation of Point B = _____
Elevation of Point C = _____
Relief of the table = _____

_____ Passed objective

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 2 SECT 1: PAGES 38-45

6.1.2 *a: Identify and discuss causes of mechanical and chemical weathering and factors that effect speed of weathering*

_____ - the process that breaks down rock and other substances at Earth's surface (heat, cold, water, ice, oxygen, carbon dioxide, repeated freezing/thawing, rainwater)

_____ the removal of rock particles by wind, water, ice or gravity

Types of Weathering:

1. _____ - rock is physically broken into smaller pieces/same composition by freezing, thawing, heating, cooling, growth of plants, actions of animals, abrasion - _____

   In cool climates, the most important force of mechanical weathering is: _____
   _____

   _____ - when water seeps into rocks, freezes, then cracks the rock

2. _____ - the process that breaks down rock through chemical changes by action of water, oxygen, carbon dioxide, living organisms, and acid rain

   Agents of Chemical Weathering:
   water - _____
   oxygen - _____
   carbon dioxide - _____
   living organisms - _____
   acid rain - _____

_____ and _____ are the most important factors that determine the rate at which weathering occurs

_____ means that a material is full of tiny, connected air spaces that allow water to seep through it

_____ the average weather conditions in an area

Both chemical and mechanical weathering occur faster in _____ climates

Chemical reactions occur faster at _____ temperatures

Chemical weathering occurs more quickly where the climate is both _____ & _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Rocks and Weathering

Understanding Main Ideas

Fill in the blanks in the table below.

Cause	Type	Description
1. _____	Mechanical	Rock particles wear away rock.
2. _____	Chemical	Forms from coal, oil, and gas burning
Freezing and thawing	3. _____	Breaks rock by ice wedging
Carbon dioxide	4. _____	Forms carbonic acid in water
5. _____	Chemical	Weathers marble and limestone
6. _____	Mechanical	Burrowing in the ground breaks rock.
Plant growth	7. _____	Roots pry apart cracks in rock.
Living organisms	8. _____	Produce weak acid that weathers rock
Oxygen	9. _____	Causes rust on some rock

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

10. How does erosion differ from weathering?
11. What factors determine the rate of weathering?

Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

12. _____ is the movement of rock particles by wind, water, ice, or gravity.
13. _____ means that a material has spaces that allow water to seep through it.
14. The process that breaks down rock and other materials at Earth's surface is called _____.
15. The grinding away of rock by other rock particles is called _____.
16. The process by which ice widens and deepens cracks in rocks is called _____.

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 2 SECT 2: PAGES 48-54

6.1.2b Describe the composition of soil and explain how it is formed

_____ - the loose, weathered material on Earth's surface in which plants can grow;

One of the main ingredients of soil comes from _____ - the solid layer of rock beneath the soil.

Soil is a mixture of _____, _____, _____, _____ & _____

_____ - a dark-colored substance that forms as plant and animal remains decay (decayed organic material)

The _____ of a soil is a measure of how well the soil supports plant growth

_____ - soil that is made up of about equal parts of clay, sand, and silt has a crumbly texture that holds both air and water

Soil forms as _____ is broken down by _____ and mixes with other materials on the surface. Soil is constantly being formed wherever _____ is exposed.

Gradually, soil develops layers called _____

_____ - a layer of soil that differs in color and texture from the layers above or below

A. _____ - crumbly, dark brown soil that is a mixture of humus, clay, other minerals

B. _____ - clay and other particles washed down from A, but little humus

C. _____ - contains only partly weathered rock

D. _____ - solid layer of rock beneath the soil (where the Flinstones lived)

Scientists classify the different types of soil into major groups based on

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Some soil organisms make _____, the material that makes soil fertile
Other soil organisms mix the soil and make spaces in it for _____ & _____

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

As plants shed leaves, they form a loose layer called _____

_____ - a process by which organisms that live in soil turn dead organic material into humus

_____ - the organisms that break the remains of dead organisms into smaller pieces and digest them with chemicals
Examples are: _____, _____, _____ & _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

How Soil Forms

Understanding Main Ideas

Write a description of each soil horizon in the figure below.

1. A horizon _____

2. B horizon _____

3. C horizon _____

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

4. How does soil form, and what is soil made of?
5. Describe how soil organisms affect the soil.
6. How do scientists classify soils?

Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition on the line beside the term.

____ 7. humus

____ 8. subsoil

____ 9. decomposers

____ 10. bedrock

____ 11. topsoil

____ 12. loam

____ 13. soil horizon

____ 14. soil

____ 15. litter

a. the loose, weathered material on Earth's surface in which plants can grow

b. crumbly, dark brown soil that is a mixture of humus, clay and other minerals

c. a layer of soil that differs from the layers above and below it

d. decayed plant and animal remains

e. organisms that break down animal and plant remains and wastes

f. the solid layer of rock beneath the soil

g. a loose layer of leaves and other plant material on top of soil

h. a layer of soil made mostly of clay and other particles, but with little humus

i. soil made of about equal parts clay, sand, and silt

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 2 SECT 3: PAGES 56-59

6.1.2c Identify ways soil is lost or destroyed and explain the importance of soil conservation

_____ - the thick mass of tough roots at the surface of the soil. Keeps soil in place and holds onto moisture.

_____ - anything in the environment that humans use.

Soil is one of Earth's most valuable natural resources because _____
_____

The value of soil is reduced when soil loses its _____ and when topsoil is lost due to _____

_____ removed the grass from the Great Plains and exposed the soil.

In times of drought, the topsoil quickly _____, _____ and _____.

The _____ occurred during the 1930's. Several very dry years in a row turned the soil on parts of the Great Plains to dust. The wind blew the soil east in great, black clouds. This helped people appreciate the _____ of the soil.

_____ is the management of soil to prevent its destruction.

1. _____ is the practice of plowing fields along the curves of a slope. This helps slow the runoff of excess rainfall and prevents it from washing soil away.

2. _____ disturbs the soil and its plant cover as little as possible. Dead weeds and stalks of the previous year's crop are left in the ground to help return soil nutrients, retain moisture, and hold soil in place. Also called low-till or no-till plowing.

3. _____ planting different crops in a field each year, or every few years. Some crops absorb large amounts of nutrients; some crops restore nutrients

Soil Conservation

Understanding Main Ideas

Complete the flowchart below by filling in the blanks.

1. _____ exposed the soil of the Great Plains. → A(n)
2. _____, or lack of rain, turned the topsoil to dust.
   → Wind blew the soil away, creating an area called the
3. _____.

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

4. Why is soil valuable?
5. What causes soil damage and loss?
6. When and where did the Dust Bowl occur?

Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

7. The practice of plowing fields along the curves of a slope is called _____.
8. _____ is the management of soil to prevent its destruction.
9. A method of planting crops that disturbs the soil and its plant cover as little as possible is called _____.
10. The thick mass of tough roots at the surface of the soil in a grassland is called _____.
11. In _____, a farmer plants different crops in a field each year.
12. Anything in the environment that humans use is a _____.

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

SOIL VIDEO NOTES

1. What is soil?

   _____

   _____

2. Define the following terms:
   a. Soil horizons _____
   b. humus _____
   c. loam _____
   d. loess _____

3. Name the four materials found in all soils

   _____ _____ _____ _____

4. There are 10 types of soil, name some of them:

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. Name the four main causes of erosion:

   _____ _____ _____ _____

6. Name the three types of weathering:

   _____ _____ _____

7. What is soil conservation?

   _____

8. Name the three types of soil conservation

   _____ _____ _____

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 3 SECT 1: PAGES 66-69

6.1.2d Name and describe processes that wear down the earth's surface
6.1.2e Explain gravity as a force that effects erosion

_____ is the process by which natural forces move weathered rock and soil from one place to another.

_____ is a very rapid type of erosion.

Other causes of erosion move soil and rock more slowly:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

The material moved by erosion is called _____

_____ occurs where the agents of erosion lay down sediment. It changes the shape of the land.

_____ is the force that moves rock and other materials downhill. It causes mass movement, a process that moves sediment downhill.

Different types of mass movement include:

1. _____ - the most destructive kind, occurs when rock & soil slide quickly down a steep slope

2. _____ - the rapid downhill movement of a mixture of water, rock, and soil

3. _____ - a mass of rock and soil suddenly slips down a slope. It moves down in one large mass

4. _____ - the very slow downhill movement of rock and soil

Changing Earth's Surface

Understanding Main Ideas

Identify each of the examples below by writing landslide, mudslide, slump, or creep on the line beside it.

_____ 1. Watery clay soil slides down a mountain.

_____ 2. A telephone pole leans downhill.

_____ 3. Rock at the top of a cliff suddenly falls.

_____ 4. As you step on the mountain path, bits of rock and soil fall downhill.

_____ 5. After a heavy rainfall, soil on a desert hill slides to the bottom.

_____ 6. After many years, a gravestone on a hillside falls over.

_____ 7. Rock and soil suddenly slip downhill in one large mass.

_____ 8. During an earthquake, rock and soil move down a slope.

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

9. What causes mass movement?
10. Describe how three processes act together to wear down and build up Earth's surface.
11. What is the difference between a mudflow and a landslide?

Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

12. The agents of erosion lay down sediment in new locations in a process called _____.
13. The material moved by erosion is called _____.
14. The process by which natural forces move weathered rock and soil from one place to another is called _____.
15. _____ includes several processes caused by gravity that move sediment downhill.

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 3 SECT 2: PAGES 72-81

6.1.2f Explain water erosion and describe features formed by it
6.1.2g Describe land features formed by sediment

_____ is the major agent of the erosion that has shaped Earth's land surface

_____ is the remaining water that moves over Earth's surface. Causes sheet erosion.

The amount of runoff in an area depends on five main factors

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

_____ tiny grooves in the soil caused by runoff

_____ a large groove, or channel, in the soil that carries runoff after a rainstorm

_____a channel along which water is continually flowing down a slope, rarely dries up

_____ a large stream

_____ a stream that flows into a larger stream

_____ (watershed) the land area from which a river and its tributaries collect their water

Through erosion, a river creates:

1. _____ - deep, V-shaped
2. _____ - water flowing over a rock area that has eroded
3. _____ - the flat, wide area of land along a river
4. _____ - a loop-like bend in the course of a river
5. _____ - a meander that has been cut off from the river

Deposition creates landforms such as

1. _____ - a wide, sloping deposit of sediment formed where a stream leaves a mountain range
2. _____ - a landform made of sediment that is deposited where a river flows into an ocean or lake

3. It can also add soil to a river's _____

_____ - water that does not evaporate or become runoff. It is underground water. This can also affect the shape of the land.

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

Groundwater can cause erosion through a process of _____.

When water sinks into the ground, it combines with _____ to form a weak acid, called _____.

Carbonic Acid can break down _____.

Over time, these pockets develop into large holes underground called _____

The action of carbonic acid on limestone can also result in _____

_____ - a deposit that hangs like an icicle from the roof of a cave

_____ - a cone shaped deposit that builds up on a cave floor caused by slow dripping

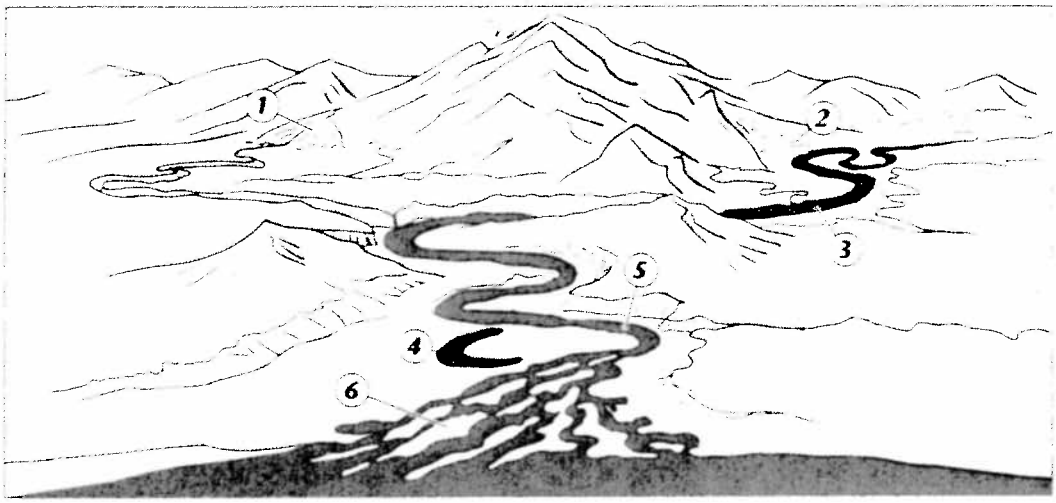
If the roof of a cave collapses because of the erosion of the underlying limestone, the results s a depression called a _____

_____ a region in which a layer of limestone close to the surface creates deep valleys, caverns and sinkholes

Water Erosion

Understanding Main Ideas

On a separate sheet of paper, identify and define each of the features on the figure below.



Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

7. A(n) _____ is a channel along which water is continually flowing down a slope.
8. The water that moves across Earth's surface after a rainfall is called _____
9. A cone-shaped deposit that rises from the floor of a cave is called a(n) _____.
10. A(n) _____ is a large channel in the soil that carries runoff.
11. A type of landscape in which caves, deep valleys, and sinkholes are common is called _____.
12. A(n) _____ is a deposit that hangs from the roof of a cave.
13. A(n) _____ is the land area from which a river and its tributaries collect water.
14. The underground water that fills openings in soil and cracks in layers of rock is called _____.

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 3 SECT 3: PAGES 86-90

6.1.2h Explain how sediment enters moving water and list factors that affect water's ability to erode and carry sediment

_____ is the ability to do work or cause change

_____ is energy that is stored and waiting to be used later

_____ is the energy an object has due to its motion

As gravity pulls water down a slope, the water's potential energy changes to kinetic energy that can do work

Most sediment washes or falls into a river as a result of _____&_____

_____ - the wearing way of rock by a grinding action

The amount of sediment that a river carries is its _____

A river's _____, _____, and the _____
all affect how fast the river flows and how much sediment it can erode

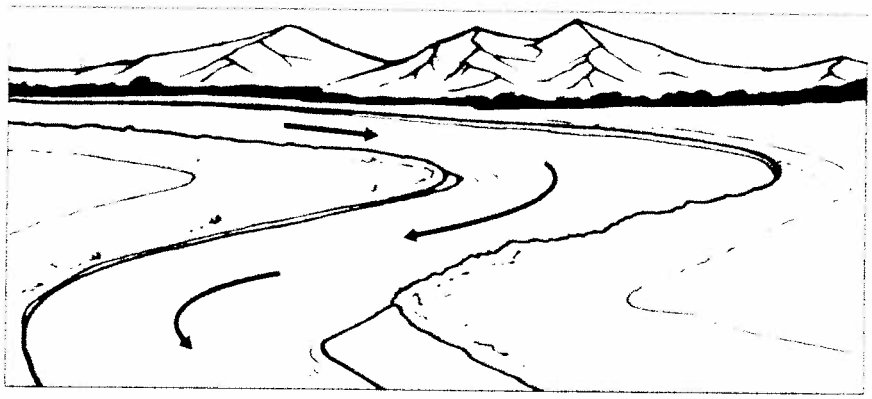
_____ is the force that opposes the motion of one surface as it moves across another surface

_____a type of movement in which water moves lots of different ways

The Force of Moving Water

Understanding Main Ideas

On a separate sheet of paper, answer questions 1 and 2, using the figure below.



1. Where is the stream eroding its bank? Explain.
2. Where is the stream depositing sediment? Explain.

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

3. What happens to the potential energy of the water in a river as gravity pulls the water downhill?
4. In what ways does a river carry its load?
5. How do slope, volume of flow, and streambed shape affect a river's speed?

Building Vocabulary

Match each term with its definition by writing the letter of the correct definition on the line beside the term.

____ 6. friction	a. the amount of sediment a river carries
____ 7. energy	b. the movement of water every which way
____ 8. load	c. the ability to do work
____ 9. potential energy	d. the force that opposes the motion of one surface as it moves across another
____ 10. abrasion	e. the energy an object has due to its motion
____ 11. kinetic energy	f. the wearing away of rock by grinding action
____ 12. turbulence	g. energy that is stored and waiting to be used later

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

BILL NYE EROSION VIDEO
QUIZ

NAME
DATE
PERIOD

1. True or False — Water can cause erosion by dissolving minerals.

2. True or False — When water freezes, it contracts.

3. True or False — Landscapes stay the same over long periods of time because of erosion.

4. True or False — Rust is formed by chemical erosion.

5. True or False — Homes built on the sides of hills face the greatest risk of being destroyed by wind erosion.

6. True or False — Rock that is composed of different layers can begin eroding from the inside, thus creating an arch.

7. True or False — Living things such as trees can both slow down and speed up erosion.

8. _____ Which of the following does NOT directly cause erosion?
A. Ice B. Lichen C. Sun light D. Chemicals

9. _____ All of the following are caused by water erosion, except:
A. Sea stacks B. Sand C. Canyons D. Mushroom rocks

10._____ Canyon walls are worn away by erosion at a rate of approximately:
A. 0.5 cm per year B. 1 cm per year C. 10 cm per year
D. 100 cm per year

BONUS

11. List anything else you learned from the video that wasn't mentioned above:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 3 SECT 4: PAGES 91 - 95

6.1.2i Name and describe two types of glaciers and ways they erode land
6.1.2j Explain how glaciers deposit sediments and the role of glaciers in the earth's history

_____ any large mass of ice that moves slowly over land

1. _____ - a long, narrow glacier that forms when snow and ice build up high in a mountain valley

2. _____ - a glacier that covers much of a continent or large island

Glaciers can form only in an area where _____

_____ - Times in the past when Continental glaciers covered large parts of Earth's surface

Glacial Erosion

1. _____ - as a glacier flows over the land, it picks up rocks

2. _____ - the glacier dragging rocks across the land, gouges and scratches the bedrock

Glacial Deposition

When a glacier melts, it deposits the sediment it eroded from the land, creating

_____ _____

_____ - the mixture of sediments that a glacier deposits directly on the surface

The till deposited at the edges of a glacier forms a ridge called a _____

Retreating glaciers also create _____ - small depressions that form when a chunk of ice is left in glacial till.

_____ _____ - when a depression left in till by melting ice fills with water

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Glaciers

Understanding Main Ideas

Fill in the blanks in the table below.

Glacial Landform	Description	Result of Erosion or Deposition?
1.	Mounds or ridges of till	Deposition
Horn	A sharpened peak	**2.**
Cirque	A bowl-shaped hollow	**3.**
4.	Small depression formed when a block of ice melts in till	Deposition
Glacial lake	Large lake in large basin eroded by plucking and abrasion	**5.**
Arête	Sharp ridge separating cirques	**6.**
Drumlin	A long mound of till that is higher at one end than at the other	**7.**

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

8. What are the two kinds of glaciers, and how are they different?
9. How do glaciers form?
10. How do glaciers move?
11. When do glaciers deposit sediment?

Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

12. A glacier picks up rocks through a process called _____.
13. Times when continental glaciers cover large parts of Earth's surface are called _____.
14. A(n) _____ is any large mass of ice that moves slowly over land.
15. The sediments deposited directly by a glacier are called _____.

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 3 SECT 5: PAGES 96-100

6.1.2k Identify how ocean waves get their energy and explain how waves shape landforms and change coastlines

The energy in waves comes from _____ that blows across the water's surface.

Waves are the major force of erosion along _____.

Waves shape the coast through _____ by breaking down rock and transporting _____ and other _____

Waves erode land by

1. _____ - hitting rocks along the shore with great force
2. _____ -when the wave hits land, the sediment it carries wears away rock

Waves coming to shore gradually change _____. This occurs as different parts of a wave begin to _____ on the bottom.

_____ - a part of the shore that sticks out into the ocean

<u>Landforms Created by Wave Erosion:</u>

1. _____ - a hollow area in rock caused by wave erosion over time

2. _____ - when waves erode the base of a cliff so much that the rock above collapses

3. _____ - this forms when waves erode a layer of softer rock that underlies a layer of harder rock.

   If this collapses, the result might be a _____ _____ - a pillar of rock rising above the water

<u>Deposits by Waves</u>:

Deposition occurs when waves _____, causing the water to drop its sediment

_____ - an area of wave-washed sediment along a coast

_____ - a process of repeated waves hitting the beach and carrying sediment down the beach with the current

One result of this process is the formation of a:

_____ - a beach that projects like a finger out into the water

Incoming waves carrying sand may build up:

_____ - long ridges of sand parallel to the shore

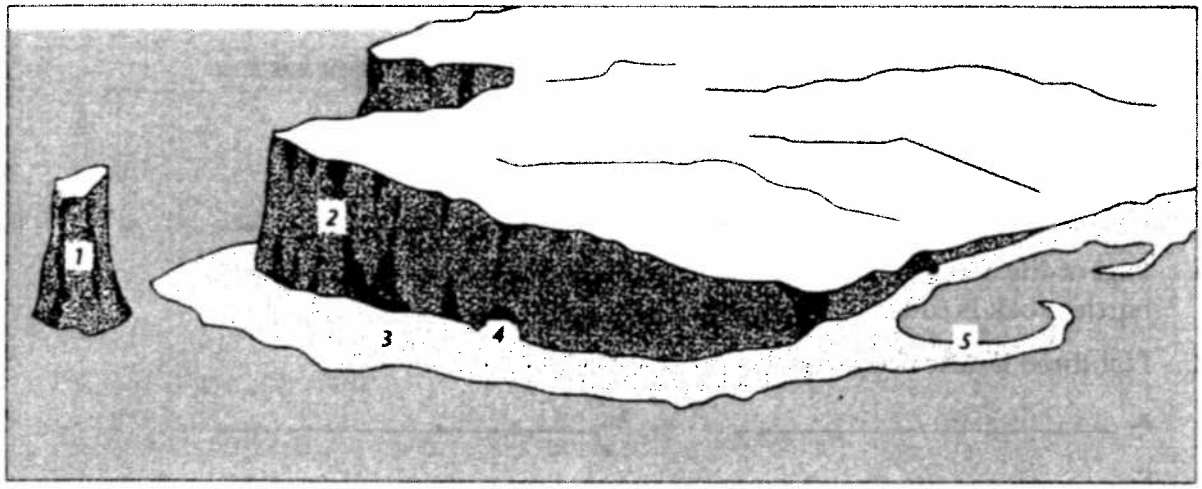
A _____ _____ is similar to a sandbar, but this forms when storm waves pile up sand above sea level.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Waves

Understanding Main Ideas

The numbers on the figure below point to landforms created by either wave erosion or deposition. On a separate sheet of paper, identify each landform and describe how it formed.



Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

6. How do ocean waves form, and how do they change to cause water to erode land along a shoreline?
7. What are two ways in which waves erode the land?
8. Explain how waves eventually even out a shoreline.

Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

9. The process in which beach sediment moves down a beach with the current is called _____.
10. An area of wave-washed sediment along a coast is a(n) _____.

EARTH'S CHANGING SURFACE

CH 3 SECT 6: PAGES 101 - 103

Explain how wind causes erosion

Identify features resulting from deposition by wind

Wind Deposition

_____ _____ - a deposit of wind-blown sand

Wind by itself is the _____ agent of erosion. Yet wind can be a powerful force in shaping the land in areas where there are few _____ to hold the soil in place.

Wind causes erosion by

1. _____- the process by which wind removes surface materials.

2. _____ - this can polish rock, but it causes little erosion

Deflation can sometimes create an area of rock fragments called _____

When there is already a slight depression in the ground, deflation can produce a bowl-shaped hollow called a _____

Abrasion by wind-carried sand can _____ rock, but it causes little erosion.

Wind Deposition

All the sediment picked up by wind eventually falls to the ground. This happens when the wind _____ _____ or some obstacle _____ the wind blown sand sediment.

Wind erosion and deposition may form:

1. _____ - when the wind strikes an obstacle

2. _____ - fine, wind-deposited sediment (clay & silt) helps to form fertile soil

PROJECT

Design an example of a landscape on the surface provided. You may use clay, paper, or any other material approved by the teacher. This landscape must include the following landforms and terms. Please use toothpicks and paper to label each landform and term. Names of all group members must be visible.
Be creative and neat!

_____ mountain

_____plateau

_____river

_____tributary

_____gulley

_____alluvial fan

_____flood plain

_____meander

_____oxbow lake

_____delta

_____beach

_____sea arch

_____sea stack

Wind

Understanding Main Ideas

Complete the flowchart below by filling in the blanks.

1. _____ removes sand and other sediment from the ground by the process of 2. _____. → The wind 3. _____ the sediment when it hits an obstacle, such as a boulder. → As the sediment piles up, a(n) 4. _____ forms.

Answer the following questions in the spaces provided.

5. Describe how wind moves different sizes of sediment.

6. How does desert pavement form?

7. How are the sediments in loess deposits different from the sediments in a sand dune?

Building Vocabulary

Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

8. The process by which wind removes surface materials is _____.
9. Fine sediment deposited by wind in layers is called _____.
10. A deposit of windblown sand is called a(n) _____.

Website Links

Website Name or URL _____

Information I learned from this website: _____

Website Name or URL _____

Information I learned from this website: _____

Website Name or URL _____

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