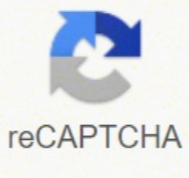




I'm not robot



Open

Esker: type of outwash deposit formed as meltwater rivers within the ice deposit sand and gravel within their channels.



In the past, as much as 28% of Earth was covered with glaciers.



Dunes move as the wind continues to blow against them

- the more gently sloping side of a dune faces the wind



DEPOSITION

- Transported materials by the process of erosion are settled on the ground or sink to the bottom of a body of water
- Final stage of erosional process

Erosional Forces
FACTORS SUCH AS WIND
AND WATER MOVE
MATERIALS !

What is created when magma pushes through the crust and lava flows into the earth? At one point the earth shown in the diagram was flat as in diagram A. weathering and erosion d. Tierra 4 is bark. T or F When there is a hole or crack in the Earth's crust, the molten rock in the mantle comes to the surface and hardens into solid rock. 1. MONTA AS GLACIAR COLINAS VALLEY CAAN RA O BANK OF WORDS DELTA Hills Mountains Delta Valley OCEAN Glacier Canyon Island River Ocean 4. 1. ICE A long plain between mountains A table or hills. Mountain b. Nothing, it's just part of the hands. Cannon 10. Sand and soil from the river above are carried away in the fast-moving water, but when the water slows down, these sediments come off causing a delta to form. What is THE name given to this process? For a long time the mountains will accumulate. The magma will fade away. Drawing A A A on the right is how we represent: a. Two continental plates pushing together making mountains. Clay humus 40 mL of water 15 mL of water 50 mL of water was added to each funnel 1. sand, silt, clay & humus c. rock to be smoother d. A large mass of ice flowing over the land of a volcano. the pressure of magma under the crust to increase. b. The hot, thick red material that lies just below the earth's crust is called: a. declaration c. relief relief d. 7. Day 3 Landforms Fill in the blank lines with T (true) or F (false) T 1. a continental plate d is formed. What are the four main types of soil? sediment d. In the drawing D A A A A, the finger sticking out of the left hand represents: a. Hurricanes. Ocean water would cool c. A continental plate that goes under an oceanic plate. This diagram shows a deep canyon like the Great Canyon. T or F The mantle is of thick liquid rock. GRAVA Then surrounds the of weathered rock that are soil types. mass d. Meteorization 3. c. What is true about the earth's crust 4/4? floods, hurricanes and d. D. Sponge 14. From the word bank, type the name of each relief by the arrow pointing to A C. What will be the result of the separation 3 the oceanic plates? Volcano eruptions c. What causes them to be assembled as they age to become smaller and rounded? 2. T or F The earth's crust 1/4 is thicker than the T or F The mantle is the outer layer of the inner layers. T or F Earth plates 1/4 is crust sometimes very slowly push together. When two 12-plate separates as shown in the diagram, what do you expect to happen? Sponge 12. c. New mounts can be created when: a. The outer layer of the earth is called the nucleus. Two continental plates are colliding. When two unique plates separate and magma oozes or erupts 3 n from a volca n. When a rock or land break is dropped into a new place 2 The mouth of the Mississippi River looks something like this. Meteorization 3: 9. What is true in the mantle of the earth? d. Day 15 floor 1 The floor is composed of: a. The mounts can be found at the bottom of the ocean, deep in the sea. What is happening in this diagram? 8. A. to 4. 5. earthquakes c. moving pieces of rock or soil by water, wind or ice d 3. Sponge 11. thousands of days d. Delta d. Two plates can slide beyond each movement apart from another push together 3.. A flat area of rock with steep sides A cave smaller than a plateau. volcanoes in erupci 3 n d. pieces of rock, soil or shell carried by wind, water or ice and subsequently deposited. less than 100 A A os b. T or F The molten rock in the mantle can never be broken through the crust. Glaciers moving over the rock Diagram A Diagram B 4. A deep trench form c. The escaping magma is piled up c. T or F The Earth's plates 1/4 the crust float on rock omix; Am otup us noraznacla soduga sotse ,so Aa ed senollim ed s Aupse D .b i Aramrof sa Aatnom ed anedac anU .2 * ZADUA SAM .1 c n Aicinfed us noc arbalap al edicnioC ?satnalp ravitluc arap rojem le aAres oleus A uQz A .amgam adamall jadidnuif become rounded and look more like the mountains in the diagram A A A A. (circle the correct choice) a. When a volcano erupts at a hot spot, a deep trench would form between the two plates b. Day 8 Earth A14 s Plates 1. This is a diagram showing two continental plates pushing together. Moving the plate may cause an error. Similarly, terrestrial forms can be broken down through the process of: a. What relief does diagram B produce? The breaking of rocks into smaller and smaller pieces, is the definition of: a. A mixture of sand, clay and humus Which of the following would not occur as a result. T or F The earth's crust is thick molten rock. Arena b. Sponge 4.5. When two continents collide c. upper soil, subsoil, untempered rock, rock of rock d. Day 10 More Review 1. T 3. What does this map show about the Earth's crust? The plate with a lighter crust is being forced down. A large stream of water usually A river that empties into a lake or ocean. 6. Earthquakes. All of the above. Sponge 2. deposit 2 How long did it take for the Grand Canon to form? Humus (dead plant and animal remains) c. magma b. Day 2 Name of 3. Earthquakes will occur d. Draw lines that connect the image with the correct definition and then with the name. The plates of the earth's crust move in three ways. (True) (False) 2 The new earth can be created by the lava flowing over the earth. 3. Which of these plate drawings shows them pushing each other? Clay d. Liquid iron c. Just like in the scenery of your box of this drawing shows many of the geomforms we're learning, meteorization 3 and erosion 3 water and wind b. A What caused the change shown in diagram B? F 2. How 3 oce nicas currents move 2. Sponge 6. Watering the Sea 11. Dissolved clay in water 2. If this happened two of the Earth's plates, "what is likely to happen?" humus retained more water than clay c. An oceanic plate that slides under a continental plate. When plants, particularly trees, grow on rocks their roots cause to, a stream that flows on rock b. Day 4 Landforms 1. The outer layer of the earth floats on the mantle. Mounts that form as plates are attached. 6. T or F Earth forms of the Earth 1 a 4 are found in T or F The mantle is hotter than the crust, the thumbs to break free. Sponge 8. The decomposition 3 the rock into smaller pieces by wind, water or ice. B. Ultraviolet rays of the Sun and Moon A. a Deposicia 3 n b. a. million a A os Sponge 13. mantle n 2. all of the above are correct Sponge 7. Day 12 Meteorology A a and erosi A 3 n 1. the direction 3 which the winds blow, that the earth's crust is a 3 d. sand dissolved in water d. What do the thumbs up in the drawing represent? The continental crust is thicker but of rock lighter than the oneself crust. Sponge 10. T or F When magma flows to the Earth's surface, it is called lava. A group of mounts close to one mountain range to another. They show the force separating the plates. 5. Clay retained more water than humus b. Lines of length on a map of Earth 3. What causes the Great Ca A A 1 3 not to form? the land. rock. the direction 3 the oce A A A cas currents move b. 2. SILT 5. Magma pushing up between plates. rocks to break 2. the direction 3 plates move c. Volcanoes b. Water and air d. T or F The plates of the Earth's crust move slowly. New land is formed. T or F The plates of the Earth's crust never move. The arrows show one. In the drawing A CA' we depict two plates sliding on each other that hang from something that does not allow them to move (our magma cooling on the surface of the earth. A continental plate that slides under an oceanic plate. Day 7 Earth Plates 1.. Frozen water expands and may cause: cause: volcanoes, mountains and earthquakes c. a b glacier forms. Tornados. the rocks to get harder c. Drawing A BA' on the right is how we represent: a. Use the mountain range as an example of how 3 do the rest. Day 9 Review A Yesterday 3 we learned that the hands could be used to represent the plates of the surface of the earth 1 a 4s. Day 1 Climate and erosion n 1 Over time, millions or even thousands of years, the Earth's surface changes constantly. The earth on both plates + rises. Humus c. a ditch c is formed. By continuing to press harder, we can cause C. CLAY LARGEST part A m A A as Sponge PARTICLE SIZES 15. The magma will cool down and become a rock d. Weather 3 gicas: 3. Day 5 Earth 1 a 4s bark 1. T or F The earth's crust is made of T or F The mantle is a 3 piece of rock. SAND 4. Heated rock b. that the earth's crust consists of large pieces of rock called plates b. air conditioning to. Two plaques slide one onto the other. Constructive / Destructive Forces Sponge 1. Day 14 Weather and erosion n, to add the deposit n 1. Sponge 5. The results of the previous experiment comparing clay and sand show that: a. A very large hole or open space An underground glacier or next to a cliff An opening on the surface of the Earth through which melted rocks, ash and gases can leave the interior of A 3 on Earth. Day 13 Erosi A 3 n 1. the rocks expand and grow c. Two 12-plate separates causing earthquakes. True or false mark T or F The earth's crust is formed by huge pieces of rock 3 lida called plates. Plants are growing on this rock. the rock to break into smaller pieces b. Volcanoes. T or F Plates in the Earth's crust sometimes move away from each other. Desert c. 3. T 4. Water trapped inside cracks in rocks can freeze. erosi A 3 n b. 6 more Earth. 4S bark 1. pebbles, gravel, sand, clay b. Erosion d. Label the diagrams below that show the ways in which the places can move. Deposit B. B 2. T or F F The Earth A A A 1/4s crust is made of molten (melted) rock called Magma. Big rocks that keep the dishes apart. Nothing, the dishes are too large to separate 3. that the surface of the earth is flat c. Sponge 9. Day 16 Observe sand, dry clay, wet clay and humus. Sponge 3. Earthquakes occurring c. High plateaus. 4. An oceanic plate is being forced under a continental plate d. Earthquakes and volcanoes c. Earthquakes to occur b. Newly formed mountains usually have sharp pointed peaks like the one shown in the diagram "... Two of the Earth A A A 1/4s plates separating d. Two oceanic plates are moving away. 2. Oceanic plates that separate. Deep cannons. A long, narrow valley with steep valley sides. Degraded rocks, minerals, water, air 3 on the line, organize these 5 types of degraded rock from the largest to the smallest particles: clay, gravel, sand, rocks, silt 1. Drawing A A A A on the right represents: a. Hundreds of years c. 4 ... 4 ...

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