Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***Destructive & Constructive Processes Study Guide***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A destructive process …

tears down | 1. A constructive process….

builds up |
| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the dropping or depositing of sediments or soils in a new location by water, wind or ice.

deposition | 1. A sandbar is an example of

deposition |
| 1. Small islands can form during the constructive process called

 deposition | 1. Seashells on a beach are an example of

deposition |
| 1. A low plain that forms where a river enters the ocean or lake is a(n)

delta | 1. The process that breaks down rocks into smaller pieces is called

weathering |
| 1. Which process breaks rock into smaller pieces called sediment without changing the type of rock?

mechanical/physical weathering | 1. The moving of sediments and soil to a new location by wind, water, ice, and gravity is called

erosion |
| 1. Which processes form a sea stack?

weathering and erosion | 1. Which can cause weathering, but NOT erosion?

 chemicals in rocks reacting with water |
| 1. Here are the instructions for demonstrating how erosion can change a surface feature.

Create a landform in a flat pan.Pour water over the landform.Observe how the shape of the land changed after pouring the water. Record your observations. | 1. Which most likely carved out a canyon’s steep sides?

a river wore away and eroded the rock |
| 1. Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world above sea level. It is about 8,850 m high. Brasstown Bald, the tallest mountain in Georgia, is about 7,392 m lower. Subtract the two numbers to find the height of Brasstown Bald.
 | 1. Each of these sentence describes the impact organisms can make on Earth’s surface.

\_\_\_\_ Lichens and moss make chemicals that soften  rocks and break them into smaller pieces\_\_\_\_ Large tree roots break apart rocks\_\_\_\_ Bacteria and fungi change rock into soil\_\_\_\_ Insects and earthworms add nutrients to the  soil and break apart soil pieces |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Weathering** | **Erosion** | **Deposition** |
| 27. Flood water poundingagainst a canyon walland wearing it down | 28. A mudslide flowingdown a steep hill | 29. Waves dropping sandon the beach |
| 30. Water getting intocracks, freezing, andbreaking the rocks apart | 31. Rain washing awaysoil from a hillside | 32. Layers of sedimentcollecting at the bottomof the ocean |
| 33. Wind blasting sandat rock and carvingout arches | 34. Glaciers scrapingrocks across theearth’s surface | 35. Deltas forming at themouths of rivers |

The following surface features are created by destructive processes. Match each feature with the process that created it.

1.  a tree growing through\* \* An example of mechanical weathering is a tree

 a rock growing through a rock

1.  a limestone cave \* \* Chemical weathering can create a limestone cave



1. a canyon \* \* Rapid erosion in a river valley creates a canyon



1. the Great Lakes \* \* Erosion from a glacier carved out the Great Lakes
2.  a sinkhole \* \* The rock above a cave collapses and causes a sinkhole

The following surface features are created by constructive processes.

1.  an alluvial fan \* \* a river rushes down a steep slope and deposits its

 sediments on a flat plain to create an alluvial fan

1.  the Hawaiian Islands \* \* huge deposits of lava created shield cones that

 formed the Hawaiian Islands

 form



1. the Himalayan Mountains \* \* Huge sections of the Earth’s crust, called plates moved

 into each other to create the Himalayan Mountains



1. an atoll \* \* Deposits of coral skeletons called coral reefs form in a

 ring shape to create an atoll



1. a sand dune\* \* wind blows sand until it hits an obstacle and piles up to

 create a sand dune