Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hr \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**The Earth’s Surface**

**The Surface of Earth**

The features we see on Earth’s surface represent the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ processesversus \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ processes. (building up vs. tearing down)



**Mountain Building**

Mountain-building is a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process.

Mountains form in three main ways:

* + by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plate boundaries
	+ by movement of chunks of land at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity



**Erosion**

Erosion (also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) is a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process.

Erosion describes the continuous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ events that cause land & rock to wear down

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of erosion is related to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the mountain—the steeper the mountain is, the faster it erodes because it is easier to push material down a steep slope than a gradual slope.

**Soil: Why should you Care?!**

* Soil is formed as a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Soil is made of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and decayed plants and animals.
* Soil is rich in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(substances that provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the survival and growth of a living things). It provides a good place for plants to anchor their roots and grow.

Through plants, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are passed on to \_\_\_!

**Soil Profiles**

* A soil profile is a cross-section that shows the different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the ground.
* It takes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for soil to have all the layers.
* Young soil does not have each of these layers.



**Glaciers**

* A glacier is a huge mass of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can be many kilometers thick and thousands of kilometers wide.
* Glaciers at the north and south poles are a frozen form of about \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_the water on Earth.
* Glaciers are formed from the accumulation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over hundreds or thousands of years.



**Geologic Hazard Maps**

* Geologic hazard maps indicate the location of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occur, areas where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are active, and where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, avalanches, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or other natural hazards are possible.

**Urban Sprawl**

* The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to how living areas around a city “sprawl” as they grow instead of concentrate near facilities that serve the people of the community.
* Building roads changes the land.
* Roads and parking lots \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the ground to replenish the water supply in aquifers.

**Practice:**

1. State whether the following processes that change the earth’s surface are constructive, destructive, both, or neither:

 a. mountain building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 b. erosion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 c. glaciers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 d. urban sprawl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which type of mountain building occurs near a:

 a. volcano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b. transform fault \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 c. convergent tectonic plate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_