

UNIT 7.2

Changes to the Earth's Surface



landform

a natural structure
on Earth's surface;
a physical feature



agent

The **cause** of landforms being created:

ice (glacier)

water

wind

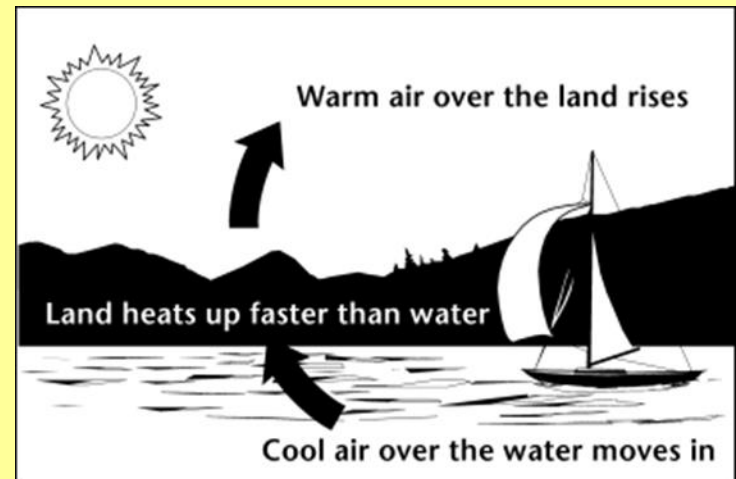


Wind*

Wind is moving air.



Air moves because Earth's surface is heated unevenly.



Water*

Moving water is an extremely powerful force. It is powerful enough to **move** large amounts of soil or sediment, from one location to another.

*A colorless, odorless compound of hydrogen and oxygen. Chemical formula: **H₂O**.*





Glacier*



Large piece of solid/frozen water (ice) that moves slowly, **picking up** sediments and trees **moving** it to a new location.

Forms **U-shaped valleys**

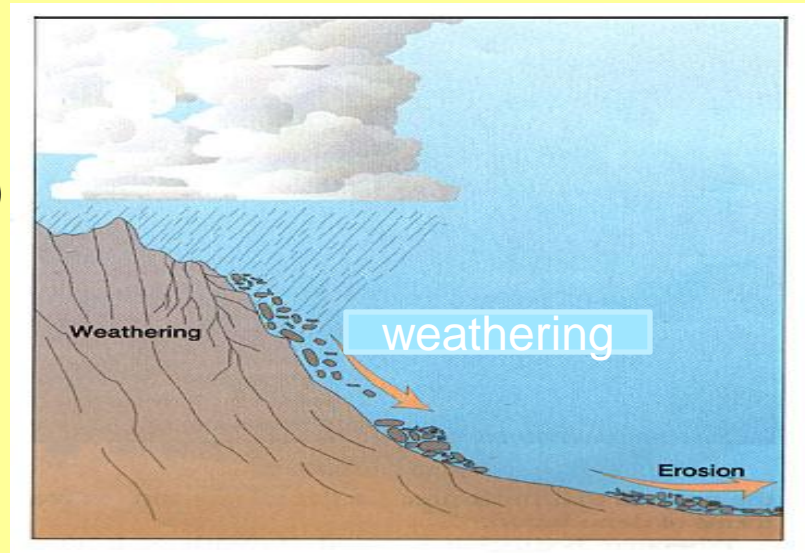
Acts as a bulldozer



weathering

Breaking down rocks into
sediments (small pieces of rocks)

process by which
exposed rock is broken
down by rain, frost, wind,
or other elements of
weather



erosion

Moving of sediments

Transportation of weathered material by wind, water, or glaciers



deposition

Dropping, depositing, or leaving sediments behind

The process of laying sediments down in a new location when the agent slows down or stops

Builds up landforms





River Delta/Delta

a flat triangular area of land at the mouth (end) of a river

A delta forms over time from the build up of soil and other eroded materials that are dropped (deposited) as the flowing water slows.



canyon

A long, deep cliff with a valley or a river in the middle.

Formed by water and wind weathering away the rock.



sand dune

a pile or hill of sand created by wind when it slows or stops; found in deserts or near lakes and oceans

