

**Erosion and Deposition** ▪ *Review and Reinforce*

# 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.

