

Science

Chapter 9

Study Guide

Deposition is the dropping of sediment in a new place.

Erosion is the moving of bits of weathered material from one place to another.

Topsoil contains humus.

Most plants grow in topsoil.

Sediment that is deposited at the mouth of a river makes the mouth of the river shallower.

Sediment is small bits of weathered rock and other material.

Bedrock is made of solid, unweathered rock under layers of soil.

The process of breaking down rocks into smaller pieces is called weathering.

Decayed plant and animal material in soil is called humus.

The soil layer that is mostly coarse, weathered rocks and does not contain humus is the subsoil.

Abrasion occurs when water or wind gradually wear away rock by friction.

An avalanche is a sudden downhill movement of a large amount of snow and ice.

Glaciers can pick up sediment and rocks.

Volcanoes and earthquakes can push land upward.

A moraine is a hill formed by a glacier.

Frost weathering is the process of water in and around rocks and soil freezing and expanding, breaking up the rocks.

A glacier is a huge sheet of ice that stays frozen all year.

A landslide is the rapid downhill movement of a large amount of soil and rocks.

The area of sediment that builds up at the mouth of a river is called a delta.

Landslides and avalanches are two kinds of sudden erosion caused by gravity.

Soil is made up of weathered rock, water, air, and humus.

Sand, silt, and clay are the three sizes of weathered rock found in soil.

Mountains, canyons, reefs, islands, and dunes are two types of landforms.

Wind, water, and plants can cause rocks to weather.

A volcano is a crack in the surface of the earth through which lava flows. During an eruption, lava and rocks are forced out of the earth. They pile up, cool, and can form mountains or islands in the middle of lakes.