

Name: _____

Study Guide for Constructive and Destructive Forces End of Unit Test

Test Date: Friday, September 23rd

Levee - is an embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river.

Lava that flows out of a volcano can form mountains.

Beach Reclamation- Replaces sand on a beach by bumping sand from the ocean floor.

Weathering and Erosion causes the **slowest change** to earth's surface.

Tsunamis are caused by underwater earthquakes.

Some examples of constructive forces- Volcanoes, earthquakes, sand dunes, plate tectonics, and deltas

****Be able to explain the difference between weathering, erosion, and deposition.****

Weathering is the process of breaking rocks into sand, soil, and other tiny pieces.

Erosion is the movement of material by water or wind.

Deposition is deposits of material which is added to make landform.



Deltas are formed from soil and sediments being washed down stream and deposited.



Large waves can cause rocks to separate



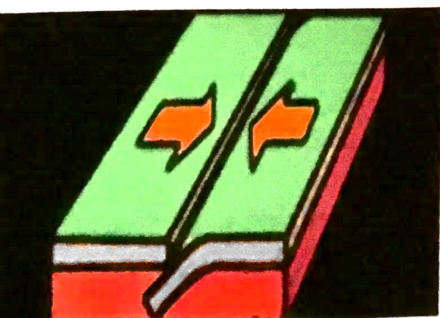
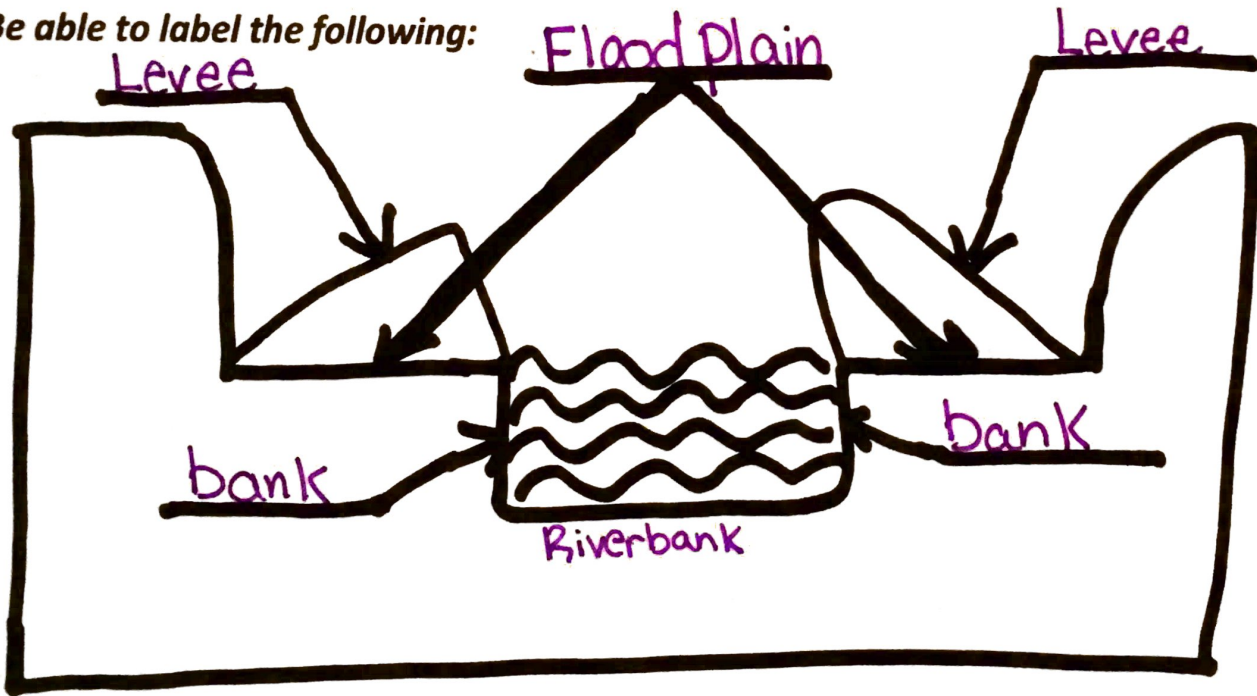
Plate Tectonics causes continents to move

Sea Arch

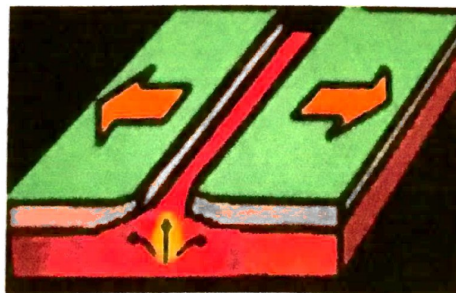


Erosion from ocean waves will make the hole in the sea arch become larger.

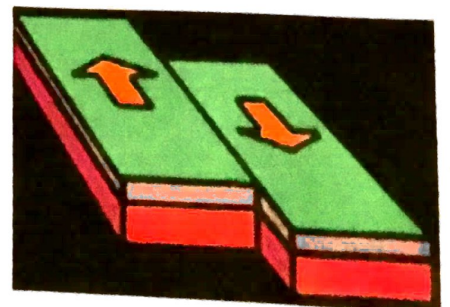
Be able to label the following:



Convergent



Divergent



Transformal

h Deposition

a. The movement of material by water or wind.

a Erosion

b. The tearing down of the Earth's surface including weather, erosion, impact of organisms, earthquakes, and volcanoes.

f Weathering

c. The study of earthquakes.

e Fault

d. A ridge of sand created by the wind found in deserts or near lakes and oceans.

i Volcanoes

e. A deep crack in the Earth's surface where plates slide against each other.

k Earthquake

f. The process of breaking rock into sand, soil, and other tiny pieces

j Delta

g. The building up of the Earth's surface including; deposition, earthquakes, volcanoes, and faults.

d Sand dunes

h. Deposits of material which is added to landform.

g Constructive Force

i. The escape of hot, molten rock and gas from the Earth's interior.

b Destructive Force

j. The deposition of sediment at the mouth of a river creating a new fertile land mass (often triangular).

c Seismology

k. Underground shaking of the Earth's surface often causing great damage.