

Erosion and Deposition ▪ Reading/Notetaking Guide

Changing Earth's Surface (pp. 88–91)

This section explains how sediment is carried away and deposited elsewhere to wear down and build up Earth's surface. The section also describes ways that gravity moves sediment downhill.

Use Target Reading Skills

As you read, fill in the graphic organizer below to compare and contrast types of mass movement.

Types of Mass Movement	Speed	Slope
Landslide	a.	b.
Mudflow	c.	d.
Slump	e.	f.
Creep	g.	h.

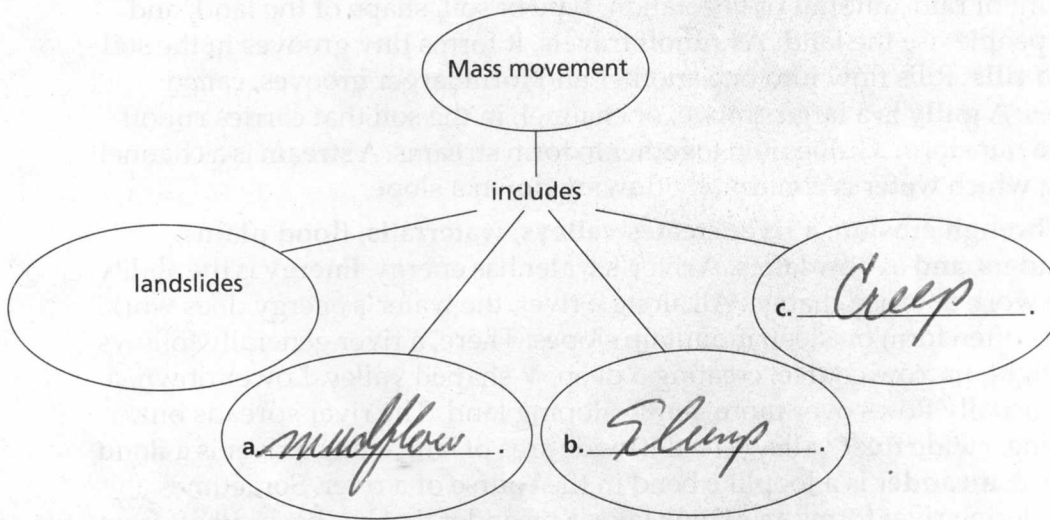
Wearing Down and Building Up (pp. 88–89)

- What is erosion?
natural forces move weathered rock + soil
- List the agents of erosion.
 - gravity
 - waves
 - running water
 - Wind
 - Glaciers
- The material moved by erosion is called sediment.
- Where does deposition occur?
where agents of erosion lay down sediment

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Mass Movement (pp. 89–91)

5. Circle the letter of each sentence that is true about gravity.
 - a. It pulls things toward Earth's center.
 - b. It causes landslides.
 - c. It causes mass movement.
 - d. It is an agent of erosion.
6. Is the following sentence true or false? The most destructive kind of mass movement is creep. False
7. Is the following sentence true or false? Mudflows and slump are especially likely in soils high in clay. True
8. Complete the concept map.



d. Write a sentence that explains the relationship among the concepts shown.

Landslides, mudflows, slump & creep are types of mass movement.

Match the type of mass movement with its description.

<u>B</u> Mass Movement	Description
<u>9.</u> landslide	a. Rock and soil suddenly slip down a slope in one large mass.
<u>D</u> 10. mudflow	b. Rock and soil slide quickly down a steep slope.
<u>A</u> 11. slump	c. Rock and soil move very slowly downhill.
<u>C</u> 12. creep	d. A mixture of water, rock, and soil moves rapidly downhill.

