Name:
-------

## Unit 3 Study Guide: Constructive and Destructive Forces

## **Constructive and Destructive Forces**

-1

Forces	Destructive	Constructive	Both
Deposition			
Earthquakes			
Volcanoes			
Faults			
Erosion			
Weathering			

1. Label the following picture to show where weathering and erosion has occurred on this creek



## <u>True or False</u>

2.	The Mississippi River formed the Grand Canyon.	T/F
3.	Humans cannot prevent erosion.	T/F
4.	Earthquakes occur along fault lines.	T/F
5.	Mountains are formed by earthquakes pushing up the Earth's crust.	T/F
6.	All weathering occurs very slowly.	T/F
7.	Some forms of weathering occur over millions of years.	T/F
8.	Gravity can cause weathering, but not erosion.	T/F
9	Deposition is when sediment and materials collect in a new place	T/F

Name:			
Landform Vocabulary			
10. For each of the foll		y which process created	them, how they are
formed, and an illu	istration of each.		
Landform	Was it formed by	How was it formed?	Illustration
(a physical feature on	Constructive or		gg., g.,,g
Earth's surface)  Delta	Destructive Forces?		
Delia			
Hawaiian Islands			
Canyons (Crand			
Canyons (Grand Canyon)			
, ,			
Mountain Ranges			
Beaches			
beaches			
Sand Dunes			
Sea Arches			
22371131103			

## **Matching Human Erosion Defenses**

For each of the following technologies or ideas, match them with the picture and definition that shows how they help humans slow down the impact of erosion.

Erosion Defense Definition

Image

Dams

A natural or artificial wall that blocks water from flooding onto land. They prevent rivers from flooding low-lying land.

Levees

A human-made wall that stops the destructive power of waves from eroding the coast. Used to stop the ocean from eroding shorelines.

Storm Drains

A barrier that blocks flowing water or sends it in a new direction. Used to control rivers that may flood and make energy.

Seawall

An instrument that measures and records details of earthquakes, such as force and duration. Helps scientists warn the public about approaching danger.

Seismograph

The practice of planting crops in rows on a hill that help lower the impact of soil erosion. Farmers use this strategy to keep soil in place.

Contour Farming

Designed to drain extra rain and ground water from paved streets, parking lots, sidewalks, or playgrounds. Helps stop water from pooling.







Name: _			_				
<u>Earthqu</u>							
	Vhat technology is Hint: a scientist tha				seismologists)		
	Vhen an earthqual Vhat is the name o		•	•		rth along a f	racture or crack.
13. V	Vhat is a fault? Who	at nati	ural events o	ccur near f	ault lines? (pg	. 52 in textbo	ook)
	ring and Erosion	0					
14. V	Vhat is weathering	ç					
	lame two types of						es through physico
f	orce.						
	<ul> <li>Some things that cause mechanical weathering are ice inside rocks, roots of plants or trees, the movement of rocks by wind, flowing water.</li> </ul>						
17. V	Vhat is erosion?						
18. C	Check all of the foll	owina	that can cau	use Erosion:			
		Ü					
0	Gravity	0	Trees	0	Scooters	0	Animals
0	Wind	0	Water	0	Ice	0	Soil
C	lanting trees and rand rand open field. Cor arming is when		= -		•		

20. What constructive or destructive force causes wind to move sand to create sand dunes?

Name	
21	. Seawalls are a protective structure of stone or concrete; they extend from shore into the water to prevent a beach from washing away (erosion) and the water from going to high on the land.
<b>Depo:</b> 22	sittion  Deposition is the process of eroded materials being dropped off in another place.
23	. What landforms are a result of deposition?