

9-2 Erosion at Work

Erosion is the gradual wearing away of land by water, wind, and ice.

PART 1

Find the answers to the hints listed and write them in the space provided. Then locate each term in the puzzle and shade it. The seven terms in the puzzle relate to erosional agents or the effects of erosion, and may be found vertically or horizontally. The shaded answers will answer this question: What do you call a deposit of clay, sand, and gravel left by a glacier?

1. Rock fragments or particles that collect at the base of a steep mountain

2. Soil particles larger than clay particles, but smaller than sand grains

3. A deposit at the mouth of a stream; triangular in shape _____

4. Hills of loose sand heaped up by the wind _____

5. Dry, flat lands worn down by erosional action _____

6. An agent of erosion; air molecules in motion _____

7. A combination of two different gases; an agent of erosion _____

w	a	t	e	r	a	f	e	d	l	o	e	s	d	i	c	e
r	s	a	e	m	b	w	r	u	e	r	o	d	e	h	p	a
a	a	l	t	e	r	i	o	n	o	i	l	s	l	u	m	p
i	n	u	e	s	a	n	d	e	b	a	s	h	t	k	a	c
n	d	s	g	a	l	d	e	s	i	l	t	e	a	r	i	d

PART 2

Underline the word or phrase that correctly completes each of the following sentences:

1. A moving glacier uproots rocks and carries them along a forward path. This is called (abrasion, plucking, depositions).
2. The outside cracking or peeling of a rock is known as (exfoliation, sublimation, shearing).
3. Wind deposits or (barchan, fluvian, loess) are made up of silt and dust-size particles.

9-2 Erosion at Work, continued

4. The deposit of gravel, sand, and boulders known as (compost, moraine, eolian) is evidence of a melting glacier.
5. Rocks in motion rub against each other. The friction created causes them to (aggregate, abrade, aerate).
6. Round depressions or (sinks, nodules, potholes) are made in the bed of a fast-moving stream.
7. A deposit of sediment or (anticline, alluvial fan, delta) forms when a mountain stream of high velocity enters a relatively flat valley.
8. A (rainstorm, glacier, tributary) may cause a huge flow of mud to move down a slope suddenly.
9. A (loess, barchan, windbreak) is a barrier that causes wind to lose speed.
10. The movement of (crevasses, glaciers, cirques) can erode and shape the land.

