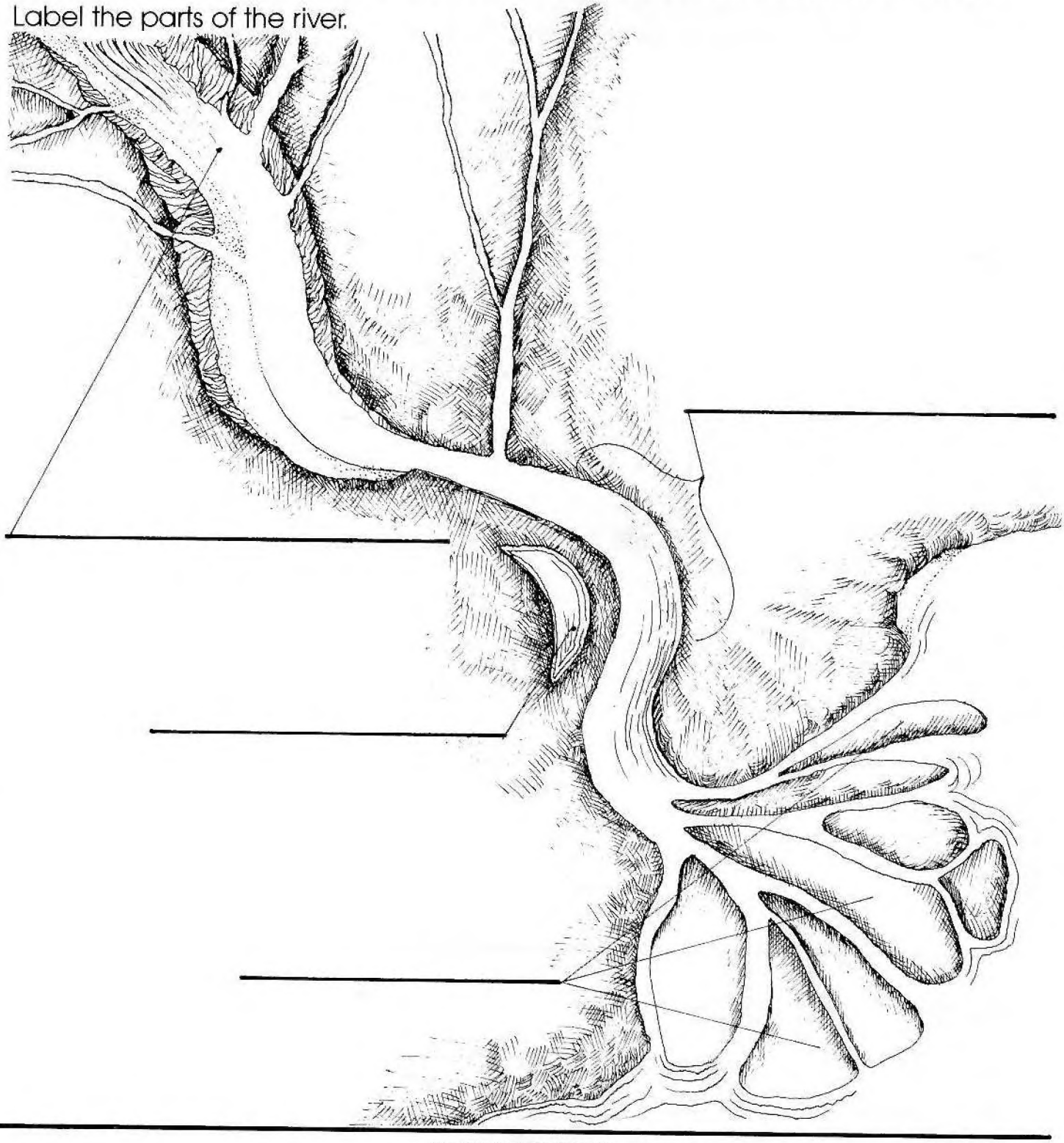
Meandering River

Name_____

A river goes through different stages of development as it erodes its channel.

Label the parts of the river.



WORD BANK

young river oxbow lake meander delta

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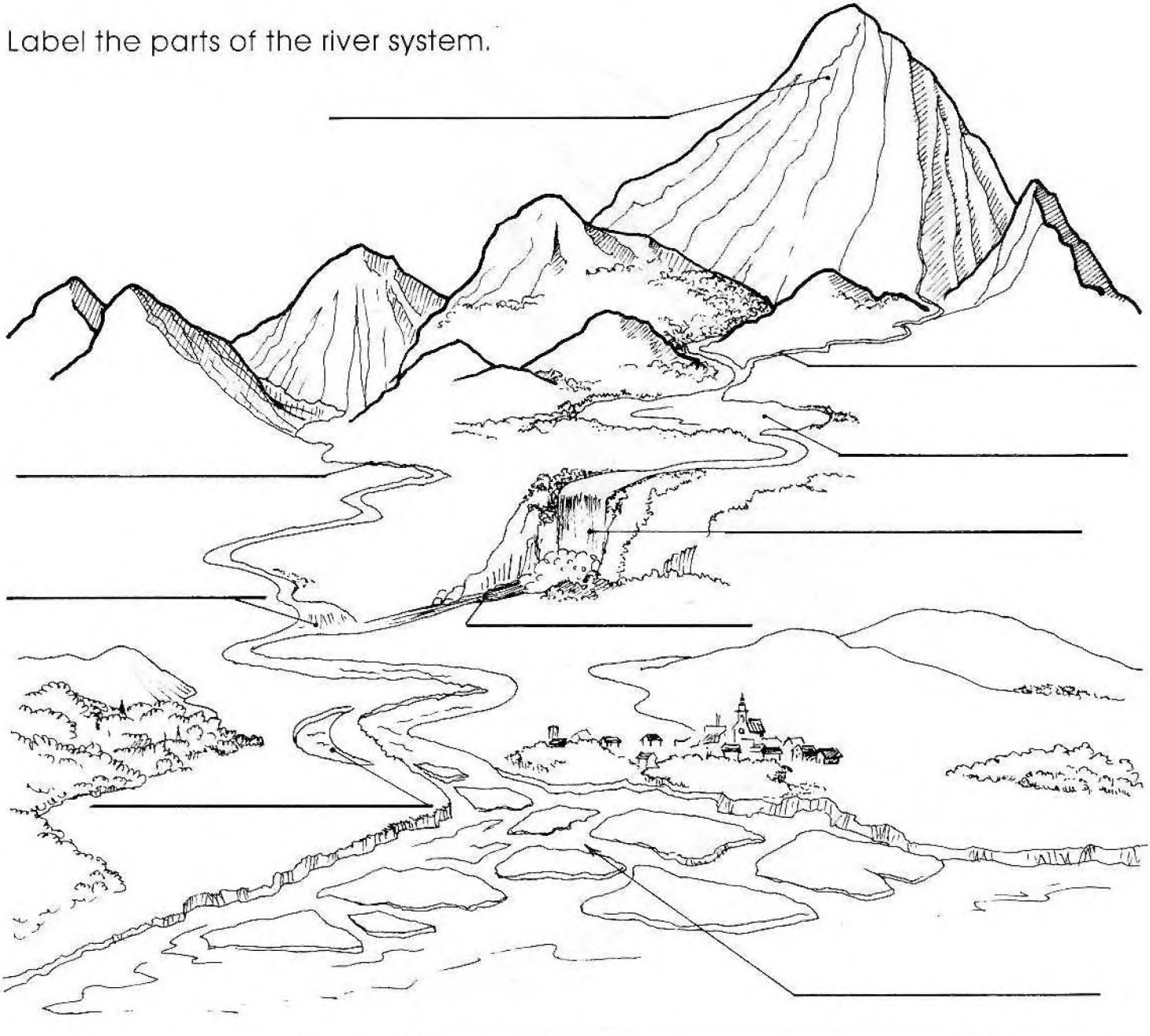
River System

Name _____

A river may begin its journey to the sea high up in the mountains as a melting glacier, or as a number of small streams and brooks high up in the hills. As the river flows downhill the moving water reshapes the land by carrying away sand, stones, and clay. The river and all the water that flows into it make up the **river system**.

Label the parts of the river system.



WORD BANK

glacier	lake	waterfall	rapids
delta	meander	alluvial fan	tributary
oxbow lake			

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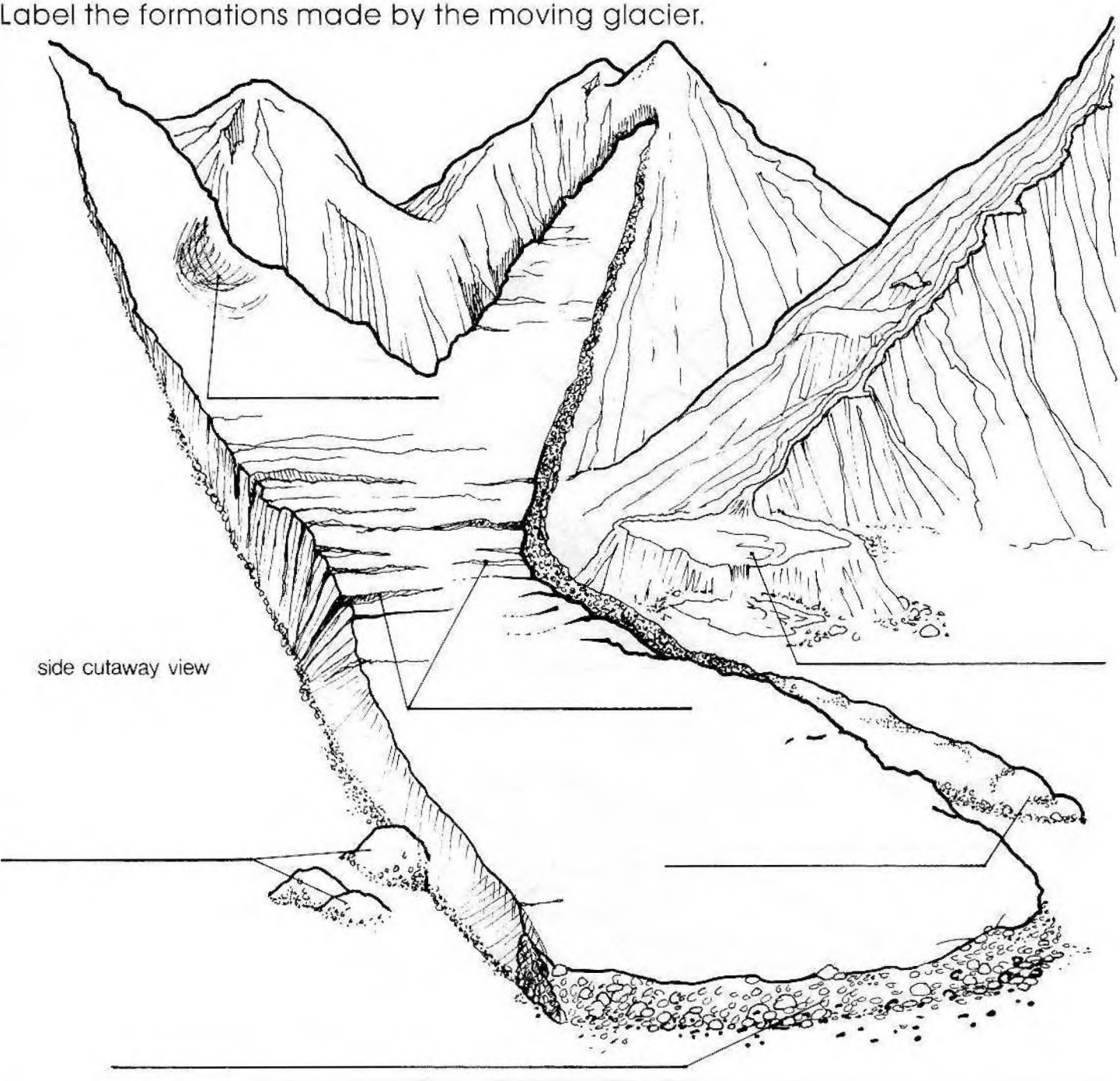
Glaciers

Name _____

Tons of ice and trapped rock scrape and grind mountain walls as a glacier creeps down a mountain. The tremendous force of the moving glacier reshapes the mountain slopes in its path, leaving behind deposits of rock.

Label the formations made by the moving glacier.



WORD BANK

esker	drumlin	kettle lake
terminal moraine	crevasses	cirque

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

SECTION
6-1 Changing the Earth's Surface

(page 134)

KEY CONCEPTS

▲ Erosion can be caused by gravity, wind, running water, glaciers, and waves.

Building Vocabulary Skills: Identifying Processes

Identify each of the following processes as an example of either erosion or deposition.

1. New landforms are built up on the Earth's surface. _____
2. The Grand Canyon was carved out of the Earth. _____
3. Wind moves weathered rock and soil particles from one place to another. _____
4. Sediments are laid down in new locations. _____

Understanding Relationships: Reviewing the Main Ideas

1. How are erosion and deposition related? _____

2. How is erosion related to weathering? _____

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3. How are weathering, erosion, and deposition related? _____

4. What is an agent of erosion? Name five agents of erosion. _____

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

SECTION
6-3 Wind

(pages 136–139)

KEY CONCEPTS

▲ Wind is the most active agent of erosion in deserts, in plowed fields, and on beaches.

Building Vocabulary Skills: Defining Terms

Define each of the following terms.

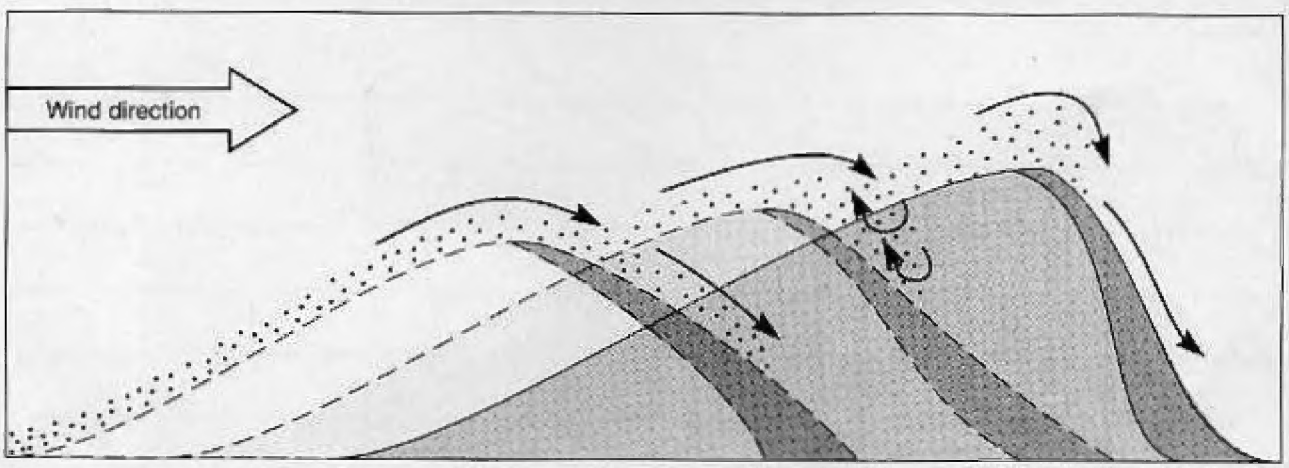
1. Sand dune

2. Loess

Completing Diagrams: Understanding the Main Ideas

Complete the following diagram by labeling each feature listed. Then answer the questions that follow.

Crest Slip face Windward side



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1. What is happening on the windward side of the dune?

2. What is happening on the slip face side of the dune?

3. How does the shape of the slip face compare with the shape of the windward side of the dune?

4. What is happening to the crest of the dune?

5. What would you expect to happen to the position of the sand dune with the passage of time?

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

SECTION
6-4 Running Water

(pages 140–145)

KEY CONCEPTS

▲ Running water is the major cause of erosion.

Building Vocabulary Skills: Fill In the Blanks

Write the term from this section that best completes each statement.

1. The soil particles and rock materials carried by a stream are called the stream's _____.
2. The network of rills, gullies, streams, and rivers in an area is called a (an) _____.
3. A larger stream that flows into a main river is called a (an) _____.
4. The area drained by a main river and its channels is called a (an) _____.
5. A river in an early stage of development is called a (an) _____.
6. A river that has been developing for many thousands of years is called a (an) _____.
7. Loops formed by the curving and winding of a river are called _____.
8. A (an) _____ is formed when a loop formed by the curving and winding of a river is cut off from the rest of the river.
9. A (an) _____ forms when a river leaves the mountains and runs out onto a plain, dropping much of its sediments.
10. Large amounts of sediments deposited at the mouth of a large river form a (an) _____.
11. Flat areas called _____ form on both sides of a mature river or stream.
12. A ridgelike deposit formed from larger particles deposited on the sides of a river is called a (an) _____.

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

SECTION
6-5 Glaciers

(pages 146–150)

KEY CONCEPTS

▲ Glacial ice erodes by abrasion and by plucking away at the rock beneath it.

Building Vocabulary Skills: Matching Definitions

Match each term from this section with the correct description.

1. Large mass of moving ice and snow _____
2. Rocks and debris deposited directly by a glacier _____
3. Ridge formed when a glacier melts and retreats _____
4. Oval-shaped mound of till _____
5. Streams formed by melting ice when a valley glacier stops advancing _____
6. Areas formed from sediments deposited by rivers of melting ice from a glacier _____
7. Part of a glacier that breaks off and drifts out to sea _____
8. Lake formed from a hole in the ground caused by a block of glacial ice _____

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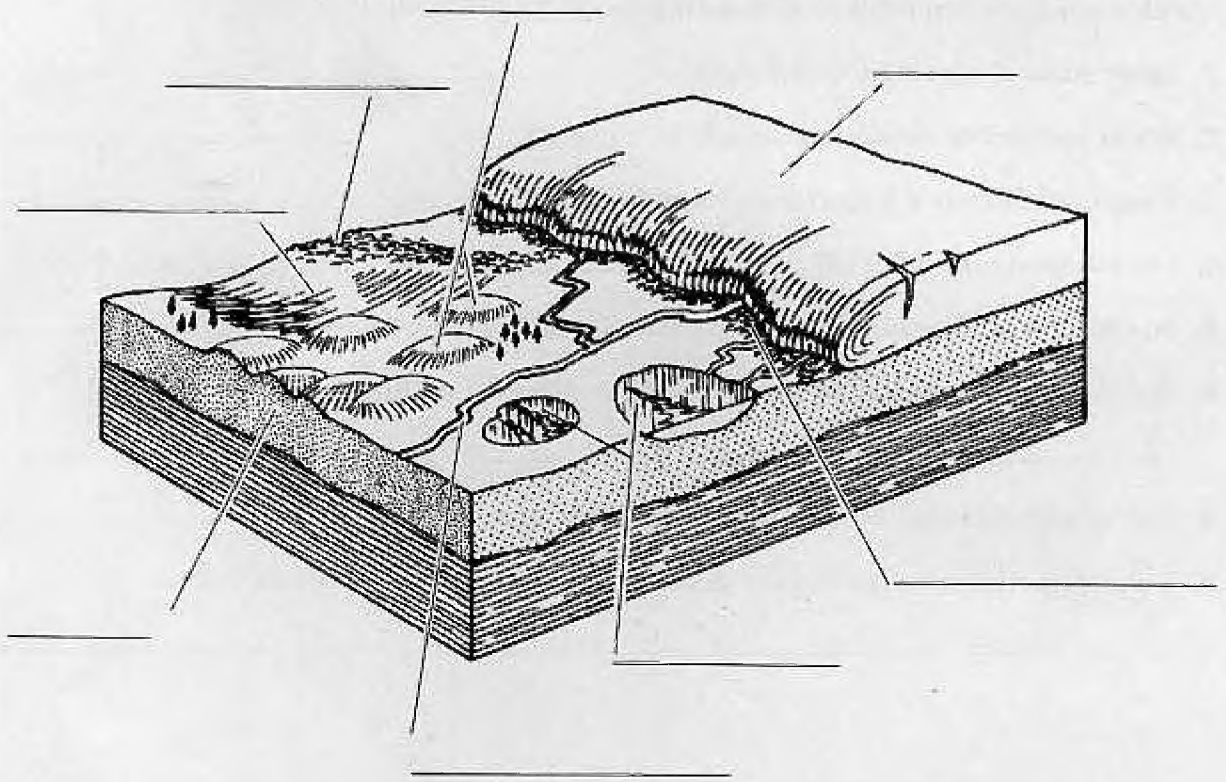
Glacial Deposits: Diagramming the Main Ideas

On the following diagram, label each of the features listed.

Glacier	Drumlins
Terminal moraine	Till
Lateral moraine	Outwash plain
Kettle lakes	Meltwater stream