Reinforcement

**Erosion by Gravity** 

## **Directions:** Complete the items on the lines provided.

1. Identify the types of mass movement described below.

- a. This happens when underlying material is weakened and can no longer support material on top of it. Loose material slips downward as a large mass.
  b. These are common in mountainous areas. A sign that these have occurred is a pile of rocks at the bottom of a hill. They occur most often after heavy rains or during earthquakes.
  c. These are likely to happen in relatively dry areas with thick layers of dry sediment. They occur after heavy rains fall. Sediments and water mix together to form a thick mixture that slides.
  d. It causes sediments to slowly move downhill. It happens in areas where the ground freezes and thaws. As the ground freezes, expanding water in the soil pushes up sediments. When the ground thaws, the sediments fall downslope. This is a slow process.
- 2. What do the above four types of erosion have in common?
- 3. Identify the types of mass movement from the clues provided.
  - a. Leaning fenceposts

     b. A curved scar where eroded material once was located

     c. A fan-shaped deposit

     d. "Beware of falling rock" signs

**Directions:** Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- **4.** Hawaii consists of a chain of tropical islands. Would you expect to see evidence of creep there? Explain.
- **5.** In a usually dry area, homes were built into a hillside on thick layers of clay and dirt. Late one summer, a long drought was followed by heavy rain. What kind of mass movement might the area experience? Explain.

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**Directions:** Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

1. How are continental glaciers and valley glaciers similar?

2. How are continental glaciers and valley glaciers different?

## **Directions:** Use your answers above to identify the glaciers described below. You may need to use both types to answer a question.

- **3.** They form *U*-shaped valleys.
- 4. They covered much of Earth during ice ages.
- 5. They deposit till and outwash.
- 6. They weather rocks by plucking.
- 7. They form in areas that have cold temperatures all year.
- 8. They are now located only in the polar regions.
- 9. They are the kind of glaciers found in Montana today.
- **10.** They can create cirques on the side of mountains.

