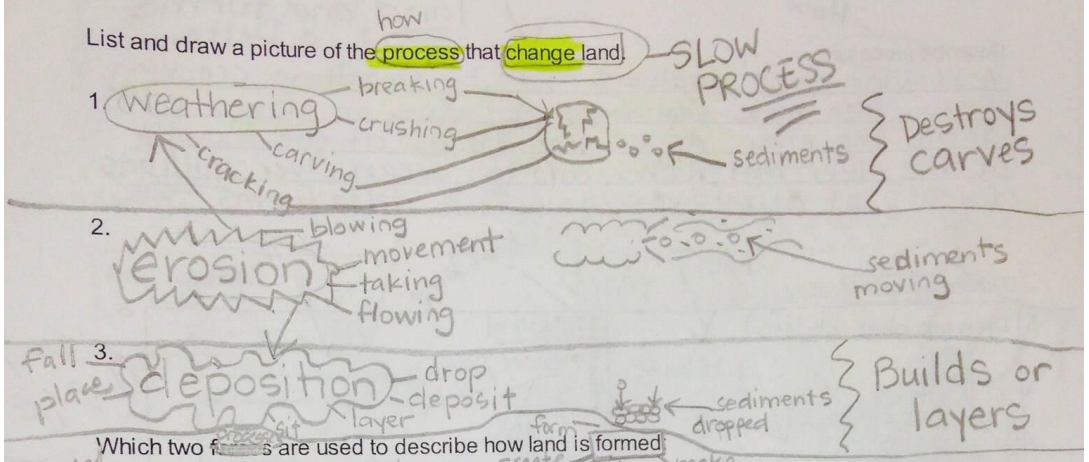
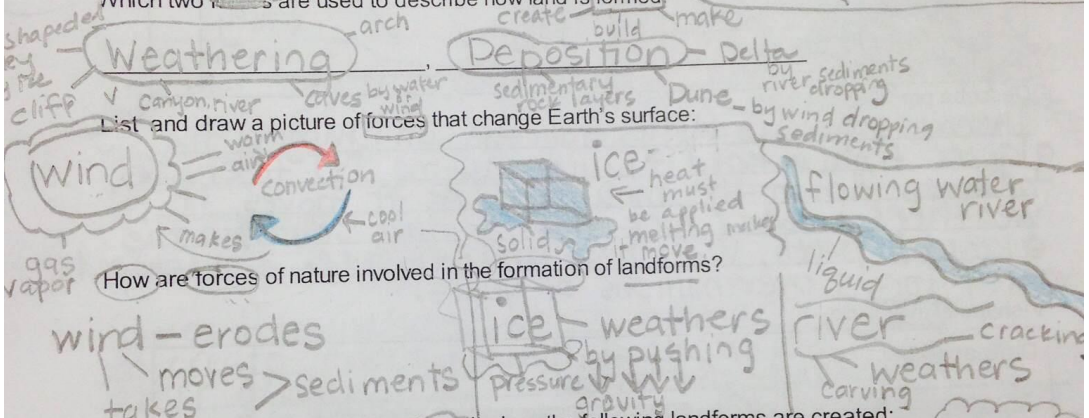
List and draw a picture of the process that change land.



Which two f[illegible]s are used to describe how land is formed:

_____, _____

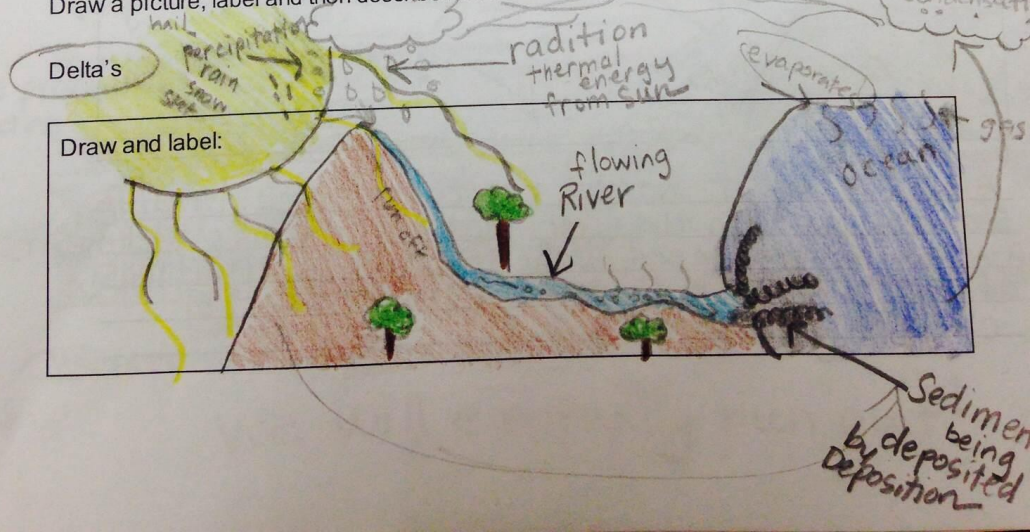
List and draw a picture of forces that change Earth's surface:



How are forces of nature involved in the formation of landforms?

Draw a picture, label and then describe how the following landforms are created:

Delta's



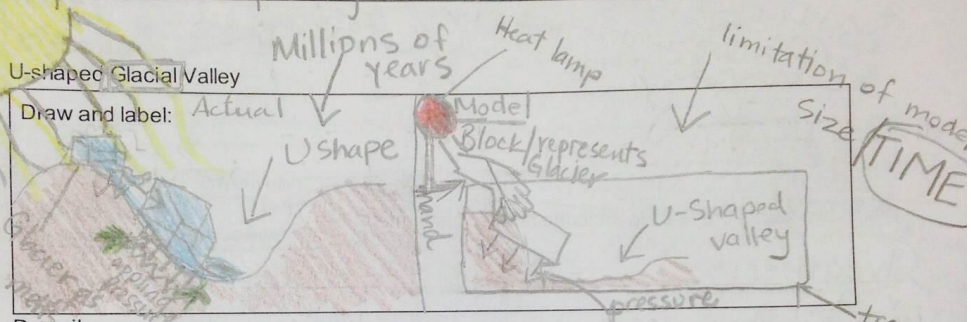
How a river changes land and forms a Delta.

Describe process: How

A flowing river weathers rocks by smoothing, cracking, away, then those sediments erode, or move down the river depositing them at the mouth of the river that flows into the ocean. Over millions of years of depositing sediments a delta forms.

U-shaped Glacial Valley

Draw and label:

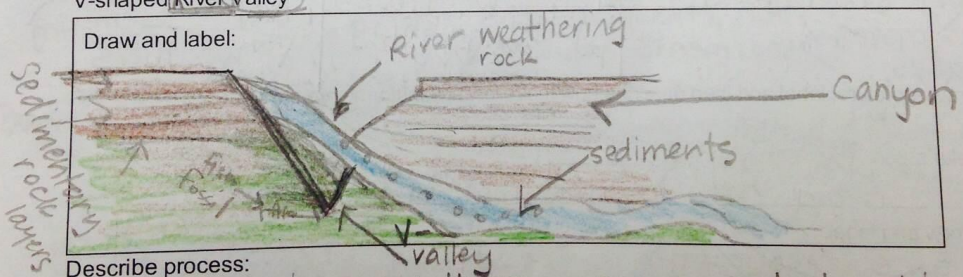


Describe process:

Thermal energy radiates from the sun changing the glacier from a solid → liquid causing (+) to erode, or move down the mountain. As it moves it weathers, breaks (rock, trees, or other solids) in the glaciers path. With heat and pressure a U shaped valley forms over millions of yedrs.

V-shaped River Valley

Draw and label:

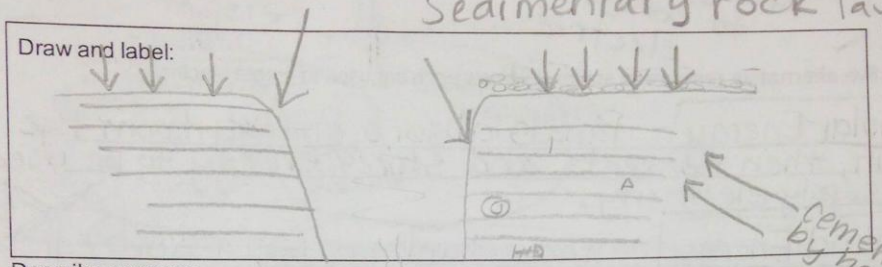


Describe process:

A flowing river weathers, or carves rock, breaking sediments. Then the river erodes, or carries, sediments away. A V-shaped valley forms over millions of years once the river shifts course, or completely evaporates.

Canyon's

Draw and label:



Describe process:

A river weathers rock away. Over millions of years a canyon is formed

What are the properties of natural resources?

Comes from nature, which humans use to create energy, such as electricity, or other goods. – Dead decayed organisms (plants animals) – rocks, sediments, soil

cars — food — Tables planes

What properties make **natural resources** useful?

properties that make them useful are dead organisms (Plants, animals) because they store energy that is transfered chemically to other resources over milllions of years that form into fossil fuels, which we convert to electric energy.

Which resources do **NOT** have an abundant supply?

NONRENEWABLE ONES. Coal, Oil natural gas (Petrollium) FOSSIL FUELS

save

Why is it important that we **conserve** these resources?

We will eventually run out!

Therefore, we must find alternative ways to create energy, such as solar energy, wind, nuclear, hydroelectricity, geothermal, & biofuel,

mechanical energy to convert to electric

List five **alternative resources** and explain how each are used to create electricity:

1. Solar Energy - Panals absorb energy from the sun, then converts and stores energy to be used to supply electricity.
2. Wind Energy - Large turbines (wind farms) use wind to convert mechanical energy into electric energy.
3. Biofuel - comes from corn or food waste and make it into an oil to convert to electric energy
4. Geothermal → Take steam or gas from geysers, which are hot springs under ground near volcanoes and then a large turbine converts the steam into electric energy.
5. Hydroelectric energy - a large dam moves water through a turbine converting it to electric energy.

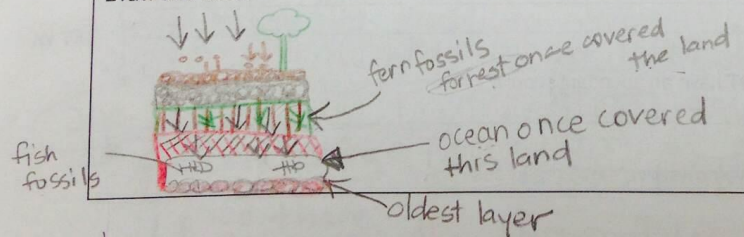
life

ground earth

water

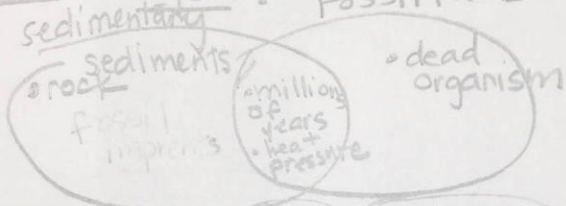
Draw, label and explain the process of **sedimentary rock layers**

Draw and label:



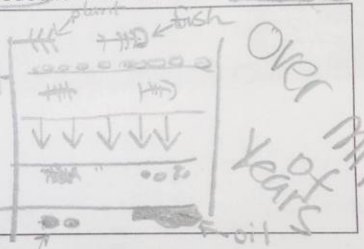
layers apply heat and pressure cementing sediments and fossils together forming, build sedimentary rock layers. Over Millions of years.

Describe process:
Weathered sediments and decayed organisms are deposited and buried by more sediments. Then the mass of these sediments apply pressure creating heat that cements the rock together over millions of years forming sedimentary rock layers!



Draw, label, and explain the process and materials needed for the formation of **fossil fuels**

Draw and label:



Describe process:
An organism dies. Then eroded sediments deposit and create layers that apply heat and pressure which chemically change the organism into a fossil fuel over millions of years.

Explain the role the sun takes in creating sedimentary rock layers and fossil fuels: Sun gives energy to plants and living organisms
Sun's thermal energy creates the water cycle creating wind, water and ice that weathers, erodes & deposits sediments.

Explain the importance of studying fossils. What are the four things that they tell us?
1. What use to live on the land or cover it
2. The size of the organisms that were once there, how our environment has changed.