

Name: _____

Test date: _____

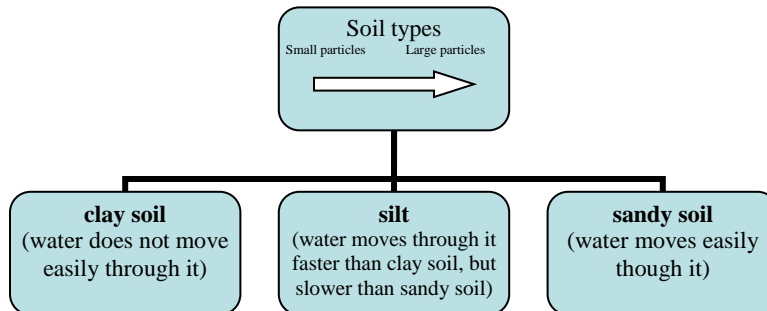
Be sure to return this study guide on the day of the test.

Vocabulary (*The words in italics are key words.*)

1. The slow *breaking or wearing* away of rock is **weathering**. (Caused by wind, water, ice, or plant roots)
2. The *movement* (wind, water, ice) of rock material from one place to another is **erosion**.
3. A very slow-moving mass of *ice* is a **glacier**.
4. Sediment deposited at the mouth of a river forms a **delta**.
5. The *dropping* of sediment by wind or water is called **deposition**.
6. Clay, sand, and silt are each types of **soil**. (Soil is the loose material that covers much of Earth's surface.)
7. Plants grow well in a mixture of sand, silt, clay, and humus called **loam**.
8. The uppermost layer of soil that contains humus is **topsoil**.
The most humus is found in this layer; therefore plants grow best in topsoil.
9. The decayed remains of plants and animals in soil is called **humus**.
This has the most nutrients.
10. The layer of soil just *below* the topsoil is called **subsoil**. (This is also referred to as the bottom layer of soil)
11. Unweathered *rock* that lies below the lowest layer of soil is called **bedrock**
12. The preserved remains of a plant or animal that lived long ago is a **fossil**.
13. A scientist who studies fossils and organisms that lived long ago is called a **paleontologist**.
To learn about the diet of an animal from the past, a fossil tooth would be studied by a paleontologist.

Soil

14. There are 3 main kinds of soil: sandy soil, clay soil, and silt soil. The bigger the particles, the more easily water moves through the soil. (**bigger=easier**)



15. What is likely to happen to clay soil during a heavy rainstorm? Because of the small particles, it takes a while for water to move through clay. So when it rains hard, puddles often form on clay soil. (Clay can hold a lot of water.)

Weathering and erosion

16. A **cavern** is produced by weathering and erosion.
17. A deep, steep-sided canyon results from weathering and erosion.
18. If a crack in a rock fills with water and it freezes, the crack will get larger.
19. The force that causes a glacier to move downhill is gravity.
20. Wind moving sand from a dune is an example of erosion.

Fossils

21. The 3 types of fossils are imprints, molds, and casts. Be familiar with how a fossil forms and what the types of fossils are. Refer to your workbook, pages 36 and 37.
22. Hardened tree sap is called **amber**.
23. When fossilized trees have turned into rock, they are called **petrified**.
24. By studying fossils, **paleontologists** can learn about the size of an animal, where it lived, and what it ate.