Ch. 8 Study Guide

***Changes on Earth***

\***Lakes** form when water slows enough to fill an area with water.

\*A **valley** forms when a river slowly cuts through rock.

\*Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes cause rapid (quick) changes to Earth’s landscape.

\*New crust is formed on Earth when igneous rock from volcanic eruptions cools down.

\*Water can break apart a rock because water takes up more space (and expands) when it freezes in cold weather.

\*Rain carries away soil from hilly areas.

\*A rockslide is the quick movement of rocks down a slope.

Gravity causes rock slides.

\*In dry regions, erosion mainly occurs from sand particles blowing

against rock.

\*Wind, water, glaciers, and gravity are all forces that cause

erosion.

\***Glaciers** are large, moving bodies of ice.

\***Weathering** is any action that breaks apart rocks into smaller pieces. For example, a boulder being broken up into pebbles.

\***Erosion** is the movement of weathered material. For example, sand flowing in a river or bits of rock being blown by the wind.

\***Landforms** are the solid features formed on Earth’s crust such as mountains, plains, valleys, plateaus, hills, beaches and coasts.

\*Earth’s **crust** is the outermost layer of Earth. It is made of rock.

\* Earth’s **mantle** is the middle layer of Earth. It is made of very

hot igneous and metamorphic rock.

\* Earth’s **core** is the innermost layer of Earth. It is made of very

hot metal. It is a hot ball of metal inside the center of Earth!

\***Magma** is hot, melted rock under the Earth’s crust that pushes up

toward Earth’s surface because it is full of gases.

\***Lava** is melted rock that is forced out to Earth’s surface from

underground.