**Chapter three teacher notes**

**O1. What are the four different types of mass movement? Describe each.**

Landslides, mudflows, slump and creep. Landslides are the most destructive type of mass movement, which occurs when rock and soil slide quickly down a steep slope. Mudflow is the downhill movement of water, rock and soil. Slump is when rock and soil suddenly slips down a slope. Creep is when rock and soil slowly 'creep' downhill.

**O2. What happens when run-off travels?**

As run-off travels, it forms tiny grooves in the soil called rills. Rills flow into eachother to create gullies.

**O3. The amount of run-off in an area depends on…**

The amount of run-off in an area depends on the amount of rain it gets, its vegetation it’s type of soil, the shape of the land, and how the people use the land.

**O4. Define the following terms: Drainage basin, Alluvial fan, delta, stalactite, stalagmite, abrasion.**

**Drainage basin** is the land area from which a river and its tributaries collect their water. **Alluvial fan** is a wide sloping deposit of sediment formed where a stream leaves a mountain range. **Delta** is a landform made of sediment where a river flows into an ocean or lake. **Stalactite** hangs like an icicle from the room of a cave. **Stalagmite** Slow dripping forms cone-shaped on the floor of the cave. **Abrasion** is the wearing away of rock by a grinding action.

**O5. What are the two types of glaciers? Describe each.**

Valley glaciers- A long narrow glacier that forms when snow and ice buildup in a mountain valley. Continental glaciers- A glacier that covers much of a continent or large islands.

**O6. How do glaciers, waves, and wind erode the land?**

Glaciers erode the land through plucking and abrasion. Melting glaciers deposit sediment. Ocean waves hitting land cause erosion through impact and abrasion. Waves also move and deposit sediment along the shore. Wind causes erosion main through deflation, the blowing of surface materials.

**TERMS TO REMEMBER:** Rill, gully, alluvial fan, delta, stalactite, stalagmite, karst topography, abrasion, valley glacier, continental glacier, spit, deflation.