5.1

* Forces wear down and build up Earth’s surface
  + Natural forces move and deposit sediments
    - **Erosion** – process in which weathered particles are picked up and moved from one place to another
    - **Deposition** – sediment is placed in a new location or deposited
  + The force of gravity causes water to move downward, carrying and deposition sediment as it flows, or causes dust to fall to the Earth’s surface
  + Erosion of weathered rock occurs in three major ways
    - Water
    - Wind
    - Ice
  + Gravity can move large amounts of rock and soil
    - **Mass wasting** – the downhill movements of masses of rock and soil
      * Rockfalls and rockslides
      * Often takes place in high mountains
    - **Mudflow** – consists of debris with a large amount of water
      * Happen in mountain canyons and valleys after heavy rains, or near active volcanoes
    - **Slumps and creep** – mass wasting on hilly land
      * Slump – a slide of loose debris that moves as a single unit
      * Creep – slowest form of mass movement of soil or debris

5.2

* Moving water shapes land
  + Streams shape Earth’s surface
    - **Drainage basin** – the area of land in which water drains into a stream system
    - **Divide** – a ridge from which water drains to one side or the other
    - **Floodplain** – an area of land on either side of a stream that is underwater when the stream floods
      * When flooding occurs, it deposits much of the sediment that it carries into the floodplain
    - **Alluvial fan** – a fan-shaped deposit of sediment at the base of a mountain.
      * Forms where a stream leaves a steep valley and enters a flatter plain, when the stream slows down and drops its sediment
    - **Delta** – an area of land formed by the buildup of sediment at the end, or mouth, of a river.
      * Usually forms as a river empties into the ocean and deposits sediment from slowing down
  + Water moving underground forms caverns
    - **Sinkhole** – a basin that forms when the roof of a cave becomes so thin that it suddenly falls in.

5.3

* Waves and wind shape land
  + Waves and currents shape shorelines
    - **Longshore drift** – the zigzag motion of sand along a beach
    - **Longshore current** – the movement of water along a shore as waves strike the shore at an angle
    - **Sandbar** – a ridge of sand built up by the action of waves and currents
    - Barrier island – a long narrow island that develops parallel to a coast
  + Wind shapes land
    - **Dune** – a mound of sand built up by the wind
    - **Loess** – deposits of fine wind-blown sediment

5.4

* Glaciers carve land and move sediments
  + Glaciers are moving bodies of ice
    - **Glacier** – a large mass of ice that moves over land
      * Forms in a cold region when more snow falls than melts each year
  + Glaciers deposit large amounts of sediments
    - **Till** – the sediment left directly on the ground surface by a retreating glacier
    - **Moraine** – a deposit of till left behind by a retreating glacier
    - **Kettle lake** – a bowl shaped depression that was formed by a block of ice from a glacier and then became filled with water