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