





S5E1. I can construct an argument supported by scientific evidence to identify surface features as being caused by constructive and/or destructive processes.

Constructive & Destructive Forces K.I.M. Method Matching Review





Instructions: Write or drag and drop the following words or description to their correct picture below.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>An overflow of water onto land that is normally dry. Floods can happen during heavy rains, when ocean waves come on shore, when snow melts quickly, or when dams or levees break.</i> | <i>Landslide</i> |
| <i>Dam</i> | <i>A slowly moving mass or river of ice formed by the accumulation and compaction of snow on mountains or near the poles. A moraine is the material (usually soil and rock) that is left behind.</i> |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| | A barrier constructed to hold back water and raise its level. They form reservoirs which can be used to generate electricity or as a water supply. |  |
| Flood | |  |
| | The movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. It is a type of "mass wasting," which denotes any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity. |  |
| Glacier/moraine | |  |





S5E1. I can construct an argument supported by scientific evidence to identify surface features as being caused by constructive and/or destructive processes.

| | |
|--|---|
| Levee | <i>A hill of sand near an ocean or in a desert that is formed by wind.</i> |
| <i>Method of growing crops on sides of hills or mountains by planting on graduated terraces built into the slope.</i> | Deltas |

| | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| | An area of low, flat land shaped like a triangle, where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea. |  |
| Sand dunes | |  |
| | An embankment built to prevent the overflow of a river. |  |
| Terrace cultivation | |  |




S5E1. I can construct an argument supported by scientific evidence to identify surface features as being caused by constructive and/or destructive processes.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>A landform that rises high above its surroundings. Taller than a hill, it usually has steep sides and a rounded or sharp peak.</i> | <i>Volcano</i> |
| <i>Beavers</i> | <i>A sudden and violent shaking of the ground, sometimes causing great destruction as a result of movements within the earth's crust or sometimes with volcanic action.</i> |

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| | A mountain or a hill with an opening and a magma chamber inside. When it erupts, magma is pushed through the opening with great force. When magma reaches the earth's surface, it is called lava. |  |
| Earthquakes | |  |
| | Animal that builds a dam |  |
| Mountains | |  |

S5E1. I can construct an argument supported by scientific evidence to identify surface features as being caused by constructive and/or destructive processes.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Weathering | <i>Dropping sediment into a new place. An example is when the fast-moving river empties into a slower moving ocean. A river delta is a perfect example of this.</i> |
| Erosion | |

| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| | The movement of sediment. Water moves sediment to a new place. For example, the fast-moving currents of a river often wash away sediments from riverbanks. |  |
| Deposition | |  |
| | Breaking down of rock by water, wind, or ice. |  |