

Learning Target (SSE1.c): I can ask questions to obtain information on how technology is used to limit and/or predict the impact of constructive and destructive processes.

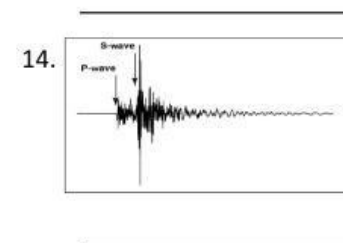
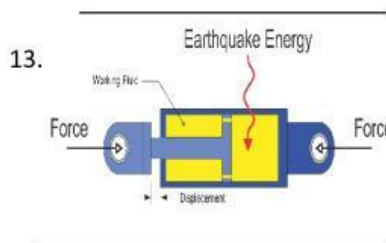
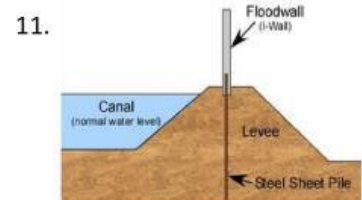
Technology & Earth's Processes Assessment Prep

Part 1 Instructions: Match the correct vocabulary term with its definition.

Levee	Seismogram	Containment nets	Seismograph
Artificial ponds	Damper system	Landslide prevention technology	Desert arch

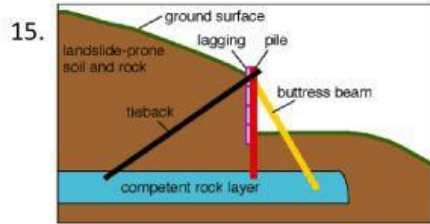
1. _____ A scientific tool, or machine, that detects and records the shaking and vibrations of the Earth, like those caused by an earthquake.
2. _____ A group of devices that slow down or stop wobbly, bouncy, or shaky movements.
3. _____ A safety barrier that is used to stop something from escaping or causing harm.
4. _____ The wavy line or graph recorded by a seismograph, which shows the ground shaking from an earthquake or other event.
5. _____ A wall of earth or other material built next to a river or lake to stop floodwater from spreading onto the land and flooding homes and fields.
6. _____ Man-made ponds that safely hold excess water to prevent floods.
7. _____ A natural rock bridge with a hole in it, formed by millions of years of wind, water, and ice erosion.
8. _____ Technology that uses clever tricks to make unstable hillsides stronger and safer. The main idea is to either hold the ground in place or move water away so the soil doesn't get too weak.

Part 2 Instructions: Identify the following processes and technology below.



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17. How do arches form in the desert?



- A. By erosion of rocks and sediment being moved from one place to another and deposited in one area.
- B. By weathering away of rocks and depositing into a different area.
- C. It is formed by millions of years of weathering and wind, water, and ice erosion.
- D. It is formed by earthquakes that shake the earth and create a hole in the rock.

18. How does levee technology help prevent natural disasters?

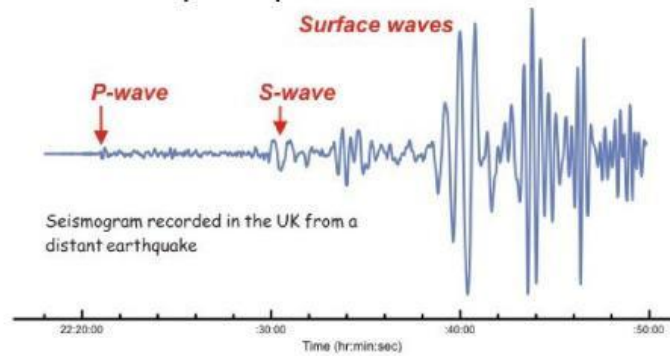


- A. to collect water in one place for animals to drink.
- B. to force water into the sky so it can rain more to produce more crops.
- C. to protect people and properties from flooding due to large amounts of water from a storm.
- D. to additional water to areas so people can have more clean water to drink.

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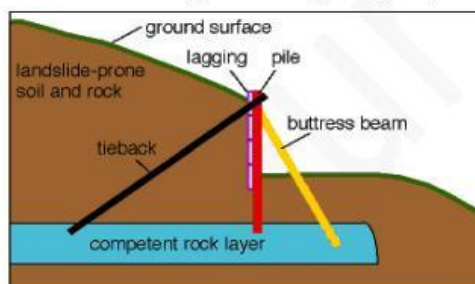
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19. What two important pieces of information do we learn from seismograms of an earthquake?



- A. How to build flexible buildings to better withstand an earthquake, and where did the earthquake originally start at.
- B. How much water we need to prevent the earthquake, and what caused the earthquake.
- C. Where did the earthquake originally start, and how powerful was the earthquake.
- D. How many companies do we need to hire to clean up the damages, and how much force did the earthquake produce.

20. What does the following technology help to prevent?



- A. earthquakes
- B. erosion
- C. volcanoes
- D. landslides