




Soil and erosion review

1.- Drag and drop to correctly label the soil horizons.

Horizon	Name	Description



The diagram shows a vertical cross-section of soil and rock layers. At the top, there is a layer of dark brown soil with plant roots extending down into it. Below this is a layer of lighter brown soil with some small rocks. The next layer is a thick layer of yellowish-brown soil with many small rocks. Below that is a layer of large, dark grey rocks. At the very bottom, there is a layer of large, reddish-brown rocks. Brackets on the left side of the diagram indicate the boundaries between these layers.

Horizon O Top Soil Parent Rock Horizon A Bedrock

Horizon B Subsoil Horizon C Horizon R

Made mostly of organic matter.




Where worms and some insects live

Has different types of soils and minerals like iron.

Base of all the other made of large rocks.

Made of parts of rocks.

WEATHERING, EROSION AND DEPOSITION

WEATHERING	EROSION	DEPOSITION
Break	Move	Stop-Build
		

1. Match



WEATHERING

EROSION

DEPOSITION

2. Directions: Read the statements and classified each process as weathering, erosion and deposition. Write the letter that is associated with it into the box that corresponds.

WEATHERING	EROSION	DEPOSITION

- A. Water getting into cracks, freezing, and breaking the rocks.
- B. Wind blowing sand from one place to another.
- C. Muddy water being transported by a fast-moving river.
- D. Flood waters moving soil from one location to another.
- E. Glaciers dropping rock and sand to other places.
- F. Waves dropping sand to the beach.
- G. Rainwater carrying away water from a hill.
- H. Sand dunes changing shape at the desert.
- I. Rain falling on rocks for millions of years transforming them into soil.