

Core Concepts 2.4 (pgs 24-25)

Forces on the Earth's Surface

I. Wearing away of the Earth's surface.

A. Weathering process that breaks rock down into tiny pieces.

1. Two types of weathering

a. Chemical weathering- rainwater and acid dissolve rock

b. Mechanical (physical) weathering- moving water, ice or wind breaks rock into pieces

2. Weathering helps to create soil

3. Erosion removal of small pieces of rock by rain, ice or wind.

II. Shaping landforms- weathering and erosion shaped many landforms including mountains and hills

A. Plateau- large, mostly flat area that rises above the surrounding land. One side is steep.

B. Valley- lowlands between mountains or hills- often formed by rivers flowing through.

III. Rebuilding Earth's surface

A. Deposition- process of depositing material eroded by wind and water.

B. Deposition creates landforms like sandy beaches

C. Plains are large areas of flat or gently rolling land and are often formed by deposition.

D. Delta- flat plains built on seabed where a river fans out and deposits materials.

Core Concept 3.1 (pgs. 31-32)

Climate and Weather

I. Climate or Weather?

A. Weather- condition of the air or sky at a certain time.

-(Day to day changes in the atmospheric conditions)

B. Climate- average weather over a period of time

C. Both include temperature and precipitation

1. Temperature- measure of hot or cold in the air

2. Precipitation- Water in the air such as rain, snow or hail.

I. Zones of Latitude

A. Polar zones or high latitudes

1. North of the Arctic Circle and south of the Antarctic Circle
2. Temperatures stay cool to bitterly cold

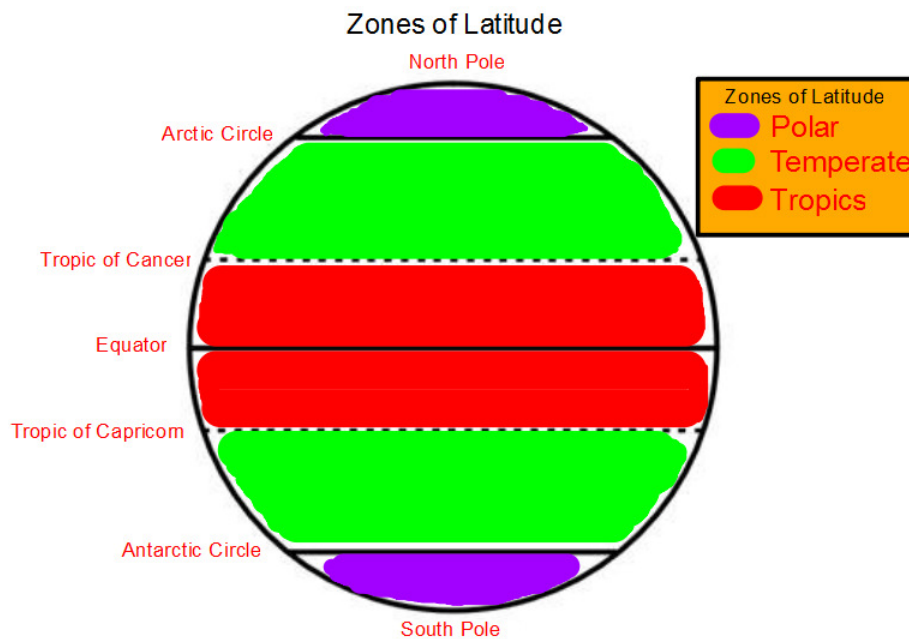
B. Tropics or low latitudes

1. between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
2. Sun is usually directly overhead and temperatures are usually hot

C. Temperate zones or middle latitudes

1. In the Northern Hemisphere it's located between the Tropic of cancer and the Arctic Circle.
2. In the Southern Hemisphere it's located between Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle.
3. Usually has a hot summer, cold winter, and moderate spring and fall.

Sample of the zones



Factors that Affect Climate

1. Latitude- Distance north or south of the Equator
2. Altitude- Height above Sea level
3. Location Near Water- Water heats and cools slower than land
4. Wind Patterns
5. Topography- human and nonhuman features of an area (examples- buildings, mountains, plains)