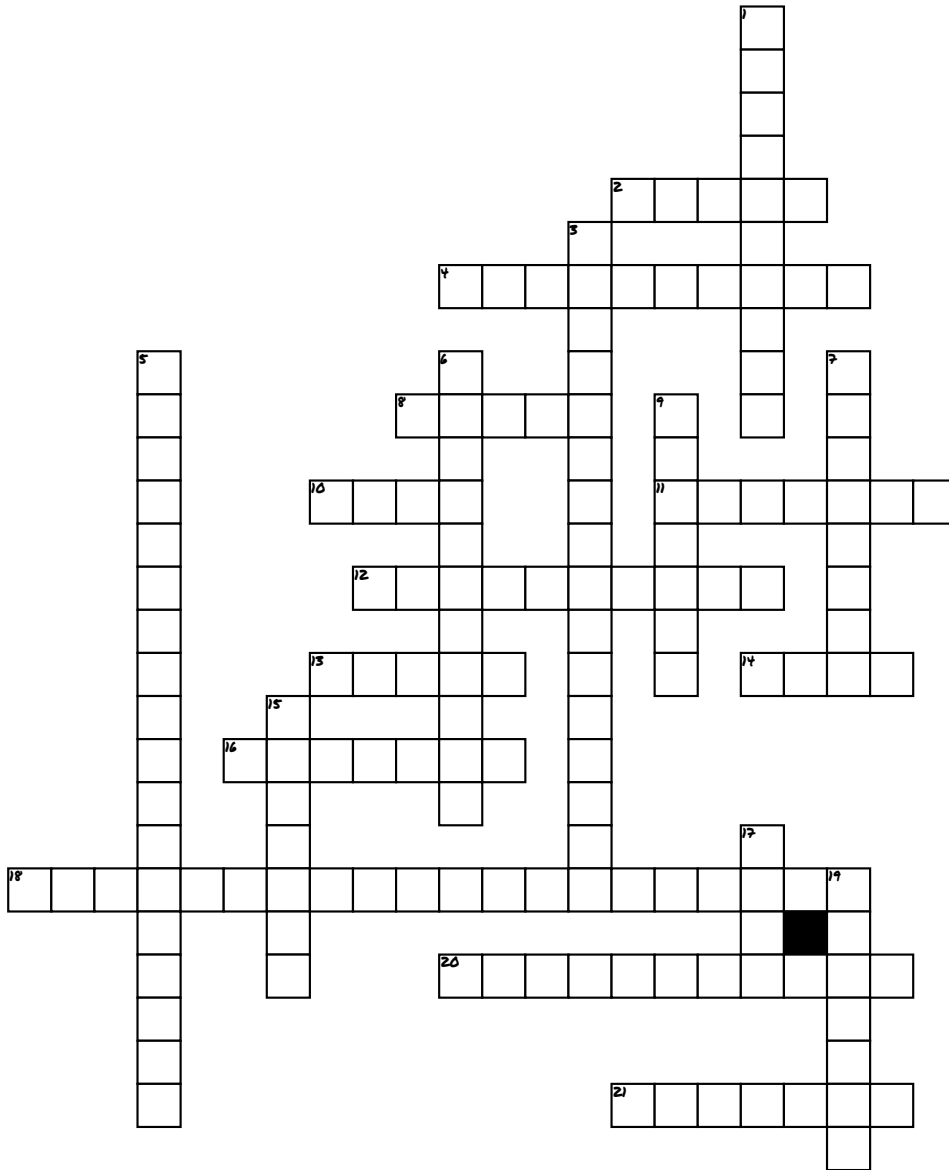


WEATHERING, EROSION, AND DEPOSITION



ACROSS

2. A CRUMBLY, WINDBLOWN DEPOSIT OF SILT AND CLAY.
4. LAYING DOWN OF OF ERODED MATERIALS IS?
6. A PILE OF ANGULAR ROCKS AND SEDIMENT FROM A ROCKFALL.
10. SEDIMENT DEPOSITED IN WATER USUALLY FORMS LAYERS CALLED _____.
11. LAYERED SEDIMENT DEPOSITED BY STREAMS OF WATER THAT FLOW FROM A MELTING GLACIER.
12. PROCESSES THAT CHANGE OBJECTS ON EARTH'S SURFACE OVER TIME IS _____.
13. A LARGE DEPOSIT OF SEDIMENT THAT FORMS WHERE A STREAM ENTERS A LARGE BODY OF WATER IS A _____.
14. A PILE OF WINDBLOWN SAND.

16. EROSION AFFECT THE LEVEL OF _____ OF SEDIMENT.

18. PROCESS THAT NATURALLY BREAK DOWN ROCKS IS _____.

20. AN APRON OF SEDIMENT USUALLY WHERE A STREAM FROM A STEEP, NARROW ONTO A FLAT PLAIN AT THE FOOT OF A MOUNTAIN IS AN A _____.

21. A BROAD, C-SHAPED CURVE IN A STREAM IS A _____.

DOWN

1. THE RAPID DOWNHILL MOVEMENT OF SOIL, LOOSE ROCKS, AND BOULDERS
3. CURRENT THAT FLOWS PARALLEL TO THE SHORELINE IS A _____.
5. PROCESS THAT CHANGES MATERIALS THAT ARE PART OF A ROCK INTO NEW MATERIAL IS CALLED _____.

6. THE DOWNHILL MOVEMENT OF A LARGE MASS OF ROCKS OR SOIL BECAUSE OF THE PULL OF GRAVITY.

7. THE GRINDING AWAY OF ROCK OR OTHER SURFACES AS PARTICLES CARRIED AWAY BY WIND, WATER, OR ICE SCRAPE AGAINST THEM.

9. LANDFORMS PRODUCED BY _____ ARE USUALLY TALL AND JAGGED STRUCTURES.

15. A MOUND OR RIDGE OF UNSORTED SEDIMENT DEPOSITED BY A GLACIER.

17. A MIXTURE OF VARIOUS SIZES OF SEDIMENT.

19. A LARGE MASS OF ICE THAT FORMED ON LAND AND MOVES SLOWLY ACROSS EARTH'S SURFACE.