



### 3. WEATHERING AND EROSION

#### › TEXTS FOR WEATHERING AND EROSION

##### TEXT 1

Due to the weather conditions, the appearance and shape of the landscape is constantly changing. When it rains, water penetrates into cracks in the mountain rock. At night or during cold days, it freezes and turns to ice, which has a greater volume than water. This is also called expansion. The crack in the rock grows, the rock fragments are separated from the larger rock and fall down into the valley. This process of breaking and falling rocks is called weathering. Over hundreds of years, a debris slope is created. Even though it takes a long time, the result can be spectacular.

##### TEXT 2

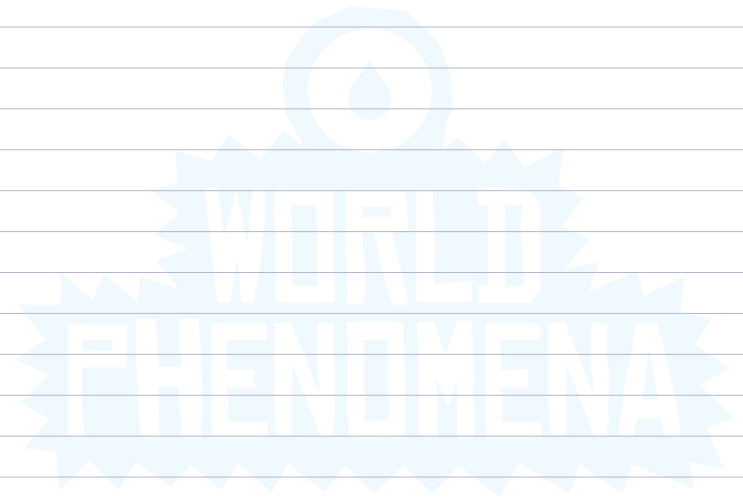
The landscape is transformed by rivers that flow from the mountains. The rapidly flowing water in the streams widens the channel and removes rocks which crash into each other. This gradually removes material from the bottom and wall of the stream. In rainy winter months, the streams are bigger and stronger, so there are greater and faster changes. This process is called water erosion. As with weathering, rock is broken into smaller pieces, but in this process the broken material is carried away. The river is gradually cutting down into the landscape and produces a V-shaped valley. The weathered material is deposited in the lowlands.

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Lined writing area for student responses.

