

S5E1.a Identify surface features caused by constructive processes.

CONTEXT CLUES: (ELA5R3b)

Earthquakes are the sudden and violent shaking of Earth's crust.

Sudden means: A) expected B) unexpected C) shook

DICTIONARY SKILLS: (ELA5R3d) landforms/constructive/destructive/surface

(1) The surface of Earth is covered by many different landforms. These landforms are the result of both constructive and destructive forces.

Constructive forces are those that affect Earth's surface by building it up.

Mountains and islands are two examples of landforms that are formed by constructive forces. Destructive forces affect the surface of Earth by breaking down landforms to form new ones.

*What are constructive forces? _____

Deposition (deltas, sand dunes, etc.) is the process by which sediment is eroded by either wind or water and then transported to another location where it gradually builds up.
Earthquakes are the sudden and violent shaking of Earth's crust.
Volcanoes are openings in Earth's surface or crust, which allows hot molten rock, ash, and gases to escape from deep below the surface. The molten rock hardens and forms new land.
Faults are fractures in Earth's crust.



* Name and describe the four constructive forces. _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: (ELA5C1a) a noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. Underline the nouns in each sentence. The number in () tells how many there are. A verb shows action or state of being and tells what the subject is or does. An adjective modifies a noun.

1. The molten rock hardens and forms new land. (2)

*What does the molten rock do? _____ and _____
(compound verb)

*What word modifies/describes land? _____ (adjective)

2. Earthquakes shake the crust of Earth. (3)

*What do earthquakes do? _____ (verb)

USAGE AND MECHANICS: (ELA5C1f) Correct all errors in capitalization, punctuation, spelling, and usage. The number in () tells how many errors are in each sentence.

1. the surface of earth are covered buy many different landforms (5)

2. mountains and islands is too examples of landforms that is formed buy constructive forces (6)

PARTS OF SPEECH - PRONOUN: (ELA5C1a)

A pronoun takes the place of a noun. Circle the number of the sentence that contains a pronoun.

1. Earthquakes are the sudden and violent shaking of the Earth's crust.

2. The molten rock hardens and forms new land.

3. Constructive forces are those that affect Earth's surface by building it up.

4. Mountains and islands are examples of landforms.

WORD SKILLS PRACTICE: Synonyms and Antonyms (ELA5R3i)

A synonym is a word that means the same - an antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning. * Use a thesaurus and look up other synonyms and antonyms for the word surface.

Give synonyms for: surface _____/_____/_____

Give antonyms for: surface _____/_____/_____

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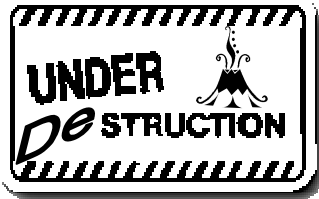
Volcanoes erupt with such force that they, in many cases, destroy themselves.

Destroy means: A) build B) devastate C) process

DICTIONARY SKILLS: (ELA5R3d) erosion/weathering/impact/process

(1) Destructive forces affect the surface of Earth by breaking down landforms to form new ones. Erosion, weathering, impact of organisms, earthquakes, and volcanoes are all examples of destructive forces.

*What are destructive forces? _____



Erosion is the moving of land or soil by the action of wind, water, or ice.

Weathering is the process of breaking down rocks, soils, and their minerals through direct contact with wind, water, or ice.

Impact of Organisms refers to the role played by living things in the shaping of landforms.

Earthquakes not only build up new landforms, but tear down existing ones.

Volcanoes erupt with such force that they, in many cases, destroy themselves.

*What is weathering? _____

*Describe how weathering destructs (tears down) Earth's surface. _____

PARTS OF SPEECH: (ELA5C1a) a noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. Underline the nouns in each sentence. The number in () tells how many there are. A verb shows action or state of being and tells what the subject is or does. An adjective modifies a noun.

1. Earthquakes build new landforms. (2)

*What do earthquakes do? _____ (verb)

*What word modifies landforms? _____ (adjective)

2. Earthquakes shake Earth's crust. (2)

*What do earthquakes do? _____ (verb)

*What word modifies crust? _____ (adjective)

SENTENCE SKILLS PRACTICE: Kinds of sentences (ELA5C1e)

A declarative sentence makes a statement. An interrogative sentence asks a question. An imperative sentence gives a command. Put the correct punctuation at the end of the sentence and identify the kind of sentence.

1. Weathering is the process of breaking down rocks, soils, and their minerals ____

2. How does erosion affect the land ____

3. Organisms also play a role in affecting landforms ____

4. Volcanoes erupt with great force ____

READING SKILLS PRACTICE: Fact and Opinion: A Fact is something you can look up in an encyclopedia or book. An Opinion is what someone thinks. Write **fact** or **opinion** beside each statement

1. Weathering tears down Earth's surface. _____

2. Earthquakes shake Earth's crust. _____

3. I think earthquakes are scary. _____

4. Erosion is the moving of land or soil by the action of wind, water, or ice.

READING SKILLS PRACTICE: CAUSE AND EFFECT (ELA5R1e) the cause is why something happened and the effect is what happened.

Volcanoes sometimes destroy themselves because they erupt with such force.

CAUSE: _____

EFFECT: Volcanoes sometimes destroy themselves.

