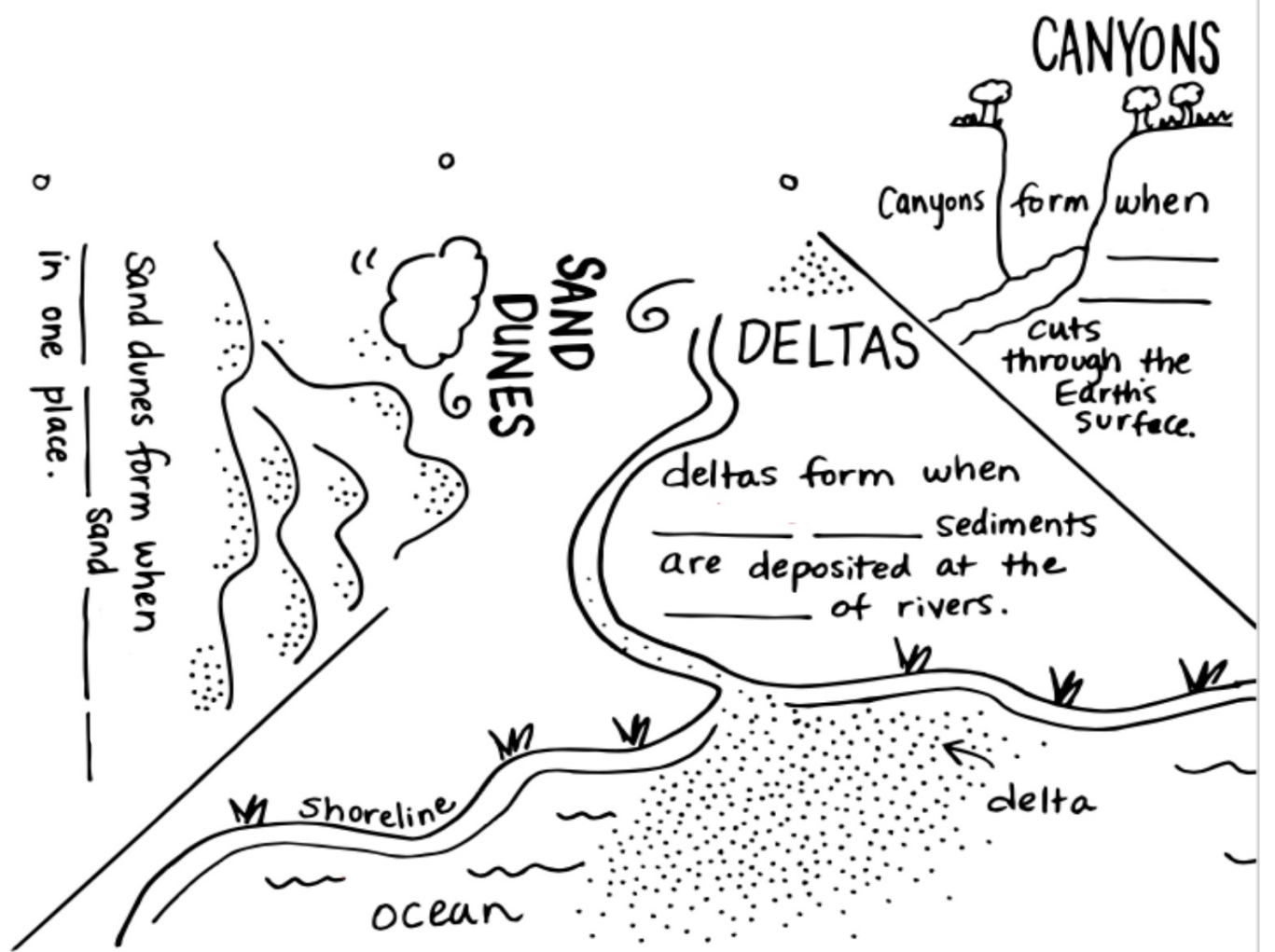


The background is a solid green color with several overlapping white circles of varying sizes and positions, creating a pattern reminiscent of ripples or orbits.

**Earth and Space Science
Monday
11/14/2016**

Today we are going to work on another foldable!

Lets fill it out before we color and fold it.



SLOW CHANGES

1. Weathering _____
2. Erosion _____
3. Deposition _____

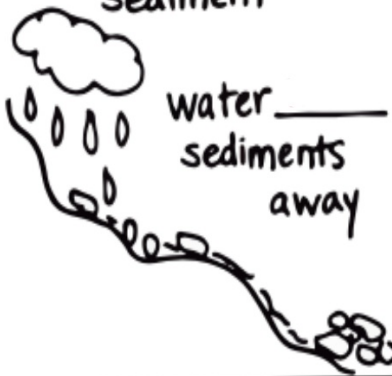
Weathering

_____ of rock



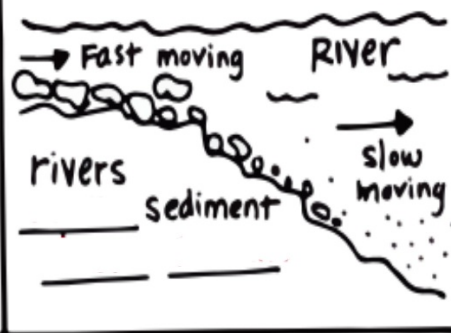
Erosion

_____ of sediment



Deposition

_____ sediment in a new _____



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to +
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FAST CHANGES

1. Volcanic Eruptions
2. Earthquakes
3. Landslides

Volcanic Eruptions



Earth quakes



Landslides



The background is a solid green color with several overlapping white circles of varying sizes and opacities, creating a layered, abstract pattern.

**Earth and Space Science
Tuesday
11/15/2016**

Today we are going to work on a lab.

Make sure that you are paying attention to all of the instructions, otherwise you will not be able to participate.

Take a few minutes to finish writing down your observations on your lab sheet.

Now, imagine that every time we shook the jar represents 1,000 years.

How many years did this represent?

of times the jar was shook X 1,000 =

The background is a solid green color with several overlapping, semi-transparent white circles of varying sizes scattered across it. The text is centered in the middle of the page.

**Earth and Space Science
Wednesday
11/16/2016**

Today

- Today you'll be playing a review game.
- At each station you'll have several questions to answer. Mark the correct answer on your answer sheet only, do not mark the questions.
- When the timer goes off, you'll move to the next station. You must stay at your station until time is up!

The background is a solid green color with several overlapping white circles of varying sizes and opacities, creating a layered, abstract pattern.

**Earth and Space Science
Thursday
11/17/2016**

Today we will be focusing on mud-slides!

What is a mudslide?

Its a large body of mud that moves, like an avalanche, but mud!

Where do they happen?

Mudslides happen all around the US but start for different reasons...they can be triggered by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, heavy rain, or other powerful storms.



Whenever a large group of rocks tumbles down a **slope**, geologists call it a landslide. When huge amounts of snow rush down the **slope** of a mountain, scientists call it an **avalanche**. So what do you call it when a huge **flow** of mud travels down a **slope**? You guessed it! A mudslide, of course!

Mudslides occur when a large amount of water causes the rapid **erosion** of **soil** on a steep **slope**. Rapid **snowmelt** at the top of a mountain or a period of **intense** rainfall can trigger a mudslide, as the great volume of water mixes with **soil** and causes it to **liquefy** and move downhill. ◀

A mudslide can vary from very watery mud to thick mud with tons of **debris**, including large boulders, trees, and even cars or houses. Mudslides are responsible for many deaths and millions of dollars in property damage every year.

source: Wonderopolis.org

If you've ever stepped in **mud**, you know it can be very thick and **clingy**. It might be hard to imagine such mud rushing downhill at a great speed in order to do much damage. Don't be fooled, though! Mudslides usually contain a lot of water, and thus act more like a **flood** than a landslide. Mudslides have been known to rush downhill at speeds up to 50 miles per hour, laying waste to everything in the way.

For example, on December 14, 1999, a mudslide in Vargas, Venezuela, affected over 37 miles of Venezuelan coastline. Some experts estimated that up to 30,000 people died as a result of the mudslide, which resulted in damages of over \$3 billion.

When discussing mudslides, experts will use certain special terms, including main **scarp**, shelves, and the "**toe**." The main **scarp** is the original area where the mudslide began. The "**toe**," on the other hand, is the last area affected by the mudslide. Shelves are areas where a mudslide's path crosses hills or natural drops, creating large dips. A large mudslide can have multiple shelves.

Mudslides often occur in areas with steep slopes or at the bottom of slopes or canyons. Mountainous areas that have been altered to build homes and roads are often prone to mudslides. When human actions or natural events, such as wildfires, increase erosion in an area, mudslides can be a natural result.

To protect yourself from mudslides, know the area in which you live. Have landslides or mudslides occurred before? If so, they can happen again. During periods of heavy rain, stay tuned to weather stations for alerts. If a mudslide warning is issued, make sure you can get to a safe area. High ground away from the path of a mudslide is where you want to be if a mudslide is imminent.

The background is a solid green color with several overlapping white circles of varying sizes and opacities, creating a layered, abstract pattern.

**Earth and Space Science
Friday
11/18/2016**

Today, because we have a short day, lets do a fun writing assingment!