**Year 8 ESS glossary set 10.2 Earth’s changing face**

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| **Term** | **Meaning** |
| **Soil** | A **mixture of minerals, organic matter, gases, liquids, and organisms that support plant life.** |
| **Weathering** | **Processes which break down rocks.** |
| **Physical weathering** | **The breakdown of rocks by physical processes such as heating and cooling and the action of ice and plants.** |
| **Chemical weathering** | **Water or chemicals in the water and air reacting and breaking down rock.** |
| **Iron oxide** | **A soft reddish brown substance formed by iron containing minerals reacting with oxygen in the air or water.** |
| **Calcium carbonate** | **A slightly soluble mineral that makes up most of limestone.** |
| **Carbonic acid** | **A weak acid formed by dissolving carbon dioxide in water.** |
| **Erosion** | **Moving weathered material away from the parent rock.** |
| **Agents of erosion** | **Things that cause erosion eg gravity, wind, moving water or moving ice.** |
| **Weathered material** | **(Usually) softer material weathered away from a rock.** |
| **Deposited** | **When eroded material is dumped somewhere by the agents of erosion.** |
| **Sediment** | **When eroded material accumulates somewhere else.** |
| **Wind erosion** | **When wind carries weathered material (usually sand, silt, clay and dust) away.** |
| **Wave erosion** | **When waves carry weathered material away.** |
| **Running Water erosion** | **When streams carry weathered materials clay, sand, pebbles even boulders away. The faster moving the water the bigger the particles it can carry.** |
| **Glaciers** | **‘Rivers’ of ice** |
| **Glacier erosion** | **Erosion by glaciers. They can grind down rock and carry clay, sand, pebbles and even boulders away.** |
| **Landforms** | **The shape of the land. Determined by the kinds of rocks and the agents or erosion.** |
| **Topsoil** | **The top layer of soil containing lots of organic matter and organisms.** |