



Weathering and Erosion

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 4

Part A: Fix the Sentence

Each sentence has an error. Rewrite it correctly on the line.

1. Fix the sentence: A canyon is formed when wind blows sand into a tall pile over millions of years.

Rewrite: _____

2. Fix the sentence: Plant roots protect rocks from weathering because they cover the surface.

Rewrite: _____

3. Fix the sentence:

Gravity does not play a role in erosion because only water and wind move sediment.

Rewrite: _____

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. Rocks rubbing against each other in a river is an example of _____ .
2. A sand _____ is a hill of sand built up by wind deposition.
3. When oxygen reacts with iron in rocks and turns them reddish, it is called _____ .
4. Glaciers pick up boulders and grind the land beneath them, leaving behind scratches called _____ .

Part C: Short Answer

Answer each question in one or two complete sentences.

1. How can humans slow down erosion on a hillside?

2. Explain the difference between weathering and erosion using an example.

Answer Key · Weathering and Erosion · Grade: Grade 4

Part A: Fix the Sentence

Each sentence has an error. Rewrite it correctly on the line.

1. Fix the sentence: A canyon is formed when wind blows sand into a tall pile over millions of years.

Rewrite: **A canyon is formed when flowing water cuts through rock over millions of years.**

2. Fix the sentence: Plant roots protect rocks from weathering because they cover the surface.

Rewrite: **Plant roots cause physical weathering because they grow into cracks and push rock apart.**

3. Fix the sentence:

Gravity does not play a role in erosion because only water and wind move sediment.

Rewrite: **Gravity plays an important role in erosion by pulling rocks, soil, and water downhill.**

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. Rocks rubbing against each other in a river is an example of **abrasion**.
2. A sand **dune** is a hill of sand built up by wind deposition.
3. When oxygen reacts with iron in rocks and turns them reddish, it is called **oxidation**.
4. Glaciers pick up boulders and grind the land beneath them, leaving behind scratches called **striations**.

Part C: Short Answer

Answer each question in one or two complete sentences.

1. How can humans slow down erosion on a hillside?

Humans can plant trees and grass on hillsides because roots hold the soil in place. They can also build terraces to create flat steps that slow water runoff.

2. Explain the difference between weathering and erosion using an example.

Weathering is when a rock cracks apart from ice expanding inside it. Erosion is when rain washes those broken rock pieces downhill into a stream.
