

EXPERIMENT 6: Erosion

Instructor's Guide

ALIGNMENT WITH ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION GOALS

State Goal 11:

Section A: 2a and 2b
Section B: 2b, 2c, 2d,
2e and 2f

State Goal 12:

Section D: 2b
Section E: 2a. and 2b

State Goal 13:

Section B: 2e



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Water expands and takes up more room when it turns into ice. Since there wasn't any room left in the container, the expanding water pressed against the lid, and it came off.

The same thing happens on the Earth. Rain falls and flows into small cracks in rocks. If it's cold enough, the rain freezes and ice pushes against the rocks, just like the ice pushing against the jar in the experiment. The crack gets bigger. Ice chips away at mountains, breaking huge boulders into little pebbles.

WHAT COULD GO WRONG?

Be sure the seal is good and tight.

LINKS

www.72.5.51.112/flash.html

YOUR FEEDBACK

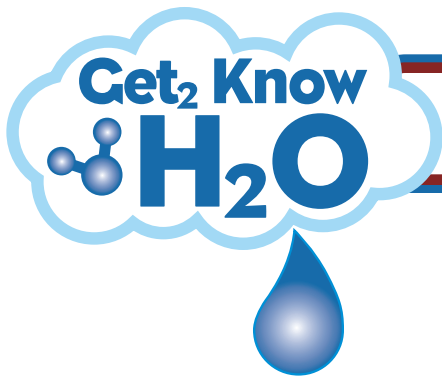
Were the instructions clear?
Did the class stay interested?
Email us at feedback@Get2KnowH2O.org
and let us know what you think. We would like to share your suggestions with other teachers and give you credit for your great ideas!

WHAT ELSE CAN KIDS LEARN?

Earth, always spinning, always changing
Mountains get made. But given enough time, entire mountains get washed away by erosion. One of the most powerful forces of erosion comes from plain old cold water. Since scientists estimate the earth to be 4.5 billion years old, even a little erosion each year can literally move mountains over time.

Cold hard facts

Take a look at the carpet in your hallway and see how your family's footsteps can start to wear that down in just a few months. Now imagine a mountain exposed to wind blowing, rain falling, and even people hiking—all of that wear and tear can make little bits of mountains and rocks chip and break off.



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CREDITS

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