

<p>Chapit 8: Entèraksyon lè, dlo ak tè</p>	<p>Unit 8: Interactions of air, water, and land</p>
<p>Ide Kle:</p> <p>8.1: Obsève / fè rechèch / dokimante egzanp degradasyon fizik ak degradasyon chimik.</p> <p>8.2: Dekri kouman pwosesis ewozyon (pa egzanp, efè pezan tè, van ak dlo) lakòz chanjman nan sifas latè.</p> <p>8.3: Fè rechèch / mezire / obsève akimilasyon materyo ki fè pati latè.</p> <p>8.4: Dekri / bay egzanp pwosesis natirèl ki pèmèt dlo resikle sou latè (pa egzanp, dlo anba tè, dlo ki koule toutolon sòl la).</p> <p>8.5: Chèche konnen ki efè negatif oswa efè pozitif dezans natirèl genyen sou òganis vivan: tranblemanntè, volkan, siklòn, tònad, inondasyon, dife.</p>	<p>Key Ideas:</p> <p>8.1: Observe, investigate, and record examples of physical and chemical weathering.</p> <p>8.2: Describe how erosional processes (e.g., action of gravity, wind, and water) cause surface changes to the land.</p> <p>8.3: Investigate, measure, and observe the deposition of earth materials.</p> <p>8.4: Describe and illustrate the natural processes by which water is recycled on earth (e.g., ground water, runoff).</p> <p>8.5: Investigate the negative and positive impact of extreme natural events on living things: earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires.</p>
<p>Rezime Chapit la</p>	<p>Unit Overview</p>
<p>Ki sa degradasyon ye? Ki efè degradasyon gen sou latè? Ki diferan kalite degradasyon ki genyen?</p> <p>Ki sa ki rive apre degradasyon kraze wòch epi fè yo tounen sediman? Ewozyon pran larelè. Ki sa ewozyon ye? Ki sa ki lakòz ewozyon?</p> <p>Nou jwenn rivyè toupatou sou latè. Lè rivyè desann, li bwote tè ak wòch. Lè rivyè desann gen akimilasyon ki fèt. Akimilasyon fèt lè rivyè yo kite ti moso wòch ak tè sou chemen yo. Akimilasyon nan rivyè bati fòm teren tankou delta.</p> <p>Lè lapli tonbe sou latè, enpe nan dlo lapli a antre nan sòl la, apre sa, li antre pi fon anba tè a. Li desann jiskaske li jwenn yon wòch</p>	<p>What is weathering? What will weathering do to the earth? How many different types of weathering?</p> <p>What happens after weathering breaks down rock into sediment? Erosion takes over. What is erosion? What causes erosion?</p> <p>Rivers are found all over earth. As rivers flow, they carry soil and rock. As a river moves, deposition occurs. In deposition, rivers drop bits of rock and soil along the way. River deposition builds landforms such as deltas.</p> <p>When rain falls on land, some of it soaks into the soil, then moves deeper into the ground. It moves down until it gets to solid</p>

<p>solid. Kòm dlo pa kapab antre nan wòch, li ret chita la. Apre yon tan, dlo ki chita a vin fè yon nap dlo. Lapli tè a pa absòbe koule toutolon sòl la. Dlo sa a ale nan sous dlo ak kouran dlo epi y al tonbe nan rivyè yo.</p>	<p>rock. Because the water cannot move through the rock, it begins to collect there. After a while, a lot of collected water forms a body of groundwater. Rain that is not soaked up by the soil becomes runoff. The runoff flows into creeks and streams, which flow into rivers.</p>
<p>Anjeneral dezaz natirèl gen yon efè negatif sou òganis vivan yo, men pafwa tou yo konn gen yon efè pozitif.</p>	<p>Extreme natural events usually give negative impacts on living things but sometimes they give positive impacts.</p>

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Kesyon esansyèl: Kouman evènman natirèl yo afekte monn kote n ap viv la?	Essential Question: How do natural events affect our world?
Ide Kle 8.1: Obsève, fè rechèch, dokimante egzanp degradasyon fizik ak degradasyon chimik	Key Idea 8.1: Observe, investigate, and record examples of physical and chemical weathering.
Tèm syantifik: 1. degradasyon (Wòch ki kraze an ti moso.) 2. mineral (Materyèl ki fè wòch yo.)	Scientific Terms: 1. weathering (The breaking of rock into smaller pieces.) 2. minerals (Materials of which rocks are made.)
<p>Enfòmasyon: Fason lanati kraze wòch ak mòn rele degradasyon. Degradasyon chanje sifas latè. Dlo degoute nan fant wòch yo. Lè dlo a konjele, li dilate. Wòch yo fann epi yo bay plizyè moso. Se sa yo rele degradasyon fizik. Lè yon wòch kase an ti moso, se sèlman gwochè ak fòm li ki chanje. Mineral ki fè wòch la pa chanje.</p> <p>Èske ou janm wè yon twotwa yon rasin pye bwa fann? Plant yo lakòz degradasyon fizik tou. Rasin plant yo pase nan ti fant wòch yo. Lè rasin yo grandi, yo kraze wòch yo an ti moso.</p> <p>Degradasyon chimik pa sèlman kraze wòch yo, men tou li chanje mineral ki nan wòch yo. Li chanje, ajoute oswa retire mineral ki nan wòch yo. Wòch ki gen fè ka vin wouj, paske fè a wouye. Wouy fèt lè fè ak dlo antre an kontak youn ak lòt.</p> <p>Gaz kabonik lakòz yon lòt kalite degradasyon chimik. Gaz kabonik se yon gaz ki nan lè a. Li melanje ak lapli epi li tonbe sou wòch yo. Melanj gaz kabonik ak dlo bay yon asid fèb. Asid sa a pran tan pou li wonje wòch yo. Li chanje mineral ki fè</p>	<p>Content: Nature’s way of breaking up rocks and mountains is called weathering. Weathering helps to change the surface of the earth. Water drips into cracks in a rock. When the water freezes, it expands. The rock cracks and splits even more. This kind of weathering is called physical weathering. As the rock breaks into small pieces, only its size and shape change. The minerals that the rock is made of do not change.</p> <p>Have you seen a sidewalk cracked by the roots of a tree? Plants also cause physical weathering. Plant roots work their way through small cracks in a rock. As the roots grow, they break the rock into smaller pieces.</p> <p>Chemical weathering not only breaks down rocks but also changes the minerals in the rock. It changes, adds to, or removes a rock’s minerals. Rocks that contain iron can turn red. This is because the iron rusts. Rusting occurs when iron and water come in contact with each other.</p> <p>Another kind of chemical weathering is done by carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is a gas in the air. It mixes with rain and falls on rocks. The mixture of carbon dioxide and water makes a weak acid. The rocks are slowly worn away by this acid. The</p>

wòch yo.	acid changes the minerals that the rock is made of.
Revizyon: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ki diferans ki genyen ant degradasyon fizik ak degradasyon chimik?2. Kouman gaz ki soti nan lè a kraze wòch yo?3. Kouman wòch yo chanje lè dlo ki anndan yo an vin konjele?	Review: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the difference between physical weathering and chemical weathering?2. How do gases from the air help break down rocks?3. How do rocks change when the water in them freezes?

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<p>Ide Kle 8.2: Dekri ki jan pwosesis ewozyon (pa egzantp, efè pezanntè, van, ak dlo) lakòz chanjman nan sifas tè a.</p>	<p>Key Idea 8.2: Describe how erosional processes (e.g., action of gravity, wind, and water) cause surface changes to the land.</p>
<p>Tèm syantifik: 1. ewozyon 2. anndan tè 3. ba sab 4. zile baryè</p>	<p>Scientific Terms: 1. erosion 2. inland 3. bars 4. barrier islands</p>
<p>Enfòmasyon: Ewozyon se lè van ak dlo abime wòch yo ak sòl la epi yo charye materyo ki sot nan wòch yo ak sòl la yon lòt kote.</p> <p>Dlo ak van charye materyo ki sot nan wòch yo ak sòl la toupatou epi yo chanje fòm sifas latè kote yo pase. Menm pezanntè lakòz ewozyon lè materyo ki sot nan sòl la ak wòch yo tonbe.</p> <p>Van kapab chanje aparans sifas latè. Nan zòn ki sèch ak toutolon kòt yo, tè a sèch epi li grennen. Pa gen anpil plant. Van an sòlve patikil yo epi li bwote yo ale.</p> <p>Van bwote sab anndan wòch yo. Lè van an soufle, grenn sab yo fè ti twou ak ti kannal nan wòch yo. Van an bwote sab epi li depoze l sou lòt bit sab pou li fè yon din.</p> <p>Vag lanmè kraze wòch ki nan falèz yo. Lè falèz yo efondre, dlo a antre plis sou tè a. Se estrikti tankou ak ak pilye ki rete kote falèz yo te ye a. Lè lanmè a antre sou tè a, li kite estrikti sa yo dèyè.</p> <p>Vag yo chanje fòm litoral la tou. Yo retire sab nan kèk zòn pou yo depoze l lòt kote. Ewozyon ak akimilasyon sab kreye plaj, ba sab, ak zile baryè toutolon litoral la.</p> <p>Riviyè koule desann. Yo bwote tè ak moso</p>	<p>Content: Erosion is the moving and breakdown of earth materials, such as rocks and soil by wind and water.</p> <p>Water and wind move earth materials around and change the shape of the land they touch. Even gravity causes erosion of land and earth materials when earth and rocks fall.</p> <p>Wind can affect the way Earth’s surface looks. In dry areas and along sandy coast, soil is dry and loose. There aren’t many plants. Wind lifts particles and carries them.</p> <p>Wind carries sand into rocky surfaces. The wind-blown sand makes pits and grooves in rock. Wind also carries sand and deposits it in dunes.</p> <p>Waves break down rocky cliffs. As the cliffs crumble, they move farther inland. Structures such as stone arches and pillars are left behind. As the sea moves inland, the structures are left offshore.</p> <p>Waves also change the shape of sandy coastlines. They remove sand from some areas and deposit it in other places. This erosion and deposition of sand creates beaches, and bars, and barrier islands along the shore.</p> <p>Rivers flow downhill. They carry along soil and pieces of rock. These pieces of rock hit</p>

<p>wòch. Moso wòch yo frape ak lòt wòch toutolon rebò rivyè yo epi yo dekolè. Rivyè yo lakòz ewozyon tè a. Apre yon tan, rivyè yo ka fouye wòch yo byen fon. Rivyè Kolorado koule nan Gran Kanyon se konsa kanyon lan te fèt.</p>	<p>and loosen other rocks along the sides of the rivers. Rivers erode the land. After a long time, rivers can cut very deeply into rock. The Colorado River flows through the Grand Canyon and forms the canyon.</p>
<p>Revizyon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ki sa ewozyon ye? 2. Ki sa ki fè plaj yo? 3. Ki sa ki fè Gran Kanyon? Pezantè? Oswa van an? Oswa dlo? 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is erosion? 2. How are beaches created? 3. What action formed the Grand Canyon? The gravity? Or the wind? Or water?

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<p>Ide Kle 8.3: Fè rechèch, mezire epi obsève akimilasyon materyo ki fè pati latè.</p>	<p>Key Idea 8.3: Investigate, measure, and observe the deposition of earth materials.</p>
<p>Tèm syantifik: 1. Akimilasyon (depo materyo ki fè pati latè) 2. sab fen-limon</p>	<p>Scientific Terms: 1. Deposition (the dropping or settling of earth materials) 2. silt</p>
<p>Enfòmasyon: Lè gen lapli, ou ka wè dlo k ap koule a fè yon ma dlo sou twotwa a. Souvan dlo ki nan ma dlo a twoub. Dlo lapli a ranmase tè epi li pote l nan ma dlo a. Lè lapli a rete, dlo a evapore, men tè a rete. Se sa ki rive lè akimilasyon fèt. Akimilasyon se rezilta entèraksyon lè, dlo, ak tè.</p> <p>Dlo ki koule sou tè a desann vit. Rivyè ki koule desann vit kapab deplase menm gwo wòch. Dlo ka p kouri desann lakòz wòch yo frape youn ak lòt. Ti moso kase nan wòch yo. Apre yon tan, dlo moulen wòch yo epi yo tounen sab. Sab la abime epi li bay yon sab byen fen ki rele limon. Sòl la fèt ak sab, limon ak lòt materyo ki sot nan tè a. Gen kèk materyèl nan sòl la ki soti nan òganis vivan ki dekonpoze.</p> <p>Lè dlo k ap koule desann ansanm ak van an ralanti, yo lage moso sab, limon ak tè yo t ap bwote a kote yo ralanti a. Lè depo sa a fèt, ti moso materyo dlo a tap charye a al fè yon sòl byen lwen parapò ak kote yo soti a.</p> <p>Apre sòl la fin fèt ewozyon kapab manje l ankò epi akimilasyon an al fèt yon lòt kote. Nan yon rivyè k ap desann vit, sab ak wòch abime sòl la. Dlo k ap desann bwote pi bon tè ki nan mòn yo epi li lage yo nan rivyè. Antretan, van an ramase tè sèk ki soti nan sòl la epi bwote l byen lwen.</p>	<p>Content: During rain, you may have watched runoff water collect in puddles on the sidewalk. Often the water in puddles is muddy. The rainwater picks up soil and carries it to the puddle. After the rain stops, the water evaporates, but the dirt carried into it is left behind. This is what happens during deposition. Deposition results from the interaction among air, water, and land.</p> <p>Runoff water moving downhill flows fast. Fast-flowing rivers may move even large rocks. Driven by rushing water, rocks bash into each other. Small chips of rock break off. Over time, water grinds rocks into sand. Sand wears into tiny pieces called silt. Soil is made up of sand, silt, and other broken-down pieces of earth material. Some material in soil was broken down from the bodies of living things.</p> <p>When moving water and wind slow down, they drop the pieces of sand, silt, and earth that they are carrying. After this deposition, these tiny pieces of earth form soil miles from where they were picked up or broken down.</p> <p>After forming, soil can erode and be deposited elsewhere. Carried by a fast-flowing river, rocks and sand scrape and batter the land. Rushing water washes the finest soil from mountains into rivers. Meanwhile, wind picks up dry soil from</p>

	the land and carried it for miles.
Revizyon: 1. Ki sa ki pase lè akimilasyon fèt? 2. Ak ki sa sol la fèt?	Review: 1. What happens during deposition? 2. What is soil made of?

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<p>Ide Kle 8.4: Dekri / ilistre pwosesis natirèl ki pèmèt dlo resikle sou latè (egzanp, dlo anba tè, dlo ki koule sou tè a).</p>	<p>Key Idea 8.4: Describe and illustrate the natural processes by which water is recycled on earth (e.g., ground water, runoff).</p>
<p>Tèm syantifik: 1. presipitasyon (Dlo ki soti nan atmosfè a epi ki tonbe sou fòm lapli, lanèj, lagrèl oswa grezil.) 2. vapè (Yon gaz san koulè, san odè ki fèt lè dlo evapore.)</p>	<p>Scientific Terms: 1. precipitation (Water that falls from the atmosphere in the form of rain, snow, hail, or sleet.) 2. Vapor (A colorless, odorless gas that forms when water evaporates.)</p>
<p>Enfòmasyon: Lè chalè solèy la chofe dlo, dlo a tounen yon gaz envizib ki rele vapè dlo. Vapè a pi leje pase lè, kidonk li monte byen wo nan syèl la. Pwosesis sa a rele evaporasyon.</p> <p>Evaporasyon: Pwosesis ki chanje yon likid pou fè l tounen yon gaz (oswa vapè).</p> <p>Vapè a monte nan syèl la, li refwadi epi li pwodui ti gout dlo tou piti oswa ti moso lanèj. Se konsa nyaj fèt. Se sa yo rele kondansasyon.</p> <p>Kondansasyon: Pwosesis ki chanje yon gaz (vapè) pou fè l tounen yon solid oswa yon likid.</p> <p>Lè anpil gout dlo rasanble nan nyaj yo, nyaj yo vin pi lou. Avan lontan, dlo ki soti nan nyaj yo kòmanse tonbe tankou lapli. Kote ki fè frèt yo lapli a konjele epi li tounen nèj, lapli jele oswa lagrèl.</p> <p>Dlo ki anba tè a al chita nan kavèn yo, men pifò dlo a fofile desann jouk li rive nan yon kouch materyèl solid ki anpeche l pase. Lè sa a, dlo plen espas ki ant grenn sab yo ak fant wòch yo pou li fè yon kouch dlo anbatè ki rele akwifè.</p>	<p>Content: When water is heated by the sun, it slowly turns into an invisible gas called water vapor. The vapor is lighter than air, so it rises high up into the sky. This process is called evaporation.</p> <p>Evaporation: The process of changing from a liquid into a gas (or vapor).</p> <p>As the heated vapor rises into the sky, it cools, collects into tiny droplets or snowflakes, and forms clouds. This is called condensation.</p> <p>Condensation: The process of changing from a gas (or vapor) into a solid or liquid.</p> <p>As more droplets join the clouds, the clouds get heavier and heavier. Soon, the water begins to fall from the clouds as raindrops. In very cold places, the rain freezes and turns to snow, sleet, or hail.</p> <p>Underground water can collect in caverns, but most of it seeps down until it reaches a layer of solid material it can't go through. The water then fills the spaces between grains of sand and cracks in rocks, forming an underground layer of water called an aquifer.</p> <p>Aquifer: The underground layer of water-</p>

<p>Akwifè: Yon kouch dlo anbatè ki chita nan mitan sab ak wòch ki sevi kòm sous dlo pou pi atezyen.</p> <p>Anpil nan dlo ki rete alasifas al tonbe nan lak, nan rivyè, ak nan sous. Finalman, pifò dlo ki tonbe sou latè ale nan oseyan yo. Menm dlo ki ale anba tè a chèche wout oseyan yo.</p> <p>Yon kote nou jwenn dlo se nan akwifè - dlo anba tè. Lòt kote a se nan lak ak rivyè.</p> <p>Yon lak ki se yon sous dlo pou yon bouk oswa pou yon vil se yon rezèvwa. Yon rezèvwa se kote yo estoke dlo pou lè yo bezwen l.</p> <p>Lè nou fin sèvi ak dlo, li desann nan yon dren pou l al nan yon egou. Dlo egou a ale nan yon izin tretman kote yo netwaye dlo a epi yo trete l ak pwodwi chimik. Se sa yo rele resiklaj dlo ize. Yo voye pifò nan dlo yo fin resikle tounen nan rivyè yo, nan lak yo ak nan oseyan yo, kote sik idwolojik la, evaporasyon, kondansasyon, presipitasyon rekòmanse yon lòt fwa ankò.</p> <p>Sik idwolojik: Yon pwosesis ki fèt san rete kote dlo ki sou late evapore, ansuit li kondanse nan lè a epi retounen sou tè a sou fòm presipitasyon. Li evapore ankò epi sik la rekòmanse.</p>	<p>soaked sand and rock that acts as a water source for a well.</p> <p>A lot of the water that stays on the surface runs off into lakes, streams, and rivers. Eventually, most of the water that falls to earth makes its way to the oceans. Even the water that goes underground finds its way to the oceans.</p> <p>One place we get our water from is the aquifer – underground water. The other place is from lakes and rivers.</p> <p>A lake that supplies water to a town or city is called a reservoir. A reservoir is where water is stored until it is needed.</p> <p>After we use the water, it goes down the drain into the sewer. The sewage water then goes to a treatment plant where it is cleaned and treated with chemicals. This is called reclaimed wastewater. Most of the reclaimed wastewater is sent back into rivers, lakes and oceans, where it can go through the whole water-cycle process of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation all over again.</p> <p>Water cycle: A continuous process during which water evaporates from the earth, condenses in the air, returns to earth in the form of precipitation, evaporates again, and so on.</p>
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Revizyon:

1. Ki sa evaporasyon ye?
2. Ki sa kondansasyon ye?
3. Ki kote dlo pi soti?
4. Ki kote dlo ize yo fin trete ale?

Review:

1. What is evaporation?
2. What is condensation?
3. Where does well water come from?
4. Where does reclaimed wastewater go?

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<p>Ide Kle 8.5: Fè rehèch sou efè negatif oswa efè pozitif dezaz natirèl genyen sou òganis vivan yo: tranblemanntè, vòlkan, siklòn, tònad, inondasyon, dife.</p>	<p>Key Idea 8.5: Investigate the negative and positive impact of extreme natural events on living things: earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires.</p>
<p>Tèm syantifik: 1. kwout latè 2. lav</p>	<p>Scientific Terms: 1. earth’s crust 2. lava</p>
<p>Enfèmasyon: Yon tranblemanntè se yon gwo mouvman ki fèt sanzatan nan kwout latè. Yon vòlkan se yon ouvèti ki nan kwout latè kote vapè ki anba tè a, sann, gaz, ak likid cho soti. Yon siklòn se yon tanpèt twopikal ki mache ak gwo van. Yon tònad se yon nyaj ki gen fòm yon antonwa k ap vire. Yon inondasyon se lè dlo debòde epi anvayi yon zòn. Mouvman anbatè ka lakòz tranblemanntè. Gwo sekous kapab fè bilding ak pon yo tonbe. Lav cho, vapè, ak sann ki soti anba tè a ka soti ak fòs nan volkan. Lav ak sann lan ka boule òganis vivan ozalantou vòlkan an oswa yo ka antere yo. Poutan, kèk nan pi bèl mòn ak pi bèl zile egziste grasa eripsyon volkan yo. Sòl lav la fè gen anpil eleman nitritif ladan l, li bon pou agrikilti. Siklòn kapab vwayaje plizyè santèn oswa plizyè milye mil. Van siklòn pa fò tankou van tònad, men siklòn ka pran yon espas ki gen plizyè santèn mil nan lajè epi yo ka dire plizyè jou. Gwo van derasinen pye bwa e yo plati bilding. Gwo lapli ka bwote tout yon katye ale. Anpil bèt ak plant pèdi lavi yo.</p>	<p>Content: An earthquake is a sudden, strong movement of earth’s crust. A volcano is an opening in earth’s crust from which underground steam, ash, gas, and hot liquid rock escape. A hurricane is a tropical storm with strong winds. A tornado is a cloud shaped like a funnel that spins. A flood is an overflowing body of water. Underground movements can result in earthquakes. Violent shaking topples buildings and bridges. Hot lava, steam, and ash from underground can erupt from volcanoes. The lava and ash can burn or bury living things near the volcano. Yet some of earth’s most beautiful mountains and islands have been created by erupting volcanoes. The soil formed from lava is rich in nutrients and good for crops. Hurricanes can travel hundreds or thousands of miles. Their winds are less violent than those of tornadoes, but hurricanes may be hundreds of miles wide and may last for several days. Terrific winds uproot trees and level buildings. Heavy rainfall may wash whole neighborhoods away. Many living things are destroyed. The tornado’s whirling funnel of air</p>

<p>Van k ap fè toubyon nan yon tònad soti anlè nan nyaj la epi li desann anba. Van an vire tankou yon toupri a yon vitès estwòdinè. Lè yon tònad pase nan yon vil, li kapab detwi tout bagay li jwenn sou wout li.</p> <p>Pwosesis natirèl rive tout tan sou latè. Pafwa evènman natirèl yo depase lèbòn e yo kapab gen gwo enpak sou òganis vivan. Nan kèk ka, dezas natirèl yo rive lè yon bon bagay fèt aleksè. Pa egzanp, tout òganis vivan bezwen lapli, men twòp lapli kapab lakòz inondasyon. Inondasyon ka lakòz bèt nwaye, kay kraze e li ka pote tè a ale tou. Twòp lapli ka bwote plizyè tòn materyèl soti nan mòn desann. Materyèl sa yo ka kraze kay, bèt ak plant. Men, pafwa inondasyon ka itil tou. Toutolon kèk rivyè, kiltivatè konte sou rivyè ki debòde epi ki anvayi vale ki ozalantou rivyè yo. Dlo inondasyon an wouze tè a epi li pote sab fen pou agrikilti.</p>	<p>extends down from the thundercloud. Winds spin in a tight circle at terrific speeds. When a tornado whirls through a town, it may destroy everything it touches.</p> <p>Natural processes take place all the time on earth. Sometimes natural events may be extreme with major impacts on living things. In some cases, extreme natural events are caused by too much of a good thing. For example, all life depends on rain, but too much rain can cause a flood. Floods can drown living things, destroy their homes, and wash away soil. Too much rain can bring tons of earth material sliding down a hill, crushing homes and living things beneath it. Yet floods can be helpful at times too. Along some rivers, farmers count on the rivers to flood their banks and the surrounding valley. The floods water the land and deposit silt for farming.</p>
<p>Revizyon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ki sa ki fè yon siklòn danjere? 2. Ki efè pozitif yon inondasyon genyen? 3. Ki efè negatif ak efè pozitif yon volkan genyen? 	<p>Review:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What makes a hurricane dangerous? 2. What is the positive impact of a flood? 3. What are the negative and positive impacts of a volcano?

Ide Kle	Key Idea
<p>Chapit 8:</p> <p>8.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fason lanati kraze wòch ak mòn rele degradasyon. Gout dlo degoute nan fant wòch yo. Lè dlo a konjele, li dilate. Wòch yo fann epi yo bay plizyè moso. Se sa yo rele degradasyon fizik. Lè yon wòch kase an ti moso, se sèlman gwosè li ak fòm li ki chanje. Mineral ki fè wòch la pa chanje. Degradasyon chimik pa sèlman kraze wòch yo, men tou li chanje mineral ki nan wòch yo. Li chanje, ajoute, oswa retire mineral ki nan wòch la. Wòch ki gen fè ka vin wouj paske fè a wouye. 2. Gaz kabonik se yon gaz ki nan lè a. Li melanje ak lapli epi li tonbe sou wòch yo. Melanj gaz kabonik avèk dlo bay yon asid fèb. Asid sa a pran tan pou li wonje wòch yo. Li chanje mineral ki fè wòch yo. 3. Dlo degoute nan fant wòch yo. Lè dlo a konjele, li dilate. Wòch yo fann epi bay plizyè moso. <p>8.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ewozyon se lè van ak dlo abime wòch yo ak sòl la epi yo charye materyo ki sot nan wòch yo ak sòl la yon lòt kote. 2. Vag lanmè retire sab nan kèk zòn pou yo depoze l lòt kote. Ewozyon ak akimilasyon sab kreye plaj. 3. Paske dlo rivyè koule desann, li charye tè ak wòch. Moso wòch sa yo frape ak lòt wòch toutolon rebò rivyè a epi yo decole. Rivyè yo 	<p>Unit 8</p> <p>8.1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature's way of breaking up rocks and mountains is called weathering. Water drips into cracks in a rock. When the water freezes, it expands. The rock cracks and splits even more. This kind of weathering is called physical weathering. As the rock breaks into small pieces, only its size and shape change. The minerals that the rock is made of do not change. Chemical weathering not only breaks down rocks but also changes the minerals in the rock. It changes, adds to, or removes a rock's minerals. Rocks that contain iron can turn red. This is because the iron rusts. 2. Carbon dioxide is a gas in the air. It mixes with rain and falls on rocks. The mixture of carbon dioxide and water makes a weak acid. The rocks are slowly worn away by this acid. The acid changes the minerals that the rock is made of. 3. Water drips into cracks in a rock. When the water freezes, it expands. The rock cracks and splits even more. <p>8.2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erosion is the moving and breakdown of earth materials, such as rocks and soil by wind and water. 2. Waves remove sand from some areas and deposit it in other places. This erosion and deposition of sand creates beaches. 3. Water, because rivers flow downhill, they carry along soil and pieces of rock. These pieces of rock hit and loosen other rocks along the sides of

<p>lakòz ewozyon tè a. Apre yon tan, rivyè yo fouye wòch yo byen fon. Rivyè Kolorado koule nan Gran Kanyon se konsa kanyon lan te fèt.</p> <p>8.3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Akimilasyon se rezilta entèraksyon lè, dlo ak tè. Lè gen lapli, dlo k ap koule fè yon ma dlo sou twotwa a. Souvan dlo ki nan ma dlo a twoub. Dlo lapli ranmase tè epi li bwote l nan ma dlo a. Lè lapli a rete, dlo a evapore, men tè a rete. Se sa ki rive lè akimilasyon fèt. 2. Lè dlo k ap deplase ak van ralanti, yo lage sab, limon ak tè yo tap bwote a kote yo ralanti a. Lè depo sa a fèt materyo dlo a tap charye a fè sòl la. Yon sòl fèt ak tè, sab fen, epi lòt moso materyo ki sot nan tè a. <p>8.4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pwosesis ki chanje yon likid pou fè l tounen yon gaz (oswa vapè). Lè solèy chofe dlo, dlo a tounen yon gaz envizib ki rele vapè dlo. Vapè dlo pi lejè pase lè, kidonk li monte byen wo nan syèl la. Pwosesis sa a rele evaporasyon. 2. Pwosesis ki chanje yon gaz (oswa vapè) pou fè l tounen yon solid oswa likid. Lè vapè a monte nan syèl la, li refwadi epi li pwodui ti gout dlo tou piti oswa ti moso lanèj. Se konsa nyaj fèt. Se sa yo rele kondansasyon. 3. Dlo ki anba tè a al chita nan kavèn yo, men pifò nan dlo sa a fofile desann jouk li rive nan yon kouch materyèl solid ki anpeche l pase. Lè 	<p>the rivers. Rivers erode the land. After a long time, rivers can cut very deeply into rock. The Colorado River flows through the Grand Canyon and forms the canyon.</p> <p>8.3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deposition results from the interaction among air, water, and land. During rain, runoff water collects in puddles on the sidewalk. Often the water in puddles is muddy. The rainwater picks up soil and carried it to the puddle. After the rain stops, the water evaporates, but the dirt carried into it is left behind. This is what happens during deposition. 2. When moving water and wind slow down, they drop the pieces of sand, silt, and earth they are carrying. After this deposition, these tiny pieces of earth form soil. Soil is made up of sand, silt, and other broken-down pieces of earth material. <p>8.4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The process of changing from a liquid into a gas (or vapor). When water is heated by the sun, it slowly turns into an invisible gas called water vapor. The vapor is lighter than air, so it rises high up into the sky. This process is called evaporation. 2. The process of changing from a gas (or vapor) into a solid or liquid. As the heated vapor rises into the sky, it cools, collects into tiny droplets or snowflakes, and forms clouds. This is called condensation. 3. Underground water can collect in caverns, but most of it seeps down until it reaches a layer of solid material it can't to through. The water then fills the spaces between
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<p>sa a, dlo plen espas ki ant grenn sab ak fant wòch yo pou li fè yon kouch dlo anba tè a ki rele akwifè. Kouch dlo sa a chita nan mitan sab ak wòch yo epi li sèvi kòm sous dlo pou pi atezyen.</p> <p>4. Yo voye pifò nan dlo yo fin resikle tounen nan rivyè yo, nan lak yo ak nan oseyan yo kote sik idwolojik la (evaporasyon, kondansasyon ak presipitasyon) rekòmanse yon lòt fwa ankò.</p> <p>8.5</p> <p>1. Siklòn ka vwayaje plizyè santèn oswa plizyè milye mil. Van siklòn pa fò tankou van tonad yo, men siklòn pran yon espas ki gen plizyè santèn mil nan lajè epi yo ka dire plizyè jou. Gwo van rache pyebwa e yo plati bilding. Gwo lapli ka bwote tout yon katye ale. Anpil bèt ak plant pèdi lavi yo.</p> <p>2. Inondasyon kapab itil. Toutolon kèk rivyè, kiltivatè konte sou rivyè ki debòde epi ki anvayi vale ki ozalantou rivyè yo. Dlo inondasyon an wouze tè a epi li pote sab fen pou agrikilti.</p> <p>3. Mouvmman anba tè ka lakòz tranblemanntè. Gwo sekous kapab fè bilding ak pon tonbe. Lav cho, vapè ak sann ki soti nan tè a soti ak fòs nan volkan. Lav ak sann ka boule òganis vivan ozalantou vòlkan an oswa yo ka antere yo. Poutan, kèk nan pi bèl mòn ak pi bèl zile egziste grasa eripsyon vòlkan yo. Sòl lav la fè a gen anpil eleman nitritif ladan l e li bon pou agrikilti.</p>	<p>the grains of sand and cracks in rocks forming an underground layer of water called an aquifer. The underground layer of water-soaked sand and rock acts as a water source for a well.</p> <p>4. Most of the reclaimed wastewater is sent back into rivers, lakes and oceans where it can go through the whole water-cycle process of evaporation, condensation, and precipitation all over again.</p> <p>8.5</p> <p>1. Hurricanes can travel hundreds or thousands of miles. Their winds are less violent than those of tornadoes, but hurricanes may be hundreds of miles wide and last for several days. Terrific winds uproot trees and level buildings. Heavy rainfall may wash whole neighborhoods away. Many living things are destroyed.</p> <p>2. Floods can be helpful. Along some rivers, farmers count on the rivers to flood their banks and the surrounding valley. The floods water the land and deposit silt for farming.</p> <p>3. Underground movements can result in earthquakes. Violent shaking topples buildings and bridges. Hot lava, steam, and ash from underground can erupt from volcanoes. The lava and ash can burn or bury living things near the volcano. Yet some of earth's most beautiful mountains and islands have been created by erupting volcanoes. The soil formed from lava is rich in nutrients and good for crops.</p>
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