

World Geography 3200/3202: Outcomes/Delineations

Unit 1 - Landforms and Water Forms

SCO 1.1: The student will be expected to demonstrate an understanding that the earth's surface is shaped by building-up forces resulting from tectonic activity, including the following delineations:

- 1.1.1 Explain how compressional forces are caused. (k)
- 1.1.2 Explain how tensional forces are caused. (k)
- 1.1.3 Relate selected plate movements to compressional and tensional forces. (a)
- 1.1.4 Explain how compressional forces create fold mountains. (k)
- 1.1.5 Differentiate between the terms anticline and syncline. (k)
- 1.1.6 Explain how tensional forces create a normal fault. (k)
- 1.1.7 Explain how compressional forces create reverse and overthrust faults. (k)
- 1.1.8 Explain what causes a volcano to erupt. (k)
- 1.1.9 Describe the characteristics of an ash-and-cinder cone, a shield cone, and a composite cone. (k)
- 1.1.10 Conclude how the location of active volcanoes is related to places where plates meet. (a)
- 1.1.11 Describe global patterns in the location of landforms. (k)

SCO 1.2: The student will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of how the process of weathering helps wear down the land, including the following delineations:

- 1.2.1 Distinguish between the terms physical weathering and chemical weathering. (k)
- 1.2.2 Describe the mechanical processes by which physical weathering occurs. (k)
- 1.2.3 Describe the main interactions that result in chemical weathering. (k)
- 1.2.4 Infer the relationship between environmental conditions and the rate of physical and chemical weathering. (a)

SCO 1.3: The student will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of how running water acts as an agent of erosion and deposition, including the following delineations:

- 1.3.1 Describe the three stages in the life cycle of a river. (k)
- 1.3.2 State two ways in which water erosion occurs. (k)
- 1.3.3 Examine evidence to determine the life cycle stage of a river. (a)
- 1.3.4 Explain how deltas are formed. (k)
- 1.3.5 Contrast the terms arcuate delta, digitate delta, and estuarine delta. (k)

SCO 1.4: The student will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of how moving ice acts as an agent of erosion and deposition, including the following delineations:

- 1.4.1 Define the terms outwash plain, terminal moraine, erratic, drumlin, and esker. (k)
- 1.4.2 Examine evidence for the direction of movement of a continental glacier. (a)
- 1.4.3 Define the terms cirque, arête, hanging valley, lateral moraine, and terminal moraine. (k)
- 1.4.4 Define the term fiord. (k)

SCO 1.5: The student will be expected to demonstrate an understanding that ocean waves and currents change coastlines, including the following delineations:

- 1.5.1 Define the term spit. (k)
- 1.5.2 Define the terms sea cave, sea arch, and stack. (k)
- 1.5.3 Explain how sea caves, sea arches and stacks are formed. (a)
- 1.5.4 Analyze the processes that result in the "straightening out" of an irregular coastline. (a)

SCO 1.6: The student will be expected to demonstrate an understanding of how landforms and water forms influence human activity, including the following delineations:

- 1.6.1 Examine how human activity adapts to landforms and water forms. (a)
- 1.6.2 Examine how humans respond to hazards posed by selected landforms and water forms. (a)
- 1.6.3 Develop a proposal for the economic use of selected landforms or water forms. (i)
- 1.6.4 Justify a preference for the aesthetic appeal of selected landforms and water forms. (i)
- 1.6.5 Propose a solution to a threat posed by selected landforms and water forms. (i)