Identifying and Analyzing Physical Processes

Work with your partner to analyze the 12 placards around the room. For each placard, you will
• determine which physical process is represented.
• decide where in Russia the image was taken, using clues in your book to guide you.

Step 1: Visit one of the placards. Observe the image carefully. Talk with your partner about these questions:
• What are some interesting details in this image?
• What are some of the physical features pictured—for example, mountains, rivers, lakes, valleys?
• Which physical processes could have played a role in shaping the land you see?

Step 2: Decide which physical process the image represents. With your partner, guess which physical process—tectonic movement, volcanic activity, erosion, or glaciation—the image represents. Then turn to the second part in your notebook. Write the placard’s letter in one of the boxes under that heading.

Step 3: Choose a few details from the image to explain why you think it relates to that physical process. List them in the box.

Step 4: Examine the relief map of Russia, and record where you think this image might have been taken. Study the relief map of Russia in Section 1 of your book. Using details about the land that you see in the image, choose two to four locations where this image might have been taken. Using the map in your notebook, record the numbers of these locations in the box.

Step 5: Read the appropriate section (Section 3, 5, 7, and 9) to find more clues about where this scene really exists in Russia. Find and read the section that matches the physical process represented in this image. The reading describes some of the landforms in Russia. Use this information to decide which location matches the placard. In your notebook, record the number of the location you think definitely matches this image.

Step 6: Annotate the map of Russia in your notebook. Next to the number on the map that represents where this image was taken, write the placard’s letter and the name of the physical feature that is shown.