

# Unit 1.1 Review

## Define:

**Geology:** is the science that has to do with earth's physical structure

**Paleontologist:** is a scientist who studies different fossils

**Fossil Fuels:** is a natural fuels such a coal and gas which is formed in the geological past

**Glacier:** is a slowly moving mass of ice that is formed by the accumulation of snow

**Caldera:** is a large volcanic crater, typically formed by a major eruption

**Rain Shadow:** is a region having little rain fall because it is sheltered by a range of hills

## Identify:

**Megafauna:** is the large mammal of a particular region or a geological period

**Intermountain Seismic Belt:** is a region of active earthquake faults

**Chinook Corridor:** are blustery, warm, and dry winds

**Alberta clipper:** is a cold wind that blows east of the Rockies and forms in Alberta Canada

## Describe the four Geologic time intervals:

The four time intervals are:

1. Cenozoic "Recent life"
2. Mesozoic "Middle life"
3. Paleozoic "Ancient life"
4. Precambrian

## Why did evergreen forests appear west of the Continental Divide?

The evergreen forests appeared west of the Continental Divide because it had good vegetation and sediment during the Mesozoic era.

## Explain how glaciers change the landscape:

Glaciers changed the landscape by eroding the land and pushing everything away in front of it like a big bulldozer.

## Describe the three regions of Montana:

<u>Western</u>	<u>Central</u>	<u>Eastern</u>
Colombia Plato	Rocky Mountain Front	Northern Plains
High Mountain Ranges	Elevated planes/winds	Dry, winds
Thick Forests		Low precipitation
High Precipitation		Grass

Why did some mammals die during the end of the Cenozoic era while other species survived? Some mammals died because they weren't used to the cold temperatures.

What are some of the positive and negative effects of erosion? When, and how, should people try to control erosion? Erosion is the wearing away of land by water and it helps form land, however it also can erode too much, so then humans try to stop it.

How do you suppose the geography and climate of Montana's three regions affects the lives of the people who live there today? Erosion still happens.

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In what ways is the landscape changing in the region you live? Are there more human than natural forces involved in the changes? What is the difference between human and natural forces that change the landscape? People change the landscape by building, erosion and global warming, also change the landscape.

Think about the region of Montana in which you live. What was the primary geologic force that created the present landscape? Can you find evidence of their work? Erosion, Earthquakes, and Glaciers helped create the current landscape.

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