# Unit 9

**Process 2** 

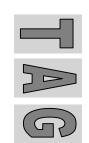
**Actions in Sequence** 

# JEM/ENG Mesleki Yabancı Dil

(Professional English)

# Dr. Veysel İşık Professor

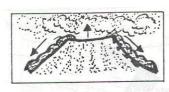
Ankara Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü

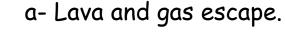


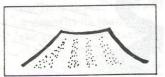
#### Look and read:

Number these events in the older in which they occur during a volcanic eruption.

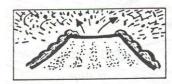
Give simultaneous actions the same number.



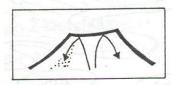




b- A solid cap forms.



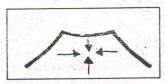
c- The volcano erupts.



d- The gases are trapped again.



e- The pressure increases.



f-Gases accumulate.

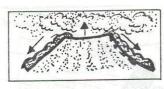


g- The lava cools.

#### Look and read:

Number these events in the older in which they occur during a volcanic eruption.

Give simultaneous actions the same number.



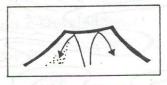




b- A solid cap forms. (6)



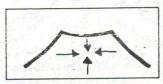
c- The volcano erupts. (3)



d- The gases are trapped again. (7)



e- The pressure increases. (2)



f-Gases accumulate. (1)



g- The lava cools. (5)

As soon as (immediately) the volcano erupts		a- Lava and gas escape.
As the gases accumulate		b- A solid cap forms.
		c- The volcano erupts.
When the pressure is very great		d- The gases are trapped again.
After the volcano erupts	MITT	e- The pressure increases.
Before the gases are trapped	/	f- Gases accumulate.
Veysel Işık  JEM/ENG – Mesleki Yabancı Dil/ Professional English		g- The lava cools.

As soon as (immediately)
the volcano erupts lava and
gas escape.

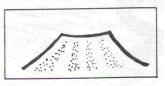
As the gases accumulate the pressure increases.

When the pressure is very great the volcano erupts.

After the volcano erupts the lava cools.

Before the gases are trapped a solid cap forms.

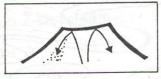
a- Lava and gas escape.



b- A solid cap forms.



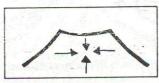
c- The volcano erupts.



d- The gases are trapped again.



e- The pressure increases.



f-Gases accumulate.

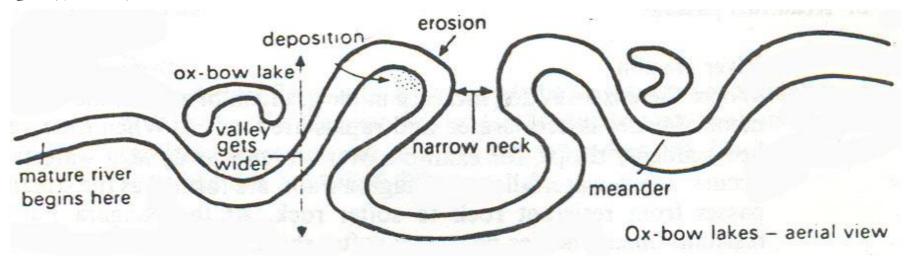


g- The lava cools.

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#### Look at this:



Write a description of the formation of an ox-bow lake, putting the following into the correct order. Begin:

When a river reaches maturity.....

until there is only a narrow neck of land between meanders.

This is called an ox-bow lake.

Sometimes the meanders become curved

When the river floods,

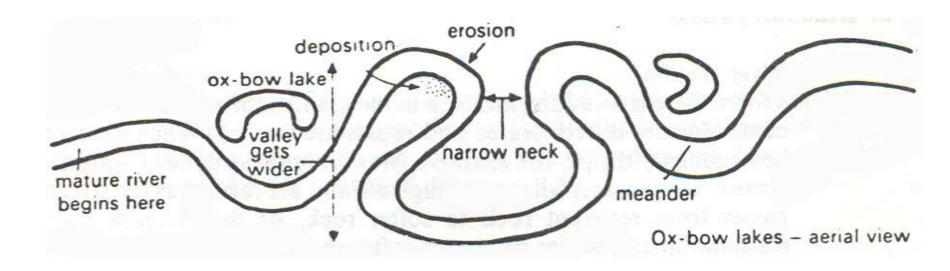
it begins to meander.

erosion and deposition are balanced.

As the river gets wider,

it cuts across the neck and the curved section remains as a lake.

Vevsel Isık



# When a river reaches maturity.....

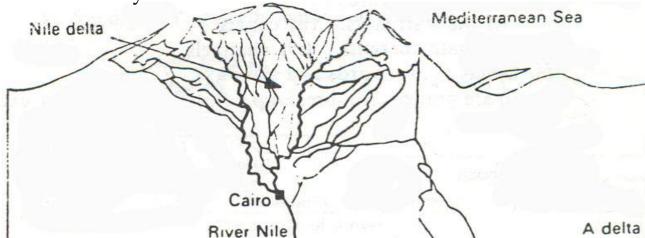
- (3) until there is only a narrow neck of land between meanders.
- (6) This is called an ox-bow lake.
- (2) Sometimes the meanders become curved
- (7) When the river floods,
- (1) it begins to meander.
- (8) erosion and deposition are balanced.
- (4) As the river gets wider,
- (5) it cuts across the neck and the curved section remains as a lake.

#### **Reading Passage:**

#### **Deltas**

When a river flows into a large body of water, such as a tideless sea or lake (e.g. the Caspian Sea or the Mediterranean Sea), its velocity suddenly decreases and much of its load of dropped. Deposits which form like this are called deltas.

As the delta becomes larger, the main stream may overflow and form new channels called distributaries. After the distributaries break up the main current, sediment is deposited at the sides of the delta. As sediment is deposited, the delta grows forwards and side ways. A cross-section of a delta shows that the sediments are graded, with the coarsest deposits of debris near the shore. As the delta extends seawards, it deposits fine sand, the coarse mud, then fine mud and finally oozes.



Now label this diagram with the different kinds of sediments:

