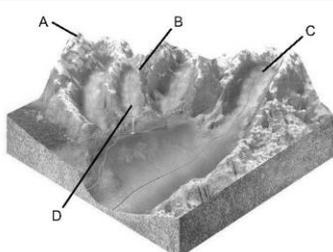


Science 1 Chapter 3 Study Guide Test: Monday, 11/6/17 (open book not open study guide)

Lesson 1	
1. What type of processes reshape Earth's surface? (hint: build up/break down)	Constructive – builds up Destructive- breaks down
2. Which would result in well-sorted sediment? Flash flood, storm, waves, volcanic eruption	Waves
3. Ms. Parris and Ms. Kidd chaperoned the 6 th grade field trip and notice that dust blows up off the road behind them. Their bus is completely covered in dirt. What two processes have occurred?	Erosion – movement of the dirt Deposition – dust settling on the car
4. How are hoodoos formed?	Erosion removes less resistant rocks and leaves behind more resistant rock.
Lesson 2	
5. Where do erosion and deposition occur in a river?	Erosion – moving water picks up sediments and moves them from bottom or sides Deposition – When the water slows and sets the sediments down.
6. Which type of stream rushes down slopes and has rolling rapids, and carves out the bottom of a river?	Young stream
7. Which type of stream runs over gentle slopes and starts to create meanders?	Mature stream
8. Which type of stream is located on a flat surface, has large meanders, and slow moving?	Old stream
9. _____ are formed from windblown deposits of clay or silt. Till Talus Loess Delta	Loess
10. Name two ways people can help reduce wind erosion and water erosion.	Ex: Plant trees around fields Vegetation
11. Mrs. Savage noticed that a bridge had a stalactite hanging from a crack in the ceiling. It was dripping water. Which is true: a. Mrs. Savage was seeing an example of man-made structure weathering. b. Mrs. Savage was seeing erosion, because water coming through the crack brought minerals along with it. c. Mrs. Savage was seeing deposition because as the water dripped it was leaving behind minerals. d. all of the above	d. True – material from man-made structure was being eroded and deposited.
12. How can people help reduce erosion along the shores of water?	Ex: Plant trees, build retaining walls
13. Sandblasting is an example of what? Deflation, abrasion, outwash	Abrasion
14. True or False : Coastlines only change every now and then.	False – coastlines change constantly
15. Define the following: Meander- Longshore current- Floodplain- Cave- Alluvial fan-	M – c shape bend in river LC – parallel current with shoreline F – flat area next to river C – underground opening in limestone AF deposit formed when river runs into open plain
Lesson 3	
16. Movement during mass wasting is caused by what?	Gravity
17. Identify the following structures: A- B- C- D-	 <p>A- Horn B- Arete C- Cirque D- Hanging wall</p>
18. Using the diagram above, which feature is most likely to form a water fall?	D- hanging wall