

- The process by which natural forces move weathered rock and soil from one place to another is called Erosion
- Landslides, mudflows, slump, and creep are all examples of Mass Movement
- Mass movement is caused by Gravity
- Wind-carried sand causes Abrasion which polishes rock but causes very little erosion.
- A stream or river that runs into another stream or river is called a Tributary
- A river flowing across a wide flood plain begins to form loop like bends called Meanders
- Deposition occurs where the agents of erosion lay down sediment.
- A wide sloping deposit of sediment formed where a stream leaves a mountain range is called a(an) Alluvial Fan
- Deltas are built up by Deposition
- A landscape in which a layer of limestone close to the surface erodes into deep valleys, caverns, and sinkholes is called Karst Topography
- As the energy of a wave moves through the water, what happens to the water particles themselves?
They move up and down but do not move forward
- The energy that produces ocean waves comes from wind
- If waves erode the soft rock along the base of a steep coast, the result may eventually be a landform called a wave-cut cliff
- Where a coastline turns and interrupts longshore drift, sand may be deposited in a fingerlike landform called a Spit
- The process by which wind removes surface materials is called Deflation
- In deserts, deflation can sometimes create an area of rock fragments called a Desert Pavement
- Wind carrying sand grains deposits the sand when the wind Slows down or hits an obstacle
- Particles of clay and silt eroded and deposited by the wind are called Loess
- What is one main difference between continental glaciers and valley glaciers?
Continental Glaciers are much larger and thicker
- Water that moves over Earth's surface when it rains is called Runoff
- A deposit of wind-blown sand is a Sand Dune
- In Deposition melting glaciers drop sediments creating landforms.
- In Erosion glaciers pick up and drag rocks across the land.
- ridge of till located at the farthest point reached by a glacier is called a Terminal Moraine

25. A small depression that forms when a chunk of ice is left in glacial till is known as a(an) Kettle

26. The Mojave Desert's desert pavement was created through the process known as Deflation

27. The amount of runoff in an area depends on which of the following factors? Rain, and soil types Vegetation

28. Areas of limestone are easily eroded by groundwater because water combines with CO₂ as it sinks into the ground, creating

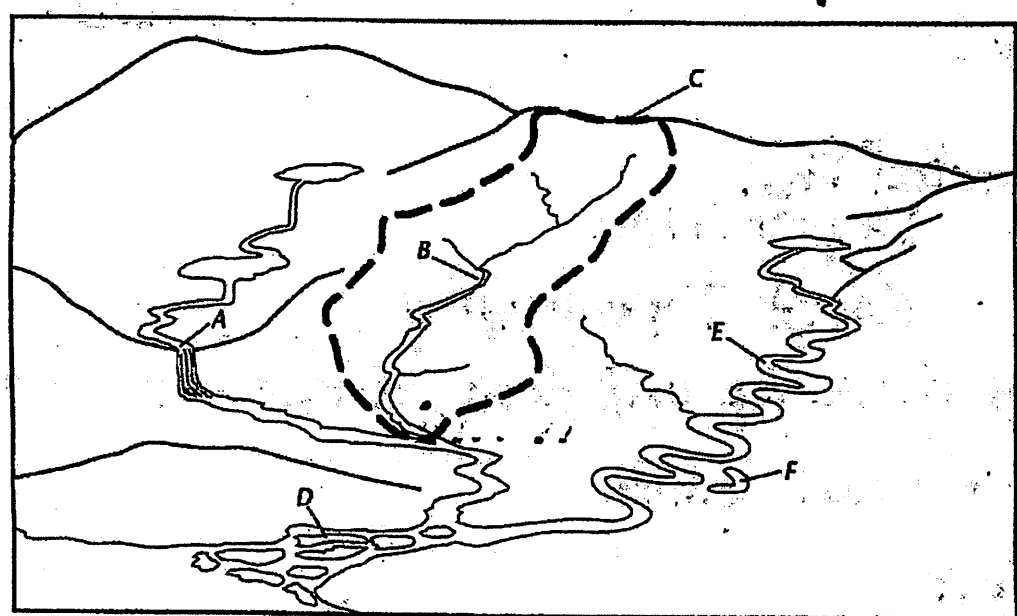
29. A Stalagmite builds up on the floor of a cave.

30. A Stalactite builds up from the roof of the cave.

Carbonic Acid, which slowly dissolves the

limestone

Rivers and Streams



31. What is stream B in relation to the river into which it flows? tributary

32. Name the area enclosed by the dashed line labeled C. drainage basin

33. What is feature D? Delta

34. What is feature E? meander

35. What is feature F? Oxbow Lake

36. What is feature A? waterfall