



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

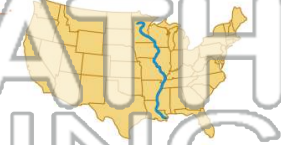
Which of the following describes the process of **erosion**?



- A the chemical breakdown of rocks
- B the physical breakdown of rocks
- C the removal of smaller rock particles
- D all of the above

2

Streams and rivers are constantly eroding and shaping the landscape. The Mississippi River, for example, erodes and moves 436,000 tons of sediment every single day. All the **materials** that a river or stream carries is called the river's or stream's \_\_\_\_\_.



- A discharge
- B load
- C gradient
- D drainage

3

The river pictured here erodes its channel **wider** rather than deeper and does not have a steep gradient. This river is described as a \_\_\_\_\_ river.

4

It is possible for a dramatic tectonic event to uplift a portion of the earth's crust on which mature rivers had previously run, thus suddenly **increasing** the river's **gradient**. The river begins to **cut more**

5



## PREVIEW

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7

fall out of suspension and are deposited. The result is a triangular-shaped deposit known as a **delta**. Why do the sediments fall out of suspension?



- A the water loses energy and slows down
- B the water gains energy and moves faster
- C ocean water is colder
- D ocean water is warmer

plain, the water suddenly slows down and the sediment is deposited in a triangular-shaped formation. Geologists call this triangular formation a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.



- A delta
- B flood plain
- C alluvial fan
- D meander

9

Beaches are large deposits of grains that have been eroded from rock for what scientists believe to be millions of years. The **type** of sand, such as the familiar tan-colored quartz sand, on a beach depends on \_\_\_\_\_.



- A how long waves have weathered the rock
- B how much energy the waves exert on a rock
- C the latitude of the beach
- D the source rock of the sand

10

In oceans, lakes, or rivers, **sediment deposition** can form \_\_\_\_\_.




- A beaches and sea arches
- B sea caves and wave-cut terraces
- C sandbars and barrier spits
- D sea cliffs and beaches



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