

Weathering, Erosion, and Deposition Practice Test
ANSWERS

1. 2 – water on the outside curve moves faster
2. 1 – rocks and rubble at the bottom of a steep slope is evidence for erosion by gravity
3. 1 – avalanches and landslides occur on steep slopes as a result of gravity
4. 4 – gravity is the driving force behind erosion – choices 1 through 3 are all examples of erosion.
evaporation is not an erosional agent
5. 2 – ESRT page 6 (make sure to line this one up carefully...)
6. 2 – steeper slopes lead to faster stream velocities that can pick up bigger particles
7. 4 – U-shaped valleys = glaciers
8. 3 – C is on the inside curve where the water moves slower causing deposition
9. 4 – mass movement = erosion by gravity
10. 2 – Wind picks up sand that hits other rocks helping to wear them down (ex. mushroom rocks)
11. 4 – smaller particles weather faster because of the more surface area that gets exposed
12. 1 – ESRT page 6
13. 2 – topsoil is rich in organics – the more biological activity (living things), the more organic material left behind
14. 2 – soil is created from the bedrock below as it physically and chemically weathers – climate is an influence on how much bedrock will break down to form soil
15. 1 – If the rocks and soil on the surface do not match up to the bedrock below, it means that the rocks on top were transported there by some agents of erosion.
16. 4 – streams makes sediments rounder, and because sediments are being abraded, the particles get smaller
17. 2 – all the evidence mentioned are indications of glacial erosion
18. 3 – The amount of water in a stream affects stream velocity. If stream A is steeper it should move faster.
However, if stream B is a little less steep, but has a greater stream discharge (more water flowing through it), it could move faster than stream A.
19. 2 – wind is dominant in deserts – deserts are arid (dry) regions
20. 4 – caverns are formed by a chemical weathering process called carbonation – carbonation is responsible for the formation of limestone caves
21. 3 – chemical weathering occurs when air and water chemically react with minerals to cause a change in composition which makes the minerals more easy to break down.
22. 4 – warm and humid climates cause faster chemical weathering
23. 2 – V-shaped valleys are carved into the landscape by rivers
24. 4 – “frosted” rocks are made by wind picking up sand and abrading other rocks.
25. 1 – Deposition begins when the water velocity slows down and the stream doesn’t have enough carrying power
26. 3 – Winds coming from the east will move the sand dune in the opposite direction (west). The windward side of the sand dune (in this case, the east side) is always the gentler slope (less steep side).
27. 4 – This is a picture of the Mississippi River delta in Louisiana (you can see the river)
28. Type 1 is younger , steeper, and straighter, and therefore the water velocity is faster.
Type 3 is older, flatter, and has more meanders, and therefore the water velocity is slower.
29. Water on the outside curve moves faster and when it hits the outside streambank, abrasion loosens rock and soil which then gets eroded.
30. Cobbles and pebbles are larger particles that are carried in traction (rolled and bounced along the bottom of the stream). The rolling abrades the corners and therefore rounds these sediments.
31. 1 – From June 19 to July 20 the water level dropped showing a decrease in discharge – this means the velocity of the stream must have slowed down during that time period.
32. 4 – glaciers deposit unsorted (mixed) sediments
33. 3 – Larger particles take less time to settle (Be careful - this graph is about time NOT rate)
34. a. Deposition occurs where a stream enters a lake because the stream velocity slows down (the stream loses kinetic energy).
b. clay