

Test Review Questions - Weathering, Erosion and Natural Disasters

1. The process of breaking down rock into small fragments is called _____.
2. The five types of mechanical weathering are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, (4) _____, and (5) _____.
3. The five agents of chemical weathering are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, (4) _____, and (5) _____.
4. The type of weathering that creates caves in limestone is _____.
5. The process by which natural forces move weathered rock and soil from one place to another is called: _____.
6. The four agents of erosion are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, and (4) _____.
7. The strongest agent of erosion is: _____.
8. The agent of erosion primarily responsible for carving the Grand Canyon is: _____.
9. The agent of erosion primarily responsible for carving Yosemite Valley is: _____.
10. The four sizes of weathered rock particles, from smallest to largest, are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____ and (4) _____.
11. Rock weathering and soil formation occur fastest in a _____ and _____ climate.
12. Decayed organic matter in soil is called: _____.
13. The layer of dead leaves lying on the surface of the soil is called: _____.
14. The mass of roots, grass and other small plants that hold prairie soil together and prevents erosion is called: _____.
15. An ideal mix of soil ingredients that best supports plant growth is called: _____.
16. The distinct layers found in soil are called soil _____. The top soil layer is the _____ horizon, also called _____. The middle layer is the _____ horizon, also called _____. The lower layer is the _____ horizon, also called _____.
17. The farming practice that leaves existing plant stalks and weeds in place after the harvest without plowing until the next crop is planted is called: _____.

18. The farming practice in which fields are plowed in a pattern prevents water from easily running downhill and causing soil erosion is called _____.
19. The grinding away of rock by rock particles carried in wind or water is called: _____.
20. Weathered rock and soil that is moved from one location to another by natural processes is called: _____.
21. The process by which sediment is laid down in a new location is called: _____.
22. Landslides, mudflows, slump and creep are examples of: _____.
23. The very slow movement of soil down a hill, causing trees to grow in crescent shapes and poles to lean, is called: _____.
24. The fast movement of water, soil and rock down a slope or river valley, caused either by heavy rains or a volcanic eruption, is called a: _____.
25. The sudden downward slippage of large sections of soil and weathered rock, usually caused by excessive groundwater in a underlying clay layer, is called: _____.
26. A sudden fall of loose rock and soil down a steep slope is called a: _____.
27. A river valley with a narrow, V-shape with a steep river gradient, waterfalls and rapids and no flood plain is found at the _____ (upper, middle or lower) section of the river, also called a _____ (young, mature, old) river valley.
28. A river valley with a flat but narrow valley floor with a flood plain and a few meanders, with moderate slopes and terraces at the valley sides, is found at the _____ (upper, middle or lower) section of the river, also called a _____ (young, mature, old) river valley.
29. A river valley with a very wide valley floor with extensive flood plains, many meanders, oxbow lakes and natural levees, is found at the _____ (upper, middle or lower) section of the river, also called a _____ (young, mature, old) river valley.
30. A river valley with a wide, U-shape, with a flat valley floor and nearly vertical sides, was carved by _____.
31. A fan-shaped peninsula of land that forms at the outlet of river into a ocean or large lake is called a: _____.

32. A fan shaped slope of sediment and debris that forms when a steep periodic stream empties into a wide flat desert valley is called an _____.
33. The process by which a glacier weathers and erodes the rock over which it travels is called: _____.
34. A narrow knife-edged ridge between two glacially carved valleys is called a: _____.
35. A bowl-shaped depression carved into the side of a mountain, just below its peak and at the start of a valley, is called a: _____.
36. A sharp, pyramid shaped peak carved by glaciers is called a _____.
37. Sediment deposited by a glacier is called: _____.
38. The sediment piles deposited at the end and sides of a glacier are called: _____.
39. The process in which the wind erodes away the surface of soil, carrying away small clay and silt particles, is called: _____.
40. When the topsoil of much of the Great Plains blew away in the 1930s dust bowl, the dust that was deposited in the Midwest United States was called: _____.
41. Natural disasters caused by geologic forces include _____, _____, _____, and _____.
42. A massive debris flow down a valley caused by a volcanic eruption is called a: _____.
43. Natural hazards or disasters that occur in thunderstorms include _____, _____, _____ and _____.
44. The most destructive weather-related natural disasters that affects Dallas are: _____.

Essay Questions:

1. Describe the process by which meanders and oxbow lakes form in the old, lower section of river valleys.
2. Describe the process by which wave-cut cliffs, sea caves, sea arches and sea stacks form on an ocean coast.
3. Describe the shape the features of upper middle and lower sections of river valleys (see questions 27-29 above).