

Study Guide  
Chapter 7 Erosion and Deposition

**GPS:**

**56E5.** Students will investigate the scientific view of how the earth's surface is formed.

- d. Describe processes that change rocks and the surface of the Earth.
- f. Explain the effects of physical processes (plate tectonics, erosion, deposition, volcanic eruption, gravity) on geological features including oceans (composition, currents, and tides).
- h. Describe soil as consisting of weathered rocks and decomposed organic material.
- i. Explain the effects of human activity on the erosion of the Earth's surface.
- j. Describe methods of conserving natural resources such as water, soil, and air.

1. The process by which natural forces move weathered rock and soil from one place to another is called erosion.

2. The material moved by erosion is sediment which may consist of pieces of rock or soil or the remains of plants and animals and is produced by weathering and erosion.

3. Weathering, erosion, and deposition act together in a cycle that wears down and builds up Earth's surface.

4. The force that moves rock and other materials downhill and moves sediment in a landslide or mudflow is called gravity.

5. Mass movement is caused by gravity.

6. The different types of mass movement include landslides, mudflows, slump, and creep.

7. Moving water is the major agent of the erosion that has shaped Earth's land surface.

8. The amount of run off in an area depends on the amount of rain, vegetation, and type of soil.

9. A tributary is a stream or river that flows into a larger river.

10. Water fall may occur where a river meets an area of harder rock to an area of softer rock and the softer rock may wear away, eventually forming a drop.

11. The flat, wide area of land along a river is a Flood plain.

12. A meander is a looplike bend in the course of a river.

13. An alluvial fan is a wide, sloping deposit of sediment formed where a stream leaves a mountain range.

14. Sediment deposited where a river flows into an ocean or lake builds up a landform called a delta.

15. Groundwater is water that soaks into the ground, fill the openings in the soil, and trickles into cracks and spaces in layers of rock.

16. Areas of limestone are easily eroded by groundwater because water combines with carbon dioxide as it sinks into the ground, creating carbonic acid, which slowly dissolves the limestone.

17. A glacier is any large mass of ice that moves slowly over land.

18. Many times in the past, continental glaciers have covered larger parts of Earth's surface and these times are known as the ice ages.

19. Glacier can form only in an area where more snow falls than melts.

20. The energy in waves comes from wind that blows across the water surface.

21. The energy that water picks up from the wind causes water particles to move up and down as the wave goes by. The water particles themselves don't move forward.

22. The two processes by which waves erode the land are impact and abrasion.

23. Deflation is the process by which wind removes surface materials and picks up the smallest particles of sediment and may create desert pavement.

24. All the sediment picked up by wind eventually falls to the ground and this happens when the wind slows down or some obstacle traps the windblown sand sediment.

25. Wind erosion and deposition may form sand dunes and loess deposits.