

# Download File PDF Ch 16 Study Guide Earth Science Answers

#Jenny



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Earth Science Chapter 3 Study Guide

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The process by which small particles are suspended and held in place is called  
a. sedimentation. b. deposition. c. abrasion. d. erosion.
2. Landfills, landfills, sludge, and sludge are all examples of  
a. mechanical weathering. b. mass. c. mass movement. d. soil formation.
3. Mass movement is caused by  
a. plucking and abrasion. b. gravity. c. chemical weathering. d. erosion and deposition.
4. Water erosion begins when rain falls on the land in a layer over the land in a layer of erosion called a  
a. rain shadow. b. rain forest. c. rain. d. gully.
5. A stream or river that runs into another stream or river is called a  
a. tributary. b. meander. c. meandering stream. d. gully.
6. A river flowing across a wide flood plain begins to form a meander called  
a. delta. b. meanders. c. meander curves. d. delta.
7. When a river flows on an area of harder rock or an area of softer rock, the softer rock may wear away,  
eventually forming a deep channel called  
a. a river bank. b. gully. c. waterfall. d. delta.
8. A wide, sloping deposit of sediment formed where a stream leaves a mountain range is called a  
a. delta. b. drainage basin. c. alluvial fan. d. slump.
9. Deltas are built up by  
a. deposition. b. weathering. c. abrasion. d. erosion.
10. As more water flows through a river, its speed will  
a. stay the same. b. increase. c. decrease. d. reduce friction between the water and the channel.
11. The volume of water that moves past a point on a river in a given time is called the river's  
a. flow. b. slope. c. load. d. turbidity.
12. The energy that produces ocean waves comes from  
a. the rise and fall of the tides. b. rivers flowing into the ocean. c. wind blowing across the water's surface. d. rock falling into the ocean along the shore.
13. As the energy of a wave moves through the water, what happens to the water particles? (Round and?)  
a. They are spread away. b. They sink to the bottom. c. They move up and down, but do not move forward. d. They slowly move backward.
14. If waves strike the sand along the base of a steep coast, the beach may eventually be a feature called a  
a. spit. b. beach. c. headland. d. spit-on-off.
15. The process by which wind erodes surface materials is called  
a. abrasion. b. plucking. c. deflation. d. alluvium.
16. In deserts, deflation can sometimes create an area of rock fragments called a  
a. sand dune. b. sand deposit. c. desert pavement. d. sand bar.
17. Wind carrying sand grains deposits the sand when the wind  
a. picks up. b. erases a depression in the ground. c. slows down or hits an obstacle. d. cools after midnight.
18. Particles of clay and silt eroded and deposited by the wind are called  
a. LL. b. loess. c. dune. d. soil.

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