

Unit 2: Gradational Processes Review

Name: _____

Types of weathering, Rivers, Groundwater, Glaciers, Deserts, Coasts
Geography 12

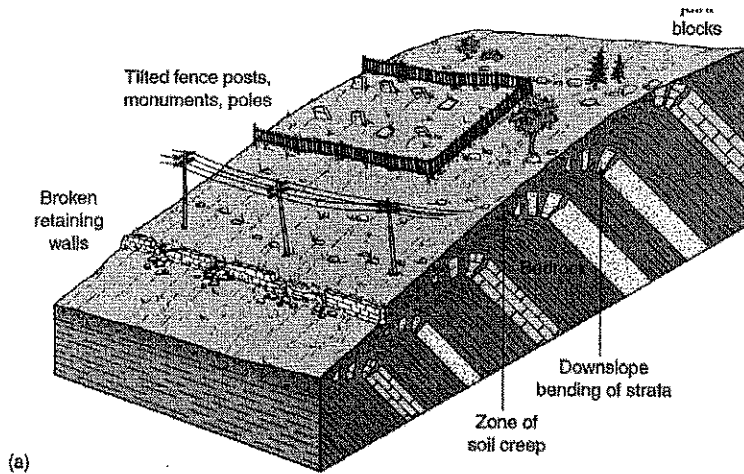
Weathering and Mass Wasting:

1. What is the difference between weathering and erosion?

2. What are the different types of chemical weathering?

3. What are the types of physical weathering?

4. What is mass wasting?



5. Identify the type of mass wasting illustrated on the right. How do you know?

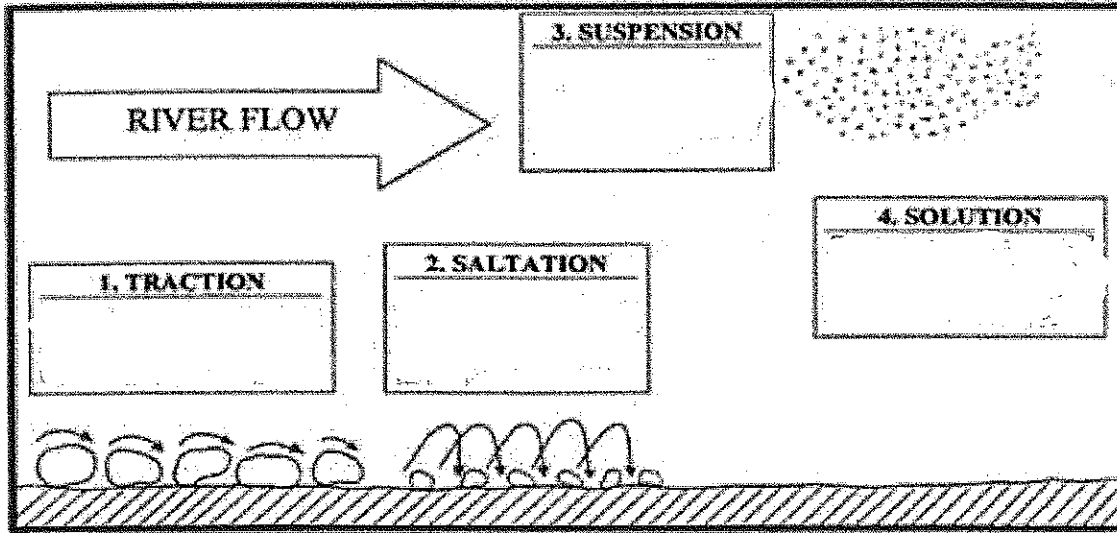
6. Identify the causes of mass wasting:

Natural	Human Activity

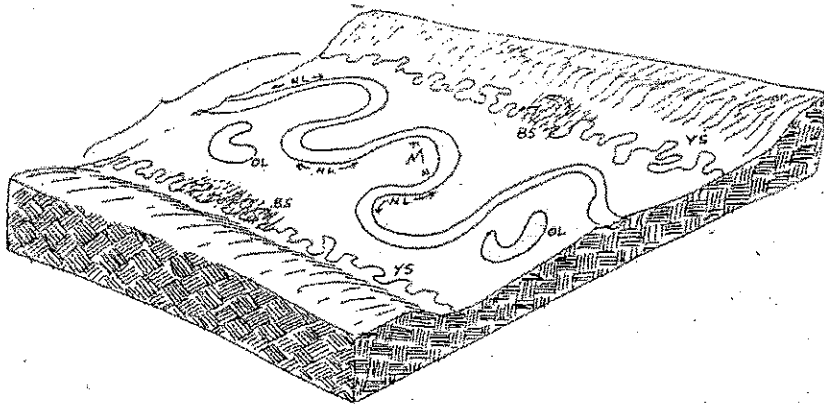
Rivers:

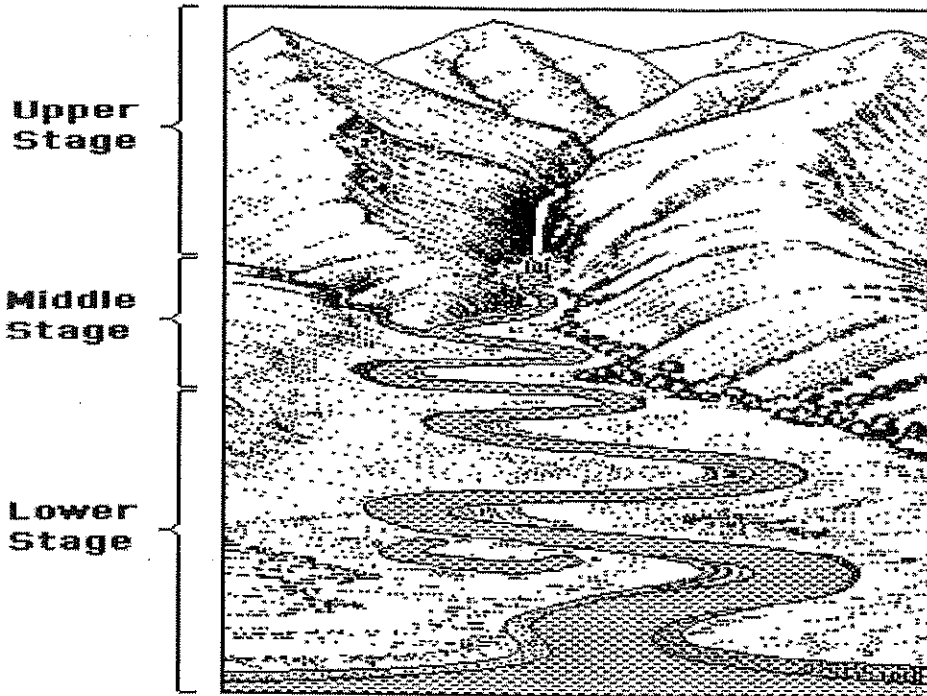
1. Fill in the definitions for river transport:

River Processes: Transportation



2. What stage is the following river in? How do you know?





3. What features can you identify at the following stages of river development?

Upper:

Middle:

Lower:

4. Illustrate how potholes along riverbeds are formed. Be sure to include a description of the type of erosion that takes place.

5. Illustrate how waterfalls are formed. Be sure to include a description of the erosional processes at work.

5. Identify the factors that encourage flooding:

6. What are ways to reduce the risk/manage the impacts of flooding?

7. What is a delta? What are the different types of deltas and what do they look like?

Groundwater:

1. What is the difference between the permeability and porosity of rock? _____

2. Identify the importance of groundwater:

3. What is the zone of aeration? _____

4. What is the zone of saturation? _____

5. What are karst regions? _____

6. Are the following features erosional or depositional?

Stalactite: _____

Stalagmite: _____

Sinkhole: _____

Doline: _____

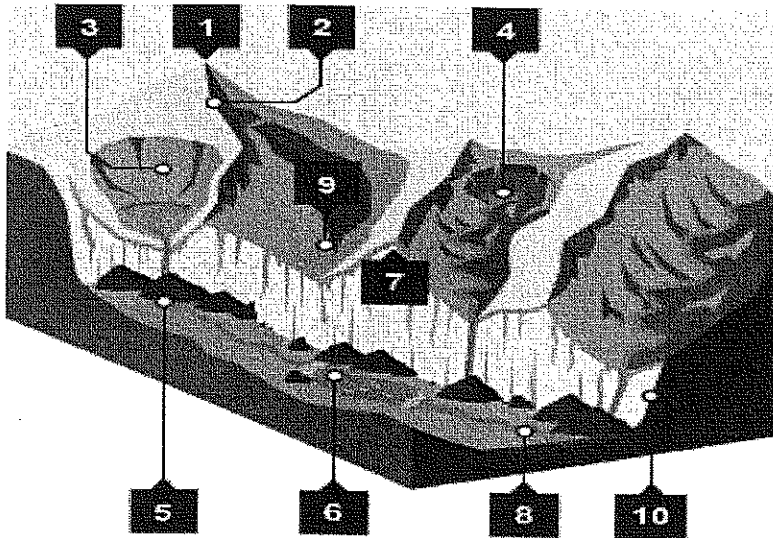
Pillar or Column: _____

7. What kind of rock is susceptible to erosion to form karst landscapes?

8. What are the benefits of karst landscapes?

Glaciers:

1. Label the following features:



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 6.
- 7.
- 9.
- 10.

2. Explain how the following alpine glaciation features are formed: cirque, tarn, arête, truncated spur, hanging valley

Cirque: _____

Arête: _____

Horn: _____

Col: _____

3. Illustrate and explain the process of plucking and abrasion.

4. Glacial deposits left behind by ice are called _____

5. Glacial deposits left behind by meltwater are called: _____

6. The terms drumlin, esker, kettles, and recessional moraines are commonly seen in continental glaciation. Explain what each looks like and how each of them was formed.

Drumlin: _____

Esker: _____

Kettles: _____

Recessional Moraines: _____

7. How do glaciers play a role in maintaining in the earth's atmospheric temperature?

8. What are potential consequences of continuous glacial retreat?

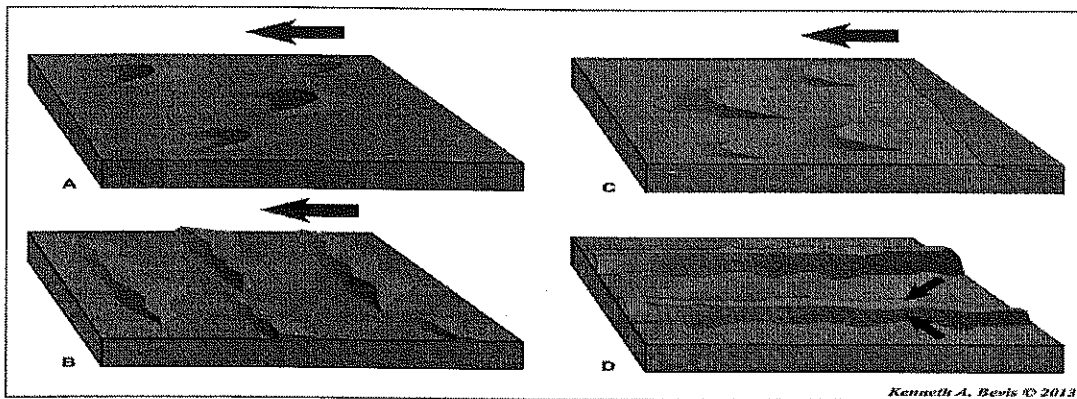
Deserts:

1. Illustrate and explain how debris is transported by wind in the desert.

2. List and explain factors that created desert regions:

4. List and explain the causes of desertification:

5. Label the following sand dunes and provide a brief description of each.



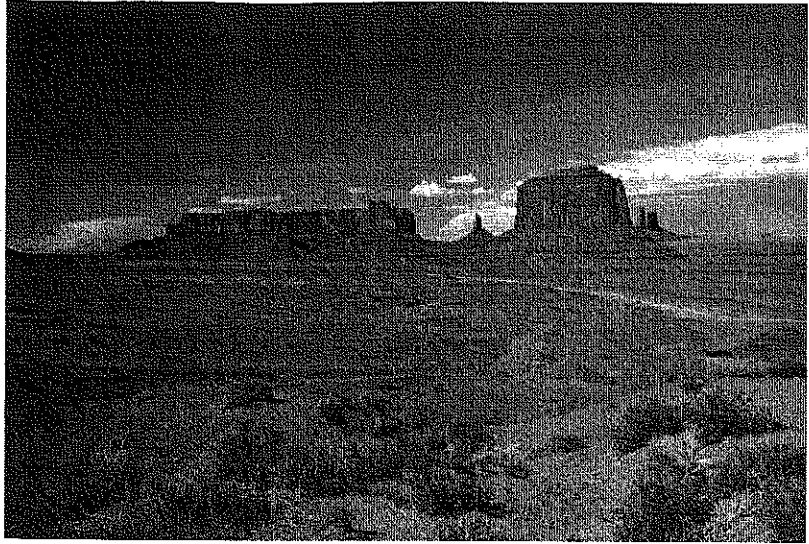
A.

B.

C.

D.

6. Identify the feature at X. How was it formed?



7. Identify the feature at Y. How was it formed?

Coasts:

1. Explain the process of undercutting. _____

2. Spits and tombolos are shoreline depositional features. How are they formed?

3. What is the driving force behind coastal erosion? _____

4. Why do coastlines have bays and headlands?

5. What are the two types of waves and what are they responsible for?

6. What features are created as cliffs retreat?

7. Illustrate and explain the process of longshore drift.

