

Content Practice A

Chapter 6.2 Review

LESSON 2

Landforms Shaped by Water and Wind

Directions: On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Each term is used only once.

- _____ 1. flows rapidly downhill in mountainous areas
- _____ 2. result of water reaching gentler slopes
- _____ 3. moves slowly when it reaches flat land
- _____ 4. a C-shaped curve in a stream
- _____ 5. can be caused by the rushing water of a young stream
- _____ 6. current that flows parallel to the shoreline and erodes beaches
- _____ 7. formed by waves eroding less-resistant rocks along the shore
- _____ 8. can cause erosion and create a cave
- _____ 9. a large deposit of sediment where a stream enters a large body of water
- _____ 10. caused by particles scraping against rock or other surfaces
- _____ 11. a crumbly, windblown deposit of silt and clay
- _____ 12. a pile of windblown sand

- A.** dune
- B.** V-shaped valley
- C.** young stream
- D.** meander
- E.** old stream
- F.** loess
- G.** delta
- H.** sea arch
- I.** longshore
- J.** groundwater
- K.** mature stream
- L.** abrasion

Key Concept Builder 

LESSON 2

Landforms Shaped by Water and Wind

Key Concept How do wind erosion and deposition change Earth's surface?

Directions: Answer each question in the space provided.

Wind Erosion, Deposition, and Land Use	
Question	Answer
1. What is abrasion?	
2. What are the characteristics of wind that can significantly alter a rock?	
3. What is the difference between a loess and a dune?	
4. Why might a loess be near a glacier?	
5. What can happen to a dune over time?	
6. Which land-use practices contribute to wind erosion?	
7. Which farming practices can help prevent wind erosion?	

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Lesson Quiz A**LESSON 2****Landforms Shaped by Water and Wind****True or False**

Directions: On the line before each statement, write T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. Removing vegetation from a slope decreases erosion.
- _____ 2. Old streams move slowly when they reach flat land.
- _____ 3. Underground caves can form in limestone through deposition.
- _____ 4. Longshore currents move sediment parallel to the shoreline.
- _____ 5. A delta is a landform that forms through deposition.
- _____ 6. A stalactite is a columnlike mineral deposit that builds upward from a cave floor.

Multiple Choice

Directions: On the line before each question, write the letter of the correct answer.

- _____ 7. Which landform is a wide, flat area located next to a river?
 - A. a delta
 - B. a moraine
 - C. a floodplain
- _____ 8. Which geographic feature is a crumbly, windblown deposit of silt and clay?
 - A. loess
 - B. a delta
 - C. a dune
- _____ 9. In which process do wind and ice erode rock by scraping against it?
 - A. abrasion
 - B. deposition
 - C. chemical weathering
- _____ 10. Which formation is created by wind deposition?
 - A. a delta
 - B. a dune
 - C. a sea cave

Lesson Quiz B

LESSON 2

Landforms Shaped by Water and Wind

Completion

Directions: On each line, write the term that correctly completes each sentence.

- 1. Removing vegetation from a slope _____ the erosion of topsoil.
- 2. Mature streams often flow in C-shaped curves called _____.
- 3. Some caves form as acidic groundwater _____ layers of limestone.
- 4. _____ currents move sediment parallel to the shore.
- 5. A large deposit of sediment that forms where a stream enters a large body of water is a(n) _____.
- 6. A(n) _____ is a columnlike mineral deposit that builds upward from a cave floor.

Short Answer

Directions: Respond to each statement on the lines provided.

7. **Explain** the term *floodplain* and describe what happens along it.

8. **State** how loess forms.

9. **Define** *abrasion*.

10. **Write** one example of a landform created by wind deposition and one example of a landform created by water deposition.

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