

Bell Ringer

1-16

Ch 5: Weathering & Soil

Ch 6: Running Water, Streams, and Groundwater

5.1 Weathering

- 1) Which of the following weathering processes involves the constant freezing and thawing of water?
- a. unloading**
 - b. exfoliation**
 - c. frost wedging**
 - d. spheroidal weathering**

5.1 Weathering

- 2) Which of the following is NOT a cause of mechanical weathering?
- a) **Dissolving**
 - b) **frost wedging**
 - c) **Unloading**
 - d) **burrowing**

5.1 Weathering

3 What type of mechanical weathering is most common in mountainous regions in the middle latitudes?

- a) Frost wedging
- b) Biological activity
- c) Oxidation
- d) unloading

5.2 Soil

- 4) Compared to past rates of soil erosion, the current rate is
- a) **lower.**
 - b) **about the same.**
 - c) **higher.**
 - d) **impossible to determine.**

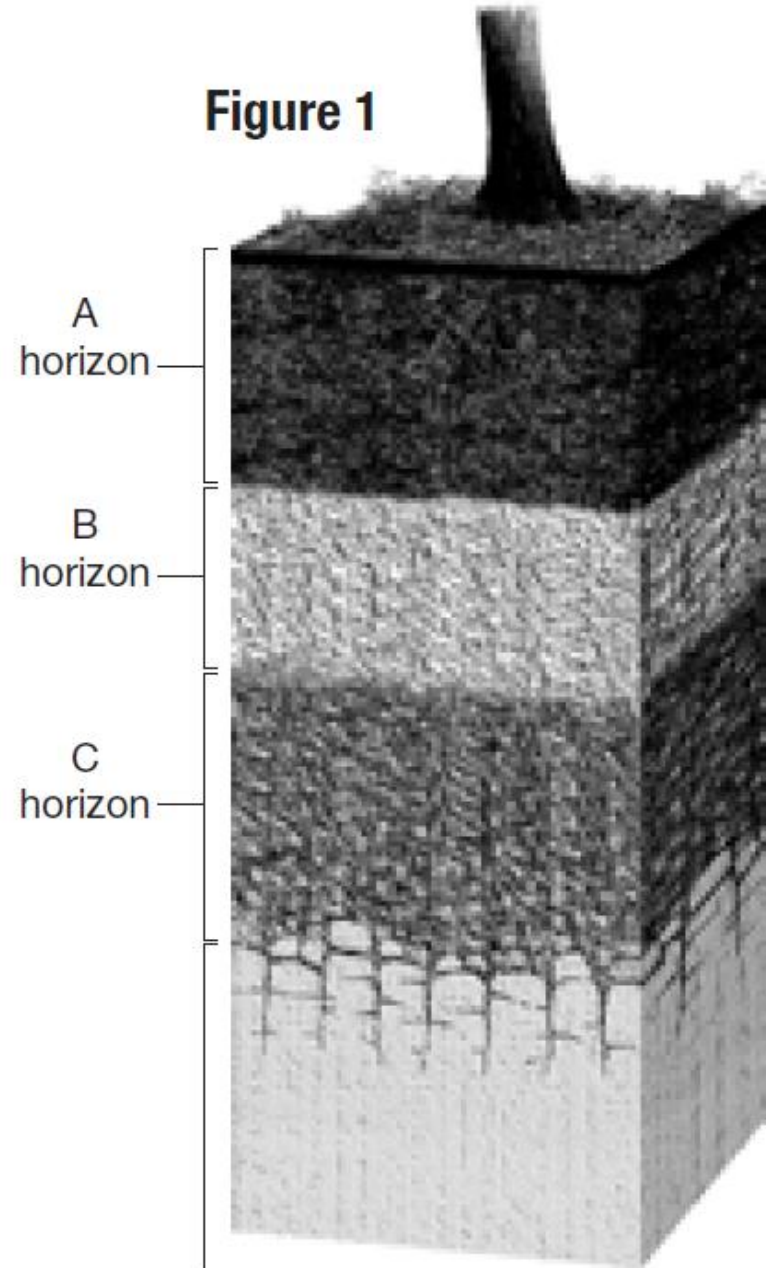
5.2 Soil

- 5) What kind of soil is found in the C horizon of a soil profile?
- a) **Partially weathered parent material**
 - b) **Clay particles**
 - c) **Organic material**
 - d) **Bedrock**

5.2 Soil

6) Which layer has the most organic material in it?

Figure 1



6.1 Running Water

- 7) The process by which water changes from a gas to a liquid is
- a) **condensation.**
 - b) **evaporation.**
 - c) **precipitation.**
 - d) **transpiration.**

6.1 Running Water

- 8) The ability of a stream to erode and transport material depends largely on its
- a) **width.**
 - b) **location.**
 - c) **velocity.**
 - d) **length.**

6.1 Running Water

9) Along straight stretches of a stream channel, the highest velocities of water are found in what part of the stream?

- a) Near the water surface in the center of the stream
- b) Near the water surface along the stream banks
- c) Along the stream bottom in the center of the stream
- d) Along the stream bottom near the stream banks

6.2 The Work of Streams

10) By what process do streams and rivers move material?

- a) **Weathering**
- b) **Infiltration**
- c) **mass wasting**
- d) **erosion**

6.2 The Work of Streams

- 11) One feature of an old river is
- a) **an oxbow lake.**
 - b) **rapids.**
 - c) **a waterfall.**
 - d) **a steep slope.**

6.2 The Work of Streams

12) Limiting development on floodplains is effective because it

- a) Allows floodplains to absorb floodwaters with little harm to structures.
- b) Eliminates wide stream meanders.
- c) Is more expensive to build structures on flat land
- d) Helps keep floodwaters within stream channels

6.3 Water Beneath the Surface

13) The upper layer of saturated rock is the

- a) **zone of aeration.**
- b) **hydrosphere.**
- c) **water table.**
- d) **well.**

6.3 Water Beneath the Surface

14) Which of the wells shown will be able to pump water?

- a) F only
- b) G only
- c) Neither well
- d) Both F & G

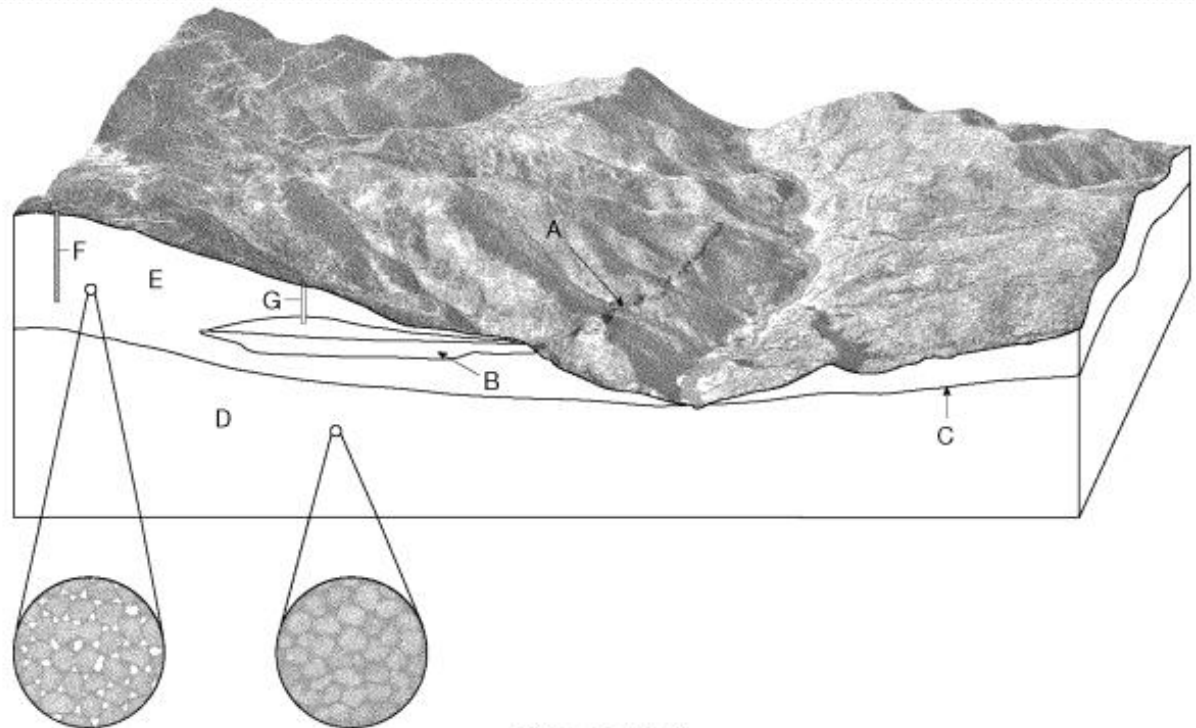


Figure 6-2

6.3 Water Beneath the Surface

15) Where is the zone of saturation located?

- a) E
- b) D
- c) C
- d) A

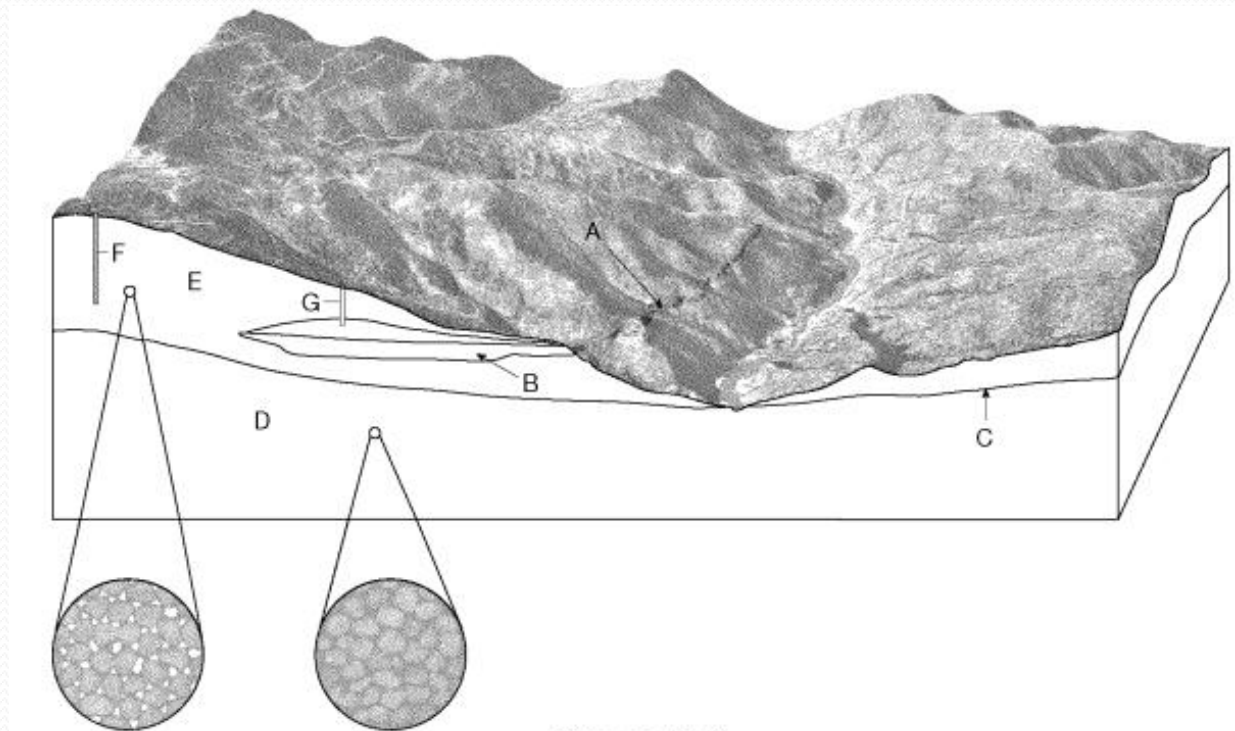


Figure 6-2

16) Any formation in which groundwater rises on its own under pressure is a(n) _____.

- a) Aquifer
- b) Artesian well
- c) Cone of depression
- d) Well