

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz

18.1

Section: Wind Erosion

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

- _____ 1. Which of the following is a form of wind erosion?
 - a. loess
 - b. deflation
 - c. ventifacts
 - d. slipface
- _____ 2. Mounds of wind-deposited sand are called
 - a. loess.
 - b. saltation.
 - c. ventifacts.
 - d. dunes.
- _____ 3. The process by which wind-blown sand moves by short jumps and bounces is called
 - a. loess.
 - b. saltation.
 - c. ventifacts.
 - d. deflation.
- _____ 4. The movement of dunes is called
 - a. dune immigration.
 - b. dune deflation.
 - c. dune saltation.
 - d. dune migration.
- _____ 5. Ventifacts can be used to tell the
 - a. season of most erosion.
 - b. direction of prevailing wind.
 - c. location of sedimentary rocks.
 - d. location of desert pavement.
- _____ 6. Longitudinal sand dunes are ridge-shaped dunes that form
 - a. parallel to wind direction.
 - b. north to south.
 - c. east to west.
 - d. opposite of wind direction.

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the description that best matches the term.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 7. parabolic dune | a. shaped as a straight ridge that forms parallel to wind direction |
| _____ 8. transverse dune | b. shaped as a crescent with an opening that faces the wind |
| _____ 9. longitudinal dune | c. shaped as a straight ridge that forms at a right angle to wind direction |
| _____ 10. barchan dune | d. shaped as a crescent with an opening that faces away from the wind |

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz

18.2

Section: Wave Erosion

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. A sand ridge that connects an offshore island to the mainland is called a | _____ 6. Erosion of less-resistant rock that projects out from the shore can form |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. spit. b. tombolo. c. longshore current. d. bay. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. bays. b. headlands. c. terraces. d. tombolos. |
| _____ 2. The abrasive action of waves is known as | _____ 7. Eroded material that extends from a wave-cut terrace is called a(n) |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. chemical weathering. b. shoreline erosion. c. mechanical weathering. d. longshore current. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. headland. b. bay. c. wave-built terrace. d. inlet. |
| _____ 3. Saltating sand grains move | _____ 8. The composition of beach material depends on the |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. in a zig-zag motion. b. in the same direction as the wind. c. at right angles to wind. d. in opposition to bays and headlands. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. season. b. prevailing wind. c. longshore current. d. source rock. |
| _____ 4. Beaches are formed by | _____ 9. A long, narrow sand deposit that is connected at one end to shore is called a |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. terracing. b. weathering. c. longshore current. d. deposition. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. beach. b. spit. c. headland. d. berm. |
| _____ 5. A berm is high and steep during winter because | _____ 10. A hole cut into fractured, weak rock along a cliff base is called a |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. storms remove sand from one side of berm. b. storms deposit sand on shore. c. rivers deposit sediments. d. there are fewer waves in winter. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. sea arch. b. terrace. c. sea cave. d. sea stack. |

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz

18.3

Section: Coastal Erosion and Deposition

MATCHING

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best describes the term or phrase.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. barrier island | a. wide, shallow bay where salt water and fresh water mix |
| _____ 2. fiord | b. narrow, deep bay with steep walls |
| _____ 3. emergent | c. type of coastline that forms when land rises or sea level falls |
| _____ 4. lagoon | d. narrow ridge of sand that lies parallel to the shore |
| _____ 5. estuary | e. small body of water between the shoreline and a barrier island |

MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| _____ 6. Which of the following activities would NOT protect coastal lands?
a. setting guidelines for use
b. repairing erosion after storms
c. restricting development
d. removing marine animals | _____ 8. Barrier islands can be
a. formed at right angles to the shore.
b. formed when sand spits separate from land after a storm.
c. protected from hurricanes.
d. submerged by lagoons. |
| _____ 7. If the polar ice caps melted completely,
a. sea level would rise.
b. sea level would fall.
c. tectonic plates would move.
d. headlands would become valleys. | _____ 9. A rise in sea level forms
a. submergent coastlines.
b. short, narrow beaches.
c. sea cliffs.
d. waves-cut terraces. |
| | _____ 10. When land or features near the coast change,
a. fiords form.
b. estuaries form.
c. relative sea level changes.
d. absolute sea level changes. |