

Unit 4 Review Sheet

Do Now: Read the following statement and sign on the line below:

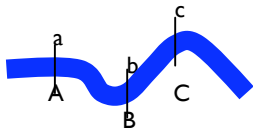
"I understand that I will be working quietly and independently on this review sheet to help me prepare for the Unit 4 Exam. I understand that I must complete the review sheet before I leave class today. If I turn in this review sheet during this test, I will receive 2 points on the Unit 4 exam."

X _____

- 1) What are the three types of rocks?
- 2) How do sedimentary rocks form?
- 3) What is weathering?
- 4) Contrast chemical weathering to physical weathering.
- 5) What are 3 signs that a chemical change has occurred?
- 6) What are five examples of physical weathering?
- 7) New York has a climate that is good for frost action. Explain why this is true.
- 8) Why do rocks with calcite undergo chemical weathering easily?
- 9) Why do we use rocks with quartz for building materials?
- 10) In what types of climate is chemical weathering high?
- 11) What is erosion?
- 12) List five agents that are responsible for erosion.
- 13) Give four examples of mass movement.
- 14) What is a stream?
- 15) What is a tributary?
- 16) What is a watershed?
- 17) What happens during sandblasting?
- 18) What are two pieces of evidence that will let you know that a glacier was responsible for erosion?
- 19) Contrast the valley formed by a stream to the valley formed by a glacier.
- 20) What is the formula for velocity?

- 21) If the velocity of a car was 40 miles/hour and the car traveled 20 miles, how long did it take for the car to travel that far?
- 22) What is the formula for gradient?
- 23) What is the definition for sea level?
- 24) The bottom of a hill is at sea level and the top of the hill is 3000 meters above sea level. The bottom and top of the hill are 6 km apart. What is the gradient from the bottom to the top of the hill?
- 25) What are 3 factors that affect the velocity of a stream?

- 26) Label the outside and inside of the curves in the stream below.



- 27) Draw a cross section of line A-a, line B-b, and line C-c. Then put an x in each cross section to show where the velocity of the stream is fastest.
- 28) Look at the Relationship of transported particle size to water velocity table on page 6 of the ESRT. What information does this table show you?
- 29) List the names of the particles in increasing diameter size.
- 30) Next to each particle size diameter below, write down the velocity that a stream must have in order to carry that particle:
- 1.0 cm
 - 0.02 cm
 - 0.001 cm
 - 10.0 cm
- 31) What are the names of the particles that a stream that moves with a velocity of 100 cm/s can carry?
- 32) When velocity decreases, what are the first sediments to be deposited? (Describe them, not just name them)
- 33) What is deposition?
- 34) What is dynamic equilibrium?
- 35) How do you know which process will be more dominant (erosion or deposition)?
- 36) Next to each agent, write down the names of land features that will be created when those agents deposit sediments:
- streams
 - glaciers
 - waves and currents
 - wind
 - mass movement