Chapter 5 Review Answer Key

1. Water flows from a steep slope onto flat ground and deposits sediment in a fan shape
2. The ceiling above a cavern falls in, often because the water that supported the ceiling drops
3. Sand builds up from the action of waves and currents
4. Longshore current builds up a sandbar above the water’s surface parallel to shore
5. Strong winds pile up sand in a mound
6. Wind transports and deposits fine-grained sediment
7. A glacier piles up sediment along its sides and end and underneath the ground
8. Sediment builds up around a block of ice left behind by a glacier
9. D
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. B
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. D
18. C
19. A
20. Deposition is the stage of erosion in which material is dropped at a new place
21. Rain falls to the ground, flows into a stream or streams in the drainage basin, and flows from stream to stream until it reaches the ocean
22. It can shift sand along the shore
23. It contains water, which makes it flow downhill
24. Fence posts and telephone poles standing at an angle or cracks in buildings
25. Icebergs occur as ice breaks off glaciers at the ocean shoreline
26. Arrow should point toward the ocean bay at the bottom of the picture
27. Along the sides of the glaciers, the dark bands inside of them
28. On either side of the main glacier
29. Because it ends in the bay
30. B is narrower, more V-shaped. A is in a U-shaped valley. B might not be glaciated.
31. U-shaped valley, abrasion marks, till, rocks different from underlying rocks, moraines, kettle or large lakes
32. Both are deposits of material moved in erosion. Till is carried by glacial ice; deltas are near rivers.