

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) The downslope movement of rock or soil due to the influence of gravity is _____.
A) exfoliation B) mass wasting C) weathering D) erosion
- 2) The tongue-like flow of water-saturated clay-rich soil on a hillside that breaks away and moves downslope is called _____.
A) rockslide B) debris flow C) earthflow D) slump
- 3) Plants consume water during photosynthesis. They also release it to the atmosphere during _____.
A) degassing B) transpiration C) evaporation D) infiltration
- 4) One drainage basin is separated from a neighboring drainage basin by a _____.
A) divide B) zone of deposition C) rill D) slope
- 5) Gravel would most likely exist in the _____ of a river.
A) dissolved load B) cutbank C) bed load D) suspended load
- 6) If you were to examine the longitudinal profile of a typical river, you would probably find that the gradient is _____.
A) steepest near the headwaters
B) steepest in the zone of transport
C) steepest near the mouth
D) roughly the same at the mouth and the headwaters
- 7) Calcium and sodium ions make up much of the _____ of streams.
A) bed load B) suspended load C) sediment D) dissolved load
- 8) Streams erode downward until they reach _____.
A) an oxbow B) their profile C) their base level D) the floodplain
- 9) The flat area on either side of a stream's natural levee, where alluvium is deposited, is called the _____.
A) headwaters B) incised meander C) floodplain D) delta
- 10) Between a river and its floodplain, you might find _____.
A) natural levees B) deltas C) meanders D) distributaries
- 11) Groundwater is the largest reservoir of _____.
A) glacial ice on Earth B) seawater on Earth
C) freshwater that is readily available to humans D) water on Earth
- 12) Impermeable layers such as clay that hinder or prevent water movement are called _____.
A) aquifers B) aquitards C) meanders D) cutbanks

- 13) Groundwater tends to flow through bodies of rock or sediment that _____.
A) have a high porosity
B) are composed of dark silicate minerals
C) are aquitards
D) have a high permeability
- 14) The San Joaquin Valley experienced a phenomenon called _____ due to excessive groundwater pumping.
A) land subsidence
B) water table rise
C) acid mine drainage
D) evapotranspiration
- 15) The steepest angle at which unconsolidated granular material remains stable is _____.
A) the angle of momentum
B) right angles
C) oblique angles
D) the angle of repose
- 16) _____ is located in tiny pore spaces between grains of soil and sediment, underground.
A) Groundwater
B) Cutbank
C) Incised meander
D) Aquitard
- 17) Drawdown of groundwater due to heavy pumping from a well may result in a(n) _____, a "dimple" in the water table.
A) cone of depression
B) spring
C) geyser
D) artesian well
- 18) _____ are formed when groundwater dissolves cavities into limestone.
A) Flowing artesian wells
B) Incised meanders
C) Caverns
D) Point bars
- 19) _____ is a measure of the volume of open space in rocks and unconsolidated, geologic materials like alluvium and soils.
A) Porosity
B) Sphericity
C) Permeability
D) Angularity
- 20) Building a dam on a stream raises its _____, causing it to cease erosion and begin to deposit sediment.
A) headwaters
B) angle of repose
C) aquitard
D) base level
- 21) Which of the following rivers flows inside the Grand Canyon?
A) Nile River
B) Amazon River
C) Colorado River
D) Mississippi River
- 22) Streams that exhibit flow only during wet periods are called _____.
A) ephemeral streams
B) meandering streams
C) braided streams
D) intermittent streams
- 23) _____ are earthen mounds built on the banks of rivers to increase the volume of water the channel can hold.
A) Artificial levees
B) Natural levees
C) Flood-control dams
D) Channels
- 24) Blocks of bedrock that break loose and slide downslope are often called a(n) _____.
A) slump
B) mudflow
C) rockslide
D) earthflow

