

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Geology Exam #2 pt 3. Practice

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. the total area drained by a stream and it's tributaries (smaller stream flowing into larger stream)                  | A. Base level            |
| 2. Ridge or high ground that divides one drainage basin from another  | B. Drainage basin        |
| 3. Volume of water flowing past a given point in a unit of time   | C. Metamorphism          |
| 4. dissolving of rocks  | D. Meander cut off       |
| 5. large or heavy particles that travel on the streambed like sand and gravel   | E. Meandering streams    |
| 6. large particles that travel along the streambed by rolling, sliding, or dragging                                     | F. Delta                 |
| 7. shows sediment action as function of stream velocity and grain size  | G. V-shaped valley       |
| 8. medium particles (sand) travel downstream by bouncing along, sometimes contact with stream bed or suspended in water | H. traction load         |
| 9. Sediment is small/ light enough to remain above the stream bottom by turbulent flow (silt, clay)                     | I. Natural levees        |
| 10. contains sediment deposited as numerous bars around which water flows in highly interconnected small channels       | J. contact metamorphism  |
| 11. Flow faster along outside of bends and more slowly along the inside   | K. solution              |
| 12. downhill slope of the streambed   | L. point bar             |
| 13. may form when a new, shorter channel is cut through the narrow neck of a meander by lateral erosion                 | M. Gradient              |
| 14. cut off meander becomes crescent shaped   | N. Suspended load        |
| 15. slightly raised banks with respect to the flood plain known as natural levees                                       | O. Hjulstrom's diagram   |
| 16. body of sediment deposited at the mouth of a river when flow velocity decreases                                     | P. regional metamorphism |
| 17. Process of deepening a valley by erosion of the streambed   | Q. Discharge             |
| 18. Form from downcutting combined w/ mass wasting and sheet erosion  | R. Bedload               |
| 19. limit of downcutting (stream adjusts to sea level)  | S. Drainage divide       |

20. widens stream valleys by undercutting of stream banks and valley walls as stream swings from side to side across valley floor

T. Salation Load

21. deposition on inside of the curve

U. Braided streams

22. heat or high temp is a dominant factor

V. oxbow lake

23. a solid-state changed to rocks interior (no melting)

W. Lateral erosion

24. majority of metamorphic rocks on earth's surface occurs at great depths, foliated texture

X. Down cutting