

Unit 2: Gradational Processes Quiz

Topic: Desert Landscapes (A)

Name _____

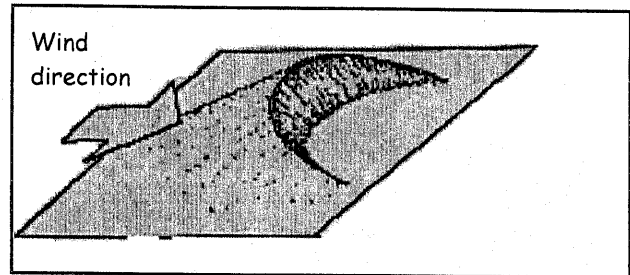
1. What is the number one erosional agent in deserts? _____

2. Deserts are regions where evaporation rates exceed precipitation. State 2 factors that can cause a desert to form.

3. Dry shallow ditches that channel water down to the desert floor following flash floods are called _____

4. What type of sand dune is shown on the right?

5. A shallow desert lake which only contains water after a flash flood is known as a



6. Define loess. _____

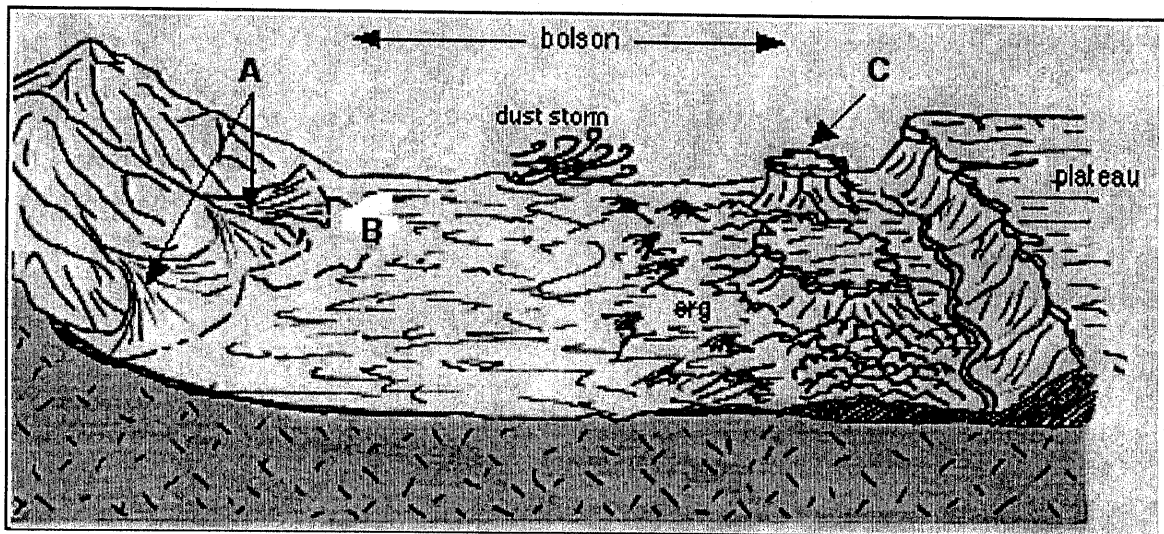
7. In some deserts such as the Sahara, sand is abundant and endless sand seas can stretch for hundreds of kilometres. These sand seas are called _____

8. The movement of materials by bouncing and rolling along the desert floor is referred to as _____

1. A crescent-shaped sand dune with its horns pointing upwind is known as a _____ dune.

2. The movement of sand in deserts is largely accomplished by saltation. Define saltation.

3. A small table-topped desert feature cut off from the main plateau is called a _____.



Use the above diagram to answer questions 4-7

4. Broad, poorly sorted depositional features (A) found at the base of mountains are known as _____.

5. Shallow lakes on the desert floor (B) which contain water only during and a short while after flash floods are called _____.

6. Why do these (B) shallow lakes have salt deposits that are often several meters thick?

7. A small, flat, tableland as shown by (C) is known as a _____.

8. Fertile, wind-blown dust that accumulates on the leeward side of great deserts is called _____.

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct term from the box below.

mesa	playa	wadi	loess
hamada	erg	latitude	oasis
saltation	bajada	parabolic	bolson
butte	suspension	alluvial	barchan
blowout	transverse	slip face	

- The process of sediment being transported by bouncing and rolling is known as _____.
- Fertile wind blown dust found on the leeward side of great deserts is called _____.
- Deposit of roughly sorted sediment found at the base of a mountain - _____ fan.
- A small tabletop feature frequently seen in desert landscapes- _____.
- A crescent shaped dune with horns pointing downwind- _____.
- Lightest materials such as silt and clay will always be carried by this method of transport- _____.
- A dry desert ditch is called a _____.
- A large tabletop feature seen in desert regions is called a _____.
- A crescent-shaped dune with point facing upwind - _____.
- Rocky desert floor from which all sand has been blown away- _____.
- A shallow desert lake that will contain water after a flash flood is known as a _____.
- A continuous sand ridge in the desert is called a _____ dune.
- One climate control that is responsible for desert formation. _____.
- A fissure spring in the desert may create this feature. _____.
- The steep leeward slope of a desert sand dune is referred to as the _____.
- A deep desert hollow created as wind removes layers of sand- _____.
- Two or more depositional features at the base of desert mountains have joined together to form this feature - _____.
- A desert basin filling up with wind carried debris is referred to as a _____.
- An endless sea of desert sand. _____.

Place the number from the definition on the right in the correct space on the left

- | | | |
|-------|-----------------|---|
| _____ | Abrasion | 1. Sorted deposits made by glacial meltwater. |
| _____ | Attrition | 2. The rolling and dragging of rock particles by wind and water. |
| _____ | Saltation | 3. As 2 cirques completely erode the wall of rock between them a mountain pass is created. |
| _____ | Traction | 4. Created by the uplifting of original flood plain. |
| _____ | Levees | 5. A hillside hollow created by glacial plucking and quarrying. |
| _____ | Dikes | 6. The side of a meandering river where silt deposits are left behind. |
| _____ | Terraces | 7. Ridges of deposits along river banks left behind by numerous floods. |
| _____ | Cirque | 8. Wearing away of rock by the rubbing action of particles carried by water, wind, and ice. |
| _____ | Arête | 9. The side of a meandering river where the greatest erosion occurs. |
| _____ | Col | 10. Pebbles and rocks strike together breaking and wearing into smaller pieces. |
| _____ | Kettle lake | 11. Man-made mounds of debris to keep river from flooding. |
| _____ | Lateral moraine | 12. The movement of rock particles by bouncing and hopping. |
| _____ | Outwash | 13. A block of ice left behind by a glacier in a depression creates this feature. |
| _____ | Cut bank | 14. A sharp ridge created by the action of 2 cirque glaciers. |
| _____ | Slip off slope | 15. Debris carried along the side of a glacier. |

Place the number from the definition on the right in the correct space on the left

_____	Wadi	1. Great expanse of desert sand.
_____	Tombolo	2. A depositional feature on limestone cave ceiling.
_____	Bajada	3. A stratified ridge of glacial deposits.
_____	Stalactite	4. Scratches created by glacial ice.
_____	Polje	5. Walls built to stop movement of sand on beach.
_____	Dikes	6. Movement of sediment along beach.
_____	Striations	7. Large gorge, a result of collapsed cavern.
_____	Groynes	8. A desert ditch that channels flood waters onto desert floor.
_____	Loess	9. A sharp mountain peak created by glacial action.
_____	Esker	10. A wave deposited sand ridge that connects an island to the mainland.
_____	Hums	11. Man-made mounds of debris to keep river from flooding.
_____	Corrasion	12. Created when 2 or more alluvial fans join together.
_____	Erg	13. Piles of rock debris in a karst landscape.
_____	Horn	14. Fertile wind-blown desert dust.
_____	Longshore drift	15. Also referred to as abrasion.