

## Part 1.

1. Under what conditions is wind an effective agent of erosion?

## Part 2.

2. What is a *ventifact*?
3. Why is sand so abrasive compared to silt and clay?

## Part 3.

4. Define *deflation*. Where can we see deflation?
5. What are *blowouts*? Where are they found?

## Part 4.

6. What is *loess*?
7. What is unique about how loess erodes?

**Part 5.**

8. What are the four types of sand dunes? Draw a sketch of each, showing the direction of the wind.

**Part 6.**

9. Describe the process by which sand dunes migrate.

**Part 7.**

10. What is the energy source behind waves?

11. What is *fetch*? How does fetch affect the height a wave will reach?

**Part 8.**

12. What causes waves to break?

13. Draw and label a diagram showing how a breaker happens.

**Part 9.**

14. What is an *undertow*?

15. Why are *rip currents* more dangerous than undertows?

16. Describe how waves move sand along a beach.

**Part 10.**

17. How do waves erode the shoreline?

18. Describe how a stack is formed.

UNIT 16 (CH. 12) → WIND, WAVES & CURRENTS AS AGENTS OF EROSION

1. DUST STORM
2. VENTIFACTS
3. DEFLATION
4. DESERT PAVEMENT
5. BLOWOUTS
6. LOESS
7. FETCH
8. SWASH
9. BACKWASH
10. LONGSHORE CURRENT
11. RIP CURRENTS
12. SEA CLIFF

# Earth Science 11 Unit 16 Test A Review

When is wind most effective as an erosion?

What is *loess*?

What happens when waves encounter water that is less than half their wavelength?

What is the distance of open water over which the wind travels informing waves called?

Why are rip currents dangerous?

During a drought where can the dust be carried?

What is the geological term for material which is blown away by the wind?

How does the longshore current flow?

What are vertical columns of rock located offshore called?

Be able to draw and label a diagram which shows the forces acting in dune migration. (5 marks)

Be able to draw and label a diagram showing how a breaker happens. (5 marks)

