

Directed Reading

Section: Wind Erosion

- _____ 1. Most sand grains are made up of
- quartz.
 - salt.
 - gold.
 - iron ore.
- _____ 2. Which of the following minerals is NOT commonly found in sand grains?
- mica
 - salt
 - magnetite
 - feldspar
- _____ 3. Which of the following is true of dust particles?
- They are the same size as sand grains.
 - They are heavier than sand grains.
 - They are smaller than sand grains.
 - They are larger than sand grains.
- _____ 4. Which of the following are NOT sources of dust?
- rocks and minerals
 - plants and animals
 - bacteria and pollution
 - wind and water

HOW WIND MOVES SAND AND DUST

- _____ 5. The movement of sand by short jumps and bounces is called
- weathering.
 - saltation.
 - pollution.
 - deflation.
- _____ 6. During saltation, sand grains move
- north.
 - south.
 - in the same direction as the wind.
 - in the opposite direction of the wind.

Directed Reading *continued*

- _____ 7. Dust from volcanic eruptions may stay in the atmosphere
- a. for about a month.
 - b. for several years.
 - c. until it rains.
 - d. until saltation is complete.

EFFECTS OF WIND EROSION

8. Why are the effects of wind erosion more obvious in deserts and along coastlines?

9. The type of erosion that removes fine, dry soil particles and leaves behind large rock particles is called _____.

10. The rock particles that often remain after deflation are closely packed and form a surface called _____.

11. Why is deflation a problem for farmers?

12. A shallow depression that forms when wind removes natural plant cover is called a(n) _____.

13. Rocks that have been pitted or smoothed by wind abrasion and that can be used to tell the direction of the prevailing wind are called _____.

14. What do scientists now think is responsible for producing large rock structures such as desert basins, natural bridges, and rock pinnacles?

Directed Reading *continued*

WIND DEPOSITION

15. What is one way sedimentary rocks form?

16. Mounds of wind-deposited sand are called _____.

17. A dune begins to form when wind speed is slowed by

a(n) _____.

18. The gentlest slope of a dune is the side that faces

the _____.

19. The steeper side of a dune upon which blown sand settles is called a

_____.

20. A crescent-shaped dune whose face opens away from the wind is called a(n)

_____.

21. A crescent-shaped dune whose open side faces into the wind is called a(n)

_____.

22. Dunes that form at right angles to the wind direction and create sand ridges in

long, wavelike patterns are called _____.

23. Ridge-shaped dunes that form parallel to the direction that the wind blows are

called _____.

24. The movement of dunes is called _____.

25. In mostly level areas, dunes migrate until they reach

a(n) _____.

Directed Reading *continued*

LOESS

- _____ 26. Wind carries dust higher and farther than it carries
- a. rocks.
 - b. loess.
 - c. sand.
 - d. sediment.
- _____ 27. Thick deposits of yellowish, fine-grained sediment are called
- a. rocks.
 - b. loess.
 - c. sand.
 - d. bluffs.
- _____ 28. The deep layer of loess in northern China came from
- a. Mississippi.
 - b. the Gobi Desert.
 - c. North America.
 - d. Oregon.
- _____ 29. In North America, loess is located along the eastern border of
- a. the Mississippi River valley.
 - b. the Gobi Desert.
 - c. Florida.
 - d. the Rocky Mountains.
- _____ 30. Loess deposits are good for farming because they are very
- a. moist.
 - b. dry.
 - c. dusty.
 - d. fertile.