

# Geology Review

**Chapters 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14**

**Instructions:** These questions are review questions to help you recall what we have studied in science class this year before the CRCT. Answer choices are provided above each set of questions. Use your book or workbook to find answers – don't forget to use the index, the glossary, and the table of contents!

## Geology Review: Chapters 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14

### Completion

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

fracture	ore
cleavage	compound
element	mineral
density	silicate

1. A naturally formed, inorganic solid with a definite crystalline structure is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The tendency of some minerals to break along smooth, flat surfaces is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Gold is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ because it is composed of only one type of atom.
4. A natural material deposit that is large enough and pure enough to be mined for profit is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A material's \_\_\_\_\_ is the ratio of mass to volume of a substance.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

silicate minerals	metallic minerals
fluorescence	reclamation
density	surface mines

6. The special property that causes some minerals to glow is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Minerals that contain silicon and oxygen are \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Returning the land to the way it was before mining is called \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The ratio of an object's mass to its volume is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Minerals that are good conductors of heat and electricity are \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Open pits and quarries are types of \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

stratification	composition
rock cycle	rock
nonfoliated rock	erosion
gradient	strata
deposition	

12. The process in which layers of sedimentary rock are formed is called \_\_\_\_\_.
13. A rock whose mineral grains are NOT formed in bands is called \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Grains of sand are washed into rivers and oceans through the process of \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The minerals found in a rock determine its \_\_\_\_\_.

16. Rocks change their composition during the \_\_\_\_\_.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

stratification	index minerals
intrusive igneous rock	uplift
erosion	

17. Weathering, erosion, deposition, and \_\_\_\_\_ are the processes that shape the Earth's surface.

18. The process in which sedimentary rocks are arranged in layers is called \_\_\_\_\_.

19. Minerals used to estimate temperature and pressure at which rock changes are called \_\_\_\_\_.

20. On the Earth's surface, weathering and \_\_\_\_\_ make rock fragments.

21. Rock formed from magma that cools below the earth's surface is \_\_\_\_\_.

22. The three types of sedimentary rock are: chemical, organic and \_\_\_\_\_.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

cast	uniformitarianism
mold	catastrophism
disconformities	epochs
relative dating	eons
unconformities	

23. According to the principle of \_\_\_\_\_, geologic processes operate today as they did in Earth's past.

24. A trilobite was buried by ocean sediment, leaving a cavity, or \_\_\_\_\_.

25. The process of \_\_\_\_\_ involves the comparison of one rock layer with others in a sequence to determine its age.

26. The largest divisions of geologic time are called \_\_\_\_\_.

27. Erosion is a major cause of the missing rock layers known as \_\_\_\_\_.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

index fossils	radioactive decay
fossils	radiometric dating

28. Scientists study rocks and \_\_\_\_\_ to learn about the Earth's history.

29. When radioactive isotopes break down into other elements, the process is called \_\_\_\_\_.

30. Finding the age of a rock based on the ratio of parent material to daughter material is called \_\_\_\_\_.

31. Some animals lived only in certain time periods. Their preserved remains are called \_\_\_\_\_.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

isotope	daughter
---------	----------

stable

unstable

32. An atom of the same element that has the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
33. When an isotope is \_\_\_\_\_, it stays in its original form.
34. When an isotope is \_\_\_\_\_, it is radioactive.
35. The more \_\_\_\_\_ material there is in a rock sample, the older the rock is.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

Phanerozoic

Paleozoic

Mesozoic

Cenozoic

36. The \_\_\_\_\_ era is known as the Age of Reptiles.
37. The era we live in is the \_\_\_\_\_ eon.
38. We live in the \_\_\_\_\_ era, which began about 65 million years ago.
39. The \_\_\_\_\_ era ended about 248 million years ago.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

folding

fault

compression

tension

40. When an object is squeezed the type of stress is called \_\_\_\_\_.
41. The bending of rock layers because of stress is \_\_\_\_\_.
42. Reverse and normal are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ types.
43. The Tetons are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
44. The Alps and Himalayas are \_\_\_\_\_.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

inner core

outer core

asthenosphere

continental drift

plate tectonics

mesosphere

sea-floor spreading

uplift

subsidence

45. The lithosphere floats on a layer of the Earth's mantle called the \_\_\_\_\_.
46. The mantle mainly consists of a dense layer called the \_\_\_\_\_.
47. The liquid layer at the Earth's center is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The theory describing the movement of the Earth's continents is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
49. The process whereby rock layers are raised to higher elevations is \_\_\_\_\_.
50. The process that takes place at mid-ocean ridges is called \_\_\_\_\_.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

normal  
sea-floor spreading  
divergent

reverse  
magnetic reversals  
convergent

51. When tension breaks a rock layer it makes a \_\_\_\_\_ fault.
52. Tectonic plates move together to form a \_\_\_\_\_ boundary.
53. When compression breaks a rock layer it makes a \_\_\_\_\_ fault.
54. Magnetic minerals prove Earth has had \_\_\_\_\_.
55. New crust in the ocean is a sign of \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Tectonic plates move apart to form a \_\_\_\_\_ boundary.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

seismograph	elastic rebound
epicenter	seismic waves
seismogram	seismic gaps
P waves	focus
deformation	

57. The instrument used to record earthquakes is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
58. The point at which an earthquake begins, called the \_\_\_\_\_, is located along a fault.
59. Sections along an active fault may have \_\_\_\_\_ where there is little earthquake activity.
60. There are two types of \_\_\_\_\_ in which rock changes shape because of stress.
61. Body waves are \_\_\_\_\_ that travel through Earth.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

mass damper	seismic waves
base isolator	elastic deformation

62. During elastic rebound, the energy released that travels as \_\_\_\_\_.
63. Rock that deforms like a stretched rubber band is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
64. A thing that acts like a shock absorber in an earthquake-resistant building is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
65. A weight in the roof of a building that can shift to counteract the movement of the building is the \_\_\_\_\_.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

surface waves	P waves
S waves	body waves

66. The fastest seismic waves are \_\_\_\_\_.
67. Waves of energy that travel through the inside of Earth are called \_\_\_\_\_.
68. The waves that cannot travel through liquids are \_\_\_\_\_.
69. The most destructive seismic waves are \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

caldera	crater
magma	rift zone
hot spots	vents
shield	lava plateau
cinder cone	

70. When the roof of a magma chamber collapses, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ results.
71. Openings in the Earth's crust through which magma is released are called \_\_\_\_\_.
72. A set of deep cracks that forms between two tectonic plates that are pulling away from each other is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
73. Parts of tectonic plates that are located above mantle plumes are called \_\_\_\_\_.
74. Molten rock found deep within the Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

magma	landforms
blocky lava	lapilli

75. The molten rock inside a volcano is called \_\_\_\_\_.
76. Cool, stiff lava that forms jumbled heaps is called \_\_\_\_\_.
77. Pebble-like bits of magma that cool in the air are called \_\_\_\_\_.
78. Craters, calderas, and lava plateaus are volcanic \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

collide	rift
slide	rift zone

79. A long crack in the Earth's crust is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
80. Tectonic plate boundaries are areas where tectonic plates separate, collide, or \_\_\_\_\_ past each other.
81. Most active volcanoes on land form where plates \_\_\_\_\_.
82. A set of deep cracks between plates is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

volcano	vent
magma chamber	lava

83. A \_\_\_\_\_ is like an underground lake of molten rock.
84. Once magma flows onto the Earth's surface, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
85. A landform called a \_\_\_\_\_ is capable of great destruction and great creation.
86. Volcanic material escapes the Earth through \_\_\_\_\_ in active volcanoes.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

GPS  
tiltmeter

satellite  
magma chamber

87. A \_\_\_\_\_ detects small changes in a volcano's slope.
88. Scientists often use a Global Positioning System, or \_\_\_\_\_, to detect changes in a volcano's shape.
89. Changes in temperature show up in infrared \_\_\_\_\_ images.
90. Changes in temperature, slope, or earthquake activity indicate changes in a volcano's \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

abrasion  
soil conservation  
humus

acid precipitation  
chemical weathering  
climate

91. Rain, sleet, or snow with a high concentration of acids is called \_\_\_\_\_.
92. When rocks are ground and worn away by rocks and sand, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
93. A way to keep soil fertile by protecting it from erosion is called \_\_\_\_\_.
94. When plants and animals decay \_\_\_\_\_ forms in the soil
95. The same kind of weather in a place over a long time is its \_\_\_\_\_.
96. When rocks break down because of chemical reactions, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

leaching  
bedrock  
erosion  
topsoil  
chemical

humus  
differential weathering  
mechanical weathering  
abrasion

97. The breakdown of rock by plants and animals are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
98. Shallow caves are formed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of soft layers of rock found below harder layers of rock.
99. Gardeners want a layer of rich \_\_\_\_\_ for their vegetable gardens.
100. Telephone posts in the desert are often worn thin by \_\_\_\_\_.
101. Residual soils form from \_\_\_\_\_.
102. As waves crash against a shore, they release \_\_\_\_\_.
103. An exposed sandbar that is connected to the shoreline is a \_\_\_\_\_.

Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.

stratified drift  
abrasion

loess  
saltation

glacier

beach

104. Thick deposits of windblown, fine-grained sediment that are carried great distances are called \_\_\_\_\_.
105. A glacial deposit sorted into layers according to the size of the rock is called \_\_\_\_\_.
106. The skipping and bouncing movement of sand-sized particles in the same direction as the wind is blowing is called \_\_\_\_\_.
107. The blowing of millions of sharp sand grains that erode, smooth, and polish rocks is called \_\_\_\_\_.
108. A giant mass of moving ice is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

*Use the terms from the following list to complete the sentences below.*

desert pavement

dunes

loess

deflation

109. Sediment that feels like powder is called \_\_\_\_\_.
110. Mounds of sand left by the wind are \_\_\_\_\_.
111. Rocks left behind when wind blows all the dirt away are called \_\_\_\_\_.
112. The process in which wind blows away soil is called \_\_\_\_\_.



**Geology Review: Chapters 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14**  
**Answer Section**

**COMPLETION**

1. ANS: mineral

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 2                      OBJ: 1  
STA: S6E5.b

2. ANS: cleavage

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 2                      OBJ: 1  
STA: S6E5.b

3. ANS: element

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 1                      OBJ: 1

4. ANS: ore

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 3                      OBJ: 2  
STA: S6E5.b

5. ANS: density

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 2                      OBJ: 1  
STA: S6E5.b

6. ANS: florescence

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 2                      OBJ: 2  
STA: S6E5.b

7. ANS: silicate minerals

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 1                      OBJ: 2  
STA: S6E5.h| S6E5.i

8. ANS: reclamation

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 3                      OBJ: 3  
STA: S6E5.b

9. ANS: density

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 2                      OBJ: 1  
STA: S6E6.b

10. ANS: metallic minerals

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 3                      OBJ: 4

11. ANS: surface mines

PTS: 1                      DIF: 1                      REF: 3                      OBJ: 2  
STA: S6E5.b

12. ANS: stratification

	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5			
13.	ANS: nonfoliated rock			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
14.	ANS: erosion			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.b			
15.	ANS: composition			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 4
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
16.	ANS: rock cycle			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
17.	ANS: uplift			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5			
18.	ANS: stratification			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5			
19.	ANS: index minerals			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5			
20.	ANS: erosion			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5			
21.	ANS: intrusive igneous rock			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.b			
22.	ANS: clastic			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E6.b			
23.	ANS: uniformitarianism			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.f			
24.	ANS: mold			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 2

25.	ANS: relative dating				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 1	
26.	ANS: eons				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6E5.e				
27.	ANS: unconformities				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 4	
28.	ANS: fossils				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 1	
29.	ANS: radioactive dating				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6CS3				
30.	ANS: radiometric dating				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.f				
31.	ANS: index fossils				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 4	
32.	ANS: isotope				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 1	
33.	ANS: stable				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	REF: 3	OBJ: 1	
34.	ANS: unstable				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	REF: 3	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6CS3				
35.	ANS: daughter				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6CS5				
36.	ANS: Mesozoic				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6CS5				
37.	ANS: Phanerozoic				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	REF: 5	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6CS5				
38.	ANS: Cenozoic				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: 2	

	STA: S6CS5			
39.	ANS: Paleozoic			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 5	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.c			
40.	ANS: compression			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.d			
41.	ANS: folding			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.d			
42.	ANS: fault			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.e			
43.	ANS: fault block mountains			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 4
	STA: S6E5.e			
44.	ANS: folded mountains			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 4
	STA: S6E5.a			
45.	ANS: asthenosphere			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.a			
46.	ANS: mesosphere			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.a			
47.	ANS: outer core			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1
	STA: SCS8.c			
48.	ANS: continental drift			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.d			
49.	ANS: uplift			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 5
	STA: S6CS9.d			
50.	ANS: sea-floor spreading			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.d			

51.	ANS: normal				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 3	
	STA: S6E5.d				
52.	ANS: convergent				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6E5.d				
53.	ANS: reverse				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 3	
	STA: S6E5.e				
54.	ANS: magnetic reversals				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 4	
	STA: S6E5.d				
55.	ANS: sea-floor spreading				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.d				
56.	ANS: divergent				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6E5.a				
57.	ANS: seismograph				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6CS3				
58.	ANS: focus				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6CS4.a				
59.	ANS: seismic gaps				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.d				
60.	ANS: deformation				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.d				
61.	ANS: seismic waves				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 4	
	STA: S6E5.d				
62.	ANS: seismic waves				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.d				
63.	ANS: elastic deformation				

64.	PTS: 1 ANS: base isolator	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
65.	PTS: 1 ANS: mass damper	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3
66.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.d ANS: P waves	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3
67.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.d ANS: body waves	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 4
68.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.d ANS: S waves	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 4
69.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.d ANS: surface waves	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 4
70.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.d ANS: caldera	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 4
71.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.c ANS: vents	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3
72.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.d ANS: rift zone	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
73.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.d ANS: hot spots	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2
74.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.c ANS: magma	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2
75.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.c ANS: magma	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
76.	PTS: 1 STA: S6E5.c ANS: blocky lava	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1

	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.c			
77.	ANS: lapilli			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1
78.	ANS: landforms			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.e			
79.	ANS: rift			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.d			
80.	ANS: slide			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.d			
81.	ANS: collide			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6CS9.d			
82.	ANS: rift zone			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.c			
83.	ANS: magma chamber			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.c			
84.	ANS: lava			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.c			
85.	ANS: volcano			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.c			
86.	ANS: vents			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6CS9.d			
87.	ANS: tiltmeter			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6CS9.d			
88.	ANS: GPS			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6CS9.d			

89.	ANS: satellite				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 3	
	STA: S6CS9.d				
90.	ANS: magma chamber				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 2	REF: 3	OBJ: 3	
	STA: S6E5.c				
91.	ANS: acid precipitation				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.c				
92.	ANS: abrasion				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6E5.i				
93.	ANS: soil conservation				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 4	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.g				
94.	ANS: humus				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.c				
95.	ANS: climate				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3	
	STA: S6E5.c				
96.	ANS: chemical weathering				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.c				
97.	ANS: mechanical weathering				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6E5.c				
98.	ANS: differential weathering				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6E5.g				
99.	ANS: topsoil				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 2	
	STA: S6E5.c				
100.	ANS: abrasion				
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1	
	STA: S6E5.g				
101.	ANS: bedrock				



	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.c			
102.	ANS: energy			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
103.	ANS: barrier spit			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 1	OBJ: 4
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
104.	ANS: loess			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
105.	ANS: stratified drift			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 4
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
106.	ANS: saltation			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
107.	ANS: abrasion			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
108.	ANS: glacier			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 3	OBJ: 1
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
109.	ANS: loess			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
110.	ANS: dunes			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
111.	ANS: desert pavement			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 3
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			
112.	ANS: deflation			
	PTS: 1	DIF: 1	REF: 2	OBJ: 2
	STA: S6E5.c  S6E5.e			