MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.1
2.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.3
3.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.4
4.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-2.1
5.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-3.3
6.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-2.1
7.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-3.2
8.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-4.1
9.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-4.1
10.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-2.1
11.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.4
12.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.3
13.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-3.2
14.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-3.3
15.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.1
16.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.1
17.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.1
18.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.1
19.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.1
20.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.1
21.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.3
22.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.1
23.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.1
24.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.1
25.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.1
26.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.2
27.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.2
28.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.2
29.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.2
30.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.2
31.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.2
32.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.3
33.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.3
34.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.2
35.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.3
36.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.3
37.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.4
38.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.4
39.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.4
40.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.4
41.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.4
42.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.4
43.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-2.1
44.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-2.1
45.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-2.1

46.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-2.1
47.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.3
48.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-2.2
49.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-3.1
50.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-1.4
51.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-1.3
52.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-3.2
53.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-3.2
54.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-3.2
55.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-3.2
56.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-3.2
57.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-3.2
58.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-3.3
59.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-4.3
60.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-4.3
61.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-4.1
62.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	11-4.1
63.	ANS:	A	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-4.3
64.	ANS:	C	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-4.3
65.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	II	OBJ:	11-4.3
66.	ANS:	D	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	12-3.4
67.	ANS:	B	PTS: 1	DIF:	I	OBJ:	12-3.4

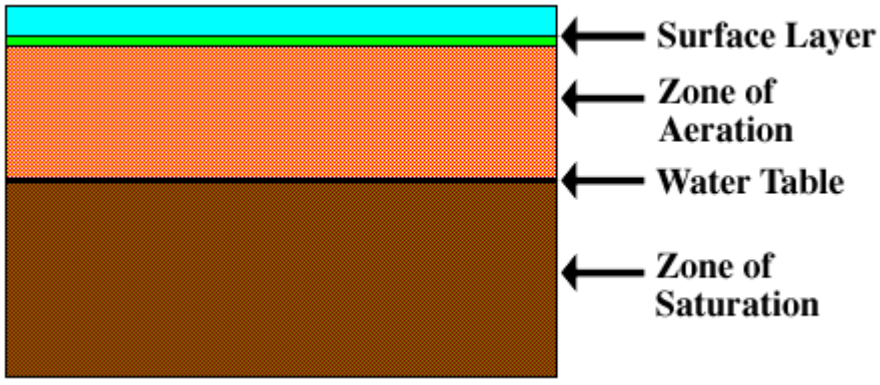
SHORT ANSWER

68. ANS:
The earth's water budget

The oceans contain 97.5% of the earth's water, land 2.4%, and the atmosphere holds less than .001%

PTS: 1

69. ANS:



PTS: 1

70. ANS:
Depression or Dry Sink: a slump at the ground surface, with an irregular opening or very wide at the

top with a bowl-shaped floor; standing water may temporarily pool at the bottom; limestone may or may not be present.

PTS: 1

71. ANS:
Wet Sink: an opening in the ground that is vertical with typically steep slopes and water present in the bottom.

PTS: 1

72. ANS:
Cave: A natural cavity in rock large enough to be entered by man. It may be water-filled.

PTS: 1

73. ANS:
Braided

A **braided river** is one of a number of channel types and has a channel that consists of a network of small channels separated by small and often temporary islands called braid bars or, in British usage, aits or *eyots*. Braided streams occur in rivers with high slope and/or large sediment load (Schumm and Kahn 1972). Braided channels are also typical of environments that dramatically decrease channel depth, and consequently channel velocity, such as river deltas, alluvial fans and peneplains.

Braided rivers, as distinct from meandering rivers, occur when a threshold level of sediment load or slope is reached. Geologically speaking an increase in sediment load will over time increase the slope of the river, so these two conditions can be considered synonymous and consequently a variation of slope can model a variation in sediment load

PTS: 1

74. ANS:

An **alluvial fan** is a fan-shaped deposit formed where a fast flowing stream flattens, slows, and spreads typically at the exit of a canyon onto a flatter plain.

Owing to the flow as stream gradient decreases, coarse-grained solid material carried by the water is dropped. As this reduces the capacity of the channel, the channel will change direction over time, gradually building up a slightly mounded or shallow conical fan shape. The deposits are usually poorly-sorted.[1][2] This fan shape can also be explained with a thermodynamic justification: the system of sediment introduced at the apex of the fan will tend to a state which minimizes the sum of the transport energy involved in moving the sediment and the gravitational potential of material in the cone. There will be iso-transport energy lines forming concentric arcs about the discharge point at the apex of the fan. Thus the material will tend to be deposited equally about these lines, forming the characteristic cone shape.

PTS: 1

ESSAY

75. ANS:

Oxbow lakes are created when growing meanders intersect each other and cut off a meander loop, leaving it without an active cutting stream. Over a period of time, these oxbow lakes tend to dry out or fill in with sediments.

PTS: 1