Quizlet NAME _____

22 Multiple choice questions

1. a layer of partially molten material within the upper part of the mantle, upon which the lithosphere plates move
   a. lithosphere
   b. earthquakes
   c. erosion
   d. asthenosphere

2. a theory that proposes that all the continents were once joined together in a giant supercontinent, which subsequently split apart, with the continents drifting away from one another to their present locations
   a. asthenosphere
   b. weathering
   c. continental drift
   d. land degradation

3. the wearing away of land by running water, rainfall, wind, ice or other geological agents
   a. bog
   b. erosion
   c. soil
   d. leaching

4. the outer shell of the earth, consisting of solid rock, soil and geological formations
   a. lithosphere
   b. erosion
   c. asthenosphere
   d. landuse

5. a type of wetland that accumulates acidic peat, which is a deposit of dead plant material
   a. leaching
   b. soil
   c. erosion
   d. bog

6. minerals rich in iron and magnesium
   a. ferromagnesian minerals
   b. mass movement
   c. tectonic forces
   d. gradation process

7. the downslope movement of weathered rock material under the influence of gravity
   a. asthenosphere
   b. landform
   c. mass movement
   d. erosion

8. sections of the earth's crust that move about as distinct units on the asthenosphere on which they rest
   a. earthquakes
   b. tectonic plates
   c. colloids
   d. tectonic forces

9. vibrations and shock waves caused by the sudden movements of tectonic plates along fracture zones, or faults, in the earth's crust
   a. leaching
   b. earthquakes
   c. landuse
   d. weathering

10. those processes that result from gravity and the sun's radiant energy and which act upon the surface of the lithosphere and bring it to a common level
    a. tectonic forces
    b. gradation process
    c. translocation
    d. tectonic plates

11. disturbances in the earth's crust that results from the earth's internal energy and create physical features, such as mountains, on the earth's surface
    a. tectonic forces
    b. tectonic plates
    c. erosion
    d. landform

12. the spread of desert-like conditions in arid and semi-arid regions
    a. erosion
    b. translocation
    c. desertification
    d. earthquakes

13. small particles with very high surface-to-volume ratios formed by the combination of organic and mineral materials
    a. volcanism
    b. soil
    c. colloids
    d. leaching

14. the loose material composed of both mineral and organic matter that covers the earth's land surface
    a. erosion
    b. colloids
    c. bog
    d. soil

15. the movement of soil-forming materials through the developing soil profile
    a. translocation
    b. desertification
    c. erosion
    d. volcanism

16. a process resulting in the upward movement and expulsion of molten material from within the earth to the surface, where it cools and hardens
    a. leaching
    b. landuse
    c. volcanism
    d. colloids

17. the physical disintegration and chemical decomposition of rocks and minerals at or near the earth's surface by atmospheric and biological agents
    a. weathering
    b. earthquakes
    c. leaching
    d. erosion

18. a decline in the quality of natural land resources, commonly caused by improper use by humans
    a. landform
    b. landuse
    c. translocation
    d. land degradation

19. a specific physical feature of the earth's surface e.g. a plain, escarpment, valley, hill etc.
    a. soil
    b. landform
    c. bog
    d. landuse

20. the process by which soluble materials are dissolved and filtered down through the soil profile by percolating water
    a. weathering
    b. leaching
    c. landuse
    d. erosion

21. the range of uses that humans make of the earth's surface
    a. volcanism
    b. leaching
    c. landform
    d. landuse

22. the study of landforms, including their origin, evolution, form and distribution
    a. leaching
    b. geomorphology
    c. lithosphere
    d. erosion