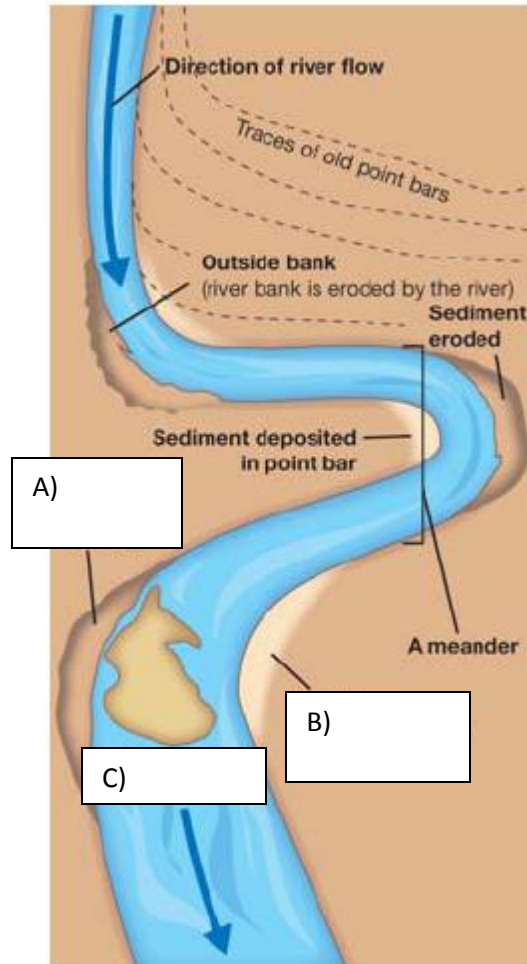


Chapter 23 Section 2 Guided Reading

1. Name three ways a large amount of sediment can be carried.
2. If the volume of water is high, (*more, less*) sediment will be moved.
3. More sediment will be moved if the slope is (*steep, gentle*).
4. A rocky landscape will (*slow, increase*) the movement of sediment.
5. What is deposition?
6. Large boulders are carried by
 - a) Fast, high – energy water
 - b) Slow, low energy water
7. Particles settle out in water based in their
 - a) shape
 - b) size
 - c) composition
8. The idea that particles settle with large on the bottom, medium in the middle, and small on top in sorted fashion is called _____.
9. Match the terms with the correct definition.

| | |
|---------|--|
| Channel | a large, flowing body of water |
| Stream | the landform that develops at the mouth of a river |
| River | a small river |
| Delta | the path a river or stream follows |
10. You can tell the relative age of a river by observing the river valley it runs through. A V-shaped valley indicates the river is fairly
 - a) old
 - b) young
 - c) middle-aged
11. T/F A floodplain is a good place to grow crops, but not so good for building homes or office buildings.
12. A meander of a river is _____ shaped, and are formed because of the speed of the water flowing in the river.
 - a) “S”
 - b) “V”
 - c) “C”

13. Label the diagram to show the features created by moving water



14. When meanders shift enough to be removed from the river, an _____ is formed.

15. How do glaciers move sediment?

16. Glaciers have melted in the past and left behind _____ and created lakes called _____.

17. _____ is permanently frozen soil.

18. Describe how scientists determine the size of a glacier.