

**Chapter 11**

Use with Section 3

**REINFORCEMENT****● Wind**

Write the word that best completes the statement.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is wind erosion that can be compared to sandblasting.
2. When windblown sediments pile up behind obstacles, \_\_\_\_\_ are formed.
3. Wind erosion that picks up small particles and leaves heavier particles behind is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is sediment that is as fine as talcum powder.
5. Wind erosion called \_\_\_\_\_ causes sand grains to pit and polish rocks when the grains hit them.
6. Dunes are made up mostly of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Much of the midwestern United States is on fertile soil that developed from \_\_\_\_\_ deposits.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are the most common form of wind deposit, and they constantly change and move as the wind erodes them.
9. Abrasion and deflation are forms of \_\_\_\_\_ erosion.
10. Loess and dunes are \_\_\_\_\_ of wind-eroded sediments.
11. The side of a sand dune away from the wind has a \_\_\_\_\_ slope than the side facing the wind.
12. One of the largest loess deposits is near the \_\_\_\_\_ River.
13. Wind erosion is most common in \_\_\_\_\_, beaches, and plowed fields.
14. When wind blows sediments against an \_\_\_\_\_, sediment builds up behind it.
15. Erosion and deposition are part of a \_\_\_\_\_ that shapes and reshapes the land.

Using your understanding of wind erosion, draw a two-step picture that shows how a dune is formed.