

Chapter 9

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.