

Earth Science 110: Introduction to Geology. Final Exam Review.

Topics:

- Structures and mountains
- Appalachian Mountains
- Hydrologic cycle and streams
- Burd Run field trip
- Glaciers / Alaska glaciers

Reading:

Chapters 11, 13, 15

Note: This is NOT intended to provide a comprehensive review.

The questions below are examples of the type of questions that you should expect on the exam.

True or false?

- F (1) The Appalachian mountains were formed by 3 distinct mountain-building periods that span the period from 600,000 to 250,000 years ago.
- T (2) Braided streams are common in areas affected by active glaciation.
- T (3) Meandering streams frequently change their course by eroding on the outside of bends and depositing on the inside of bends.
- F (4) The farthest southern extent of glaciers in North America ended within just a few miles of the border between Canada and the United States.
- T (5) When glaciers were at their maximum size during the Pleistocene Ice Age, so much water was stored in continental glaciers that sea level fell worldwide by over 100 meters.

Multiple choice.

- B (6) The central Pennsylvania Ridge and Valley mountains were formed primarily by:
- (a) faulting (c) volcanism
- (b) folding (d) metamorphic change
- A (7) The largest particle of sediment that a stream can transport is described by the:
- (a) competence (c) maximum load
- (b) capacity (d) maximum bar

- D (8) The most common size of stream bedload material is:
- (a) dissolved minerals
 - (b) silt and clay
 - (c) sand and silt
 - (d) gravel and sand
- B (9) The most common stream channel type in Pennsylvania is:
- (a) straight
 - (b) meandering
 - (c) braided
 - (d) anastamosing
- C (10) What body of salt water does Burd Run eventually contribute to?
- (a) Hudson Bay
 - (b) Delaware Bay
 - (c) Chesapeake Bay
 - (d) Potomac River
- C (11) The most recent ice age was
- (a) in the Cambrian
 - (b) in the Paleozoic
 - (c) in the Pleistocene
 - (d) 1200 years ago