**Answer Key – End-of-Chapter Questions**

**Groundwater:**

Section 6.3, p. 179

1. Groundwater is located in the open spaces between sediment and rock. (The book explains the zone of saturation, where water fills these spaces, but that’s not a vocab word you’ll need to memorize.)

2. Groundwater moves by twisting and turning through interconnected small openings.

4. Most caverns form by erosion in the zone of saturation, in areas where the bedrock is limestone. Slightly acidic groundwater dissolves and removes the limestone.

5. Depressions and sinkholes are common in an area of karst topography because of the irregular terrain caused by groundwater erosion of limestone beneath the surface.

**Wind:**

Section 7.3, p. 207

1. Deflation lowers the surface of the desert because wind removes the loose smaller particles from the surface (clay, silt, sand).

2. A dune serves as its own obstruction to the wind, so the wind slows as it goes over, and sand drops out. Sand moves up the windward slope and slides down the leeward slope.

**Waves:**

Section 16.3, p. 467

1. Sediments along the shoreline are moved by erosion and deposition by waves.

2. Wave impact leads to shoreline erosion.

4. Longshore currents move sand along the bottom. Because the waves come in at an angle to the shoreline, over time, sediment moves along the beach.

6. Wave-cut cliffs form because the waves cut at the base of the coast. Eventually the base of the cliff is undercut enough that rockfalls will occur. Sea caves, sea arches and sea stacks form because softer rock is eroded more quickly by waves. A sea cave may form first, and when it cuts all the way through, an arch forms. When the top of an arch collapses, sea stacks are left behind.