



Weathering and Erosion

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 4

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. A sinkhole suddenly opens in a neighborhood. What most likely caused it?

- A) Wind erosion wore away the topsoil
- B) Underground limestone dissolved and the ground collapsed
- C) A glacier scraped away the bedrock
- D) Tree roots pushed the surface apart

2. Why do rivers deposit more sediment where they enter a lake or ocean?

- A) The water gets deeper and hotter
- B) The river water evaporates instantly
- C) The river slows down and can no longer carry heavy particles
- D) Salt in the ocean dissolves the sediment

3. Which is the best example of physical weathering?

- A) Iron in a rock turning reddish-brown from rust
- B) Limestone dissolving in acidic rainwater
- C) A rock splitting when water freezes in its cracks
- D) Cave formations growing from mineral-rich drips

4. How does vegetation help prevent erosion?

- A) Leaves block all rainfall from reaching the ground
- B) Roots hold soil in place and slow water runoff
- C) Plants absorb rocks and break them into sand
- D) Trees push soil uphill against gravity

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. A _____ plain is flat land formed by layers of sediment deposited during river floods.
2. Rocks that tumble in a river become _____ and rounded over time from abrasion.
3. The process of _____ turns feldspar minerals in granite into soft clay.
4. Barrier _____ protect the mainland coast from strong ocean waves and storms.
5. A glacier deposits a mix of unsorted rocks, sand, and clay called _____.

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. A sinkhole suddenly opens in a neighborhood.

What most likely caused it?

- A) Wind erosion wore away the topsoil
- B) Underground limestone dissolved and the ground collapsed**
- C) A glacier scraped away the bedrock
- D) Tree roots pushed the surface apart

2. Why do rivers deposit more sediment where they enter a lake or ocean?

- A) The water gets deeper and hotter
- B) The river water evaporates instantly
- C) The river slows down and can no longer carry heavy particles**
- D) Salt in the ocean dissolves the sediment

3. Which is the best example of physical weathering?

- A) Iron in a rock turning reddish-brown from rust
- B) Limestone dissolving in acidic rainwater
- C) A rock splitting when water freezes in its cracks**
- D) Cave formations growing from mineral-rich drips

4. How does vegetation help prevent erosion?

- A) Leaves block all rainfall from reaching the ground
- B) Roots hold soil in place and slow water runoff**
- C) Plants absorb rocks and break them into sand
- D) Trees push soil uphill against gravity

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. A **flood** plain is flat land formed by layers of sediment deposited during river floods.
2. Rocks that tumble in a river become **smooth** and rounded over time from abrasion.
3. The process of **hydrolysis** turns feldspar minerals in granite into soft clay.
4. Barrier **islands** protect the mainland coast from strong ocean waves and storms.
5. A glacier deposits a mix of unsorted rocks, sand, and clay called **till** .