

Sci/12/13/0601.

OLABISI ONABANJO UNIVERSITY, AGO-IWOYE
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
2016/2017 HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS
B.Sc. Degree Examinations

COURSE CODE: GRP 411

COURSE TITLE: Fluvial Geomorphology

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hours

INSTRUCTION: Answer Question 1 and any other two (2) questions of your choice.

Q.1 Read through and rewrite the following comprehension providing the missing words that best fill each of the blank spaces underlined.

Through the process of ____, precipitation sinks into the ground and adds to the ____ supply. A stream is a course of flowing water moving through a _____. An ephemeral stream is one that flows _____. The area of land from which a river drains water is known as its _____. Geomorphologists classify streams by their size or order. A first order stream has _____. The major fluvial processes that modify landforms include _____. A stream's base level is _____. A stream's velocity, volume, type of rocks over which it runs, and the types of stones and gravel it's carrying all affect the _____. A stream's gradient affects its ____ because generally the steeper the gradient, _____. In the upper course regions, swift-flowing streams may cut deep ____ through the landscape, forming the river _____. As a river's gradient declines, it develops a curving course through ____ resulting in looping bends called _____. The flat area that is covered with water when a river overflows is called its _____. ____ deposited by the river is/are important to agriculture. A braided stream is one that _____. The sediment deposited by a river as it reaches the sea may form a rich area of land called a/an ____ which is often incised with small streams called ____ that flow away from the main river.

© Copyright 2002 AIMS Multimedia - Rivers: Shapers of Earth landscapes #2652 (adapted from <https://www.dcmp.org/guides/10691.pdf>)
(20 marks)

Q.2 Drainage system or pattern refers to the particular design which the individual stream or river course collectively forms depending largely on both topography and underlying geology. Discuss.
(25 marks)

Q.3 With the aid of suitable illustrations and relevant examples, explain how and why rivers erode from the source to the mouth in shaping landscapes.
(25 marks)

Q.4 Write short notes on the following different fluvial landforms of:
(i) Erosional features
(ii) Depositional features
(25 marks)

Q.5 Highlight and elucidate on the generally accepted categorical groupings of river channel patterns as shown for instance on vertical air photographs, satellite imageries or represented in maps.
(25 marks)