outh	cal Geology Sevier High Scho e Notes – Chapte		65						
1.	character of rocks			uctive process	es that change	physical and chem	ical		
2.		is phy	sical picking up	of rock partic	les by water, ic	e, or wind.			
3.		is the	movement of e	roded particle	s by water, ice,	or wind.			
4.	The two types of	weathering chem	nical and mecha	anical. Write a	a description for	each type of weatl	hering.		
	a. Chemical	Weathering (2pts	8) –						
	b. Mechanica	al Weathering (2p	ots) –						
5.	Atmosphericwhich is the prima				gether to form _				
6.	6. How do each "spheres" of the Earth contribute to chemical and mechanical weathering?								
Sp	ohere Wea	athering Contrib	oution						
At	mosphere								
Н	ydrosphere								
Bi	osphere								
7.	7. Match the following types of mechanical weathering with its correct definition.								
	Frost actio	n	A. Remova	of overlying r	ock allows expa	ansion and fracturir	ng.		
	Pressure release Plant growth Burrowing animals Thermal cycling Differential weathering		B. Large temperature changes fracture rocks by repeated expansion and contraction.						
			·						
			C. Mechanical effect of freezing (and expanding) water on rocks.D. Different types of rocks weather at different rates.E. Tunnels and burrows made by animals speed up weathering.F. Growing roots widen fractures in rock.						
8.	Mechanical weath weathering.	nering (increases				creased) the rate o	f		
9.	. Chemical weathering involves _ metals found in rocks.			, wh	nere atmospher	ic oxygen reacts w	ith		
10. Chemical weathering involves water mixes with certain ions.					, where wea	k acids are formed	when		

11.	tain ores that are mined contain metals. When tailings from a mine are brought to the surface, that with rainwater forming, a type of environmental tamination that can damage bodies of water by lowering their pH.					
12.	Of all the minerals on Earth, is the most susceptible to weathering while is the least susceptible. Why is this (5pts)?					
13.	The Pathway of Carbon. Number the following in the correct order.					
	Combines with water to form carbonic acid					
	Released back to atmosphere by volcanic eruptions					
	Weathers rocks and leads to limestone formation in bodies of water					
	Returned to mantle by tectonic plate movement					
	Present as trace gas carbon dioxide in atmosphere					
14.	is a complex mixture of weathered, unconsolidated material on top of bedrock and is made of clay minerals, quartz, water, organic matter, and living organisms.					
15.	In the figure below, label the soil layers in the correct order, then describe each layer (2pts each).					
	Horizon -					
, /	Horizon -					
	Horizon -					
	Horizon -					
~~`∂ <i>⊋0</i> ~						
	Horizon -					
()	Bedrock – Unweathered parent material from which soils arise.					
	Orange Apes Eat Baby Children					
16.	Wet climates have a (faster/slower) rate of chemical weathering and form (thick/thin) soils.					
17.	Dry climates have a (faster/slower) rate of chemical weathering and form (thick/thin) soils.					
18.	True or False Tropical rainforests have very good soils that are rich in nutrients.					
19.	Why are clays so abundant as weathering products (5pts)?					

20. Why are most beaches made out of quartz sands (5pts)?