

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Assessment Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## G2-1,2 Summative Assessment Study Guide

### Vocabulary:

1. **Weathering:** the process by which rock materials are broken down by the action of physical or chemical means
2. **Mechanical Weathering:** the breakdown of rock into smaller pieces by physical means.
3. **Abrasion:** the grinding and wearing away of rock surfaces through mechanical action of other rock or sand particles
4. **Chemical Weathering:** the process by which rocks break down as a result of chemical reactions.
5. **Acid Precipitation:** rain, sleet, or snow that contains a high concentration of acids.
6. **Differential Weathering:** the process by which softer, less weather resistant rocks wear away and leave harder, more weather resistant rock behind.
7. **Oxidation:** a chemical reaction in which an element, such as iron, combines with oxygen to form an oxide.
8. **Climate:** the average weather condition in an area over a long period of time.

### Things to Know:

1. Ice wedging is a form of frost action where the continual freezing and thawing of water in the cracks of rocks will break it down.
2. Karst landscapes, such as caves are created from acid in groundwater.
3. Iron, bicycles, aluminum cans are items that rust due to oxidation.
4. Some agents of mechanical weathering are ice, wind, water, gravity, plants, and animals.
5. A sugar cube dissolving in water is an example of chemical weathering.
6. Oxidation is when oxygen in the air reacts with iron, which eventually results in rust.
7. When water expands and freezes, it directly causes mechanical weathering.
8. Animals aid in weathering when they burrow into soil, which moves particles of soil around exposing fresh surfaces to weathering.
9. Small rocks weather more quickly due to more surface area being exposed.
10. Chemical weathering is most rapid in areas that are warm and wet (humid).
11. Rocks at higher elevations are exposed to more wind, rain, and ice.
12. Factors that contribute to accelerated weathering rates at high elevations are wind, precipitation, and gravity.