

Test Review Questions - Weathering, Erosion and Natural Disasters

1. The process of breaking down rock into small fragments is called _____.
2. The five types of mechanical weathering are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, (4) _____, and (5) _____.
3. The five agents of chemical weathering are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, (4) _____, and (5) _____.
4. The type of weathering that creates caves in limestone is _____.
5. The process by which natural forces move weathered rock and soil from one place to another is called: _____.
6. The four agents of erosion are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, and (4) _____.
7. The strongest agent of erosion is: _____.
8. The agent of erosion primarily responsible for carving the Grand Canyon is: _____.
9. The agent of erosion primarily responsible for carving Yosemite Valley is: _____.
10. The four sizes of weathered rock particles, from smallest to largest, are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____ and (4) _____.
11. Rock weathering and soil formation occur fastest in a _____ and _____ climate.
12. Decayed organic matter in soil is called: _____.
13. The layer of dead leaves lying on the surface of the soil is called: _____.
14. The mass of roots, grass and other small plants that hold prairie soil together and prevents erosion is called: _____.
15. An ideal mix of soil ingredients that best supports plant growth is called: _____.
16. The distinct layers found in soil are called soil _____. The top soil layer is the ____ horizon, also called _____. The middle layer is the ____ horizon, also called _____. The lower layer is the ____ horizon, also called _____.
17. The farming practice that leaves existing plant stalks and weeds in place after the harvest without plowing until the next crop is planted is called: _____.