

Weathering and Erosion (140 WS)

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Fill in the blanks with the letter next to the word that best completes the sentence.

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| <p>1. _____ is the breaking up of rock caused by expansion or contraction forces present at the earth's surface.</p> <p>2. _____ is the removal and relocation of rocks and soil from their original locations by natural forces.</p> <p>3. _____ is the dropping off or depositing of weathered materials in a new location.</p> <p>4. _____ is mechanical weathering in the breaking, breaking up and grinding down of rocks or other materials on the earth's surface.</p> <p>5. Rapid _____ changes can cause rocks to flake and crack.</p> <p>6. _____ can cause rocks to crack when water freezes in cracks in the rock at night.</p> <p>7. _____ from plants and animals can also cause rocks to weather more quickly.</p> <p>8. _____ as weathering agents of weather by particles like sand is another cause of physical weathering.</p> <p>9. _____ breaks down rocks by changing their mineral composition.</p> <p>10. _____ can dissolve minerals to wear away rocks causing chemical weathering.</p> <p>11. _____ doesn't just weather rocks, it destroys man-made structures, bridges and fish.</p> <p>12. _____ is when water and Carbon dioxide combine to form carbonic acid, which can dissolve many rocks and minerals.</p> <p>13. Lichens can cause rock cracks called _____ that cause chemical weathering.</p> <p>14. _____ is the process in which oxygen in the air combines with minerals to weather rocks.</p> <p>15. _____ can cause both erosion and deposition as rocks fall down slopes and come to rest below away.</p> <p>16. _____ is when the soil and water from weathering move surface rock and soil away.</p> <p>17. _____ are large areas of fertile land as their results when deposits of eroded materials build up.</p> <p>18. _____ are large sheets of ice that move and erode downhill, changing the landscape.</p> <p>19. _____ are deposits left behind by melting glaciers.</p> <p>20. People build of paths and down bridges to help forest erosion from _____.</p> | <p>a. Oxidation</p> <p>b. Water</p> <p>c. Erosion</p> <p>d. Massif</p> <p>e. Carbonation</p> <p>f. Organic activity</p> <p>g. Ice</p> <p>h. Delta</p> <p>i. Gravity</p> <p>j. Glaciers</p> <p>k. Physical</p> <p>l. Shrinkage</p> <p>m. Acid rain</p> <p>n. Chemical weathering</p> <p>o. Weathering</p> <p>p. Deposition</p> <p>q. glacial walls</p> <p>r. rivers</p> <p>s. temperature</p> <p>t. Alluvium</p> |
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