ECS 2-2 Period _____ Name _____

Match the agents and forces of weathering with the appropriate type of weathering below.

Abrasion	Heating and Cooling
Acid rain	Lichens (Acid from roots)
Animal Actions	Regular Plant Growth
Carbon dioxide	Oxygen
Freezing and Thawing	Water

Mechanical Weathering	Chemical Weathering

Word Bank:
chemical climate dissolve erosion permeable rock surface area water

1. When weathered materials turn into a new substance, _____ weathering has occurred.

2. A rock that is _____ weathers more quickly due to open spaces within the rock.

3. Increasing the _____ of a rock by breaking it into smaller pieces will make weathering happen much faster than leaving it as one large rock.

4. The speed at which a rock weathers depends upon the type of _____ and the _____ the rock is found in.

5. Plant roots hold soil in place, crack rocks with strength of their roots, and _____ rocks with a weak acid.

6. The most important agent of chemical weathering is _____. It can dissolve almost anything when given enough time.

7. _____ is the movement of rock particles by wind, water, ice or gravity.

Name _____ ECS Quiz #2 Study Guide 2015

Topic: Chemical and Mechanical Weathering

Textbook p.40 – 45

Worksheet packet for Section 2-1

On Textbook p. 41 Review and understand the Key Ideas and Key Terms for Section 1 Only

How to study?

1. Reread textbook p.40-45.
2. Review Worksheet packet for Section 2-1.
   a. Cover up the "Type" with a piece of paper.
   b. Try to remember the type of weathering when looking at each agent.
   c. Repeat with "Type" and "Description"
3. Review textbook p.41
4. Review Board work from last week on this topic.

Review your daily board work related to weathering from last week.