

Skills Worksheet

Concept Review

In the space provided, write the letter of the definition that best matches the term or phrase.

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| _____ 1. horizon | a. the process by which rocks break down as a result of chemical reactions |
| _____ 2. erosion | b. a process in which the materials of Earth's surface are loosened, dissolved, or worn away and transported from one place to another by a natural agent, such as wind, water, ice, or gravity |
| _____ 3. oxidation | c. a vertical section of soil that shows the layers of horizons |
| _____ 4. abrasion | d. a reaction that removes one or more electrons from a substance such that the substance's valence or oxidation state increases |
| _____ 5. mechanical weathering | e. the process by which softer, less weather resistant rocks wear away at a faster rate than harder, more weather resistant rocks do |
| _____ 6. soil profile | f. the elevation or slope of land; affects the rate of weathering |
| _____ 7. chemical weathering | g. the process by which rocks break down into smaller pieces by physical means |
| _____ 8. differential weathering | h. the grinding and wearing away of rock surfaces through the mechanical action of other rock or sand particles |
| _____ 9. topography | i. the slow, downslope flow of soil saturated with water in areas surrounding glaciers at high elevations |
| _____ 10. solifluction | j. a horizontal layer of soil that can be distinguished from the layers above and below it; also a boundary between two rock layers that have different physical properties |

In the space provided, write the letter of the answer choice that best completes each statement or best answers each question.

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| _____ 11. Which landforms are NOT typical in hot, dry climates? | _____ 12. Which of the following does NOT involve a chemical process that decomposes rock? |
| a. buttes | a. carbonation |
| b. round hills | b. hydrolysis |
| c. mesas | c. ice wedging |
| d. plateaus | d. acid precipitation |

Concept Review *continued*

- _____ **13.** The layer of rock fragments that covers much of Earth's surface is called
- a.** bedrock.
 - b.** regolith.
 - c.** humus.
 - d.** pedifer.
- _____ **14.** Climates that have the fastest rates of weathering
- a.** are hot and dry.
 - b.** are warm and humid.
 - c.** alternate between hot and cold.
 - d.** are cold and dry.
- _____ **15.** Which of the following is NOT a farming method that conserves soil?
- a.** terracing
 - b.** strip-cropping
 - c.** crop dusting
 - d.** contour plowing
- _____ **16.** The rock from which soil was weathered, and upon which the characteristics of soil mainly depend on, is called
- a.** igneous.
 - b.** bedrock.
 - c.** limestone.
 - d.** parent rock.
- _____ **17.** When a rock's exposure to weathering agents increases,
- a.** the rock weathers faster.
 - b.** the rock weathers more slowly.
 - c.** the rock stops weathering.
 - d.** the rock produces nitric acid.
- _____ **18.** The various layers of soil—topsoil, subsoil, and bedrock—can be viewed and studied in
- a.** humus.
 - b.** transported soil.
 - c.** residual soil
 - d.** a soil profile.
- _____ **19.** Soil characteristic of desert and arctic regions is
- a.** thick and fertile.
 - b.** thin and fertile.
 - c.** thick and nutrient-poor.
 - d.** thin and nutrient-poor.
- _____ **20.** In which of these events is gravity a factor in erosion?
- a.** abrasion
 - b.** sheet erosion
 - c.** dust storm
 - d.** slump