Chemical Weathering

Chemical weathering is the decomposition and decay of minerals in a rock due to a chemical alteration. Hydration involves high chemical change to disintegrate a rock. Karst Topography refers to the landscapes that are created by weathered limestone. In Oxidation oxygen combines with carbon to form carbonates.

Multiple Choice

1- A chemical process that penetrates joints in a rock and dissolves cementing agents is called
   A) Hydration  B) Oxidation  C) Carbonation  D) Spheroidal Weathering

2- In Hydrolysis a rock’s minerals
   A) Chemically react with water to form new compounds  B) Are expanded and contracted by water  C) Are dissolved into water  D) Are oxidized

3- A weathering process where a mineral is simply mixed in water is
   A) Carbonation  B) Solution  C) Hydrolysis  D) Karst

4- Oxidation produces
   A) Karst Topography  B) Spheroidal Rocks  C) Rusting  D) Decomposition of silicates

5- The carbonation weathering process
   A) Uses carbon to convert minerals to carbonates  B) Limestone is dissolved  C) Uses Carbonic acid to dissolve rocks  D) Needs water and carbon

6- A sink hole is associated with
   A) Oxidation  B) hydrolysis  C) Hydration  D) Carbonation

Mass Wasting

True or False

The driving force in mass wasting is gravity.

Mass Movements occur on flat surfaces.

Mass Movement requires friction to overcome gravity.

Mass movement is the downward movement of materials propelled and controlled by Gravity.

The 4 classes of mass movement fall, slide, flow, and creep.

Mass Movement Match

Rock that falls through the air and hits a surface