

Lesson 1	
1. What is mechanical weathering?	1. Physical processes naturally break down rocks into smaller pieces.
2. Give an example.	2. Forest fires, ice wedging, abrasion, plants, animals
3. What is chemical weathering?	3. Changes a material that are part of a rock into new materials.
4. Give an example.	4. Water, acid rain, oxidation
5. Chemical weathering is more rapid in what type of climate?	5. Warm, wet climates
6. What causes abrasion?	6. glaciers, rock fragments tumbling in a stream, wind and waves
7. Why does weathering have a greater effect on soil with clay particles vs. soil with sand particles?	7. Clay particles are smaller than sand. Clay particles have more surface area than sand.
8. What is oxidation?	8. Chemical weathering – combines elements of oxygen and other elements/molecules. (iron)
9. What is a positive result of oxidation?	9. rust
10. What type of weathering occurs more rapidly in warm, moist climates?	10. chemical weathering
Lesson 2	
11. Define decomposition	11. Once living material is broken down into dark colored organic material.
12. Explain what parent material is.	12. The starting material of soil.
13. As rain fills the cracks and pores of the parent material, what will be the outcome?	13. Soil will begin to form.
14. Give two examples of biota.	14. Worms, bacteria, moles..etc. (living organisms in soil)
15. How does biota effect soil formation?	15. Bacteria aides in decomposition, worms dig holes for water to travel thorough....
16. What are the layers in soil referred to?	16. Soil Horizons
17. What are the names of the soil horizons, and what are the characteristics of the horizons?	O-Horizon = very top organic layer A- Horizon = topsoil, dark, organic matter, plant roots B-Horizon = clay and other materials carried down pores/cracks from the A-horizon C-Horizon = weathered parent material, solid rock or sediments R-Horizon = bedrock
Write a description for each soil property: Texture- _____ Structure- _____ Consistency- _____ Infiltration- _____ Fertility- _____ Soil moisture- _____ pH- _____	Texture-ranges in size (boulder → very fine clay) Structure- shape of soil clumps/how they are held together Consistency- hardness/softness of the soil Infiltration- how fast water enters the soil Fertility- the ability of the soil to support plant growth Soil moisture- the amount of water in the soil pores pH- acidity of the soil