

# Unit 5 – Soil – Study Guide

- 1) The atmospheric gas that forms acid rain when dissolved in water is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 2) What landforms are created by glaciers?
- 3) What can be used to control erosion?  
a.
- 4) A mass movement that involves the sudden movement of a block of material long a flat, inclined surface is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 5) Which agent of erosion affects sand dunes the most?  
a.
- 6) What factors into the formation of soil?  
a.
- 7) A soil associated with the hot and wet tropics is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 8) A soil's texture is determined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 9) The process responsible for moving material downslope under the influence of gravity is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 10) What is the force behind mass movement?  
a.
- 11) What is the correct order for water eroding soil?  
a.
- 12) The factor that has the greatest effect on soil formation is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 13) What is the slowest type of mass movement?  
a.
- 14) The gradual rounding of the corners and edges of angular blocks of rock is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 15) When a block of material moves downslope along a curved surface, the type of mass movement is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 16) What is responsible for the formation of exfoliation domes?  
a.
- 17) Why can the removal of vegetation trigger mass movement?
- 18) What is mechanical weathering?  
a.
- 19) What is frost wedging?  
a.
- 20) What are the major components of soil?  
a.
- 21) What factor(s) commonly triggers mass movement?  
a.
- 22) Whenever the characteristics and chemical composition of weathered materials have been altered, they have undergone \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 23) A soil associated with drier grasslands is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 24) The process that occurs when physical forces break rock into smaller pieces without changing the rock's chemical composition is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.
- 25) Why are wind, water and gravity major agents of erosion rather than weathering?

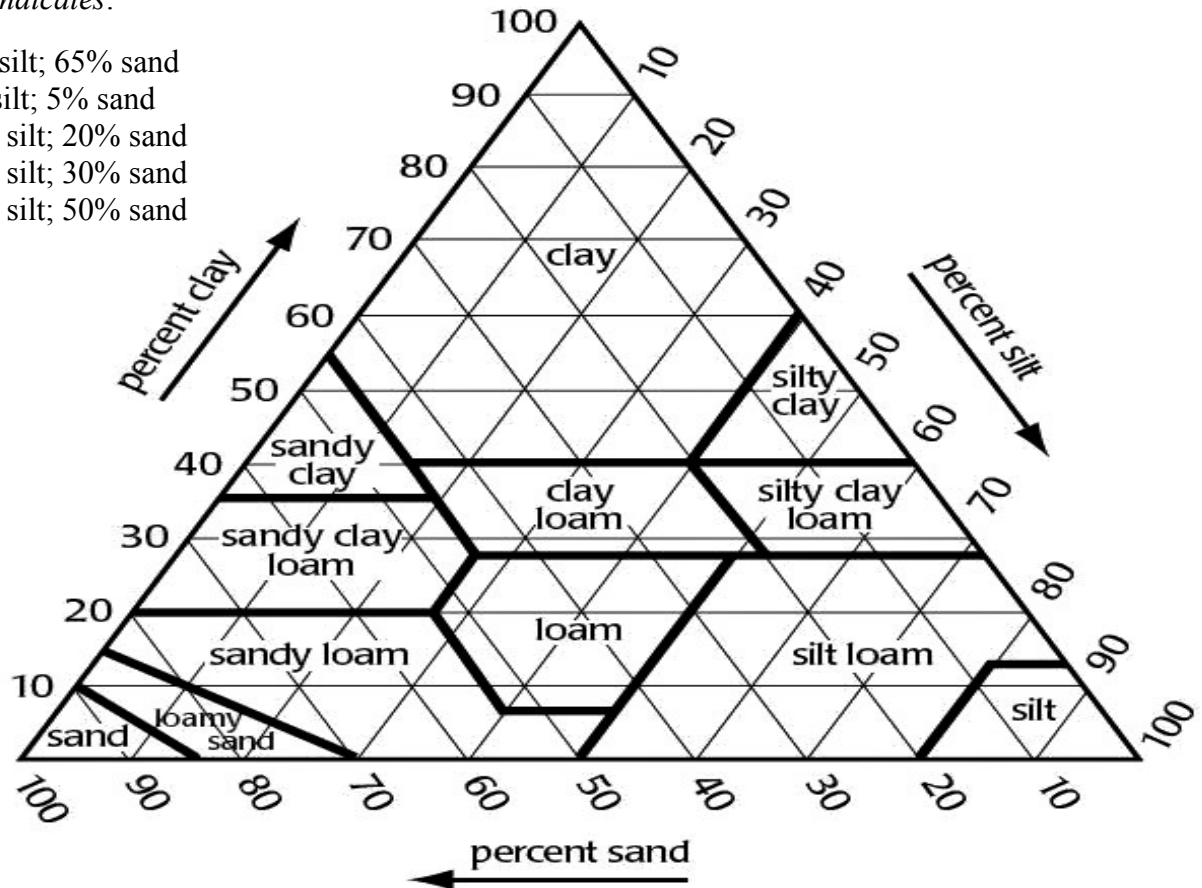
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- 26) What is the result of chemical weathering?
- 27) A soil associated with forest areas is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a.
- 28) How does a glacier erode soil?
- 29) How do you classify mass movement?
- a.
- 30) How can you prevent mass movement events?

**Diagram Reading:** Use the soil texture triangle below to figure out which type of soil texture each of the following percentages indicates.

- 31) 15% clay; 20% silt; 65% sand
- 32) 5% clay; 90% silt; 5% sand
- 33) 60% clay; 20% silt; 20% sand
- 34) 10% clay; 60% silt; 30% sand
- 35) 30% clay; 20% silt; 50% sand

36)



- 37) Downhill movement of soil known as \_\_\_\_\_, is the slowest type of mass movement.
- 38) In the process of \_\_\_\_\_, water freezes and expands, enlarging cracks in rocks.
- 39) The downward movement of a block of material along a curved surface is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 40) The downslope movement of rock, regolith, and soil under the direct influence of gravity is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 41) The most important agent of chemical weathering is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 42) The uplift and weathering of rocks overlying igneous rocks is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 43) The process that changes rock into one or more new compounds is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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- 44) There is about the same percentage of water and \_\_\_\_\_ in soil.
- 45) \_\_\_\_\_ is the final stage of erosion.
- 46) The layer of rock and mineral fragments that cover most of Earth's land surface is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 47) Explain the difference between chemical weathering and mechanical weathering. Give an example for each.
- 48) Explain how you can prevent erosion