Answer the questions based on the reading of Chemical and Physical Weathering

1. During the Rock Cycle, larger rocks are broken down into smaller pieces called...
    a. Particles
    b. Sediments
    c. Igneous rocks
    d. Metamorphic rocks
2. During the Rock Cycle, larger rocks take longer to break down than smaller rocks. How is this possible?
    a. Large rocks have a larger surface area which allows them to break down faster
    b. Smaller rocks have a larger surface area which allows them to break down faster
    c. Smaller rocks have a smaller surface area which allows them to break down faster
    d. Larger rocks have a smaller surface area which allows them to break down faster
3. Lichens breaking down rock into soil by using acid is...
    a. Physical weathering
    b. Erosion
    c. Chemical weathering
    d. Rock cycle
4. Plant roots growing through a concrete wall is....
    a. Physical weathering
    b. Erosion
    c. Chemical weathering
    d. Rock cycle
5. Frost wedging is...
    a. Physical weathering
    b. Erosion
    c. Chemical weathering
    d. Rock cycle
6. Grinding of rocks is...
    a. Physical weathering
    b. Erosion
    c. Chemical weathering
    d. Rock cycle
7. A rare plant fossil was found on the coast of Mexico, scientists state the plant dates back to the 17th century and was used for medicinal purposes. Which type of rock was the plant fossil found?
    a. Metamorphic
    b. Igneous
    c. Seismic
    d. Sedimentary
8. Which climate factors have the greatest affect on weathering of rocks?
    a. Temperature and precipitation
    b. Evaporation and condensation
    c. Temperature and evaporation
    d. Precipitation and evaporation
9. Mechanical weathering occurs in _____; chemical weathering occurs in _____.
    a. Cool dry areas; warm and humid areas
    b. Cool humid areas, warm and dry areas
    c. Humid and cool areas
    d. Dry and humid areas
10. Why do mountain tops weather faster than rocks at sea level?
    a. Weathering happens slower at mountain tops
    b. Less wind and rain can reach the mountain tops
    c. They are more exposed to wind, rain and ice
    d. Weathering happens slower because of the elevation level of the mountain tops

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