

Unit One Section 1.1.2

Worksheet Two

Section A

CHEMICAL WEATHERING (Q1–Q10)

- 1. What is chemical weathering?**
 - a) Breaking rocks into pieces without changing composition
 - b) The process of rock movement
 - c) Changing the internal structure of rocks
 - d) Weathering caused only by wind
- 2. Which of the following is an agent of chemical weathering?**
 - a) Ice
 - b) Rain action
 - c) Temperature change
 - d) Physical force
- 3. What happens when rainwater mixes with carbon dioxide in the air?**
 - a) It forms sulfuric acid
 - b) It becomes neutral
 - c) It forms carbonic acid
 - d) It turns into solid particles
- 4. Which rock is commonly affected by carbonic acid?**
 - a) Basalt
 - b) Limestone
 - c) Granite
 - d) Sandstone
- 5. What is a stalactite?**
 - a) A rock column on the cave floor
 - b) A wide gorge caused by erosion

- c) A limestone column hanging from the cave ceiling
 - d) A crack in the cave wall
6. **What is a stalagmite?**
- a) A limestone feature formed from the cave ceiling
 - b) A hill formed by wind
 - c) A limestone column growing upward from the cave floor
 - d) A weathered rock fragment
7. **What forms when a stalactite and stalagmite join together?**
- a) A pillar
 - b) A sinkhole
 - c) A dome
 - d) A dune
8. **How do bacteria affect chemical weathering?**
- a) They eat away solid rock
 - b) They form cracks
 - c) They help break down minerals in soil
 - d) They freeze and expand
9. **What is the role of plant roots in chemical weathering?**
- a) They drill into rocks
 - b) They produce physical force
 - c) They produce organic acids that break down minerals
 - d) They evaporate water from rocks
10. **Which weathering process changes the mineral makeup of rocks?**
- a) Physical
 - b) Mechanical
 - c) Chemical
 - d) Frost action

◆ **EROSION BY RUNNING WATER (Q11–Q18)**

11. **What is erosion?**

- a) The breakdown of rocks into smaller pieces
- b) The movement of broken rocks and soil from one place to another
- c) The melting of rocks
- d) The expansion of rocks

12. **Which natural agent is most important in shaping the Earth's surface?**

- a) Wind
- b) Ice
- c) Rivers
- d) Volcanoes

13. **What is sheet erosion?**

- a) Deep cutting by running water
- b) Surface water moving in a wide flow
- c) Wind forming ripples
- d) Sudden rockfall

14. **What is rill erosion?**

- a) Formation of narrow channels by surface water
- b) Wind carving sand dunes
- c) Roots breaking apart soil
- d) Water forming caves

15. **What is gully erosion?**

- a) A gradual softening of rocks
- b) Wide and deep channels cut by floods
- c) Sand being deposited by wind
- d) Cracks in limestone caves

16. **What are the three main processes of running water?**

- a) Carving, building, blasting
- b) Drying, heating, freezing
- c) Eroding, transporting, and depositing
- d) Melting, freezing, dissolving

17. **Which erosion type creates small channels in soil?**

- a) Gully
- b) Sheet
- c) Rill
- d) Wind

18. **Which erosion type creates large gorges or ravines?**

- a) Sheet
- b) Rill
- c) Gully
- d) Splash

◆ **WIND EROSION & DEPOSITION (Q19–Q25)**

19. **Where is wind erosion most powerful?**

- a) Forests
- b) Deserts
- c) Coastal areas
- d) Rainforests

20. **What landform is created by wind-deposited sand?**

- a) Cliff
- b) Sand dune
- c) Valley
- d) Volcano

21. **What is a barchan?**

- a) A flat desert plain
- b) A crescent-shaped sand dune
- c) A deep canyon
- d) A rocky pillar

22. **What is loess?**

- a) A pile of rocks on a slope
- b) A narrow canyon
- c) Fertile soil deposited by wind
- d) Limestone cave formation

23. **How does wind erosion happen?**

- a) By water flowing over land
- b) By glacial movement
- c) By wind lifting and transporting sand
- d) By roots breaking rocks

24. **Which of the following is NOT formed by wind?**

- a) Sand dune
- b) Loess
- c) Gully
- d) Barchan

25. **What causes wind to carry sand across deserts?**

- a) Heavy rainfall
- b) Snow melting
- c) Lack of vegetation and loose soil
- d) Strong plant roots