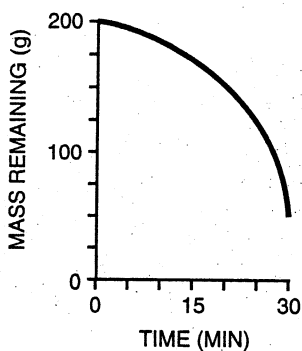


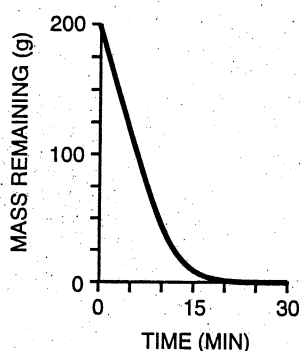
DATA TABLE

ROCK SHAKING TIME (min)	Mass of Rock Samples Remaining (grams)			
0	200	200	200	200
5	160	200	120	200
10	125	200	60	195
15	100	190	20	170
20	75	180	0	150
25	55	175	0	135
30	50	175	0	125

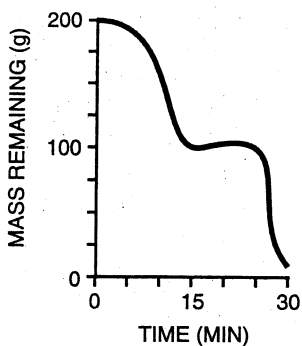
- Which of the following best explains why there was a different amount of each rock sample remaining after 30 minutes of shaking? (1) each one had a different container (2) each rock had a different composition (3) some were shaken longer than others (4) some had more initial mass than others
- Which graph below best shows how the amount of rock sample A changed through time?



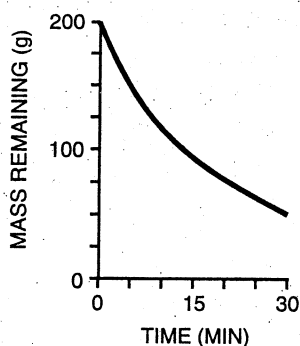
(1)



(3)



(2)



(4)

- Which rock type was the most resistant to abrasion? (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D
- What portion of Rock A was left after 30 minutes? (1) 25% (2) 30% (3) 50% (4) 160%

This experiment was a measure of rock (1) growth (2) aging (3) erosion (4) weathering

How would the rock particles at the end of the experiment compare with the original samples? The rock particles remaining would be (1) more angular (2) larger (3) more rounded (4) softer

Chemical weathering is often dominant in climates that are (1) warm and dry (2) warm and moist (3) cold and dry (4) cold and moist

Which substance has the greatest effect on the rate at which rocks weather? (1) nitrogen (2) water (3) hydrogen (4) argon

Which property of a rock probably has the least effect on the rate at which it weathers? (1) exposure to the atmosphere (2) age (3) mineral composition (4) surface area

10. When a large rock is broken up, the rate of weathering usually (1) decreases (2) increases (3) remains the same (4) decreases then increases

11. What is the most important kind of physical weathering in high mountain areas? (1) abrasion by wind (2) oxidation and rusting (3) frost wedging (4) dissolving into solution

12. Iron changes to iron oxide when it is exposed to the atmosphere. This is an example of (1) water erosion (2) physical weathering (3) wind erosion (4) chemical weathering

13. When a rock is broken into smaller pieces, there is an increase in its (1) mass (2) solid volume (3) density (4) surface area

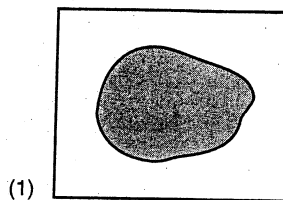
14. Physical weathering is the most active (1) in a tropical rain forest (2) deep within the earth (3) in a fast moving mountain stream (4) along the bottom of a large ocean

15. In what season is chemical weathering likely to be more active than physical weathering (1) winter (2) spring (3) summer (4) fall

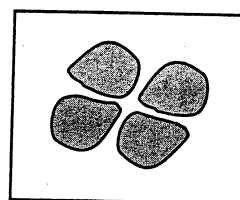
16. What word most nearly means the same as the word weathering? (1) breakdown (2) transportation (3) growth (4) gravity

17. Frost action breaks rock apart because (1) rocks contract when they become very cold (2) chemical weathering is faster in cold weather (3) frost forms from water vapor by condensation (4) water expands when it freezes

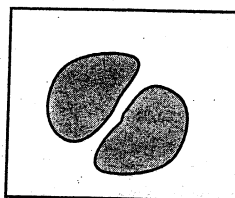
18. The four diagrams show samples of feldspar, each sample with an equal mass. Which sample is likely to weather the fastest?



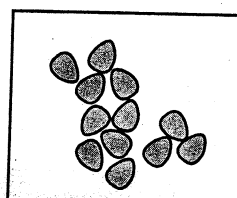
(1)



(3)



(2)



(4)