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Mr. Schmidt Science 8

Chemical weathering exfoliation frost wedging mechanical weathering

Oxidation weathering deposition erosion

Gully erosion rill erosion residual soil soil

Soil horizon soil profile transported soil

1. Exfoliation – mechanical weathering process in which outer layers of rock are stripped away, often resulting in dome-shaped formations.
2. Erosion – removal and transport of weathered materials from one location to another by agents such as water, wind glaciers, and gravity.
3. Mechanical weathering – process that breaks down rocks and minerals into smaller pieces but does not involve any change in their composition.
4. Soil – loose covering of weathered rock and decayed organic matter overlying Earth’s bedrock that is characterized by texture, fertility, and color and whose composition is determined by its parent rock and environmental conditions.
5. Soil profile – vertical sequence of soil layers containing A-horizon, B-horizon, C-horizon.
6. Rill erosion- erosion in which water running down the side of a slope carves a small stream channel.
7. Soil horizon – distinct layer within a soil profile.
8. Deposition – occurs when eroded materials are dropped in another location.
9. Oxidation – chemical reaction of oxygen with other substances.
10. Weathering – chemical or mechanical process that breaks down and changes rocks on or near Earth’s surface and whose rate is influenced by factors such as precipitation and temperature.
11. Transported soil – soil that has been moved away from its parent material by water, wind, or a glacier.
12. Frost wedging – mechanical weathering process that occurs when water repeatedly freezes and thaws in the cracks of rocks, often resulting in rocks splitting.
13. Chemical weathering – process by which rocks and minerals undergo changes in their composition due to chemical reactions with agents such as acids, water, oxygen, and carbon dioxide.
14. Residual soil – soil that usually develops from parent material, which is similar to local bedrock.
15. Gully erosion – erosion that occurs when a rill channel widens and deepens.