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Geology: Unit 5 Review

Weathering & Sedimentary Rocks

1. What is weathering?
2. What is the difference between mechanical (physical) and chemical weathering?
3. How can increasing mechanical weathering by increasing surface area increase chemical weathering?
4. What are the driving forces of mechanical weathering?
5. Describe the different types of mechanical weathering.
6. How does water promote chemical weathering?
7. What gases can become absorbed in water?
8. What is spheroidal weathering?
9. What influences the rate of weathering?
10. How does temperature & moisture affect weathering?
11. What type of climate has the most chemical weathering?
12. What is the difference between weathering and erosion?
13. How are sedimentary rocks formed?
14. What is deposition?
15. What is cementation and compaction?
16. How much of the continents’ surface are covered by sedimentary rocks?
17. What does the term strata mean?
18. What are clasts?
19. What are the two main groups of sedimentary rocks and how does each form?
20. Compare and contrast conglomerate with breccias.
21. Which type of sedimentary rock has medium grain sizes?
22. What is the most abundant type of Clastic sedimentary rock?
23. How can you distinguish shale from siltsone?
24. What is the difference between chemical sediments and biochemical sediments?
25. What is the most common chemical sedimentary rock?
26. How does limestone form?
27. Which type of chemical sedimentary rock looks like granola?
28. Give an example of an evaporite chemical sedimentary rock.
29. What would ripple marks or mudlines mean about the environment a sedimentary rock was formed?
30. Are new or old strata on top in sedimentary rocks?
31. What can fossils in sedimentary rocks tell us about the rock’s history?
32. What is stratigraphic sequence? Give an example.

**Don’t forget to study classification chart!**