Abrasion (running water, glacier, wind), frost action, root action

What forms of chemical weathering in NYS would be breaking down the rock into soil?

Hydrolysis (water), pollution (acid rain), oxidation

Leaching – infiltrating water will dissolve minerals out of the top layers and gravity pulls it deeper into the horizon (zone B).

- Most of the soils of New York State do not show the complete development of the soil horizons. The well developed soils that may have been here were carried away by the last continental ice sheet (Pleistocene) over 10,000 years ago.

1. A large rock is broken into several smaller pieces. Compared to the rate of weathering of the large rock, the rate of weathering of the smaller pieces is
   (1) less
   (2) greater
   (3) the same

2. Which factor has the least effect on the weathering of a rock?
   (1) climatic conditions
   (2) composition of the rock
   (3) exposure of the rock to the atmosphere
   (4) the number of fossils found in the rock

3. A rock will weather faster after it has been crushed because its
   (1) volume has been increased
   (2) surface area has been increased
   (3) density has been decreased
   (4) molecular structure has been altered

4. In hot, wet climates, bedrock rapidly weathers into soil because water
   (1) dissolves many minerals
   (2) expands when it freezes
   (3) is part of most chemical compounds
   (4) cools the surroundings when it evaporates

5. Which long-term atmospheric changes would increase the rate of chemical weathering of surface bedrock?
   (1) decreasing temperature and decreasing precipitation
   (2) decreasing temperature and increasing precipitation
   (3) increasing temperature and decreasing precipitation
   (4) increasing temperature and increasing precipitation

6. Adding automobile exhaust gases to the atmosphere has had the greatest impact on landscape development by
   (1) changing the position of crustal plates
   (2) changing Earth’s prevailing wind patterns
   (3) increasing the rate of chemical weathering
   (4) increasing the amount of ozone in ground water