Weathering, Erosion, and Human Impact Test Review

Erosion – Process that wears down and carries away rock

Deposition – depositing or carrying soil or rock from one place to another

Watershed – Funnel shaped piece of land that allows water to flow down hill

Acid rain – rain with acid in it that causes rock to dissolve

Drought – long period of time without water or precipitation

Deforestation – cutting down trees and forests

Mechanical weathering – Physically breaking down rock

Chemical weathering – Chemical reactions that cause rocks to break down

Abrasion – Forces that cause rock to physically break down

Oxidation – Chemical reaction of oxygen with other substances (like rust)

Irreversible – can not change back

Aquifer – underground lake or body of water

Flood plain – low area around a river that is flooded easily

Hurricane – Natural disaster in the ocean. Most damage is caused by wind.

Tsunami – Earthquake on the ocean floor causing VERY LARGE waves

Tornado – Warm, moist air mixing with cold, dry air

Canyon – Deep area in the land caused by water (mechanical weathering)

Independent Variable – Changed / controlled on purpose by the experimenter

Dependent Variable – The effect; it happens because of the independent variable

Constant – Stays the same in every trial

Control Group – Does not have the independent variable; experimental group

Experimental Group – Has the independent variable; compared to the control group

Dichotomous Key – tool used to classify a living organism

Questions

1. A canyon was most likely formed by what type of erosion (water, wind, chemical)?
   water
2. Rivers are on a larger piece of land called:
   watershed
3. How can pollution in a river affect fish in the ocean?
   All rivers end up in the ocean
4. What kind of catastrophic event can release strain on the rocks of a fault?
   Earthquake
5. Explain what a tsunami is:
   Earthquake on the ocean floor causing VERY LARGE waves
6. Explain how a tornado is formed:
   Warm, moist air is mixed with cold, dry air
7. What kind of catastrophic event causes saltwater to kill fish in freshwater lakes and streams? Explain how. Hurricane or Tsunami

8. Does human activity or nature cause acid rain?
   Human Activity
9. Does human activity or nature cause biotic factors to decompose?
   Nature
10. Does human activity or nature cause succession?
    Nature
11. Does human activity or nature cause natural selection?
    Nature
12. Does human activity or nature cause fossil fuels to be depleted?
    Human Activity
13. Is biodiversity a good or a bad thing? Explain why:
    Good, more protection, more food, more resources, better habitats
14. How can biodiversity increase the chances of survival during a major change in the environment?
    More resources, food, and protection
15. Google This: Give 3 examples of unintended effects of adding a species to an ecosystem. Adding a species to an ecosystem can change or mess up the food web for the new area

16. What has a greater ability to alter the environment (plants, animals, humans)? Explain your answer. Humans; by bombs, pollution, deforestation

17. Explain what a dichotomous key is and how it is used.
    A series of two questions that lead you to classify specific organisms
18. Housing developers no longer build homes on the wide area of land along rivers. What is that piece of land called?
    Flood Plain
19. Name a possible irreversible effect of deforestation or water pollution in areas with endangered species.
    Make the endangered species become extinct
20. List 3 reasons humans are expected to leave things the way they are in state parks.
    Endangered species, homeostasis in their ecosystem, safe zone
21. Abrasions are examples of what type of weathering?
    Mechanical Weathering
22. Acid Rain is an example of what type of weathering?
    Chemical Weathering
23. Erosion and Deposition are examples of what type of weathering?
    Mechanical Weathering
24. Oxidation is an example of what type of weathering?
    Chemical Weathering
25. Name 3 problems that a drought can cause.
    Death to livestock, Death to plants, altering food webs
26. A 7th grade track athlete wants to test how chocolate affects his 1 mile speed.

    a. What is the independent variable? Why? Chocolate, added on purpose
    b. What is the dependent variable? Why? Speed, the effect of the chocolate
    c. What is the experimental group? Why? Boy with chocolate, has the IV
    d. What is the control group? Why? Boy without chocolate, does not have IV
    e. What are some possible constants? Weather conditions, time of day, food eaten that day, clothes, running alone or with others

27. A volleyball player is testing how the amount of air in the volleyball affects the bounce of the volleyball.
    a. What is the independent variable? Why? Amount of air, changed on purpose
    b. What is the dependent variable? Why? Bounce, the effect of amount of air
    c. What is the experimental group? Why? V-balls with different amounts of air
    d. What is the control group? Why? V-ball with no air
    e. What are some possible constants? Location, experimenter, force on ball, ball