Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **Unit 3 Guided Review**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Group member #1 | Group member #2 |

1. Fill in the Rock Cycle then write the characteristics of each type of rock in the appropriate box.



Determine the type of rock for each:

* 1. **Pumice** is a light colored rock with so many air bubbles that it can float on water.
	2. **Granite** is a coarse grained rock that is high in density due to its slow cooling formation.
	3. **Gneiss** is a rock with compositional banding (foliation), which is developed from high pressure and heat.
	4. **Shale** is a rock made up of variable amounts of clay minerals and pre-existing rock grains like quartz due to compaction.
	5. **Chalk** is a rock found on the ocean bed and was combined and compressed with microscopic shells and clay minerals.

2. Compare and contrast examples for each of the following:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Chemical Weathering | Physical Weathering | Erosion |
|  |  |  |
| What factor dramatically increases their rate? |
|  |  |  |
| What type of climate increases their rate? |
|  |  |  |

4. What types of development can help reduce erosion?

3. Answer the following questions using the pyramid on the right.

a. What type of soil contains 60% clay, 30% sand & 10% silt?

b. What type of soil contains 50% clay, 20% sand & 30% silt?

c. If silt loam contains 20% sand & 70% silt, what percentage is clay?

Extension: Why is the soil in North Carolina red?

