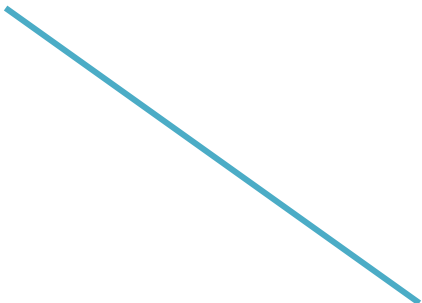
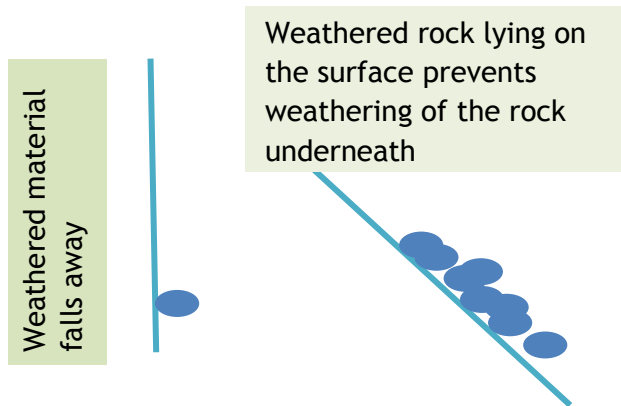


Student task:

Sort these statements in to different factors that influence weathering.
 Try to come up with between three and five categories in which to sort the statements:

Key:

<p>Longer time periods = deeper weathering, providing the material is removed</p>	<p>Fine-grained rocks have a tight interlocking structure that means they weather less easily than coarse grained ones</p>
<p>Dark rocks are more vulnerable to weathering than light rocks</p>	<p>Joints and bedding planes act as routes for weathering agents such as water, acids and tree roots</p>
<p>Sedimentary rocks are as a general rule less resistant than igneous and metamorphic ones. Sedimentary rocks allow air and moisture into their bedding planes</p>	<p>The direction a slope faces affects the temperature; south facing slopes are warmer and in winter will experience more freeze thaw action</p>
<p>Igneous rocks are resistant to heat. Metamorphic rocks tend to weather very slowly</p>	<p>Chemical weathering occurs at depth and so does not rely on joints, and bedding planes act as routes for weathering agents</p>
<p>Vegetation varies with slope direction, there tends to be more vegetation on South facing slopes thus increasing chelation and root action</p>	<p>Rocks differ in mineral composition, texture and structure, hardness and softness, stability and the amount of joints</p>
<p>Altitude affects climate, so the same rock will weather differently in each: e.g.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Colder, wetter and windier</p>  <p>Drier, hotter and sheltered</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> </div>	<p>Physical weathering can only occur on rock that is exposed to air. Steeper slopes with a greater exposure of rocks will weather more rapidly</p>