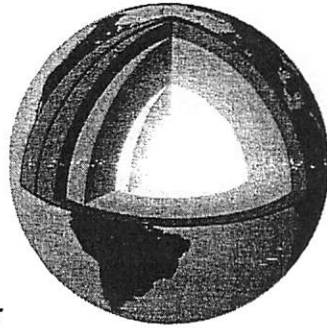


Name _____

Key



Earth's Interior

1. List the 5 layers of the earth's interior. *In order from the outside: crust, upper mantle, lower mantle, outer core, inner core*

Minerals

2. What are rocks made of? *A combination of minerals*
3. List 5 properties of minerals. *Color, luster, streak, cleavage/fracture, hardness*
4. What property is the LEAST dependable for identifying minerals? *color*
5. List 5 characteristics of minerals. *Naturally occurring, solid, norganic, crystalline structure, simple chemical composition/formula*
6. When a mineral scratches another mineral, what are you testing? *hardness*
7. List the 3 qualities that make a mineral a gem. *Rare, durable, beautiful*
8. The way a mineral looks in reflected light is called _____ luster _____.

Rocks

9. Rocks are made of a combination of _____ minerals _____.
10. Igneous rocks are made of either _____ magma _____ or _____ lava _____.
11. Where does most metamorphic rock form? *Deep underground*
12. What 2 processes form metamorphic rock? *Heat and pressure*
13. Where does the heat come from that forms metamorphic rock? *Surrounding areas of magma*

Weathering

14. Define physical weathering. *Breaking rocks down without changing their chemical composition*
15. List 4 examples of physical weathering. *Ice wedging, abrasion, exfoliation, root pry, burrowing animals*
16. Physical weathering is more rapid in what type of climate? *Cold and wet*
17. Define chemical weathering. *Breaking rocks down and changing their chemical composition*
18. List 3 examples of chemical weathering. *Oxidation, dissolving by water, dissolving by acids*
19. Chemical weathering is more rapid in what type of climate? *Warm and wet*
20. What is the major difference between physical and chemical weathering? *Chemical weathering changes the composition of the rock, physical weathering does not.*

Name _____

Erosion

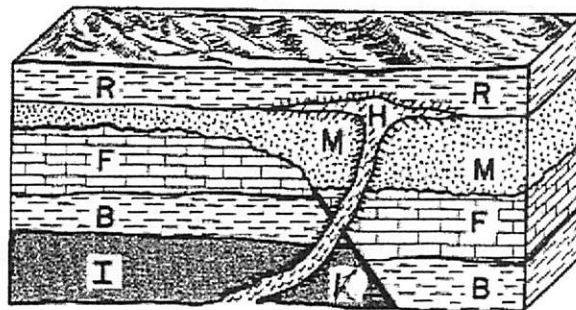
21. Erosion _____ moves _____ sediment from place to place.
22. The process in which sediment is laid down or dropped in a new location is deposition.
23. List the 4 major types of erosion. *Water (rivers and oceans), wind, glaciers, and gravity*
24. Name the strongest agent of erosion. *Water*
25. Name the weakest agent of erosion. *Wind*
26. List the cause of erosion for the following:
 - sand dunes - *wind*
 - Landslides - *gravity*
 - Canyons - *water (rivers)*
 - Deltas - *water (rivers)*
 - crooked fences - *gravity*
 - plucking of rocks - *glaciers*
 - moving large rocks from place to place - *glaciers*

Soil

27. Where do plants get most of their nutrients? *humus*
28. List the particles (silt, sand, clay) in order from smallest to largest. *Clay, silt, sand*
29. What is another name for soil layers? *horizons*
30. What is in topsoil? *Rocks and minerals, water, air, and humus*
31. Which climate produces soil the fastest? *Tropical*
32. List the horizons of soil in order, beginning with the top. (*organic layer/humus, topsoil, subsoil, weathered bedrock, parent material/bedrock*)

Fossils

33. Define the law of superposition. *States that the oldest rocks are located on the bottom and the youngest rocks on the top.*
34. Explain extinction. *When a species dies out permanently*
35. How do fossils show evidence of environmental conditions? *They can show climate, presence of water, and species that once lived*
36. A fossil of a land animal was found on 2 different continents. What does this tell us? *The continents were once joined*
37. Explain the events that occurred in the picture below:



Oldest to youngest: I, B, F, K, M, H, R