

Science 3rd Quarter CFA 2018-2019

1.6.E.2.2 Where are earthquakes and volcanoes most often located?

- a. center of crustal planes
- b. edges of crustal plates
- c. center of continents
- d. edges of continents

2.6.E.2.3 A scientist studied the soil at a certain location. She determined that most of the soil was made up of particles between 10 micrometers and 18 micrometers. What type or types of particles make up the soil at this

Particle type	Particle size
Coarse sand	20 to 40 micrometers
Fine sand	15 to 20 micrometers
Silt	8 to 15 micrometers
Clay	1 to 7 micrometers

location?

- a. Fine sand only
- b. Fine sand and silt
- c. Coarse sand only
- d. Coarse sand and clay only

3.6.E.2.3 How does sandy soil form?

- a. by the accumulation of dead and decayed organic matter
- b. by the disintegration and weathering of rocks such as limestone, granite, quartz and shale
- c. by sedimentary deposits after rock is weathered, eroded and transported
- d. by the suspension of sediment in water column of a body of water

4. 6.E.2.1 A student uses clay to construct a model of Earth. Which layer of the model should be the thinnest layer?
- The layer representing the mantle
 - The layer representing the outer core
 - The layer representing the inner core
 - The layer representing the crust
5. 6.E.2.4 Soil will pack down over time which decreases the ability of the soil to hold water. Which animals would best help the soil hold water?
- Earthworms making tunnels under the surface
 - Cattle making depressions with their hooves
 - Horses making trenches when they gallop
 - Sheep pulling up plants by their roots
6. 6.E.2.1 Which section of Earth is composed primarily of liquid metal?
- Crust
 - Mantle
 - Outer core
 - Inner core
7. 6.E.2.1 What describes the mantle of Earth?
- A thin layer that is located on the surface
 - A solid layer made of iron and nickel
 - The largest layer between the crust and outer core
 - The smallest layer that is made up of molten rock
8. 6.E.2.1 The inner core of Earth is solid because of the
- Rate of rotation
 - Extreme temperature
 - Amount of pressure
 - Magnetic field

9. 6.E.2.2 Seafloor spreading occurs along certain boundaries in the ocean. Which are most likely to form at the boundary where the seafloor is spreading?

- a. Strike-slip faults
- b. Subduction zones
- c. Mid-ocean ridges
- d. Continental shelves

10. 6.E.2.2 Which of the following best explains why the tectonic plates of Earth move?

- a. Conduction from solar heating
- b. Heat convection from the mantle
- c. Global winds
- d. Ocean currents

11. 6.E.2.2 Which geologic feature most likely forms when an oceanic tectonic plate is slowly subducted beneath a continental tectonic plate?

- a. Ocean trench
- b. Mid-ocean ridge
- c. Continental hot spot
- d. Continental rift valley

12. 6.E.2.2 Which event most likely takes place as the result of crustal movement along transform boundaries?

- a. Earthquakes
- b. Volcanic activity
- c. Mountain building
- d. Trenches

13.6.E.2.2 Which event most likely caused the formation of folded mountain ranges?

- a. Tectonic plates on the earth pushed together
- b. Tectonic plates on the earth pulled apart
- c. Tectonic plates on the earth slid past each other
- d. Tectonic plates on the earth broke into small pieces

14. 6.E.2.3 Which soil component has the least capacity for holding water?

- a. Silt
- b. Clay
- c. Sand
- d. Humus

15. 6.E.2.3 A plant that needs well-drained soil would grow best in soil made mostly of

- a. Silt
- b. Clay
- c. Sand
- d. Humus

16. 6.E.2.3 Topsoil is considered to be most fertile when it has a

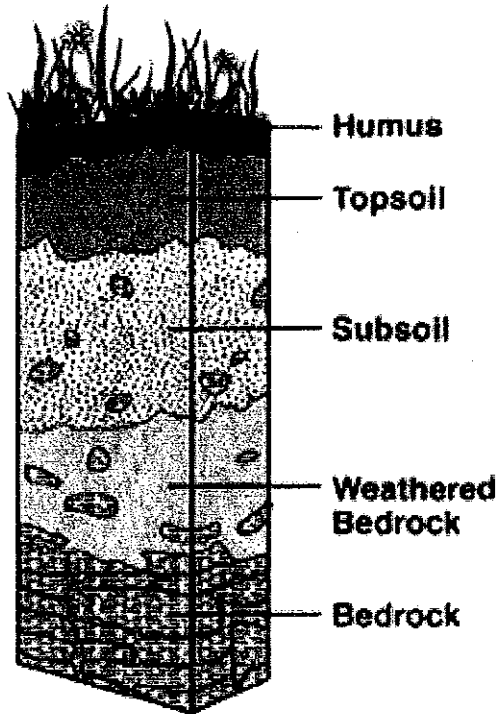
- a. Low ph level
- b. Low sand content
- c. High organic matter level
- d. High parent rock material level

17. 6.E.2.1 A difference between the oceanic crust and the continental crust is that the oceanic crust is

- a. Composed chiefly of sedimentary rocks
- b. More dense than the continental crust
- c. Older than the continental crust
- d. Continually being created

18. 6.E.2.3 This diagram shows a layer of bedrock under topsoil.

Soil With Bedrock



How can the type of bedrock under soil affect the characteristics of soil?

- a. By preventing soil erosion
- b. By absorbing excessive rainwater
- c. By contributing small rock particles to the soil
- d. By providing surface area for nutrient accumulation

19. 6.E.2.3 What is the source of the organic matter needed for most fertile soils?

- a. Moving water
- b. Eroded sand
- c. Decaying plants
- d. Weathered bedrock

20. 6.E.2.4 What most likely happens to soil when crops are not rotated from year to year?

- a. The soil nutrients are depleted
- b. The soil fertility increases
- c. The soil becomes more porous
- d. The soil erodes less rapidly