Earth Science: Geology, the Environment, and the Universe

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Exploring Environmental Problems, SE and TE
Study Guide for Content Mastery, SE and TE
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To the Student

This Study Guide for Content Mastery for Earth Science: Geology, the Environment, and the Universe will help you learn more easily from your textbook. Each textbook chapter has six study guide pages of questions and activities for you to complete as you read the text. These activities will help you understand the “big picture” of the chapter. The study guide pages are divided into sections that match those in your text. These pages will help you learn the vocabulary and main ideas of the sections. Each GeoDigest in your textbook has two study guide pages to complete.

You will find that the directions in the Study Guide for Content Mastery are simply stated and easy to follow. Sometimes you will be asked to answer questions. Other times, you will be asked to label a diagram or complete a table. By completing the study guide, you will gain a better understanding of the concepts presented in the text. These sheets also will prove helpful when studying for a test.

Before you begin your work, read the Study Skills section at the front of this booklet. The Study Skills section will help you

• improve your reading skills.
• improve your vocabulary skills.
• learn from visuals.
• make and understand idea maps.
Study Skills

A. Improve Your Reading Skills

Active readers are good readers.

Active readers

• get ready before they read.
• use skills that help them when they read.
• review to remember after they read.

Here’s what you can do to become an active reader!

Before You Read

Get Ready to Read

• Find a quiet time and place to read—library, study hall, home.
• Don’t read when you’re tired.
• Don’t read when you’re hungry.
• Wait until you have finished a section before you take a break.

Scan

• Quickly scan the material so you will know what it is about.
• Look at pictures and read the captions, titles, headings, and words in bold print.

Write

• Write notes about what you see when you scan.
• Write questions about what you see.
• Write topics you want to find out about when you read.
• Write a preview outline from the section topics.

As You Read

• Find the main idea of each section or paragraph—this is usually in the first sentence.
• Study the pictures, maps, graphs, and tables, and think about the information in them.
• Write down the main ideas and other notes about what you read.
• After you read the whole section, reread the parts you didn’t understand.
Study Skills

After You Read

- Review your outline or the notes you wrote while you were reading.
- If you still have questions, ask a classmate or your teacher for help.
- Write important facts or ideas on flash cards.
- Review your flash cards to help you remember what you’ve read.

B. Improve Your Vocabulary Skills

Active readers learn the meanings of new words.

Active readers

- recognize clues to help find the meaning.
- look for familiar words and word parts in new words.
- use a dictionary often.
- practice new words so they can remember new meanings.

Here’s how you can improve your vocabulary!

When You See a New Word

Scan

- Read the sentence and look for clues about the meaning of the word. These are called context clues.
- Look for pictures or visuals that contain the word.

In the following table, you can find different kinds of context clues that you can use to help you figure out the meanings of new words.
## Study Skills

### Search for Context Clues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comparison and contrast</th>
<th>The runner started the race with energy and excitement, but as she crossed the finish line, the fatigue and strain showed on her face.</th>
<th>This sentence contrasts the word <em>fatigue</em> with energy and compares it to strain. This tells you that someone who is fatigued is strained and has no energy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Definition and description</td>
<td>Elena is a geologist, a scientist who studies Earth's materials and the processes that form and change those materials.</td>
<td>The sentence describes a geologist as someone who studies Earth's materials and the processes that form and change those materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>Carl is very dependable. His teachers and his parents know that he is reliable and can be trusted.</td>
<td>The word <em>dependable</em> is described by the synonyms reliable and trusted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone and setting</td>
<td>An air of jubilation surrounded the members of the science team as they received their medals for first place in the national competition.</td>
<td>The setting of the sentence and the action describe a situation that is positive and full of celebration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A series of clues</td>
<td>Granite, gabbro, and diorite are all intrusive rocks.</td>
<td>The rocks that are mentioned are all coarse-grained. This tells you something about the word <em>intrusive</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause and effect</td>
<td>The student group was known for its boisterous meetings, so the principal asked extra teachers to monitor the meeting and keep order.</td>
<td><em>Boisterous</em> describes the meetings and tells you that something needs extra supervision.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study Skills

Break It Down

- Find the root word.
- Write it and ask questions about its meaning.
- Find the affix—the part in front of or after the root word.
- Write it down and use a dictionary to look up its meaning.

**public•ize**

In this table, you can see how to break words into their roots and affixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Affix and Meaning</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imperfect</td>
<td>perfect</td>
<td>im- (not)</td>
<td>not perfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semicircle</td>
<td>circle</td>
<td>semi- (half)</td>
<td>half of a circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>teach</td>
<td>-er (one who)</td>
<td>one who teaches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backward</td>
<td>back</td>
<td>-ward (in the direction of)</td>
<td>to the back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publicize</td>
<td>public</td>
<td>-ize (make)</td>
<td>make public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember New Words

- Say the word aloud.
- Write another sentence using the word.
- Make flash cards that include the word and its meaning.
- Review your flash cards to help you remember the meanings of the new words.
Study Skills

C. Learn From Visuals

Tables, graphs, photographs, diagrams, and maps are called visuals. Good readers use all kinds of visuals to help them learn.

**Active readers**
- find the purpose for the visual they see.
- find information in the visual.
- connect the information they find to what they are studying.

Here’s how you can improve your skill in learning from visuals.

**When You First Look at a Visual**

**Scan**
- Look at the visual.
- Decide its purpose. Why is it there?
- Find the title.
- Read the caption.

**Write**
- Write the purpose of the visual. Why is it there?
- Write the key information.
- Write the title of the visual.
- Write the main idea or message.
Study Skills

As You Study the Visual

Graphs

Graphs are pictures of related information. A graph tells you something about a specific situation. There are many kinds of graphs. One of the most common is the bar graph.

![Bar Graph Example]

A bar graph helps you compare similar information about different items. The separate items being measured are shown as rectangles side by side on the graph.

Diagrams

A diagram is a drawing that has labels on it. It can show how something works or what the parts are called.

![Diagram of a Rocky Headland]

A diagram often gives the names of the parts of something, like this diagram of a rocky headland. Science books often have many diagrams.
Study Skills

Tables

Tables organize words and numbers for easier reading. They have a title, columns (up and down), and rows (side to side). In this table, the columns show the innings, and the rows show the points each team scored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inning</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Team</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Team</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Maps

Maps give all kinds of different information. Some examples are location, direction, and land features. They can have words, symbols, numbers, lines, and colors.

Coal Fields of the United States

Figure 6.11

Coal is the most abundant fossil fuel on Earth. The coal deposits of the United States are mainly bituminous coal, which is preferred for electric power generation.
Study Skills

D. Make Chapter and Section Idea Maps

Active readers organize the information they read.

Active readers

• divide the information into smaller units.
• put the information in a logical order.

Starting Out

Scan and Write

• Scan the chapter for main topics and subheadings—in your Earth science textbook, blue headings are main topics and red headings are subtopics.
• Scan for **boldface** key terms.
• Scan for any visuals.
• Write the information in some kind of graphic map.

Here's an example of one kind of idea map.

![Idea Map Diagram]
The Nature of Science

SECTION 1.1 Earth Science

In your textbook, read about the scope of Earth science. Use the terms below to identify the major area of Earth science that studies each subject. Each term can be used more than once.

- astronomy
- meteorology
- geology
- oceanography

1. Physical and chemical properties of the oceans
2. Objects beyond Earth’s atmosphere
3. Materials that make up Earth
4. Forces and processes that produce weather
5. Earth’s neighbors, distant stars, and other cosmic bodies
6. Rocks, glacial movements, and clues to Earth’s history
7. Creatures that inhabit salty water
8. Blanket of air that surrounds Earth

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

9. What subspecialty of Earth science studies patterns of weather over a long period of time?
   a. geochemistry
   b. climatology
   c. tectonics
   d. paleontology

10. Hydrology is the study of which of the following?
    a. habitats of organisms
    b. effects of internal processes on Earth’s surface
    c. water flow on and below Earth’s surface
    d. how the moon and stars affect people’s lives

11. What subspecialty of Earth science studies ancient environments?
    a. paleontology
    b. ecology
    c. tectonics
    d. hydrology

12. Which of the following might an ecologist study?
    a. earthquakes and mountain building
    b. the remains of organisms that once lived on Earth
    c. the kinds of matter in the universe
    d. how organisms interact with each other and their environments

13. In what field do scientists study the processes that change Earth’s composition?
    a. climatology
    b. hydrology
    c. geochemistry
    d. paleontology
SECTION 1.1  Earth Science, continued

In your textbook, read about Earth's systems and Earth science in your everyday life. For each statement below, write true or false.

14. Earth's lithosphere is the rigid outer shell of the planet.  
15. The water in Earth's oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and glaciers makes up the atmosphere.  
16. The blanket of gases that surround Earth is the atmosphere.  
17. The asthenosphere is the partially molten layer of Earth’s core.  
18. The atmosphere contains about 78 percent oxygen.  
19. About three-fourths of all freshwater on Earth is contained in glaciers.  
20. The hemisphere includes all organisms on Earth as well as the environments in which they live.  
21. The atmosphere, biosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere are interdependent systems.

Answer the following questions.

22. How does continental crust differ from oceanic crust?

23. Describe three ways the atmosphere helps support life on Earth.

24. What is technology?

25. Name three products first developed for use in space that people now use in their everyday lives.
SECTION 1.2  Methods of Scientists

In your textbook, read about the nature of scientific investigations.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Suggested explanation for an observation</td>
<td>a. independent variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Organized procedure that involves making measurements and observations</td>
<td>b. constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Factor in an experiment that can be manipulated by the experimenter</td>
<td>c. hypothesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Factor in an experiment that can change if other factors are changed</td>
<td>d. dependent variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Factor that does not change during an experiment</td>
<td>e. control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Standard for comparison that shows that the results of an experiment are actually due to the condition being tested</td>
<td>f. experiment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

- fire extinguisher
- laboratory glassware
- loose clothing
- safety goggles
- spill

Wear (7) safety goggles and a safety apron during any activity or experiment in a science lab. Tie back long hair and (8) loose clothing before you begin any investigation. Never use (9) laboratory glassware as food or drink containers. Know the location and proper use of the (10) fire extinguisher, safety shower, fire blanket, first aid kit, and fire alarm. Report any (11) spill, accident, or injury to your teacher immediately.
SECTION 1.2  Methods of Scientists, continued

In your textbook, read about measurement and scientific notation.

Complete the table by matching each SI unit with its measurement. Some measurements will have more than one unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. length</td>
<td>centimeter, kilometer, meter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. area</td>
<td>millimeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. volume</td>
<td>cubic centimeter, cubic meter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. mass</td>
<td>gram per cubic centimeter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. weight</td>
<td>gram per millimeter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. density</td>
<td>Kelvin, kilogram, kilometer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. time</td>
<td>liter, meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. temperature</td>
<td>milliliter, millimeter, newton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>second, square centimeter,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Express each number in scientific notation.

20. 1 000 000

21. 0.01

22. 325

23. 0.000 25

24. 6421

Convert each number expressed in scientific notation to a number with no exponent.

25. $1 \times 10^3$

26. $5 \times 10^2$

27. $9.99 \times 10^8$

28. $9.99 \times 10^{-8}$
SECTION 1.3  Communicating in Science

In your textbook, read about communicating results.
Answer the following questions.

1. Give three reasons why communicating scientific data is important to others.

   1. 
   2. 
   3. 

2. Describe two uses for the lab reports you write after doing an activity or experiment.

   1. 
   2. 

The table below shows the results of an experiment. Use the data in the table to answer the following questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time (s)</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>30</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>70</th>
<th>80</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass of product (g)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. On the grid below, plot the mass of product versus time. Connect the data points with a line.

4. What is the independent variable in this experiment?

   1. 

5. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?

   1. 

6. Describe the relationship between the dependent and independent variables in this experiment.

   1. 

   1. 

   1.
SECTION 1.3  Communicating in Science, continued

In your textbook, read about models, theories, and laws. Use the following terms to complete the statements.

law model theory

7. A scientific _________________ is an idea, a system, or a mathematical expression that is similar to an idea being explained.

8. A scientific _________________ is an explanation based on many observations during repeated experiments.

9. A scientific _________________ is a basic fact that describes the behavior of a natural phenomenon.

Answer the following questions.

10. What was one model of the solar system developed by early astronomers?

11. What is the current model of our solar system?

12. What three conditions must be satisfied for a scientific theory to be valid?

13. Under what conditions can a scientific model or theory change?
Mapping Our World

SECTION 2.1  Latitude and Longitude

In your textbook, read about latitude and longitude. Match the definition in Column A with the term in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Science of mapmaking</td>
<td>a. prime meridian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Imaginary line that separates Earth into northern and southern</td>
<td>b. longitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemispheres</td>
<td>c. cartography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Distance in degrees north or south of the equator</td>
<td>d. equator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Distance in degrees east or west of the prime meridian</td>
<td>e. latitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reference point for longitude that passes through Greenwich, England,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and represents 0°</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

| 6. The equator is located halfway between the north pole and the prime   | true       |
|    meridian.                                                            |            |
| 7. Lines of latitude run parallel to the equator.                       | true       |
| 8. The equator is at 180° latitude.                                     | true       |
| 9. The south pole is at 90° south longitude.                            | true       |
| 10. One degree of latitude is equivalent to about 111 km on Earth’s     | true       |
|     surface.                                                            |            |
| 11. Each degree of latitude is divided into 360 minutes.                 | true       |
| 12. Lines of longitude are also called meridians.                       | true       |
| 13. The prime meridian is the reference line for latitude.              | true       |
| 14. Points east of the prime meridian are located between 0° and 180°   | true       |
|     east longitude.                                                     |            |
| 15. Lines of longitude are semicircles that extend from the north pole  | false,     |
|     to the south pole.                                                  |            |
| 16. Each degree of longitude corresponds to about 111 km at the north   | false,     |
|     pole.                                                               |            |
| 17. All meridians converge at the poles.                                 | false,     |
|                                                                          |            |
SECTION 2.1  **Latitude and Longitude, continued**

_In your textbook, read about locating places with coordinates._

**Use the map grid to answer the following questions.**

18. What is the latitude of point A?
   
   __________

19. Which two points have the same latitude? What is that latitude?
   
   __________

20. What is the longitude of point B?
   
   __________

21. Which two points have the same longitude? What is that longitude?
   
   __________

22. What are the coordinates of point C?
   
   __________

_In your textbook, read about time zones._

_Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question._

23. Into how many time zones is Earth divided?
   
   a. 12   b. 24   c. 60   d. 360

24. Approximately how wide is each time zone?
   
   a. 15°   b. 30°   c. 60°   d. 180°

25. The International Date Line is located at the
   
   a. 0° line of latitude   b. 180° line of latitude
   c. 0° meridian   d. 180° meridian

26. When you travel east across the International Date Line, you
   
   a. advance your calendar one day   b. advance your calendar 12 hours
   c. move your calendar back one day   d. move your calendar back 12 hours
SECTION 2.2 Types of Maps

In your textbook, read about Mercator, conic, and gnomonic projections. Label each map projection as conic, gnomonic or Mercator.

Write the name of the map projection—Mercator, conic, or gnomonic—for each description.

1. __________________  2. __________________
2. __________________  3. __________________

4. Used as road and weather maps
5. Has parallel lines of latitude and longitude
6. Made by projecting points and lines from a globe onto a piece of paper that touches the globe at a single point
7. Distorts direction and distance between landmasses
8. Exaggerates the areas of landmasses near the poles, but correctly shows their shape
9. Made by projecting points and lines from a globe onto a cone
10. Has very little distortion in the areas or shapes of landmasses that fall along a certain line of latitude
11. Used by navigators to plot great-circle routes
SECTION 2.2  Types of Maps, continued

In your textbook, read about topographic maps and contour lines.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

- contour interval
- contour lines
- hachures
- index contours
- topographic maps

Maps that show changes in elevation of Earth’s surface are called (12) ________________. On this kind of map, points of equal elevation are connected by (13) ________________. The difference in elevation between two side-by-side contour lines is called the (14) ________________. Contour lines whose elevation is marked by a number on the map are known as (15) _________________. Contour lines that indicate depressions have (16) ________________, or short lines at right angles to the contour lines.

The contour interval on the map below is 20 m.
Use the contour map to answer the following questions.

17. Which of the labeled points on the map has the highest elevation?

18. What is the elevation of the highest labeled point?

19. Which of the labeled points on the map has the lowest elevation?

20. What is the elevation of the lowest labeled point?
SECTION 2.2  Types of Maps, continued

In your textbook, read about map legends and map scales. Use each of the terms below to complete the following statements.

fractional scale  graphic scale  map legend  map scale  verbal scale

21. A ___________________ explains what the symbols on a map represent.

22. To measure distances on a map, you need to use the ___________________, of which there are three types.

23. A ___________________ expresses distance as a statement, such as one centimeter is equal to one kilometer.

24. A ___________________ consists of a line that represents a certain unit of distance, such as 5 km.

25. A ___________________ expresses distance as a ratio, such as 1:63 500.

The map and map legend below have been reduced to fit this space. Use the map and the map legend to answer the following questions.

26. Which city on the map is closest to a campground?

[Answer]

27. Which highway leads to a skiing area?

[Answer]

28. Which two cities are connected by a railroad?

[Answer]

29. Look at the verbal scale. If the distance from Centerville to Oak Hills is 10 km, how far apart should these cities be on the map?

[Answer]
SECTION 2.3  Remote Sensing

In your textbook, read about the electromagnetic spectrum.  
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The arrangement of electromagnetic radiation is called  
   a. remote sensing    b. wave imaging    c. the radiation pattern    d. the electromagnetic spectrum

2. Which term describes the number of waves that pass a particular point each second?  
   a. speed    b. frequency    c. wavelength    d. wave height

3. Which of the following is NOT a type of electromagnetic radiation?  
   a. X rays    b. ultraviolet waves    c. ocean waves    d. microwaves

4. The speed of light in a vacuum is  
   a. 300 000 km/s    b. 300 km/s    c. 300 m/s    d. 3 m/s

5. Which form of electromagnetic radiation has the highest frequency?  
   a. visible light    b. radio waves    c. gamma rays    d. infrared waves

6. Which form of electromagnetic radiation has the lowest frequency?  
   a. visible light    b. radio waves    c. gamma rays    d. infrared waves

In your textbook, read about Landsat satellites, the Topex/Poseidon satellite, and the Global Positioning System.  
Write the name of the remote sensing device—Landsat, Topex/Poseidon, or GPS—for each description.

7. Uses a system of 24 satellites that transmit microwaves  
   Topex/Poseidon

8. Uses radar to map features, such as mountains and valleys, that are on the ocean floor  
   GPS

9. Uses a handheld receiver to help people determine their exact position on Earth  
   GPS

10. Creates images that show surface features as different colors  
   Landsat

11. Used for ship and airplane navigation  
    Topex/Poseidon

12. Picks up bulges and depressions in ocean water  
    Landsat
GeoDigest

Earth Science

Read the clues on the next page and use your answers to each clue to complete the crossword puzzle below.
ACROSS
1. Explanation based on observations from repeated experiments
5. Part of the lithosphere
8. Measurement of distance in degrees north or south of the equator
9. Satellite __________-Poseidon
10. SI unit for weight
13. _________ make up the crust and upper mantle.
14. All the life and habitats on Earth
18. 24 hours equal one _________.
20. Study of Earth’s oceans
23. Nitrogen is a _________ that makes up part of Earth’s atmosphere.
24. Number of branches of Earth science
25. Part of Earth’s hydrosphere
26. Map projection that shows true direction
27. Each time _________ on Earth represents a different hour.
28. Study of Earth’s atmosphere

DOWN
2. A standard for comparison in an experiment
3. Projection suitable for mapping a small area
4. Application of scientific discoveries
6. Parts of maps that explain the symbols
7. Type of variable that changes in response to the independent variable
8. The basic fact that describes the behavior of a natural phenomenon is called scientific _________.
11. Measured in hours, minutes, and seconds
12. Lines of latitude and longitude form this system used to locate exact positions on Earth.
15. Study of Earth’s materials and the processes that form them
16. The system in which a number is expressed as a multiplier and a power of ten is called scientific _________.
17. Geology is the study of Earth _________.
19. Study of objects beyond Earth’s atmosphere
21. Gathering data from far above Earth is called _________ sensing.
22. One _________ Celsius
**SECTION 3.1  What are elements?**

In your textbook, read about elements and atomic structure.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

atom  electrons  element  neutrons  nucleus  protons

A(n) (1) ________________ is a substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substances. A(n) (2) ________________ is the smallest particle of matter having all that element’s characteristics. It is made up of smaller particles.
The (3) ________________ is made up of protons and neutrons. Small particles that have mass and positive electrical charges are (4) ________________.
Particles that have about the same mass as protons, but that are electrically neutral are (5) ________________.
Surrounding the nucleus of an atom are tiny particles called (6) ________________, which have little mass, but have negative electrical charges that are exactly the same magnitude as the positive charges of protons.

In your textbook, read about atomic structure and isotopes.
Complete each statement.

7. The number of protons in an atom’s nucleus is the ________________.

8. When atoms of the same element have different mass numbers, they are known as ________________ of that element.

9. The spontaneous process through which unstable nuclei emit radiation is called ________________.

10. A(n) ________________ represents the area in an atom where an electron is most likely to be found.

11. The outermost electrons of an atom are called ________________.

12. The combined number of protons and neutrons is the ________________.

13. The ________________ is the average of the mass numbers of the isotopes of an element.
SECTION 3.1  What are elements?, continued

In your textbook, read about electrons in energy levels and isotopes.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

14. How many electrons can be held in the innermost energy level of atoms?
   a. 2    b. 8    c. 18    d. 32

15. How many electrons can the fourth energy level hold?
   a. 2    b. 8    c. 18    d. 32

16. Many elements are mixtures of
   a. oxygen.    b. electrons.    c. neutrons.    d. isotopes.

17. The chemical behavior of different elements is determined by the
   a. number of electrons in the innermost energy level.
   b. number of electrons in the middle energy level.
   c. number of electrons in the outermost energy level.
   d. total number of electrons in all of the energy levels.

18. How many electrons can an atom’s third energy level hold?
   a. 2    b. 8    c. 18    d. 32

19. Elements with a full outermost energy level are
   a. unlikely to combine chemically with other elements.
   b. likely to combine chemically with other elements.
   c. likely to combine with inert elements.
   d. likely to combine with many elements at one time.

20. The identity of an element is defined by its number of
   a. electrons.
   b. protons.
   c. neutrons.
   d. isotopes.

21. How many electrons can an atom’s second energy level hold?
   a. 2    b. 8    c. 18    d. 32
**SECTION 3.2  How Atoms Combine**

*In your textbook, read about different types of bonds, chemical reactions, and mixtures.*

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A combination of two or more components that retain their identity</td>
<td>a. acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The attraction of two atoms for a shared pair of electrons that hold</td>
<td>b. base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the atoms together</td>
<td>c. chemical bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A substance that is composed of atoms of two or more different</td>
<td>d. chemical reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elements that are chemically combined</td>
<td>e. compound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A solution containing a substance that produces hydrogen ions (H(^+)) in water</td>
<td>f. covalent bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. An atom that gains or loses an electron and is a charged particle</td>
<td>g. ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Composed of two or more atoms held together by covalent bonds</td>
<td>h. ionic bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. A homogeneous mixture</td>
<td>i. mixture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The attractive force between two ions of opposite charge</td>
<td>j. molecule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. The forces that hold the elements together in a compound</td>
<td>k. solid solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A solid homogeneous mixture</td>
<td>l. solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. A solution characterized by the formation of hydroxide ions (OH(^-))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. The change of one or more substances into other substances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 3.2  How Atoms Combine, continued

In your textbook, read about chemical bonds. Complete the table below by writing the type or types of chemical bond found in the type of matter on the left. Use the following types of chemical bonds: covalent, ionic, metallic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matter</th>
<th>Type of Chemical Bond Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Molecule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Hydrogen gas (H₂)</td>
<td>covalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Magnesium oxide (MgO)</td>
<td>ionic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Metal</td>
<td>metallic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Table salt (NaCl)</td>
<td>ionic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Sodium monoxide (Na₂O)</td>
<td>ionic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about chemical reactions and mixtures. Examine equations A and B below. Then answer the questions.

(A) \( 2H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow 2H_2O \)       (B) \( H_2CO_3 \rightarrow H^+ + HCO_3^- \)

20. Which equation represents the formation of water?
21. Which equation represents the formation of an acid solution?
22. How many atoms of oxygen (O) are on both sides of equation A?
23. How many atoms of hydrogen (H) are on both sides of equation A?
24. How many atoms of hydrogen (H) are on both sides of equation B?
25. In which equation are carbonic acid molecules broken apart into hydrogen ions and bicarbonate ions?
SECTION 3.3  States of Matter

In your textbook, read about the cycles of matter and the different states of matter. For each statement below, write true or false.

1. Most solids have a crystalline structure in which the particles are arranged in regular geometric patterns.  
2. Hot, highly ionized, electrically conducting gas is called plasma.  
3. The change of state from solid to gas without an intermediate liquid state is called evaporation.  
4. A glass is a solid that consists of densely packed atoms arranged at random.  
5. The change from a solid to a liquid is called condensation.  
6. The process of changing from a liquid to a gas is called sublimation.  
7. There are only three states of matter in the universe.  
8. Matter cannot be created or destroyed.

In your textbook, read about the states of matter. Complete the table by filling in the missing information.

The States of Matter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Matter</th>
<th>Definition of State</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Hot, highly ionized, electrically conducting gases</td>
<td>Lightning, neon sign, the Sun, other stars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Liquid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Made of densely packed particles arranged in a definite pattern; has both a definite shape and volume</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Helium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 3.3  States of Matter, continued

In your textbook, read about changes of state. Examine the diagram below. Then answer the questions.

13. What change of state is represented by arrow A?

14. What change of state is represented by arrow B?

15. What change of state is represented by arrow C?

16. What change of state is represented by arrow D?

17. What change of state is represented by arrow E?

18. How is thermal energy involved in the processes of melting and evaporation?

19. How is thermal energy involved in the processes of freezing and condensation?
SECTION 4.1 What is a mineral?

In your textbook, read about mineral characteristics.
Label each diagram as tetragonal, hexagonal, or cubic.

4. What is a mineral?

5. Why is salt classified as a mineral, but sugar is not?

6. Can minerals occur as liquids? Why or why not?

7. Can the chemical composition of a single mineral vary? Explain your answer.

8. What is a crystal?

9. How does forming in a restricted space affect the structure of a crystal?
SECTION 4.1  What Is a mineral?, continued

In your textbook, read about minerals that formed from magma and that formed from solution. For each statement, write true or false.

10. Minerals can form from the cooling of magma. _________

11. Density differences can force magma upward into cooler layers of Earth’s interior. _________

12. If magma cools slowly, atoms do not have time to arrange themselves into large crystals. _________

13. Small crystals form from rapidly cooling magma. _________

14. When liquid evaporates from a solution, the remaining elements cannot form crystals. _________

15. Minerals can form from elements dissolved in a solution. _________

16. If a solution remains unsaturated, mineral crystals may precipitate. _________

In your textbook, read about mineral groups. Complete the table by filling in the following terms: silicates, carbonates, oxides.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral Group</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. silicates</td>
<td>Calcite, dolomite, and rhodochrosite are examples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. carbonates</td>
<td>Readily form silica tetrahedrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. oxides</td>
<td>Composed of one or more metallic elements with the carbonate compound CO₃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. silicates</td>
<td>Composed of silicon, oxygen, and another element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. oxides</td>
<td>Compounds of oxygen and a metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. carbonates</td>
<td>Magnetite and hematite, both sources of iron, are examples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. silicates</td>
<td>The most common minerals, feldspar and quartz, are examples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. carbonates</td>
<td>Primary minerals in limestone and marble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 4.2  Identifying Minerals

In your textbook, read about mineral identification.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

cleavage  color  fracture  hardness
luster  specific gravity  streak  texture

Geologists use physical properties to identify minerals. For example, the (1) ________________ of a mineral is caused by the presence of different trace elements. The way a mineral reflects light from its surface is called (2) ________________, which is described as metallic or nonmetallic. How a mineral feels to the touch is called (3) ________________. A mineral’s (4) ________________ is the color of a mineral when it is broken up and powdered. A measure of how easily a mineral can be scratched is called (5) ________________.

Another property describes how a mineral will break. If a mineral splits easily and evenly along one or more planes, it has the property of (6) ________________, while minerals that break along jagged edges are said to have (7) ________________. The density of a mineral is usually expressed as (8) ________________, which is the ratio of the weight of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of water at 4°C.

Answer the following questions.

9. Can all minerals produce a streak on a porcelain plate? Why or why not?

10. Can minerals with cleavage have more than one cleavage plane? If so, give an example.

11. What is the difference between density and specific gravity?

12. How many minerals are represented on the Mohs scale of mineral hardness? What is the range of hardness of those minerals?
SECTION 4.2  Identifying Minerals, continued

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

13. Identification tests for minerals are based on their
   a. scientific names.  
   b. physical and chemical properties.  
   c. value as ores.  
   d. value as gems.

14. The appearance of milky quartz is caused by
   a. its high density.  
   b. its hardness.  
   c. its magnetism.  
   d. trapped bubbles of gas and liquid.

15. A mineral’s hardness with respect to other minerals can be determined by
   a. its specific gravity.  
   b. its cleavage planes.  
   c. the Mohs scale of mineral hardness.  
   d. its magnetic properties.

16. Minerals break along planes where atomic bonds are
   a. weak.  
   b. strong.  
   c. dense.  
   d. magnetic.

17. Minerals, such as quartz, that break along jagged edges are said to have
   a. cleavage.  
   b. density.  
   c. fracture.  
   d. special properties.

18. The ratio of the weight of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of water at 4°C is its
   a. chemical composition.  
   b. weight.  
   c. specific gravity.  
   d. hardness.

In your textbook, read about special properties of minerals.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

19. In double refraction, light is
   a. bent in two directions.  
   b. bent in one direction.  
   c. obscured by gas bubbles in the crystal.  
   d. changed to a magnetic field.

20. Calcite bubbles when it comes in contact with hydrochloric acid because the calcite releases
   a. tetrahedron crystals.  
   b. CO₂ in the form of a gas.  
   c. H₂O in the form of a liquid.  
   d. zircon.

21. Lodestone can pick up iron filings. What special property does lodestone have?
   a. a sticky texture  
   b. extreme heaviness  
   c. magnetism  
   d. a rotten-egg smell
SECTION 4.2 Identifying Minerals, continued

In your textbook, read about mineral uses. Answer the following questions.

22. What makes a mineral an ore?

A mineral is an ore if it contains a useful substance that can be mined at a profit.


No, bauxite is the ore that contains the element aluminum.

24. Can the classification of a mineral as an ore change? If so, how?

If the cost of removing waste material from an ore becomes higher than the value of the ore, or if the supply of or demand for the mineral decreases, the mineral would no longer be considered an ore.

25. How are ores deep beneath Earth’s surface removed?

by underground mining

26. How are ores near Earth’s surface removed?

by open-pit mining

27. What two problems can result from removing waste material from ores?

It can be expensive. It can be harmful to the environment.
SECTION 4.2  Identifying Minerals, continued

In your textbook, read about mineral uses.

Use each of the terms below to complete the statements.

open-pit mines  ore  underground mining  waste material

28. A(n) __________________________ is a mineral that contains a useful substance that can be mined at a profit.

29. An ore located deep within Earth’s crust is removed by __________________________.

30. An ore near Earth’s surface is obtained from large __________________________.

31. Unwanted rock and dirt, known as __________________________, are dug up along with valuable ore.

In your textbook, read about gems.

Use each of the terms below to complete the statements.

abrasive  emeralds  gem  trace elements

32. A(n) __________________________ is a valuable mineral prized for its rarity and beauty.

33. Because of their relative rareness, rubies and __________________________ are more valuable than diamonds.

34. The presence of __________________________ can make one variety of a mineral more colorful and thus more prized than other varieties of the same mineral.

35. The mineral corundum, which is often used as a(n) __________________________, can also be found as rubies and sapphires.
SECTION 5.1 What are igneous rocks?

In your textbook, read about the nature of igneous rocks.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the following statements.

extrusive igneous rocks intrusive
lava magma

1. Molten rock inside Earth’s crust is called ____________________.
2. A(n) ____________________ is formed from the crystallization of magma.
3. Magma that flows out onto Earth’s surface is called ____________________.
4. Fine-grained igneous rocks that cool quickly on Earth’s surface are called ____________________ igneous rocks.
5. Coarse-grained igneous rocks that cool slowly beneath Earth’s surface are called ____________________ igneous rocks.

In your textbook, read about the composition and origins of magma.
For each statement below, write true or false.

6. Magma is often a slushy mix of molten rock, gases, and mineral crystals.
7. The elements found in magma are quite different from those found in Earth’s crust.
8. Silica is the most abundant compound found in magma.
9. Magmas are classified as intrusive or extrusive.
10. In the laboratory, rocks must be heated from 8000°C to 12 000°C before they melt.
11. Heat in the upper mantle and lower crust may come, in part, from the decay of radioactive elements.
SECTION 5.1  What are igneous rocks?, continued

In your textbook, read about factors that affect magma formation.
Use the diagram to answer the following questions.

12. How does pressure affect the melting point of rock?

13. Do all minerals have the same melting point?

14. How does temperature change with depth in Earth's crust?

15. How does pressure change with depth, and why?

In your textbook, read about how rocks melt.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>elements</th>
<th>fractional crystallization</th>
<th>reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>magma</td>
<td>melting points</td>
<td>partial melting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because different minerals have different (16) ________________, not all parts of a rock melt at the same time. The process whereby some minerals melt at low temperatures while other minerals remain solid is called (17) ________________. As each group of minerals melts, different (18) ________________ are added to the magma “stew,” changing its composition. When the magma cools, it crystallizes in the (19) ________________ order of partial melting. The process wherein different minerals form at different temperatures is called (20) _________________. As each group of minerals crystallizes, it removes elements from the remaining (21) ________________ instead of adding new elements.
SECTION 5.1  What are igneous rocks?, continued

In your textbook, read about Bowen’s reaction series. Label the diagram using either continuous reaction series or discontinuous reaction series.

Answer the following questions. Use the diagram to answer questions 24 and 25.

24. The first feldspars to form are rich in what mineral?

25. The second feldspars to form are rich in what mineral?

26. What causes a zoned crystal?

27. How is quartz formed?
SECTION 5.1  What are igneous rocks?, continued

In your textbook, read about the mineral composition of igneous rocks. Complete the table by filling in one of the following terms: felsic, mafic, intermediate, or ultramafic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of Igneous Rock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28. May be formed by fractional crystallization of olivine and pyroxene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Contains moderate amounts of biotite, amphibole, and pyroxene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Light-colored, high silica content, contains quartz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Contains plagioclase, biotite, amphibole, pyroxene, and olivine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Peridotite and dunites are examples.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Dark-colored, low silica content, rich in iron and magnesium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Diorite in an example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Gabbro is an example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Granite is an example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Low silica content, very high iron and magnesium content</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about the grain size of igneous rocks. Answer the following questions.

38. Does obsidian, a glassy rock, have a large grain size or a small grain size?

39. Is obsidian an intrusive or extrusive igneous rock? How do you know?

40. How does the texture of gabbro compare to that of obsidian?

41. Is gabbro an intrusive or extrusive igneous rock? How do you know?
SECTION 5.2 Classifying Igneous Rocks

In your textbook, read about classifying igneous rocks.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Rock such as peridotite, which has low silica content and very high levels of iron and magnesium</td>
<td>a. felsic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rock with two different-sized grains of the same mineral</td>
<td>b. mafic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rock such as gabbro, which is dark-colored, has low silica content, and is rich in iron and magnesium.</td>
<td>c. ultramafic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Vein of extremely large-grained minerals</td>
<td>d. porphyritic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rare type of ultramafic rock that can contain diamonds</td>
<td>e. pegmatite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Rock such as granite, which is light-colored and has high silica content</td>
<td>f. kimberlite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about the texture of igneous rocks.
Answer the following questions.

7. Why do geologists make thin sections?

8. How do interlocking edges form in mineral grains?

9. Why can minerals that form early in fractional crystallization grow distinct crystal shapes?

10. What does a rock with a porphyritic texture look like?

11. How do porphyritic textures form?
SECTION 5.2  Classifying Igneous Rocks, continued

In your textbook, read about igneous rocks as resources. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

12. Igneous rocks are strong because of their
   a. temperature.  c. water content.
   b. color.       d. interlocking grain textures.

13. Which of the following is one of the most durable igneous rocks?
   a. granite  c. marble
   b. sandstone  d. limestone

14. Igneous rocks tend to be
   a. radioactive.  c. resistant to weathering.
   b. full of gold. d. vulnerable to weathering.

15. Igneous intrusions often are associated with valuable
    a. radioactive elements.  c. oil reservoirs.
    b. ore deposits.        d. fossil deposits

16. Ore deposits sometimes are found as a(n)
    a. layered intrusion.  c. obsidian deposit.
    b. extrusion.         d. molten rock.

17. Metal-rich quartz veins are formed at the end of
    a. volcanic eruptions.  c. magma crystallization
    b. radioactive decay.  d. the cooling of Earth’s crust.

18. What are pegmatites?
    a. veins of extremely large-grained minerals
    b. magmas of differing densities
    c. microscopic, interlocking crystal grains
    d. small volcanoes

19. What are kimberlites?
    a. felsic rocks       c. intermediate rocks
    b. mafic rocks       d. ultramafic rocks

20. Diamonds can form only
    a. under very low pressure.  c. above ground.
    b. under very high pressure. d. near radioactive elements.
SECTION 6.1  *Formation of Sedimentary Rocks*

In your textbook, read about the processes that form sedimentary rocks. Use each of the terms below to complete the following statements.

- cementation
- chemical weathering
- clastic sediments
- deposition
- lithification
- physical weathering
- sedimentary rock
- sorted deposits
- unsorted deposits

1. ________________ consists of solid material that has been deposited on Earth's surface by wind, water, ice, gravity, or chemical precipitation.

2. Glaciers and landslides tend to create ________________ in which sediments of different sizes are mixed together.

3. During ________________, the minerals in a rock are dissolved or otherwise chemically changed.

4. The process by which mineral growth binds sediment grains together into solid rock is ________________.

5. Weathering produces ________________, which are rock and mineral fragments.

6. When sediments become cemented together, they form ________________.

7. As a result of ________________, sediments are laid down on the ground or on the bottom of bodies of water.

8. The physical and chemical process called ________________ transforms sediments into sedimentary rocks.

9. During ________________, minerals remain chemically unchanged, and rock fragments simply break off of the solid rock along fractures or grain boundaries.

10. Sediments tend to form ________________ when transported by water and wind.
SECTION 6.1  Formation of Sedimentary Rocks, continued

In your textbook, read about lithification.
For each statement below, write true or false.

11. Lithification begins with erosion. **true**
12. Muds may contain up to 60 percent water and shrink as excess water is squeezed out. **true**
13. Sands are usually poorly compacted during deposition, and they tend to compact a great deal during burial. **false**
14. Groundwater, oil, and natural gas are commonly found within pore spaces in sedimentary rocks. **true**
15. The temperature in Earth's crust decreases with depth. **true**
16. Sediments buried 3 to 4 km deep experience temperatures that start the chemical and mineral changes that cause cementation. **true**
17. In one type of cementation, a new mineral grows between sediment grains. **true**
18. In one type of cementation, existing mineral grains grow larger as the same mineral precipitates and crystallizes around them. **false**

In your textbook, read about the features of sedimentary rocks.
Use each of the terms below to complete the passage.
cross-bedding  fossils  graded bedding  lithification
ripple marks  sand dunes  transport  bedding

The primary feature of sedimentary rocks is (19) ____________________, or horizontal layering.
The type of bedding that occurs depends upon the sediment's method of (20) ____________________.
Bedding is called (21) ____________________ when the heaviest and coarsest material is on the bottom. A second type of bedding called (22) ____________________ forms as inclined layers of sediment migrate forward across a horizontal surface. Large-scale cross-bedding can be formed by migrating (23) ____________________. When sediment is moved into small ridges by wind or wave action, (24) ____________________ can form. Many sedimentary rocks contain (25) ____________________, the preserved remains, impressions, or any other evidence of once-living organisms. During (26) ____________________, parts of an organism can be replaced by minerals and turned into rock.
SECTION 6.2 Types of Sedimentary Rocks

In your textbook, read about the different types of sedimentary rocks. Complete the table by filling in the type of sedimentary rock described: clastic, organic, or chemical.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of Sedimentary Rock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Breccias and conglomerates are examples.</td>
<td>clastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Classified by particle size</td>
<td>clastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Coal is an example.</td>
<td>organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Formed from the remains of once-living things</td>
<td>organic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Formed from deposits of loose sediments</td>
<td>clastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Often contains calcite, halite, or gypsum</td>
<td>chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Forms evaporites</td>
<td>chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sandstone is a medium-grained example.</td>
<td>clastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Formed from precipitation and growth of mineral crystals</td>
<td>chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Formed from the shells of sea organisms</td>
<td>organic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about how sedimentary rocks form and their importance to humans. Answer the following questions.

11. How does fossil-containing limestone form?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

12. What is coal composed of, and how do humans use it?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

13. What information can fossils provide?

________________________________________________________________________

14. What do some of the features of sedimentary rocks indicate about ancient bodies of water?

________________________________________________________________________
SECTION 6.3  

**Metamorphic Rocks**

*In your textbook, read about metamorphic rocks.*

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Occurs when rocks come into contact with molten rock</td>
<td>a. contact metamorphism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rock whose texture, mineralogy, or chemical composition has been altered without melting it</td>
<td>b. foliated metamorphic rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Metamorphism resulting from high temperature and pressure that affects a large region</td>
<td>c. nonfoliated metamorphic rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Large crystals of new metamorphic minerals</td>
<td>d. metamorphic rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Occurs when very hot water reacts with rock</td>
<td>e. hydrothermal metamorphism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Characterized by wavy layers and bands of light and dark minerals</td>
<td>f. porphyroblasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Composed mainly of minerals with blocky crystal shapes</td>
<td>g. regional metamorphism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In your textbook, read about types of metamorphism.*

Use the diagram to answer the following questions.

8. What grades of regional metamorphism are shown on the graph?

9. Which grades represent the highest pressure conditions?

10. Which grade generally occurs between 0 and 20 km below Earth’s surface?
SECTION 6.3  **Metamorphic Rocks, continued**

*In your textbook, read about causes and types of metamorphism.*

**Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.**

11. The pressure required for metamorphism can be generated by
   a. pressure from weight of overlying rock.
   b. heat from magma bodies in contact with surrounding rock.
   c. cementation and lithification.
   d. hydrothermal solutions.

12. A regional metamorphic belt is divided into zones based upon
   a. the number of volcanoes in the area.
   b. mineral groups found in the rocks.
   c. types of fossils found in the rocks.
   d. current underground temperatures.

13. Contact metamorphism occurs under conditions of
   a. high temperature and high pressure.
   b. high temperature and moderate-to-low pressure.
   c. low temperature and very high pressure.
   d. low temperature and moderate-to-low pressure.

14. Minerals that crystallize at higher temperatures as a result of contact metamorphism tend to be found near
   a. coal deposits.
   b. bodies of water.
   c. coral reefs.
   d. igneous intrusions.

15. The type of metamorphism that occurs when very hot water reacts with and alters the mineralogy of rock is
   a. contact.
   b. regional.
   c. hydrothermal.
   d. local.

16. Metamorphic rocks in which the long axes of their minerals are perpendicular to the pressure that altered them are described as
   a. marble-like.
   b. quartzite-like.
   c. foliated.
   d. nonfoliated.

17. Metamorphic rocks that lack mineral grains with long axes oriented in one direction are described as
   a. marble-like.
   b. quartzite-like.
   c. foliated.
   d. nonfoliated.

18. Porphyroblasts differ from the minerals surrounding them in terms of
   a. size.
   b. color.
   c. axis of orientation.
   d. shape.

19. Hot fluids migrating into and out of a rock during metamorphism can change the rock’s
   a. chemistry.
   b. energy.
   c. grade.
   d. fossil content.
SECTION 6.3  Metamorphic Rocks, continued

In your textbook, read about the rock cycle.
Label each blank below as igneous rocks, sedimentary rocks, or metamorphic rocks.

Answer the following questions.

23. How are igneous rocks formed?

Igneous rocks cool and crystallize from magma.

24. What happens to igneous rocks that undergo weathering and erosion?

The igneous rocks become sediments.

25. How do sediments become sedimentary rock?

Sediments undergo deposition, burial, and lithification to become sedimentary rock.

26. What forces cause sedimentary rocks to be transformed into metamorphic rocks?

heat and pressure

27. How can metamorphic rock be transformed into igneous rock?

Possible response: The metamorphic rock can melt to form magma that cools and crystallizes to form igneous rock.

28. How can sandstone be transformed into sediment without becoming metamorphic or igneous rock first?

The sandstone can be uplifted, weathered, and eroded to form sediments.
GeoDigest

Composition of Earth

Use the terms below to complete the following word “equations.”

amethyst     atom     molecule     metamorphism     oxygen     small crystals

1. protons + electrons + neutrons = _________________
2. atom of element A + atom of element B = _________________
3. __________________ + another element = silicate, carbonate, or oxide
4. quartz + manganese = _________________
5. large crystals + __________________ = porphyritic textures
6. rocks + high temperature + pressure = _________________

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. Substance consisting of atoms with a specific number of protons in</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>their nuclei</td>
<td>luster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Electrically charged atoms or groups of atoms</td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Solution containing hydrogen atoms</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Solution containing hydroxide atoms</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Combination of components that retain their identities</td>
<td>e.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Physical state of matter usually having a crystalline structure</td>
<td>f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Physical state of densely packed mobile particles</td>
<td>g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Physical state of widely separated individual particles</td>
<td>h.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Fourth state of matter of hot, highly ionized, electrically</td>
<td>i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conductive gas</td>
<td>j.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Mineral containing a useful substance that can be mined at a profit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Description of how a mineral reflects light</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Complete the concept map by filling in the missing information.

Major Types of Rocks

19. ___________________
formed by weathering, erosion, deposition, burial, and lithification

20. ___________________
formed by cooling and crystallization of magma

21. ___________________
formed by application of high heat and temperature to existing rocks

22. ___________________
clastic

23. ___________________
forms at or near Earth's surface

24. ___________________
forms inside Earth's crust

25. ___________________
intermediate

26. ___________________
mafic

27. ___________________
nonfoliated
SECTION 7.1 Weathering

In your textbook, read about weathering.
In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

1. Weathering is the process by which rocks on or near Earth’s surface break down and change.
2. The removal and transport of weathered materials from one location to another is called erosion.
3. Weathering must take place before erosion.
4. Acid precipitation has a pH value above 5.6.
5. The repeated thawing and freezing of water in the cracks of rocks is called frost wedging.
6. Water, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and acids are significant agents of mechanical weathering.
7. Hydrolysis occurs in the decomposition of iron ore.
8. The chemical reaction of carbon dioxide with other substances is called oxidation.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

9. The reaction below is an example of which of the following processes?
   \[ 2\text{FeO}_4 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightarrow 3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \]
   a. oxidation    b. erosion    c. hydrolysis    d. mechanical weathering

10. The pH scale is used to measurement which of the following?
    a. oxidation    b. erosion    c. acidity    d. precipitation

11. The process by which outer layers of rock are stripped away is called
    a. chemical weathering.  b. oxidation.  c. exfoliation.  d. frost wedging.

12. In which of the following climates would physical weathering most readily occur?
    a. wet and warm  b. dry and warm  c. wet and hot  d. dry and cool

13. Large amounts of carbonic acid are found in
    a. the soil.  b. acid precipitation.  c. limestone.  d. automobile exhaust.

14. Buildings and monuments that are made of limestone are greatly damaged by
    a. hydrolysis.  b. acid precipitation.  c. oxidation.  d. frost wedging.

15. Which of the following factors does NOT exert pressure on rocks that leads to physical weathering?
    a. plant roots  b. overlying rocks  c. freezing water  d. carbonic acid
SECTION 7.1  Weathering, continued

In your textbook, read about weathering and what affects the rate at which weathering occurs. Use the terms below just once to complete the passage.

water    acid precipitation    carbonic acid    carbon dioxide

The process by which rocks and minerals break down into smaller pieces is (16) ________________ weathering, also called physical weathering. Two factors that play a significant role in this type of weathering are (17) ________________ and (18) ________________. To some extent, the (19) ________________ of rocks determines the effects that chemical weathering will have on them. (20) ________________ is an important agent in chemical weathering because it can dissolve many kinds of minerals. An atmospheric gas that contributes to the chemical weathering process is (21) ________________, which is produced by living organisms. When this gas combines with water, it produces a weak acid called (22) ________________. Another agent of chemical weathering is (23) ________________, which is caused mainly by emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides.

Answer the following questions.

24. What climate conditions promote chemical weathering?

25. What rock type is most easily weathered? Why?

26. How is surface area related to weathering?

27. How does slope affect the rate of weathering?
## SECTION 7.2  Erosion and Deposition

*In your textbook, read about erosion and deposition.*

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The final stage of the erosional process in which materials are dropped in another location</td>
<td>a. slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The force that tends to pull all materials downhill</td>
<td>b. ocean waves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The steeper the ________, the greater the potential for flowing water to erode earth materials.</td>
<td>c. wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Coastal areas undergo erosion by ________ and wind.</td>
<td>d. glaciers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Erode by scraping, gouging, and picking up large rocks and debris piles</td>
<td>e. gravity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A major erosional agent in areas with limited precipitation and high temperatures</td>
<td>f. deposition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer the following questions.**

7. Give two examples of how plants and animals move Earth’s surface materials from one place to another as they carry on their life processes.

   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

8. Explain rill erosion and how it differs from gully erosion.

   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

9. Describe the formation of barrier islands.

   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
SECTION 7.2  Erosion and Deposition, continued

The following statements list types of erosion. Using the numbers 1–4, label them by their ability to transport materials.

1. wind erosion  2. water erosion  3. glacial erosion  4. plant and animal erosion

For each statement below, write true or false.

5. When a river enters a large body of water, the water generally slows down and deposits large amounts of sediments.
6. The Nile Delta was formed from ocean waves and currents.
7. The constant movement of water and the availability of accumulated weathered material creates continuous erosion.
8. Unlike water, glaciers do not move material over a long distance.
9. Wind is a major erosional agent in areas on Earth that have both limited precipitation and high temperatures.
10. Wind barriers are trees and other vegetation planted perpendicular to the wind direction.
11. The movement of soil and other Earth materials by humans as they build highways and bridges, is not considered erosion.
12. Barrier islands, which form from offshore sand deposits, can continue to be built up from sediments and form sandbars.
13. The continued erosion of rill channels can develop into gully erosion.
14. Winds cannot blow against the force of gravity.
15. Wind can always move more material than water.
16. A U-shaped valley indicate that glacial erosion has taken place.
17. Waves, tides, and currents are responsible for erosion of islands.
SECTION 7.3 Formation of Soil

In your textbook, read about soils and how they form.

Complete each statement.

1. ____________ is the loose covering of weathered rock particles and decaying organic matter overlying the bedrock of Earth’s surface.

2. Soil that is located above its parent material is known as ________________.

3. Soil that has been moved away from its parent bedrock is called ________________.

4. When heavy machinery digs out soil in the process of building a road, a vertical sequence layers of soil, called a(n) ________________, will often be exposed.

5. A distinct layer, or zone, located within a soil profile is known as a(n) ________________.

6. Soils formed at high latitudes and high elevations that have good drainage but no distinct horizons are classified as ________________.

7. A(n) ________________ is any one of various types of soil that can support a forest, grassland, prairie, or other environments.

8. Soils found in areas with less than 25 cm of rainfall that often have a high accumulation of salts are called ________________.

9. Soil forms as a result of ________________ and biological activity that breaks down and changes soil materials over long periods of time.

10. The relative proportions of particle sizes make up a soil’s ________________.

11. Soil ________________ is the measure of how well a soil can support the growth of plants.
In your textbook, read about soil profiles. Complete the soil profile by filling in the horizons. Then answer the questions.

**15. Which horizon is the surface layer? Describe it.**

Horizon A is the surface layer. It contains topsoil, is usually rich in humus, and supports much biological activity. It ranges from black to gray in color.

**16. Which horizon is the subsoil? Describe it.**

Horizon B contains subsoils that are enriched with clay minerals. It has less-developed soil than A, and may have a zone of accumulation consisting of soluble minerals leached out form the topsoil. It may be red or brown in color as a result of the presence of iron oxides. It may also contain an accumulation of clay that forms a hardpan.

**17. Which horizon occurs directly above bedrock? Describe it.**

Horizon C occurs above bedrock and, like B, has less-developed soil than A. It contains weathered material from the bedrock.
Mass Movements, Wind, and Glaciers

**SECTION 8.1  Mass Movement at Earth’s Surface**

*In your textbook, read about mass movement.*

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

avalanche  creep  landslide  mass movement  mudflow  slump

1. ____________ is downward movement that results from gravity acting on loose sediments and weathered rock. If the downward movement of loose material is slow, it is called ____________, whereas the rapid movement of a mud and water mixture is known as a(n) 3. ____________. A rapid downslope slide of a thin sheet of earth materials is a(n) 4. ____________. If these materials rotate and slide along a curved surface, it is called a(n) 5. ____________. A(n) 6. ____________ occurs in mountainous areas with thick accumulations of snow.

*In your textbook, read about the different types of mass movement.*

Briefly describe the different types of mass movement.

7. Creep  

8. Flows  

9. Slides  

10. Falls  

---

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SECTION 8.1  Mass Movement at Earth’s Surface, continued

In your textbook, read about mass movement and the factors that control it.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Determines how much material is available for mass movement</td>
<td>a. rockslide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. A force that works to pull material downslope</td>
<td>b. earthquake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Acts as a lubricant to reduce friction between soil grains</td>
<td>c. gravity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Occurs when a sheet of rock moves downhill on a sliding surface</td>
<td>d. slopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Can trigger a sudden mass movement</td>
<td>e. water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Where all mass movements occur</td>
<td>f. climate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about people and mass movement.
Answer the following questions.

17. How does mass movement affect people?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

18. How do people contribute to mass movement?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
SECTION 8.2 Wind

In your textbook, read about wind erosion and deposition. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

abrasion  deflation  dunes  loess  ventifacts

The lowering of the land surface caused by the wind’s removal of surface particles is called (1) _______________. The process of erosion in which wind causes particles such as sand to rub against rocks is (2) _______________. Rocks shaped by this process are called (3) _______________. Over time, wind-blown sand accumulates to produce (4) _______________. If the wind carries and drops finer particles such as silt, then deposits known as (5) _______________ form.

For each statement below, write true or false.

6. In suspension, strong winds cause particles to stay airborne for long distances. ____________

7. During the 1930s in the Great Plains, poor agricultural practices resulted in severe dust storms and the formation of deflation blowouts. ____________

8. Most sand carried by the wind moves by saltation. ____________

9. The steeper slope of a sand dune is on the windward side, the side protected by the wind. ____________

10. Wind erosion tends to occur in areas of heavy vegetation cover. ____________

11. Dune migration is caused by prevailing winds continuing to move sand from the windward side of a dune to the leeward side. ____________
SECTION 8.2  Wind, continued

In your textbook, read about the types of sand dunes.

Complete the table by filling in the missing information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagram</th>
<th>Type of Dune</th>
<th>How and Where Formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>13.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>14.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>15.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about wind erosion and deposition.

Circle the letter of the choice that best answers the question.

16. Which of the following results in the formation of desert pavement?
   a. abrasion  
   b. deflation  
   c. deposition  
   d. saltation

17. Which of the following is true of loess?
   a. It consists of sand and gravel.  
   b. It is deposited by melting ice.  
   c. Its soils are some of the most fertile on Earth.  
   d. Its most common component is gypsum.
SECTION 8.3 Glaciers

In your textbook, read about glaciers. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

cirques     continental glacier     drumlins     eskers     glacier
moraines    outwash plain          valley glacier

A large moving mass of ice is a(n) (1) ____________________. A moving mass of ice formed in a mountainous area is a(n) (2) ____________________, and one that covers a large continent-sized area is a(n) (3) ____________________. Deep depressions called (4) ____________________ are carved by mountain glaciers. When glaciers melt, they deposit (5) ____________________, which are ridges consisting of till. A melting glacier also forms a(n) (6) ____________________ composed of sorted gravel, sand, and fine silt. Glaciers that move over older moraines form (7) ____________________, which are elongated landforms. Sometimes glacier meltwater deposits long, winding piles of sediment called (8) ____________________.

In your textbook, read about glacial erosion and deposition. Complete the table by filling in the missing information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glacial Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Groove</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Medial moraine</td>
<td>Ridge consisting of unsorted sediments deposited at the sides of a glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 8.3  **Glaciers, continued**

*In your textbook, read about glacial erosion.*
Label the diagram below. Choose from the following: cirque, arête, horn, hanging valley, U-shaped valley.

In your textbook, read about glaciers.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

17. Outwash is deposited by
   a. glacial ice.  
   b. high winds  
   c. glacial meltwater.  
   d. gravity.

18. Continental glaciers form from
   a. sorted sediments deposited by meltwaters.  
   b. snow that accumulates and recrystallizes.  
   c. valley glaciers that flow downslope and meet.  
   d. mixed debris dropped by ice.

19. Which of the following is true of striations?
   a. They are formed by plucking.  
   b. They are formed by deposition.  
   c. They occur only on glacial outwash plains.  
   d. They indicate a glacier’s direction of movement.

20. Sometimes ice breaks off a glacier, gets covered by sediment, and later melts.
    When the resulting depression fills with water, it forms
   a. a kettle lake.  
   b. an esker lake.  
   c. a moraine-dammed lake.  
   d. a cirque lake.
### Surface Water

**SECTION 9.1 Surface Water Movement**

In your textbook, read about surface water and the way in which it moves sediment. Complete each statement.

1. An excessive amount of water flowing downslope along Earth’s surface is called ____________.

2. A stream system’s _____________, or drainage basin, is all of the land area whose water drains into a stream system.

3. The watershed of the ____________ is the largest in North America.

4. When water runs through or over rocks containing soluble minerals, it dissolves small amounts of the minerals and carries them away in _____________.

5. A stream’s ____________ consists of sand, pebbles, and cobbles that the stream’s water can roll or push along the bed of the stream.

6. ____________ is the measure of the volume of stream water that flows over a particular location within a given period of time.

For each statement below, write true or false.

_________ 7. Soils that contain grasses or other vegetation allow more water to enter the ground than do soils with no vegetation.

_________ 8. Light, gentle precipitation is more likely than heavy rain to end up as runoff.

_________ 9. The slope of the land has little influence on water’s ability to enter the ground.

_________ 10. A stream’s slope affects its carrying capacity.

_________ 11. Humus creates soil spaces, which increase the soil’s ability to hold water.

_________ 12. There is a greater potential for erosion and flooding on gradual slopes than on steep slopes.

_________ 13. Carrying capacity increases as a stream’s slope and discharge increase.
SECTION 9.1  Surface Water Movement, continued

In your textbook, read about water on Earth’s surface.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

14. The path of a stream can vary considerably, depending on the slope of the land and the
   a. amount of humus present in the soil.
   b. type of material through which the stream flows.
   c. amount of rainfall.
   d. bedload of the stream.

15. The amount of dissolved material that stream water carries is usually expressed in
   a. parts per million.
   b. grams per 1000 gallons.
   c. cubic feet per minute.
   d. cubic meters per second.

16. In a stream, how are particles such as silt, clay, and sand carried?
   a. in solution
   b. as bed load
   c. as dissolved load
   d. in suspension

17. The carrying capacity of a stream depends on both the velocity and the
   a. temperature of the water.
   b. type of material through which the stream flows.
   c. minerals dissolved in the stream.
   d. amount of water in the stream.

18. Potholes may form on the bottom of a stream because of
   a. changes in the stream’s carrying capacity.
   b. an increase in the dissolved load.
   c. swirling pebbles.
   d. an increase in suspended materials.

19. Which of the following is true about watersheds?
   a. Each tributary in a stream system has its own watershed.
   b. Watersheds always cover extremely large areas.
   c. Some streams do not have a watershed.
   d. The size of a watershed depends upon its elevation.

20. Which of the following is NOT true about streams?
   a. All streams flow downslope.
   b. Brooks are small streams.
   c. All streams flow into the ocean.
   d. A large stream is called a river.

21. For water to enter the ground, there must be
   a. a sufficient amount of sand in the soil.
   b. heavy precipitation.
   c. large enough spaces in the ground’s surface material.
   d. soil particles clumping together.

22. Which of the following statements is NOT part of the water cycle?
   a. Water falls as precipitation back to Earth.
   b. Water evaporates from bodies of water on Earth.
   c. Water soaks into the ground.
   d. Water dissolves minerals from rocks it flows over.
SECTION 9.2  Stream Development

In your textbook, read about stream development. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the stream channel and the stream banks?

2. How does a stream valley form and how deep will it be downcut?

3. Describe the formation of a meander.

4. What is a delta and how is it formed?

5. What is an alluvial fan and where are alluvial fans usually formed?

6. What is rejuvenation and under what circumstances does it occur?
SECTION 9.2  Stream Development, continued

In your textbook, read about stream development.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

stream piracy  small  lengthening  gains
waterfalls  loses  headward erosion

The process by which small streams erode their forward paths through rock is called (7) ___________________. This process involves (8) ___________________ the stream at the valley head. At this point in their development, streams are relatively (9) ___________________. These streams flow swiftly over rough terrain and often form (10) ___________________ and rapids as they flow over steep inclines.

Sometimes, a stream erodes its way through the high area separating two drainage basins, joins another stream, and then draws away its water in a process known as (11) ___________________. The lower portion of the captured stream (12) ___________________ its water source, while the invading stream (13) ___________________ a source of water.

In your textbook, read about deposition of sediment.
In the space at the left, write true of the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

14. Streams that lose headwaters lose their ability to carry sediment.
15. Alluvial fans are most common in dry, mountainous regions.
16. Streams lose velocity when they join larger streams.
17. Delta deposits usually consist of sand and clay particles.
18. Streams that form to carry stream water through a developing delta are called alluvial streams.
19. Alluvial fans are composed mostly of sand and gravel.
20. As a delta develops, the flow of stream water slows.
### SECTION 9.3  Lakes and Freshwater Wetlands

In your textbook, read about lakes and freshwater wetlands.

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A depression in the landscape that collects and holds water</td>
<td>a. swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The successional process that begins with the addition of nutrients and continues with the filling in of a lake</td>
<td>b. wetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A periodically saturated area that develops after a lake fills in with vegetation</td>
<td>c. lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Low-lying areas often located near streams that develop from filled-in marshes</td>
<td>d. oxbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A dominant bedrock in areas where lakes can be common</td>
<td>e. eutrophication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. A type of lake formed when meanders get cut off</td>
<td>f. limestone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number the stages in the formation and eutrophication of lakes in the order in which they occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. The decayed material falls to the bottom of the lake, filling it.</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Excessive algae growth occurs.</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Water slowly dissolves calcium carbonate, forming a cavern in limestone bedrock.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Because of algae overpopulation, huge numbers of lake plants and animals perish.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Agricultural fertilizers are picked up by runoff and flow into the lake.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Groundwater percolates through limestone bedrock.</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The depression fills in with water from runoff and precipitation to become a lake.</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. The ceiling of a limestone cavern collapses and leaves a depression.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 9.3       Lakes and Freshwater Wetlands, continued

In your textbook, read about the origins of lakes. Circle the letter that best answers the question or completes the statement.

15. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways that a lake can form?
   a. A stream cuts off a meander to leave an isolated channel of water.
   b. Ocean waters recede to lower-lying areas.
   c. Cirques high in the mountains fill with water.
   d. Eutrophication causes a bog to become flooded.

16. A lake created by people for storing water is a(n)
   a. kettle lake.
   b. reservoir.
   c. oxbow lake.
   d. runoff lake.

17. Which of the following determines where a lake can form?
   a. surface materials
   b. precipitation levels
   c. the presence of an outlet to the ocean
   d. the presence of a stream

18. The basins of glacial lakes formed
   a. as a result of tectonic activity.
   b. during the ice ages.
   c. where ocean water receded.
   d. along the edges of moraines.

19. Which of the following does NOT contribute to maintaining a lake's water supply?
   a. water from direct precipitation
   b. runoff
   c. underground sources
   d. deposition

20. Lakes usually fill in with sediment and cease to exist after
   a. several thousand years.
   b. hundreds of thousands of years.
   c. millions of years.
   d. tens of millions of years.

21. Many lakes are found in areas where the dominant bedrock is
   a. granite.
   b. sandstone.
   c. limestone.
   d. volcanic rock.
SECTION 10.1  Movement and Storage of Groundwater

In your textbook, read about the hydrosphere, precipitation and groundwater, and groundwater storage. Use the following terms to complete the statements.

freshwater  hydrosphere  infiltration  polar ice caps
porosity  precipitation  water vapor  weather systems

1. About 97 percent of the ______________ is contained in the oceans.

2. The ______________ and glaciers hold about 90 percent of Earth’s freshwater.

3. Only a very small amount of all of Earth’s liquid ______________ is contained in rivers, streams, and lakes.

4. Water evaporates from seawater and forms invisible ______________ and visible clouds.

5. The winds and ______________ move the atmospheric water all over Earth.

6. ______________, mostly in the form of rain and snow, falls into the oceans and on the land.

7. Precipitation that falls on land enters the ground through the process of ______________ and becomes groundwater.

8. Small openings in subsurface Earth materials are pores, and the percentage of pore space in a material is its ______________.
SECTION 10.1  Movement and Storage of Groundwater, continued

In your textbook, read about the zone of saturation and groundwater movement. Use the terms below to label the diagram.

zone of saturation  zone of aeration  water table

Match the definition in Column A with the term in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Depth below Earth’s surface at which groundwater completely fills</td>
<td>a. aquifer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all the pores of a material</td>
<td>b. groundwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Permeable layers through which groundwater flows</td>
<td>c. permeability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Upper boundary of the zone of saturation</td>
<td>d. water table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Ability of a material to let water pass through it</td>
<td>e. zone of aeration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Water found in the zone of saturation</td>
<td>f. zone of saturation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Zone below the surface, but above the zone of saturation, where</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>materials are moist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the following questions.

19. What is gravitational water?

20. What is capillary water?

21. How does the depth of the water table differ in stream valleys, swampy areas, and hilltops?
SECTION 10.2  

Groundwater Erosion and Deposition

In your textbook, read about dissolution by groundwater.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. A major role in the formation of limestone is the
   a. dissolution and precipitation of calcium carbonate.
   b. reaction of carbon dioxide with calcium carbonate.
   c. reaction of water with limestone.
   d. flooding of sinkholes.

2. Carbon dioxide and water form
   a. precipitated calcium carbonate.
   b. carbonic acid.
   c. underground limestone deposits.
   d. calcium bicarbonate.

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true about groundwater?
   a. Most groundwater contains some acid.
   b. Groundwater is made up of mostly H2O ions, which is why it readily dissolves limestone.
   c. Carbonic acid forms when groundwater percolates through decaying organic material.
   d. Calcium carbonate precipitates out when groundwater evaporates.

4. In order for caves to form in limestone, there must be
   a. runoff from surface streams.
   b. no zone of saturation.
   c. groundwater percolating through the cracks and joints of limestone.
   d. sinkholes present.

Complete each statement with the correct word or words.

5. Some caves are ________________, while others contain underground streams and lakes.

6. Most ________________ of significant size are formed in limestone by the dissolving activity of groundwater.

7. A depression in the ground caused by the collapse of a cave or by the direct dissolution of bedrock by acidic rain or moist soil is a(n) ________________.

8. Limestone regions with sinkholes, sinks, and sinking streams are said to have ________________.
SECTION 10.2  Groundwater Erosion and Deposition, continued

In your textbook, read about groundwater deposits.

Use the terms below to label the photograph.

stalactite  stalagmite  dripstone column

9. A  B  C

Answer the following questions.

10. Explain how A on the photograph is formed.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

11. Explain how B on the photograph is formed.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

12. Explain how C on the photograph is formed.

________________________________________________________________________

13. What kind of limestone is found in dripstone formations?

________________________________________________________________________

14. What do we call water containing high concentrations of calcium, magnesium, or iron?

________________________________________________________________________

15. How does a water softener change water?

________________________________________________________________________
SECTION 10.3  Groundwater Systems

In your textbook, read about springs. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

geyser  hot springs  springs

Natural discharge sites for groundwater on Earth’s surface are (1)   .

In contrast to air temperature, groundwater is colder in the summer and warmer in the winter. However, in some regions of the United States, (2)   will give off very warm or hot water. Explosive hot springs that erupt on a regular basis are (3)   .

For each statement below, write true or false.

4. Some lakes are fed by karst springs, which are like underground rivers emerging from the ground.
5. All springs have essentially the same temperature of water.
6. Geysers are hot springs that erupt at regular intervals.

In your textbook, read about wells and confined aquifers. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

artesian well  drawdown  recharge  well

To obtain water, a(n) (7)   must tap into an aquifer. The difference between the original water-table level and the water level in the pumped well is called the (8)   . In order for the water supply of the wells to be replenished, water from precipitation and run-off must (9)   the zone of saturation. A(n) (10)   contains water that is under pressure, which may cause the well water to spurt into the air.

For each statement, write true or false.

11. To produce water, a well must be drilled deep into aquicludes.
12. It is very difficult to cause drawdown in an aquifer, no matter how many wells are tapped into the aquifer.
13. An important artesian aquifer in the United States is the Ogallala Aquifer.
SECTION 10.3  Groundwater Systems, continued

In your textbook, read about threats to our water supply and protecting our water supply. Answer the following questions.

14. What are four common sources of groundwater pollution?

15. What are two natural pollutants?

16. How can salt get into freshwater supplies?

17. Where does radon originate?

For each statement below, write true or false.

18. Subsidence is caused by flooding caves.

19. Most pollution plumes spread extremely slowly, and time is available for alternate water supplies to be found.

20. Most chemical contaminants can be removed easily from the groundwater and aquifers.

21. If the recharge areas of confined aquifers are polluted, then the aquifer becomes polluted, too.
GeoDigest

Surface Processes on Earth

Use the terms below to write the name of the surface process or surface feature that causes each effect given.

- glacier
- gravity
- groundwater
- hydrolysis
- stream
- temperature change
- wind

1. Chemical weathering caused by ________________
2. Deflation blowout caused by ________________
3. Cavern caused by action of ________________
4. Alluvial fan caused by the flow of a ________________
5. Mass movement caused by ________________
6. Mechanical weathering of rock caused by ________________
7. Drumlin caused by a ________________

Use A B C to order the steps in each process. Then use the following terms to write the name of the process above its three steps.

- cavern formation
- eutrophication
- stream development
- glacier formation

8. ________________
   ______ Snow crystallizes into ice.
   ______ Snow falls.
   ______ Weight of snow exerts downward pressure.

9. ________________
   ______ Stream velocity slows.
   ______ Load is deposited in triangle-shaped deposits.
   ______ Precipitation flows in channels.

10. ________________
    ______ Nutrients, such as fertilizers, enter a lake.
    ______ Oxygen is depleted.
    ______ Certain organisms become overabundant.
11. _________________
    ______ Calcium carbonate dissolves and precipitates.
    ______ Water infiltrates the ground.
    ______ Carbonic acid in groundwater attacks limestone.

In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

__________ 12. Mechanical weathering causes a change in the composition of rock.

__________ 13. When the movement of transported Earth materials slows down, deposition occurs.

__________ 14. Weathered rock and decayed organic matter called silt combine to form soil.

__________ 15. A horizon is a cross section of soil layers.

__________ 16. A slow, downslope mass movement of Earth materials is called creep.

__________ 17. Barchan, transverse, longitudinal, and parabolic are classifications of avalanches.

__________ 18. Continental glaciers form over broad regions and spread out from their centers.

__________ 19. All the material carried by a stream is known as the stream’s watershed.

__________ 20. Aquifers emerge where the water table intersects Earth’s surface.
CHAPTER 11

STUDY GUIDE FOR CONTENT MASTERY

Atmosphere

SECTION 11.1 Atmospheric Basics

In your textbook, read about the composition of the atmosphere.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. Most of Earth’s atmosphere is composed of
   a. oxygen and hydrogen.  
   b. hydrogen and nitrogen.  
   c. nitrogen and oxygen.  
   d. carbon and ozone.

2. Water vapor in the atmosphere is the source of
   a. clouds and rain.  
   b. pollution.  
   c. carbon dioxide.  
   d. wind.

3. The amount of energy the atmosphere absorbs depends in part on its level of
   a. nitrogen.  
   b. argon.  
   c. nitrogen dioxide.  
   d. carbon dioxide.

4. Solid particles in the atmosphere include salt and
   a. leaves.  
   b. ozone.  
   c. dust.  
   d. lightning.

5. Ozone in Earth’s atmosphere is important because it
   a. causes rain to fall.  
   b. absorbs harmful radiation.  
   c. absorbs harmful pollution.  
   d. helps clouds form.

In your textbook, read about the structure of the atmosphere.
Complete the table by writing the layer of the atmosphere that matches each description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Layer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Contains concentrated ozone</td>
<td>stratosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Layer just above the stratosphere</td>
<td>mesosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Most weather occurs here.</td>
<td>troposphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Outermost layer of the atmosphere</td>
<td>exosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Between mesosphere and exosphere</td>
<td>thermosphere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 11.1  Atmospheric Basics, continued

In your textbook, read about how the atmosphere is heated. Examine the diagram below. Then answer the questions.

11. What is the source of all energy that reaches Earth?

12. What percentage of the Sun’s energy does Earth’s surface absorb directly or indirectly?

13. What percentage of the Sun’s energy is scattered or reflected back into space? What causes this loss of solar energy?

14. Earth’s surface is heated by energy from the Sun. For the most part, the rereleased energy from the surface heats the atmosphere. Describe the method by which energy is transferred from Earth’s surface to the air above it.

15. Describe convection.
SECTION 11.2  State of the Atmosphere

In your textbook, read about heat, temperature, and moisture in the atmosphere.

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

water vapor  altitude  Fahrenheit  heat  condensation
dew point  temperature  lifted condensation level

Heat and temperature are not the same. (1) ________________ is a measure of how rapidly or slowly molecules move. In contrast, (2) ________________ is the transfer of energy that takes place because of temperature differences. Temperature can be measured in degrees Fahrenheit, degrees Celsius, or kelvins. The most commonly used temperature scale in the United States is (3) ________________.

The atmosphere’s temperature plays a role in the formation of rain. Rain drops form when (4) ________________ in the atmosphere cools and turns from a gas to a liquid. This change in state is called (5) ________________.

Air must be saturated before condensation can occur. Saturation is the point at which the air holds as much water vapor as it possibly can. The (6) ________________ is the temperature to which air must be cooled at constant pressure to reach saturation. Until this temperature is reached, condensation cannot occur and rain cannot fall.

Temperature in the lower atmosphere generally decreases with increased (7) ________________. As air rises, it cools and eventually reaches the temperature at which condensation occurs. The height above the surface at which condensation occurs is the (8) ________________.
SECTION 11.2  State of the Atmosphere, continued

In your textbook, read about air pressure and wind.
For each statement below, write true or false.

9. Air is denser near Earth’s surface than high in the atmosphere. true

10. Particles of air in the atmosphere exert pressure on Earth’s surface. true

11. Air pressure is greater at the top of a mountain than at lower elevations. true

12. In the troposphere, as air temperature increases, generally air pressure increases, too. true

13. Wind is the movement of air from an area of low pressure to an area of high pressure. true

14. As you move upward from Earth’s surface, wind speeds increase because the air meets with less friction from Earth’s surface. true

In your textbook, read about temperature inversion and relative humidity.
Answer the following questions.

15. What is a temperature inversion? Explain how one can form.

A temperature inversion is an increase in temperature with height in an atmospheric layer. On a clear, winter night where there is a rapid cooling of land, the lower layers of the atmosphere lose heat to Earth’s surface. As a result, the lower layers of air become cooler than the air above.

16. What is relative humidity?

Relative humidity is the ratio of water vapor in a volume of air relative to how much water vapor that volume of air is capable of holding.

17. What is the relative humidity of fully saturated air?

100 percent
SECTION 11.3  Moisture in the Atmosphere

In your textbook, read about the formation of clouds. Examine the diagram below. Then answer the questions.

1. What is happening to the air in both A and B that leads to the formation of clouds?

2. What is causing the air to rise in A?

3. What is causing the air to rise in B?

4. What type of cloud formation is shown in B?

5. Explain how condensation nuclei help clouds form.
SECTION 11.3 Moisture in the Atmosphere, continued

In your textbook, read about moisture in the atmosphere and clouds.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. All forms of water that fall from clouds</td>
<td>a. stratus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Low, layered clouds</td>
<td>b. cirrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Small cloud droplets join to form larger ones</td>
<td>c. precipitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Wispy, high clouds made of ice crystals</td>
<td>d. coalescence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about the movement of water between the atmosphere and Earth’s surface.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

10. The constant movement of water between the atmosphere and Earth’s surface is
    a. cloud formation.                                                              c. precipitation.
    b. the water cycle.                                                             d. temperature inversion.

11. The process of water changing from a liquid to a gas is
    a. condensation.                                                               c. coalescence.
    b. precipitation.                                                                d. evaporation.

12. As water vapor rises in the atmosphere, it cools and changes into liquid cloud droplets in a process called
    a. evaporation.                                                               c. condensation.
    b. precipitation.                                                             d. vaporization.

13. When cloud droplets combine to form larger drops, they fall to Earth as
    a. ozone.                                                                  c. precipitation.
    b. condensation.                                                               d. water vapor.

14. The energy that drives the water cycle comes from the
    a. Sun.                                                                       c. ocean.
    b. wind.                                                                     d. stratosphere.
Meteorology

SECTION 12.1 The Causes of Weather

In your textbook, read about weather and climate.
In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word to make it true.

__________  1. Meteorology is the study of atmospheric phenomena.
__________  2. Weather is the current state of the lithosphere.
__________  3. Long-term variations in weather for a particular area make up the climate of the area.
__________  4. The tropics are hotter than the poles because the sun strikes this area of Earth more indirectly.

In your textbook, read about air masses and source regions.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

5. A large parcel of air that takes on the characteristics of the area over which it forms is a(n)
   a. cloud.
   b. air mass.
   c. source region.
   d. wind.

6. An air mass takes on its source region’s
   a. temperature and humidity.
   b. landforms.
   c. clouds and wind.
   d. elevation.

7. Maritime air masses originate over
   a. clouds.
   b. oceans.
   c. glaciers.
   d. mountains.

8. When an air mass travels over land or water that has different characteristics than those of its source region, it undergoes
   a. air source change.
   b. air mass modification.
   c. air pressure modification.
   d. temperature inversion.
SECTION 12.2 Weather Systems

In your textbook, read about global winds and how Earth’s rotation affects their movement. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

intertropical convergence zone                  rotation                  North America                  jet streams
trade winds                  southwest                  polar jet streams                  Coriolis effect
low pressure                   prevailing westerlies        polar easterlies                  northeast

The (1) Coriolis effect deflects moving air to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere. The cause of this is Earth’s (2) rotation.

Each hemisphere has three basic wind systems. The first, at 30° latitude north and south, is known as the (3) intertropical convergence zone. There, air sinks, warms, and moves toward the equator from northeast to southwest in the northern hemisphere and from southeast to northwest in the southern hemisphere. When the air reaches the equator, it rises, then moves back toward 30° to start the cycle again. These winds from both hemispheres converge at the equator. They are forced upward, creating an area of (4) low pressure. This area near the equator is called the (5) Intertropical Convergence Zone.

The second wind system, called the (6) jet streams, flows between 30° and 60° latitude north and south of the equator. Its circulation pattern is opposite that of the wind system discussed above. These winds are responsible for the movement of many weather systems across much of (7) North America.

The third wind system, the (8) polar easterlies, lies between the poles and 60° latitude. In the northern hemisphere, these winds flow from the (9) northeast to the (10) southwest. They flow in the opposite direction in the southern hemisphere.

Narrow bands of fast, high-altitude, westerly winds called (11) jet streams flow at the boundaries between wind zones in the middle latitudes. These bands of wind steer weather systems in the middle latitudes. The most important one, the (12) polar jet stream, separates the polar easterlies from the prevailing westerlies.
SECTION 12.2  Weather Systems, continued

In your textbook, read about fronts and wave cyclones.
Complete the table by filling in the type of weather system described. Use the following terms: front, cold front, occluded front, stationary front, warm front, wave cyclone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Weather System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Cold, dense air that displaces warm air, forcing the warm air up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Narrow region separating two air masses of different densities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Advancing warm air that displaces cold air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Low-pressure system that heavily influences weather in the middle latitudes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Cold air mass that moves rapidly and overtakes a warm front</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Two air masses that meet and do not advance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about pressure systems.
Complete the table by checking the correct column for each statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>High-Pressure System</th>
<th>Low-Pressure System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19. Characterized by sinking air</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Characterized by rising air</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Air flows toward center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Air flows away from center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Air moves clockwise in the northern hemisphere</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Air moves counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Associated with fair weather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Associated with clouds and precipitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 12.3 Gathering Weather Data

In your textbook, read about weather instruments.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. An instrument that measures the height of cloud layers and estimates cloud cover</td>
<td>a. thermometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. An instrument that measures wind speed and direction</td>
<td>b. barometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. An instrument that measures temperature</td>
<td>c. anemometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. An instrument that measures air pressure</td>
<td>d. hygrometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A balloon-borne package of sensors that gathers upper-level weather data</td>
<td>e. ceilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. An instrument that measures relative humidity</td>
<td>f. radiosonde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about radar and weather satellites.
Answer the following questions.

7. What is the Doppler effect? How do meteorologists use it to predict weather?
   
   The Doppler effect is the change in wave frequency that occurs in energy, such as sound or light, as the energy moves toward or away from an observer. Meteorologists use Doppler radar (based on the Doppler effect) to find areas of precipitation and associated wind speeds by measuring the speed at which raindrops move toward or away from a radar station.

8. How do meteorologists combine data from weather radar and weather satellites to gather information about the atmosphere?
   
   Meteorologists use weather radar to track precipitation and weather satellite images to track clouds. By combining data from these two types of technology, meteorologists can determine where both clouds and precipitation are occurring.

9. What is infrared imagery? How is it used?
   
   Infrared imagery detects differences in thermal energy. These differences are used to map either cloud cover or surface temperatures. Objects that radiate warmth at slightly different frequencies show up in an infrared image as different colors. Infrared imagery is especially useful in detecting thunderstorms that show up as very cold areas on an infrared image.
SECTION 12.4  Weather Analysis

In your textbook, read about station models.

Study the station model. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. What is a station model?

2. What are the advantages of using station models?

3. List three types of information shown on a station model.

4. For the station shown, what is the temperature?

5. For the station shown, how has the barometric pressure changed in the last 3 hours?
SECTION 12.4  Weather Analysis, continued

In your textbook, read about isopleths.
For each statement below, write true or false.

6. An isopleth is a line that connects points of equal or constant values.  
7. Lines of equal pressure are called isobars.  
8. Isobars that are far apart indicate a small difference in pressure and light winds.  
9. Contour lines are lines of equal temperature.  
10. Isotherms are used to identify temperature gradients and, consequently, frontal systems.

In your textbook, read about weather forecasting.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

digital forecast  short term  long-term  analog forecast

There are two major types of weather forecasts. A(n) (11) ________________ relies on numerical data. It is the main method used in modern weather forecasting. Another type of forecast, the (12) ________________, involves comparing current weather patterns to patterns that took place in the past.

Regardless of the forecasting method, all forecasts are more reliable in the (13) ________________. Forecasts become less reliable as they attempt to predict (14) ________________ weather changes.
The Nature of Storms

SECTION 13.1 Thunderstorms

In your textbook, read about thunderstorm formation. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

condensation warmer unstable convection

cumulonimbus moisture stable

At any moment, more than 2000 thunderstorms are occurring on Earth. Thunderstorms develop from cumulus clouds that grow into huge (1) ________________ clouds.

Thunderstorms form when three conditions exist that cause cumulus clouds to grow by the energy transfer method of (2) ________________. First, there must be sufficient (3) ________________ in the lower atmosphere to condense and release latent heat. Second, some mechanism must make the air rise, causing the cloud to grow. Third, the portion of the atmosphere that the cloud grows through must be (4) ________________. The rising cloud must stay (5) ________________ than the air around it in order for the growth to continue.

The cloud’s growth stops when the rate of (6) ________________ in the cloud, which diminishes with height, is insufficient to create enough heat to keep the cloud warmer than the air around it. Growth will also stop if the rising air meets a layer of (7) ________________ air that it cannot overcome.

In your textbook, read about different types of thunderstorms. For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>a. frontal thunderstorm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>b. mountain thunderstorm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>c. sea-breeze thunderstorm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Forms when an air mass rises as a result of orographic lifting

Forms because of temperature differences between the air over land and the air over water

Forms as cold air pushes warm air up at a boundary between cold and warm air masses
SECTION 13.1 Thunderstorms, continued

In your textbook, read about air-mass thunderstorms. Examine the diagram below. Then answer the questions.

11. What phenomenon is pictured in the diagram?

12. Describe how a sea breeze may lead to the formation of a thunderstorm.

13. Why is a sea-breeze thunderstorm considered a type of air-mass thunderstorm?

In your textbook, read about the stages of thunderstorm development. Number the stages in the development of a thunderstorm in the order in which they occur.

14. Equal amounts of updrafts and downdrafts form convection cells.

15. Warm, moist air rises quickly, and the moisture condenses into a visible cloud. Then updrafts form.

16. Falling precipitation cools the air around it, forming downdrafts.

17. Precipitation begins to fall.

18. The updrafts cease and precipitation stops.

19. The updrafts slow as downdrafts decrease the supply of warm, moist surface air.
SECTION 13.2  Severe Weather

In your textbook, read about thunderstorms and the dangerous conditions they cause. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. Extremely powerful thunderstorms that develop intense, rotating updrafts are
   a. downbursts.  
   b. supercells.  
   c. cumulus cells.  
   d. convection bursts.

2. Electricity caused by the rapid rush of air in a cumulonimbus cloud is
   a. thunder.  
   b. hail.  
   c. friction.  
   d. lightning.

3. Violent downdrafts that are concentrated in one local area are
   a. downdraft cells.  
   b. downstrokes.  
   c. downbursts.  
   d. return strokes.

4. Powerful downdrafts that affect an area of less than 3 km are
   a. microbursts.  
   b. macrobursts.  
   c. supercells.  
   d. convection currents.

5. Precipitation in the form of balls or lumps of ice is
   a. sleet.  
   b. drizzle.  
   c. snow.  
   d. hail.

6. The intense updrafts and downdrafts that characterize severe thunderstorms are the result of
   a. unstable air caused by temperature differences between the upper and lower parts of a storm.  
   b. the contact between rising air and a layer of stable air.  
   c. the slowing of the rate of condensation within a cloud.  
   d. the cooling of the air inside a cumulonimbus cloud to a temperature lower than the surrounding air.

7. Flooding often occurs if rain falls faster than
   a. snow.  
   b. rates of condensation.  
   c. the ground can absorb it.  
   d. clouds can form.

8. Hail forms in part because of the presence of
   a. supercooled water droplets.  
   b. above-freezing temperatures.  
   c. high-pressure systems.  
   d. melting snow.
SECTION 13.2  Severe Weather, continued

In your textbook, read about tornado formation. Answer the following questions.

9. What is a tornado?

A tornado is a violent, whirling column of air in contact with the ground.

10. Describe how a tornado forms.

Tornadoes often form when wind speed and direction shift suddenly with height. This can produce a horizontal rotation near Earth’s surface. Updrafts can then shift the twisting column of wind from a horizontal to a vertical position, creating a tornado.

11. During which time of year do most violent tornadoes form? Explain why.

Most form in spring when the temperature contrast between polar air and tropical air is greatest.


Many occur in the central United States, where cold continental polar air and maritime tropical air collide to produce tornadoes.

In your textbook, read about tornado classification. Examine the table below. Then answer the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Path of Destruction</th>
<th>Wind Speed (mph)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F0 and F1</td>
<td>Weak</td>
<td>up to 3 miles</td>
<td>60–115</td>
<td>1–10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2 and F3</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>15+ miles</td>
<td>110–205</td>
<td>20 minutes or longer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4 and F5</td>
<td>Violent</td>
<td>50+ miles</td>
<td>more than 200</td>
<td>1 hour or longer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. The Fujita scale classifies tornadoes according to what criteria?

14. What is the wind speed of the most violent tornadoes on the scale?

15. How long would an average F3 tornado last?
SECTION 13.3  Tropical Storms

In your textbook, read about the life cycle of a hurricane.
Number the stages in the development of a hurricane in the order in which they occur.

1. tropical disturbance
2. hurricane
3. tropical storm
4. tropical depression

In your textbook, read about tropical cyclones and the damage they cause.
Determine if the statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.

5. To people living near the Atlantic Ocean, tropical cyclones are known as hurricanes.

6. Tropical cyclones are large, rotating, high-pressure storms.

7. Tropical cyclones originate over the warm waters of most tropical oceans.

8. Hurricanes are classified according to the Fujita scale.

9. The minimum wind speed for a Category 1 hurricane is 74 mph (120 kph).

10. The eye of a hurricane is surrounded by a band of strong winds called the eye current.

11. Hurricane winds can drive a mound of water toward the coast, where it washes over land. This is called a storm surge.
SECTION 13.4  Recurring Weather

In your textbook, read about weather patterns and problems they cause. Complete the table by writing the result of each weather pattern. Choose from the following: cold wave, drought, flood, heat wave.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weather Pattern</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Thunderstorm remains over an area for many hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Extended period of well-below-normal rainfall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Extended period of above-normal temperatures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Extended period of below-normal temperatures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complete the table by writing the name of each weather pattern associated with each atmospheric event. Choose from the following: cold wave, flood, heat wave, drought.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atmospheric Event</th>
<th>Weather Pattern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Large pools of extremely cold air develop strong high-pressure systems over</td>
<td>cold wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polar continental areas. Jet streams move systems.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Large, warm, high-pressure system develops, remains over an area, and blocks</td>
<td>heat wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooler air masses from entering the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Sinking air from a strong high-pressure system stops air from rising and</td>
<td>drought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condensation from occurring over a long period of time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. A thunderstorm unleashes heavy precipitation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Climate

SECTION 14.1  What is climate?

In your textbook, read about climate and different types of climate data. Put a check (✓) next to the types of data that describe climate.

1. annual wind speed
2. average ocean depth
3. average precipitation
4. average air temperature
5. average thickness of atmosphere
6. one day’s temperature

In your textbook, read about what causes climate variation. Answer the following questions.

7. How does latitude affect climate?

8. Explain how the presence of a large body of water can affect climate.

9. How do mountains affect climate?

10. Describe the effect that air masses can have on climate and give an example.
SECTION 14.2 Climate Classification

In your textbook, read about the Koeppen classification system. Write the name of the types of climate in the Koeppen classification system described by each group of terms below. Choose from the following: dry climate, polar climate, mild climate, continental climate, tropical climate.

1. Continental tropical air dominates, precipitation is low, vegetation is scarce, solar radiation is intense, and clouds are few
2. Located between the polar zones and the tropics, violent weather changes occur, and summer and winter temperatures are extreme
3. Prevails in the southeastern United States, summers are warm and muggy, and winters are dry and cool
4. Mean temperature of warmest month is less than 10°C and precipitation is generally low
5. Characterized by constant high temperatures, up to 600 cm of rain falls each year, and lush rain forests predominate

In your textbook, read about microclimates. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

heat island microclimate precipitation temperatures

A localized climate that differs from the main regional climate is called a (6) _________________.

A (7) ________________ is a place in a city where the climate is warmer than in the surrounding countryside. This added heat can cause strong convection currents, increased cloudiness, and more total (8) _________________. Buildings can also change the surrounding climate by casting shadows that lower (9) _________________.

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SECTION 14.3  Climatic Changes

In your textbook, read about different types of climatic changes.
For each statement below, write true or false.

___________  1. During ice ages, Earth’s climate was colder and much of its surface was covered by vast sheets of ice.

___________  2. Earth is currently experiencing a warm period between ice ages, called an interglacial period.

___________  3. Seasons are short-term periods of climatic change caused by regular variations in daylight, temperature, and the curvature of Earth.

___________  4. During El Niño, cold ocean currents along the western coast of South America are replaced by warm waters from the western Pacific.

___________  5. El Niño can bring stormy weather to areas that are normally dry and drought conditions to areas that are normally wet.

___________  6. Some scientists think that changes in the angle of Earth’s tilt caused ice ages.

___________  7. Europe’s “Little Ice Age” of 1645 to 1716 is believed to have been the result of an elongation of Earth’s orbit.

Answer the following questions.

8. How does the tilt of the Earth affect climate?

9. How will seasons on Earth change when Earth’s axis points away from Polaris and toward Vega in 14,000 years?
SECTION 14.3  **Climatic Changes, continued**

In your textbook, read about why climatic changes occur.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

10. English astronomer E. W. Maunder discovered that changes in Earth's climate have coincided with cycles of low activity for

11. Each cycle of low activity referred to in question 10 is called the Maunder minimum and closely corresponds to an unusually
   a. cold period.       b. dry period.       c. warm period.       d. wet period.

12. Climatic changes may be triggered by changes in Earth's axis and
   a. orbit.       b. continents.       c. circumference.       d. density.

13. The shape of Earth's orbit changes over a 100 000-year cycle, becoming more circular, and then more
   a. parabolic.       b. elliptical.       c. straight-lined.       d. spiral-shaped.

14. When its orbit elongates, Earth passes closer to the Sun and climates become
   a. colder.       b. warmer.       c. wetter.       d. drier.

15. When its orbit is more circular, Earth is farther from the Sun and its climates become
   a. drier.       b. warmer.       c. colder.       d. wetter.

16. Some scientists hypothesize that changes in the angle of Earth's tilted axis cause
   a. volcanic eruptions.       b. ice ages.       c. high winds.       d. droughts.

17. Warmer summers and colder winters in the northern hemisphere could occur in several thousand years because
   a. Earth's orbit reverses direction.       c. Earth's axis points to the Moon.
   b. sunspot activity increases.       d. Earth wobbles on its axis.

18. A lowering of global temperatures caused by dust blocking solar radiation can be triggered by
SECTION 14.4  The Human Factor

In your textbook, read about the greenhouse effect and global warming. For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>______  1. One possible effect of global warming</td>
<td>a. greenhouse effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______  2. The main source of Earth’s energy</td>
<td>b. carbon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______  3. Natural heating of Earth’s surface caused by certain atmospheric gases</td>
<td>c. global warming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______  4. A rise in global temperatures</td>
<td>d. flooded coastal cities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______  5. A major greenhouse gas</td>
<td>e. the Sun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

6. Most scientists agree that global warming is occurring, but they mainly disagree about
   a. how much has occurred.                                                                 |
   b. whether there are greenhouse gases.                                                   |
   c. what global warming really is.                                                        |
   d. what is causing it.                                                                   |

7. Scientists hypothesize that an increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide leads to an
   increase in Earth’s absorption of
   a. solar radiation.                                                                      |
   b. water vapor.                                                                         |
   c. gamma rays.                                                                          |
   d. volcanic ash.                                                                        |

8. If the global-warming trend continues, the effects on the planet could include
   a. a rise in sea level.                                                                  |
   b. a colder climate like that of Mars.                                                   |
   c. the loss of Earth’s atmosphere.                                                       |
   d. increase in the size of polar ice caps.
SECTION 14.4 The Human Factor, continued

In your textbook, read about human impacts on climate.
In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

9. The burning of **fossils** releases the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

10. **Automobile exhaust** and industrial emissions are major sources of carbon dioxide.

11. The mass removal of trees, or **desertification**, plays a role in increasing levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

12. Trees decrease atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide by using the gas during **photosynthesis**.

13. Because global warming is linked to human activities, **maintaining** those activities could work to reduce their impact.

14. During the past 200 years, there has been a gradual increase in world air **pressure** levels.

Describe three ways that individuals can combat global warming.

15. ____________________________________________________________

16. ____________________________________________________________

17. ____________________________________________________________
**Physical Oceanography**

**SECTION 15.1  The Oceans**

*In your textbook, read about modern oceanography.*

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>b.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>e.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. German research ship that studied the oceans during the 1920s
2. Satellite used to monitor ocean surface temperatures
3. Device that uses echoes to map features of the ocean floor
4. First ship to use sophisticated measuring devices to study the ocean
5. Scientific study of Earth’s oceans

*In your textbook, read about the origin of the oceans.*

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

6. Oceans on Earth have existed for
   a. 4.6 million years.
   b. almost 4.6 billion years.
   c. 46 billion years.
   d. half as long as Earth has existed.

7. One possible source of Earth’s water is
   a. asteroids.
   b. earthquakes.
   c. comet impacts.
   d. violent storms.

8. Gases emitted by volcanoes contain mostly
   a. water vapor and ultraviolet radiation.
   b. carbon dioxide and oxygen.
   c. water vapor and carbon dioxide.
   d. water vapor and nitrogen.

9. In Earth’s early history, water vapor in the atmosphere condensed into the
   a. crust.
   b. oceans.
   c. continents.
   d. mountains.

10. Water is still being added to Earth’s hydrosphere by
    a. volcanism.
    b. ultraviolet radiation.
    c. comet impacts.
    d. earthquakes.

11. The total amount of water on Earth stays the same because water molecules in the atmosphere are destroyed by
    a. ozone.
    b. meteors.
    c. evaporation.
    d. ultraviolet radiation.
SECTION 15.1 The Oceans, continued

In your textbook, read about the distribution of Earth’s water.

Use the terms in the list to complete the statements.

sea level   rising   tectonic   oceans   frozen ice caps

12. The __________________ contain 97 percent of the water found on Earth.

13. Approximately 3 percent of Earth’s water is located in the __________________ of Greenland and Antarctica, and in rivers, lakes, and underground sources.

14. Global __________________ has risen and fallen by hundreds of meters in response to warm periods and ice ages.

15. __________________ forces that lift or lower portions of the seafloor also affect sea level.

16. Today average global sea level is slowly __________________ at a rate of 1 to 2 mm per year.

Answer the following questions.

17. Why is Earth known as the blue planet?

18. What is the average depth of the oceans?

19. How much of the northern hemisphere is covered by oceans?

20. How much of the southern hemisphere is covered by oceans?

In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

21. The three major oceans are the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Arctic.

22. The Pacific is Earth’s largest ocean.

23. The Atlantic Ocean extends for more than 20 000 km from north to south.

24. North of the antarctic circle, the Atlantic is known as the Arctic Ocean.

25. The Indian Ocean is located mainly in the northern hemisphere.
SECTION 15.2  Seawater

In your textbook, read about the chemical properties of seawater. Circle the letter of the choice that best answers the question.

1. About what percentage of seawater is dissolved salts?
   a. 96.5 percent  
b. 9.65 percent  
c. 3.5 percent  
d. 35 percent

2. Which of the following salts is most abundant in seawater?
   a. sodium chloride  
b. magnesium sulfate  
c. potassium chloride  
d. calcium chloride

3. What is salinity?
   a. the amount of dissolved salts in seawater  
b. the amount of water in the oceans  
c. the amount of dissolved gases in seawater  
d. another name for salt

4. What unit is commonly used to measure the salt content of water?
   a. parts per liter  
b. grams per liter  
c. kilograms per cubic liter  
d. parts per thousand

5. In addition to salts, which of these substances is dissolved in seawater?
   a. sugars  
b. nutrients  
c. shells  
d. seaweed

6. Which of the following would cause surface ocean water to have a higher salt content?
   a. a river flowing into the ocean  
b. the melting of sea ice  
c. high rates of evaporation and low rates of precipitation  
d. low rates of evaporation and high rates of precipitation

7. What evidence indicates that the salt content of ancient oceans was about the same as it is today?
   a. seafloor sediments  
b. comparisons of modern seashells and fossil shells  
c. ancient lava flows that formed in seawater  
d. salt content in surface water versus the salt content in bottom water

8. Which process does NOT add salts to seawater?
   a. weathering of crustal rock  
b. decay of hard-shelled sea creatures  
c. volcanic gases  
d. flow of rivers into the ocean

9. Which process removes salt from seawater?
   a. ultraviolet radiation  
b. weathering of feldspars  
c. evaporation of elements near arid coastal regions  
d. consumption of sediments by bottom-feeding organisms
SECTION 15.2  Seawater, continued

In your textbook, read about ocean layering.
Use the terms below to label the diagram of ocean temperatures.

surface layer  bottom layer  thermocline

13.

14.  

15. 

In your textbook, read about water masses.
Use the letters A through D to sequence the stages of water-mass movement.

16. Cold, salty water sinks.

17. Sea ice forms during the winter.

18. Salty water migrates along the ocean floor toward the equator.

19. Salt ions accumulate beneath the ice.
SECTION 15.3   Ocean Movements

In your textbook, read about wave characteristics. Use the diagram to answer the following questions.

1. Describe the rhythmic movement of a wave. What is the direction of its energy?

2. What is the highest point of a wave called?

3. What is the lowest point of a wave called?

4. What is the vertical distance between the highest and lowest points of a wave?

5. What is the horizontal distance between the top of one wave and the top of the next?

6. What is the relationship between the wave speed in deep water and wavelength?

7. How does an ocean wave become a breaker at the shoreline?
SECTION 15.3  Ocean Movements, continued

In your textbook, read about tides and the causes of tides.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8. Periodic rise and fall of sea level</td>
<td>a. gravitational and centrifugal forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Difference between high tide and low tide</td>
<td>b. spring tides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Forces exerted by the Sun and the Moon that generate tidal bulges</td>
<td>c. neap tides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Type of tide with the highest high tides and lowest low tides</td>
<td>d. tide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Type of tide that occurs when the Sun, the Moon, and Earth form a right angle</td>
<td>e. tidal range</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about ocean currents.
In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

| 13. A current caused by differences in the temperature and salinity of ocean water is called a gyre. | true |
| 14. Surface currents are caused by wind.                                                 | true |
| 15. The gyres of the northern hemisphere circulate in a counterclockwise direction.     | true |
| 16. Examples of warm, poleward-flowing currents are the Gulf Stream and the Kuroshio Current. | true |

In your textbook, read about upwelling.
Use each of the terms just once to complete the passage.
cold nutrients offshore trade-wind upwelling vertically

In addition to moving horizontally, ocean water moves (17) _________________. The upward motion of ocean water is called (18) _________________. Upwelling waters originate from the bottom of the ocean and are (19) _________________. Areas of upwelling exist mainly off the western coasts of continents in the (20) _________________. The trade winds blow surface water (21) _________________, and the surface water is replaced by upwelling deep water. Upwelling waters are rich in (22) _________________, which support abundant marine life populations.
The Marine Environment

SECTION 16.1  Shoreline Features

In your textbook, read about erosional landforms, beaches, estuaries, longshore currents, and rip currents.
For each statement below, write true or false.

1. Waves move more slowly in deep water than in shallow water.
2. Wave crests bend as they move into shallow water in a process called wave refraction.
3. The force of breakers, along with rock fragments suspended in water, can erode solid rock.
4. Rocky headlands, which are points of land reaching into the ocean, are eroded by waves.
5. Most of a breaker’s energy is concentrated along beaches.
6. A wave-cut platform ends against a steep wave-cut cliff.
7. Sea caves are formed by erosion from breakers.
8. Wide, sandy beaches are the result of loose sediments carried away from the shore by waves.
9. Beaches made of pebbles are usually found on rocky coasts.
10. The water in an estuary is always salty.
11. Estuaries are important because they are nurseries for the young of many species.
12. The water current that flows parallel to the shore is called a longshore current.
13. Fine-grained materials, such as clay, fall to the bottom of moving water and are pushed along the bottom by the current.
14. Rip currents move large amounts of sediment along the shore.
15. Rip currents flow through gaps of longshore bars and up onto beaches.
SECTION 16.1 Shoreline Features, continued

In your textbook, read about depositional features of seashores. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

barrier islands deposit sand dunes seashores
sediment spit storm waves wave erosion

Most (16) ________________ are constantly changing due to (17) ________________, longshore transport, and (18) ________________ deposition. Large storm waves pick up sediments and (19) ________________ them wherever waves and currents move more slowly. Sometimes the transported sediments build a narrow bank of sand called a (20) ________________ that projects into the water from a bend in the coastline. Longshore currents may also deposit long ridges of sediment to form a chain of (21) ________________.

Tides and (22) ________________ can help currents build features that rise well above sea level. Also, winds blow dry, exposed sediment into (23) ________________ along shorelines.

Answer the following questions.

24. How are a spit and a tombolo alike?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

25. Do you think the shore of a barrier island is a good or bad place to build a house? Why?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
SECTION 16.1  Shoreline Features, continued

In your textbook, read about protective structures.
Use the terms below to label each drawing.

breakwater  groin  seawall

26. ______________  27. ______________  28. ______________

29. What happens to the beach in front of a seawall?
   _____________________________________________________________

30. What happens to a beach located down the coast from a groin?
   _____________________________________________________________

31. Why does the anchorage behind a breakwater have to be dredged?
   _____________________________________________________________

32. About 10 000 years ago, Earth’s seas were (higher, lower) than they are today.

33. The seas are still rising. Many researchers believe the cause is (global warming, lower temperatures on Earth’s surface).

34. Coastal valleys scooped out by glaciers and later flooded produce (barrier islands, fjords).

35. Local sea levels can be affected by (tectonic movement, coastal cities).

36. A rising coastline produces a relative (rise, drop) in sea level.
SECTION 16.2 The Seafloor

In your textbook, read about oceanic and continental crust, continental shelves, and continental slopes.

Use the terms below to label the diagram.

- continental crust
- continental margin
- continental rise
- continental shelf
- continental slope
- oceanic crust
- submarine canyons

Write the name of the topographic feature of the seafloor to the left of its description.

8. Thin crust associated with deep ocean basins
9. Submerged parts of continents
10. Shallowest part of a continental margin reaching seaward from shore
11. Area beyond the continental shelf where the seafloor drops sharply
12. Gentle slope at the base of the continental slope that is formed by sediments deposited by turbidity currents
13. Feature cut into the continental slope by turbidity currents
14. Crust associated with higher elevations on land
SECTION 16.2  The Seafloor, continued

In your textbook, read about ocean basins.

Answer the following questions.

15. About what percent of Earth’s surface is ocean floor?

   about 60 percent

16. What is an abyssal plain? What kind of sediment is found there?

   An abyssal plain is the smooth, flat, deep part of the ocean floor, 5 to 6 km below
   sea level. It is made up of sedimentary rock covered with fine-grained, muddy
   sediments.

17. What are six identifying features of deep-sea trenches?

   Deep-sea trenches are the deepest parts of the ocean basins. They are elongated,
   relatively narrow depressions in the seafloor. They may be several kilometers
   deep and extend for thousands of kilometers. Most are located around the
   Pacific Ocean.

18. What are four identifying characteristics of mid-ocean ridges?

   Answers may include any four of the following: most prominent ocean-basin
   feature; have a total length of more than 65 000 km; average height of 1500 m;
   may be thousands of kilometers wide; sites of frequent volcanic and earthquake
   activity; highest peaks reach above sea level as volcanic islands; breaks in the
   ridge produce fracture zones.

19. What is a hydrothermal vent?

   A hydrothermal vent is a hole in the seafloor through which fluid heated by
   magma erupts.

20. What are two types of hydrothermal vents?

   black smoker, white smoker
SECTION 16.2  The Seafloor, continued

In your textbook, read about seafloor volcanoes and marine sediments. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

continents  extinct volcanoes  guyots
nODULES  ooze  seamounts

Thousands of solitary mountains on the seafloor are not near areas of active volcanism. Researchers believe that these mountains are (21) _____________. There are two types of volcanoes on the seafloor. One type, submerged basaltic volcanoes more than 1 kilometer high, are called (22) _____________. The other type is tablemounts, also called (23) _____________, which are large, extinct basaltic volcanoes with flat, submerged tops.

Sedimentation is the only process that changes structures on the seafloor. Most of the sediments come from (24) _____________ and other sources. These sediments include mud, sand, dust, and volcanic ash. (25) _____________ is a source of sediment that is formed by the shells and hard parts of marine organisms. Another type of deep-sea sediment is manganese (26) _____________, which are formed when metals precipitate from seawater.

If the statement is true, write true. If it is not true, rewrite the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

27. Once they are formed, seafloor structures last practically forever.

28. The deep ocean floor is covered with mud made of silt, clay, and other fine-grained materials.

29. Sandy sediments sometimes reach the abyssal plains riding on gentle turbidity currents.

30. Deep-sea mud has a reddish color because of manganese in the sediment.

31. Sediments with a large percentage of particles from once-living organisms are called oozes.

32. Oozes are found in the deeper parts of the ocean.

33. Oozes and deep-sea muds accumulate grain by grain to reach the depth of only a few millimeters per thousand years.
GeoDigest

The Atmosphere and the Oceans

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Flat part of the seafloor</td>
<td>a. precipitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels may contribute to this.</td>
<td>b. Doppler radar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Place on Earth where weather occurs</td>
<td>c. abyssal plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Boundary between two air masses</td>
<td>d. global warming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Type of current that builds barrier islands</td>
<td>e. radiosonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Result of abundant moisture in the lower atmosphere, the lifting of moisture, and unstable air</td>
<td>f. atmospheric pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Rain, snow, sleet, and hail</td>
<td>g. density current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Balloon-borne instrument that collects weather data</td>
<td>h. seawater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. This generally decreases with increasing altitude in troposphere.</td>
<td>i. meteorology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Substance containing 3.5 percent dissolved salts</td>
<td>j. longshore current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Instrument that measures wind speed</td>
<td>k. upwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Differences in ocean’s temperature and salinity cause this.</td>
<td>l. thunderstorm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The study of the atmosphere</td>
<td>m. front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Result of factors such as changes in solar activity, the tilt of Earth’s axis, Earth’s orbit, volcanic eruptions, and some human activities</td>
<td>n. troposphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Occurrence resulting from winds pushing surface water aside and replacing it with cold, deep water</td>
<td>o. climatic change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answer the following questions.

16. What three processes transfer the Sun’s energy through Earth’s atmosphere?

radiation, conduction, and convection

17. What are the three stages of a thunderstorm?

cumulus, mature, dissipation

18. How are a region’s normals determined?

by averaging temperature, precipitation, and wind data on a monthly or yearly basis for at least 30 years

19. What are two possible sources of Earth’s oceans?

volcanic eruptions and impacting meteors that released water from Earth’s interior

20. What is the difference between weather and climate?

Weather is the current state of the atmosphere. Climate is the average of weather patterns in an area over a long period of time.

21. How do clouds form?

Warm, moist air is forced upward, then expands and cools.
SECTION 17.1  Drifting Continents

In your textbook, read about continental drift.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes each statement.

1. Early mapmakers thought continents might have moved based on their observations of
   a. Gondwanaland.
   b. rock and fossil evidence.
   c. matching coastlines.
   d. earthquakes and floods.

2. Pangaea was an ancient supercontinent made up of
   a. South Africa, India, Australia, and South America.
   b. the United States, Greenland, and Europe.
   c. Antarctica, India, and South America.
   d. all of Earth's continents.

3. To support his hypothesis of continental drift, Alfred Wegener did NOT use
   a. ancient climatic evidence.
   b. magnetic field data.
   c. data on ancient reptiles and ferns.
   d. evidence from rock formations.

4. Fossil evidence that supported Wegener's idea of continental drift included
   a. land-dwelling animals.
   b. ocean plants.
   c. ocean mammals.
   d. tropical flowers.

5. Fossils of aquatic reptiles found in freshwater rocks suggested to Wegener that these reptiles
   a. swam the great distances between continents.
   b. probably did not cross the oceans.
   c. ate *Glossopteris*.
   d. once lived in Earth's oceans.

6. Based on observations of fossils of *Glossopteris*, Wegener concluded that
   a. magnetic reversals had occurred in Earth's past.
   b. continental rocks containing these fossils had once been joined.
   c. Earth's continents were never joined.
   d. *Glossopteris* grew only in the tropics.

7. Coal beds in Antarctica indicated to Wegener that this continent was
   a. always cold.
   b. inhabited by penguins.
   c. once located closer to the equator.
   d. once beneath the ocean.

8. Based on the glacial deposits he observed, Wegener argued that
   a. glaciers form near the equator.
   b. Earth's axis of rotation had changed in the past.
   c. landmasses drifted away from the south pole.
   d. *Glossopteris* could not survive hot weather.

9. Most scientists at the time rejected Wegener's hypothesis of continental drift because he
   a. had collected little evidence to support his hypothesis.
   b. would not state his hypothesis publicly.
   c. insisted that Earth's axis of rotation had changed.
   d. couldn't explain how or why the continents moved.
SECTION 17.2  Seafloor Spreading

In your textbook, read about seafloor spreading. In the space at the left, write *true* if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make the statement true.

1. Sonar uses sound waves to measure water depth.  
2. Maps made from sonar and magnetometer data led to the discovery of ocean ridges and deep-sea trenches.  
3. Deep-sea trenches are vast, underwater mountain chains.  
4. Rock samples taken near ocean ridges are *older* than rock samples taken near deep-sea trenches.  
5. The thickness of ocean-floor sediments *decreases* with distance from an ocean ridge.  
6. The oldest ocean floor rocks are about 3.8 billion years old.  
7. The study of the magnetic record preserved in Earth’s rocks is called *paleomagnetism*.  
8. An isochron is a change in Earth’s magnetic field.  
9. Earthquake activity and volcanism are common along ocean ridges.  
10. The magnetic patterns on either side of a deep-sea trench are mirror images of each other.  
11. The theory of continental drift states that new ocean crust is formed at ocean ridges and destroyed at deep-sea trenches.  
12. As new seafloor is carried away from an ocean ridge, it *heats up, expands, and becomes less dense* than the material beneath it.  
13. The theory of seafloor spreading explains that Earth’s continents move because they *ride atop ocean crust as it moves away from ocean ridges*.  

The statements below describe the steps involved in the process of seafloor spreading. Number these steps in the order in which they occur.

14. Magma fills the gap that is created.  
15. Magma hardens to form new ocean crust.  
16. Magma is forced upward toward the crust.
SECTION 17.2  Seafloor Spreading, continued

In your textbook, read about magnetism.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>combine stronger</td>
<td>isochron lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>normal polarity</td>
<td>older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancel</td>
<td>reversed polarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>younger</td>
<td>magnetic field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Earth’s (17) _______________ has changed over time. A field with the same orientation as today’s field is said to have (18) _______________. A field that is opposite the present field has (19) _______________. Magnetometers have been used to measure the ocean floor’s magnetic field. When the ocean floor’s magnetic readings match the present field, the two fields (20) _______________. This produces a(n) (21) _______________ than normal reading. When the magnetic readings of the ocean floor are reversed compared to today’s field, the two fields partially (22) _______________ to produce a(n) (23) _______________ than normal reading. Magnetic data of the ocean floor has been used to generate (24) _______________ maps, which have shown that the ocean floor is (25) _______________ near ocean ridges and (26) _______________ near deep-sea trenches.

In your textbook, read about ocean rocks and sediments, magnetism, and seafloor spreading.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>a. isochron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>b. iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>c. geomagnetic time scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>d. new ocean crust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>e. magnetometer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 17.3  Theory of Plate Tectonics

In your textbook, read about plate tectonics and plate boundaries. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which theory states that Earth’s crust and rigid upper mantle move in different directions and at different rates over Earth’s surface?
   a. ridge push and slab pull  
   b. seafloor spreading 
   c. continental drift 
   d. plate tectonics

2. Tectonic plates interact at places called plate
   a. reversals.  
   b. boundaries. 
   c. regions. 
   d. subductions.

3. Places where tectonic plates move apart are called
   a. convergent boundaries.  
   b. transform boundaries. 
   c. subduction zones. 
   d. divergent boundaries.

4. Where are most divergent boundaries found?
   a. on the seafloor  
   b. on continents 
   c. along coastlines 
   d. at subduction zones

5. What happens along a divergent boundary?
   a. Continental mountain ranges form.  
   b. New ocean crust forms. 
   c. Oceanic plates are subducted into the mantle. 
   d. Ocean basins become smaller.

6. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is an example of a
   a. divergent boundary.  
   b. convergent boundary. 
   c. subduction zone. 
   d. transform boundary.

7. Places where tectonic plates come together are called
   a. convergent boundaries.  
   b. divergent boundaries. 
   c. transform boundaries. 
   d. rift valleys.

8. Convergent boundaries are classified according to the
   a. types of fossils found at the boundaries.  
   b. rate at which the plates collide. 
   c. compass direction of movement of the plates. 
   d. type of crust involved.
SECTION 17.3  Theory of Plate Tectonics, continued

9. Oceanic crust is made mostly of
   a. granite.                  c. water.
   b. basalt.                  d. sediments.

10. Which of the following features forms when two oceanic plates converge?
    a. magnetic reversal patterns  c. subduction zones
    b. divergent boundaries       d. rift valleys

11. What can happen when two oceanic plates converge and one is subducted into the mantle?
    a. Melted magma erupts and forms an arc of islands.
    b. The colliding plate edges become crumpled to form a mountain range.
    c. The lithosphere splits to create a divergent plate boundary on land.
    d. A continent splits to form a new ocean basin.

12. Which of the following landforms results from divergence of continental crust?
    a. a mountain range
    b. a rift valley
    c. a deep-sea trench
    d. a long fault

13. Which of the following best describes what happens when an oceanic plate converges with a continental plate?
    a. A deep-sea trench and an island arc form.
    b. Both plates become fractured, and a series of long faults form on the surface.
    c. Both plates crumple and a folded mountain range forms.
    d. A trench and a mountain range with many volcanoes form.

14. Which feature is associated with a continental-continental plate boundary?
    a. a subduction zone
    b. a mountain range
    c. a deep-sea trench
    d. a volcano

15. At which tectonic plate boundary do plates slide horizontally past each other?
    a. transform boundary        c. continental-continental boundary
    b. divergent boundary        d. oceanic-oceanic boundary

16. Which of the following is NOT associated with transform boundaries?
    a. deformed and fractured crust
    b. shallow earthquakes
    c. long faults
    d. volcanoes
SECTION 17.4  Causes of Plate Motion

In your textbook, read about mantle convection, ridge push, and slab pull.
Answer the following questions.

1. Explain the process of convection.

2. Describe the formation of convection currents in the mantle.

3. Explain how the parts of a convection current in the mantle are related to plate motions.

4. Compare and contrast ridge push and slab pull.

5. What is one hypothesis regarding the formation of a divergent boundary on a continent?
SECTION 18.1  Magma

In your textbook, read how magma forms.
For each statement below, write true or false.

1. Magma is a mixture of molten rock, suspended minerals, and gases.
2. Magma forms when rocks begin to melt.
3. Pressure decreases with depth below Earth's surface.
4. As pressure increases, the temperature at which a dry substance melts increases.
5. Wet minerals and rocks melt at lower temperatures than do dry minerals and rocks.

Answer the following questions.

6. What three factors affect the formation of magma?

7. Why isn't Earth's entire mantle liquid?

8. How is water present in rocks and minerals?
SECTION 18.1  Magma, continued

In your textbook, read about the types of magma.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

andesitic  continental  extrusive  granite  rhyolitic
sediments  silica  slowly  upper mantle  viscosity

Magmas are named after (9) __________________________ rocks. Basaltic magma forms when rocks in the (10) __________________________ melt. This magma contains small amounts of silica and has a low (11) __________________________. Basaltic magma fuels relatively quiet volcanic eruptions.

Andesitic magma forms from oceanic crust and (12) __________________________. This magma contains about 60 percent silica and has an intermediate viscosity.

(13) __________________________ magma fuels volcanoes with intermediate eruptions.

Rhyolitic magma forms deep beneath (14) __________________________ crust. This magma has the highest (15) __________________________ content of the three types of magma. It has the same composition as (16) __________________________, has a high viscosity, and flows (17) __________________________. (18) __________________________ magma produces very explosive volcanoes.

Answer the following questions.

19. How does the viscosity of magma change as magma cools?
   _______________________________________________________

20. Does cooler magma flow more or less quickly than hotter magma?
   _______________________________________________________

21. Is the viscosity of magma that is high in silica higher or lower than magma that is low in silica?
   _______________________________________________________

22. Which type of lava—basaltic lava or rhyolitic lava—flows faster? Explain.
   _______________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________
SECTION 18.2  Intrusive Activity

In your textbook, read about how magma affects surrounding rocks.

Match each letter on the diagram with its description.

1. Magma can melt rocks with which it comes into contact.
2. Magma can fracture apart overlying rocks and rise through cracks and fissures.
3. Magma can cause blocks of rocks to break off, sink into the magma, and eventually melt.

In your textbook, read about plutons and tectonics.

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Intrusive igneous rock body</td>
<td>a. stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Largest pluton</td>
<td>b. sill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Irregularly shaped pluton that is similar to a batholith, but smaller in size</td>
<td>c. laccolith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mushroom-shaped pluton</td>
<td>d. pluton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pluton that is parallel to the rocks it intrudes</td>
<td>e. batholith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Pluton that cuts across preexisting rocks</td>
<td>f. dike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Process responsible for the formation of many plutons</td>
<td>g. mountain-building</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 18.3 Volcanoes

In your textbook, read about the anatomy of a volcano and volcanic material. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Lava erupts through an opening in Earth’s crust called a
   a. vent.        b. crater.        c. caldera.        d. volcano.

2. A bowl-shaped depression that forms around the vent of a volcano is a
   a. magma chamber. b. vent.        c. crater.        d. sill.

3. Rock fragments thrown into the air during a volcanic eruption are called
   a. dikes.        b. sills.        c. calderas.        d. tephra.

4. The smallest tephra are
   a. lapilli.      b. dust.        c. volcanic bombs. d. volcanic blocks.

5. Fast-moving clouds of gas, ash, and other tephra are
   a. calderas.     b. pyroclastic flows. c. volcanic blocks. d. volcanic bombs.

6. Which of the following forms when the top or side of a volcano collapses into the magma chamber?
   a. dike          b. pyroclastic flow          c. caldera          d. vent

7. Large, angular volcanic fragments are called
   a. pyroclastic flows. c. vents.        b. volcanic blocks. d. volcanic bombs.

8. When magma reaches Earth’s surface, it is called
   a. a vent.       b. a pyroclastic flow. c. lava.        d. calderas.

9. Large, rounded or streamlined tephra are called
   a. pyroclastic flows. c. calderas.        b. volcanic blocks. d. volcanic bombs.
**SECTION 18.3 Volcanoes, continued**

In your textbook, read about types of volcanoes. Label the diagrams as **composite volcano**, **cinder-cone volcano**, or **shield volcano**.

**10.**

11. 

12. 

Identify the type or types of volcano being described as **shield volcano**, **cinder-cone volcano**, or **composite volcano**.

13. Forms when tephra are ejected into the air then fall back to Earth and pile up around a vent

14. Has broad, gently sloping sides and a nearly circular base

15. Forms when layers of basaltic lava accumulate during a nonexplosive eruption

16. Mauna Kea in Hawaii is an example.

17. Small volcano with steep sides

18. Forms when layers of tephra alternate with lava

19. Forms from lava that contains relatively small amounts of gases and silica

20. Forms from lava that is higher in water and silica content than lava that forms shield volcanoes

21. Fueled by magma that contains large amounts of silica, water, and gases

22. Magma that fuels this type of volcano contains large volumes of gases but not silica and water.

23. Potentially the most dangerous to humans and most destructive to the environment

24. Mount St. Helens and Mount Rainier are examples.
SECTION 18.3  Volcanoes, continued

In your textbook, read about where volcanoes occur.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hawaiian Islands</th>
<th>crust</th>
<th>divergent</th>
<th>flood basalts</th>
<th>hot spots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>mantle</td>
<td>volcanoes</td>
<td>plateau</td>
<td>ocean ridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circum-Pacific Belt</td>
<td>western</td>
<td>convergent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the world's volcanoes form along (25) ________________ plate boundaries. Slabs of oceanic crust descend into the (26) ________________ and melt. The magma that forms is forced upward through the overlying plate and forms (27) ________________ when it reaches Earth's surface. The (28) ________________ marks the locations of most convergent boundary volcanoes. It stretches along the (29) ________________ coasts of North and South America and down the eastern coast of Asia.

At (30) ________________ plate boundaries, magma is forced upward into fractures and faults that form as plates separate or spread apart. Most of the volcanoes that form along divergent boundaries are located underwater along (31) ________________. This type of volcanic activity can be observed above sea level in (32) ________________, which sits atop the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.

Some volcanoes that form far from plate boundaries form over (33) ________________, which are unusually hot regions of Earth's mantle. At hot spots, high-temperature plumes melt rock. The magma that forms moves upward toward the (34) ________________ and melts the crust to form a volcano. As a tectonic plate moves over a hot spot, a string of volcanoes forms. The (35) ________________ are forming as the result of a hot spot. Hot spots can also result in the formation of (36) ________________, which erupt from fissures to form a flat plain or a (37) ________________ rather than volcanic mountains.
SECTION 19.1 Forces Within Earth

In your textbook, read about the effects of stress and strain on rocks. Answer the following questions.

1. What is stress?

2. What is strain?

3. What is compression?

4. What is tension?

Use the graph to answer questions 5–7.

5. What happens when stress exceeds the strength of a material?

6. On the stress-strain curve, what part of the curve represents the elastic deformation of a material? What part represents ductile deformation?

7. Which occurs at a lower stress value, ductile deformation or elastic deformation?

8. Are rocks near Earth’s surface generally brittle or ductile? Rocks at great depths?
SECTION 19.1  Forces Within Earth, continued

In your textbook, read about the different types of faults.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Fracture that forms as a result of horizontal compression</td>
<td>a. fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Fracture caused by horizontal shear</td>
<td>b. fault plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Famous California strike-slip fault</td>
<td>c. normal fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Fracture caused by horizontal tension</td>
<td>d. reverse fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Fracture along which movement occurs</td>
<td>e. San Andreas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Fault surface along which movement takes place</td>
<td>f. strike-slip fault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about the different kinds of seismic waves.
Complete the table by filling in the type or types of seismic waves described.

Seismic Waves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type of Seismic Wave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Causes rock to move both up and down and from side to side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Causes rock to move at right angles to the direction in which the wave travels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Squeezes and pulls rock in the same direction as the wave travels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Can pass through Earth’s interior</td>
<td>P-wave, S-wave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Travels only along Earth’s surface</td>
<td>Surface wave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 19.2  Seismic Waves and Earth’s Interior

In your textbook, read about seismometers and clues to Earth’s interior.
Use each of the terms below to complete the following statements.

1. A __________________ is an instrument that records earthquake vibrations.
2. All seismometers include a __________________ suspended from a wire.
3. A paper or computer record of earthquake vibrations is called a _________________.
4. All seismometers include a ________________ that is anchored to the ground and vibrates during an earthquake.

For each statement below, write true or false.

5. Seismic waves change speed and direction when they encounter different materials.  
   true

6. P-waves travel through Earth’s mantle.  
   true

7. S-waves do not travel through Earth’s mantle.  
   true

8. Surface waves are the first to arrive at a seismic facility.  
   true

9. P-waves are bent when they strike the core.  
   false

10. On seismograms, seismic waves recorded from more distant facilities are closer together than those recorded from facilities close to the epicenter.  
    true

11. S-waves do not enter the core because they cannot travel through solids.  
    true

12. Seismologists have reasoned that Earth’s outer core must be liquid based on the disappearance of S-waves.  
    true

13. Studies of how waves reflect deep inside Earth show that Earth’s inner core is solid.  
    true

14. The P-wave shadow zone does not receive direct P-waves.  
    true
SECTION 19.3  Measuring and Locating Earthquakes

In your textbook, read about earthquake magnitude and intensity. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. The amount of energy released by an earthquake is measured by its
   a. amplitude.   b. magnitude.   c. focus.   d. intensity.

2. The Richter scale is a numerical scale used to describe an earthquake’s
   a. intensity.   b. amplitude.   c. probability.   d. magnitude.

3. Each whole-number increase on the Richter scale corresponds to a 32-fold increase in
   a. seismic energy.   b. magnitude.   c. probability.   d. intensity.

4. The moment magnitude scale takes into account the size of an earthquake’s
   a. epicenter.   b. fault rupture.   c. probability.   d. intensity.

5. Moment-magnitude values can be estimated from the
   a. P-wave arrival time.   c. surface wave arrival time.
   b. S-wave arrival time.   d. seismic wave size.

6. The amount of damage done to structures by an earthquake is the earthquake’s
   a. intensity.   b. amplitude.   c. probability.   d. seismic gap.

7. The modified-Mercalli scale measures an earthquake’s
   a. intensity.   b. seismic gap.   c. probability.   d. magnitude.

8. The modified-Mercalli scale ranges from
   a. 0 to 100.   b. 1 to 10.   c. I to XII.   d. VI to XXI.

9. Earthquake intensity depends primarily on the height of

10. As the distance from a quake’s epicenter increases,
    a. intensity increases.   c. magnitude increases.
    b. intensity decreases.   d. the focus decreases.

11. Maximum earthquake intensity is usually found at the earthquake’s
    a. epicenter.   c. seismic gap.
    b. shadow zone.   d. focus.

12. One factor that determines the strength of an earthquake is the depth of its
    a. epicenter.   c. magnitude.
    b. epicentral distance.   d. focus.

13. The focus of a catastrophic earthquake with high intensity values is almost always
    a. deep.   c. difficult to determine.
    b. shallow.   d. below the point of initial rock failure.
SECTION 19.3  **Measuring and Locating Earthquakes, continued**

*In your textbook, read about how scientists locate an earthquake’s epicenter.*

Label the diagram below. Choose from the following: **epicenter, epicentral distance, seismic station**.

14. ___________________  
15. ___________________

16. ___________________

Answer the following questions.

17. **To determine an epicentral distance, scientists consider the arrival times of what wave types?**

18. **Can the location of an epicenter be determined from the distance between one seismic station and the epicenter? If not, what information is needed?**

*In your textbook, read about Earth’s seismic belts.*

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

- Circum-Pacific Belt
- Mediterranean-Asian Belt
- boundaries
- ocean ridges
- tectonic plates
- seismic belts

Most earthquakes occur in narrow (19) ___________________ that lie between large regions with little or no seismic activity. Seismic activity in seismic belts is a result of movements among Earth’s (20) ___________________. Most earthquakes occur near the (21) ___________________ of tectonic plates. Nearly 80 percent of earthquakes occur in the seismic belt known as the (22) ___________________. About 15 percent of all earthquakes occur in the (23) ___________________, which stretches across Europe and Asia.

Most other earthquakes occur on the crests of (24) ___________________.

14. ________________  
15. ________________

16. ________________

In your textbook, read about Earth’s seismic belts.

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

Circum-Pacific Belt    boundaries    tectonic plates
Mediterranean-Asian Belt    ocean ridges    seismic belts

Most earthquakes occur in narrow (19) ___________________ that lie between large regions with little or no seismic activity. Seismic activity in seismic belts is a result of movements among Earth’s (20) ___________________. Most earthquakes occur near the (21) ___________________ of tectonic plates. Nearly 80 percent of earthquakes occur in the seismic belt known as the (22) ___________________. About 15 percent of all earthquakes occur in the (23) ___________________, which stretches across Europe and Asia.

Most other earthquakes occur on the crests of (24) ___________________.
SECTION 19.4  Earthquakes and Society

In your textbook, read about how earthquakes are predicted and the factors that affect how damaging an earthquake is.

Answer the following questions.

1. What kinds of structures suffer the most severe damage from an earthquake?
   - unreinforced buildings made of stone, concrete, or other brittle materials

2. How does a rubber structure beneath a building prevent it from being damaged?
   - by absorbing most of the vibrations generated during an earthquake

3. What takes place during the process called “pancaking”?
   - The supporting walls of the ground floor of a building fail and cause initially intact upper floors to fall and collapse. The debris resembles a stack of pancakes.

4. How is the height of a building related to damage caused during an earthquake?
   - Buildings that sway with the same period of vibration as the earthquake waves sway violently and are destroyed.

5. What can happen during earthquakes in areas where the ground contains fluid-saturated sand?
   - The sand and subsurface materials may liquefy and behave like quicksand, generating landslides and causing houses to fall and pipes to rise to the surface.

6. How are seismic waves changed as they pass through soft soils?
   - They are amplified.

7. What is a fault scarp?
   - an area of great vertical offset where a fault intersects the ground surface

8. Is an area that has already experienced past earthquakes more or less likely to experience a future earthquake than an area that has never had an earthquake?
   - more likely

9. Upon what two factors is the probability of earthquake occurrence based?
   - earthquake history in an area and strain accumulation, or the rate at which strain builds up in the rocks

10. What is a seismic gap?
    - a section of an active fault that hasn’t experienced a significant earthquake for a long time
SECTION 20.1 Crust–Mantle Relationships

In your textbook, read about Earth's topography and the relationships between the crust and the mantle.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Approximately how much of Earth's surface is below sea level?
   a. 10 percent  
   b. 30 percent  
   c. 70 percent  
   d. 90 percent

2. Approximately how much of Earth's surface is above sea level?
   a. 10 percent  
   b. 30 percent  
   c. 70 percent  
   d. 90 percent

3. The largest percentage of Earth's surface above sea level ranges in elevation from 0 km to
   a. 0.5 km.  
   b. 0.8 km.  
   c. 1 km.  
   d. 2 km.

4. How far below sea level is the largest percentage of Earth's surface?
   a. 0–1 km  
   b. 1–2 km  
   c. 3–4 km  
   d. 4–5 km

5. Oceanic crust is made of
   a. basalt and is denser than continental crust.  
   b. granite and is denser than continental crust.  
   c. basalt and is less dense than continental crust.  
   d. granite and is less dense than continental crust.

In your textbook, read about isostasy and erosion.

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

equilibrium isostatic rebound mantle mountains roots seamounts smaller

Isostasy is a condition of (6) ________________ between the mass of Earth's crust and the buoyancy of the mantle. Topographic highs in the crust have deep (7) ________________ that extend into the mantle and provide buoyant support. Continents are said to float on the denser (8) ________________.

As (9) ________________ rise, deep roots form. As mountains are eroded, their roots become (10) ________________. As material is removed from mountains by erosion, the crust slowly rises. This process known as (11) ________________. Such crustal movements resulting from isostasy are not restricted to continents, but also occur when volcanic mountains on the seafloor, called (12) ________________, form.
SECTION 20.2  Convergent–Boundary Mountains

In your textbook, read about mountains that form as the result of convergence. Use the terms below to label the diagrams. On the line below each diagram, write the name of the type of boundary pictured.

- continental crust
- deformed sediments
- fault
- basin sediments
- island arc complex
- lava
- mantle
- oceanic crust
- subducting plate

1. [Diagram 1]
2. [Diagram 2]
3. [Diagram 3]
4. [Diagram 4]
5. [Diagram 5]
6. [Diagram 6]
7. [Diagram 7]
8. [Diagram 8]
9. [Diagram 9]
10. [Diagram 10]
11. [Diagram 11]
SECTION 20.2  Convergent–Boundary Mountains, continued

Use the terms below to label the diagram. On the line below the diagram, write the name of the type of boundary pictured.

continental crust  trench  magma  oceanic crust
sediments  subducting plate  volcanic mountains

12. __________________________
13. __________________________
14. __________________________
15. __________________________
16. __________________________
17. __________________________
18. __________________________
19. __________________________
SECTION 20.2  Convergent–Boundary Mountains, continued

Answer the following questions.

20. Which convergent plate boundary does not include a subduction zone? Why?

21. How can oceanic sediments become part of continental mountains?

22. How do the mountains that form along an oceanic-oceanic convergent boundary differ from those associated with an oceanic-continental convergent boundary?

23. What happens when a continental plate converges with another continental plate?

24. Briefly describe the events that led to the formation of the Appalachian Mountains.
### Section 20.3  Other Types of Mountains

*In your textbook, read about divergent-boundary and nonboundary mountains.*

For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Region of very broad uplift at a divergent plate boundary on the ocean floor</td>
<td>a. Adirondack Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Igneous rocks that form along ocean ridges</td>
<td>b. Basin and Range Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Forms when a large region of Earth’s crust is uplifted as a unit</td>
<td>c. fault-block mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Example of uplifted mountains</td>
<td>d. Mauna Kea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Forms when large pieces of crust are tilted, uplifted, or dropped between large faults</td>
<td>e. ocean ridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Example of fault-block mountains</td>
<td>f. pillow basalts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Form when plates move over hot spots in Earth’s mantle</td>
<td>g. uplifted mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Example of hot-spot volcanic peak</td>
<td>h. solitary volcanic peaks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer the following questions.**

9. What causes regional uplift?

   - Heat from the mantle causes the overlying crust to rebound, or upward movement in the mantle lifts overlying crust without much deformation.

10. How do mountains form over hot spots?

    - As a tectonic plate moves over a hot spot, plumes of hot mantle material rise through the crust to form volcanic peaks.

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SECTION 20.3  Other Types of Mountains, continued

In your textbook, read about nonboundary mountains.
Answer the following questions.

11. What makes uplifted mountains, fault-block mountains, and hot-spot volcanoes different from other mountains?

12. Describe the rocks that make up uplifted mountains. How are these rocks different from rocks associated with plate-boundary orogeny?


14. Describe and classify the mountains of the Basin and Range Province.

15. How did the mountains of Hawaii form?
GeoDigest

The Dynamic Earth

Match the geologic phenomenon or process below with the correct group of terms.

- earthquake
- intrusive activity
- orogeny
- plate tectonics
- volcano

1. Seafloor spreading, ridge push, slab pull
2. Batholiths, stocks, laccoliths
3. Caldera, crater, hot spot
4. Fault, seismic waves, epicenter
5. Folding, faulting, uplift

Use each of the terms below to complete the statements.

- convection currents
- faults
- hot spot
- magnetic patterns
- modified-Mercalli scale
- volcanoes

6. Evidence of seafloor spreading is provided by symmetric ________________ of ocean-floor rocks.
7. Plate movements are related to ________________ in Earth’s mantle that cause warm matter to rise and cool matter to sink.
8. Cinder-cone, shield, and composite are three types of ________________.
9. Earthquakes occur when stress in rock is released at breaks in Earth’s crust called ________________.
10. An earthquake’s intensity, or the amount of damage it causes, is measured on the ________________.
11. A solitary volcanic peak may form when a plate moves over a ________________ in Earth’s mantle.
Compare and contrast each pair of related terms.

12. continental drift, seafloor spreading

Both are ideas that explain changes in Earth's crust. Continental drift is a hypothesis that states that Earth's continents were once joined as a single landmass that broke up and drifted apart. Seafloor spreading explains how oceanic crust forms and how Earth's continents change position.

13. divergent boundary, convergent boundary

Both are places where Earth's plates interact. At a divergent boundary, plates move apart, resulting in high heat flow, volcanism, and earthquakes. At a convergent boundary, plates come together to create deep-sea trenches, island arcs, and folded mountain ranges.

14. crater, caldera

Both are features of volcanoes. A crater is a depression that forms around the vent at a volcano's summit. A caldera is a large crater that forms when a volcano collapses during or after an eruption.

15. P-waves, S-waves

Both are types of seismic waves generated by earthquakes. P-waves squeeze and pull rocks in the same direction in which the waves travel. S-waves cause rocks to move at right angles to the direction of the waves.

16. uplifted, fault-block

Both are types of mountains. Uplifted mountains form when a section of Earth's crust is uplifted. Fault-block mountains form when large pieces of the crust are tilted, uplifted, or dropped downward between large faults.
SECTION 21.1 The Geologic Time Scale

In your textbook, read about the divisions of time in the geologic time scale.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.
epoch Mesozoic geologic time scale period eon era

Geologists have organized the events of Earth’s history and represented them on the
(1) ___________________. This record of Earth’s history is divided into units of time, the
longest of which is the (2) ___________________, measured in billions of years. The next
longest unit of time, the (3) ___________________, is measured in hundreds of millions to
billions of years. The name of one such unit of time is the (4) ___________________, which
means “middle life.” The unit of geologic time defined by the abundance or extinction of life-
forms during the time that certain rocks were deposited is the (5) ___________________.
An even smaller unit of time, the (6) ___________________, is usually measured in terms
of millions to tens of millions of years.

Complete the table. Part of the table has been filled in for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Era</th>
<th>Meaning of Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>end marked by the biggest extinction event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>in Earth’s history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>middle life</td>
<td>based on fossil records that are relatively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>complete and easily accessed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 21.2 Relative-Age Dating of Rocks

In your textbook, read about how the relative ages of rocks are determined. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. You can tell that the oldest rocks are at the bottom of an undisturbed rock sequence by using the principle of
   a. uniformitarianism.  
   b. original horizontality.  
   c. superposition.  
   d. cross-cutting relationships.

2. The geologic principle that states that sedimentary rocks are deposited in horizontal layers is the principle of
   a. uniformitarianism.  
   b. original horizontality.  
   c. superposition.  
   d. cross-cutting relationships.

3. You can tell that a fault is younger than the rock it cuts across by applying the principle of
   a. uniformitarianism.  
   b. original horizontality.  
   c. superposition.  
   d. cross-cutting relationships.

4. The principle that states that the processes occurring today have occurred since Earth formed is known as the principle of
   a. uniformitarianism.  
   b. original horizontality.  
   c. superposition.  
   d. cross-cutting relationships.

5. What is the matching of outcrops from one geographic region to another?
   a. correlation  
   b. unconformity  
   c. superposition  
   d. uniformitarianism

6. A buried erosional surface in the rock record is a(n)
   a. correlation.  
   b. unconformity.  
   c. inclusion.  
   d. principle.

7. In an undisturbed rock sequence, the youngest rock layer is located
   a. at the bottom of the sequence.  
   b. at the top of the sequence.  
   c. below the sedimentary rock layer.  
   d. below the unconformity.

8. What are particles eroded from a layer of rock that become incorporated in an overlying rock layer?
   a. fossils  
   b. unconformities  
   c. sills  
   d. inclusions

9. The rock layers beneath an eroded surface are at an angle to that surface in a(n)
   a. nonconformity.  
   b. disconformity.  
   c. angular unconformity.  
   d. cross-cutting relationship.

10. The relative age of a rock layer that contains inclusions is
    a. older than the source of the inclusions.  
    b. older than the layer below it.  
    c. younger than the source of the inclusions.  
    d. the same as the intrusion that cuts across it.
SECTION 21.2  Relative–Age Dating of Rocks, continued

In your textbook, read about the types of unconformities and how they form. Match each diagram with the type of unconformity it shows. Write the letter of the matching diagram in the space provided. Then describe each unconformity and how it formed.

11. Nonconformity

12. Angular unconformity

13. Disconformity
SECTION 21.3  Absolute–Age Dating of Rocks

In your textbook, read about the methods scientists use to determine absolute age.
For each statement below, write true or false.

1. Absolute-age dating determines the relative age of a rock based on its observed position in the rock record.  
2. Formed by short-duration events, key beds contain distinctive and easy to recognize material that geologists use as time markers.  
3. The half-life of C-14 is longer than that of U-238.  
4. After one half-life, a pure sample of U-238 decays into a ratio of 25 percent U-238 atoms and 75 percent Pb-206 atoms.  
5. Varves are alternating light- and dark-colored sediment bands that indicate cycles of seasonal climate change.  
6. The emission of radioactive particles by isotopes as they change into other elements over time is known as dendrochronology.  
7. The width to which tree rings grow varies in spring and winter.

In your textbook, read about the ways to determine the age of a rock or date an event.
Answer the following questions.

8. What is radiometric dating and how is it used?

9. How are tree rings used to date geologic events?
SECTION 21.3  Absolute–Age Dating of Rocks, continued

In your textbook, read about radiometric dating using the radioactive isotope carbon-14. Study the diagram. Then answer the questions that follow.

10. Which element shown is the radioactive isotope?

11. Which element shown is the stable nonradioactive element?

12. What is the half-life of C-14?

13. How many half-lives will it take for all but 25 percent of the original C-14 to decay? How many years?

14. What percentage of C-14 remains after three half-lives?

15. What percentage of N-14 forms after 17,090 years?
SECTION 21.4  Remains of Organisms in the Rock Record

In your textbook, read about fossils and how they form.
Use the vocabulary words to fill in the puzzle.

ACROSS
1. smooth, rounded rocks that helped dinosaurs digest and grind their food
5. hardened tree sap sometimes containing fossil insects
7. process of filling in pore spaces with mineral substances
8. fossil impression filled with minerals or sediments
9. a fossil impression

DOWN
2. remains of plants or animals used to correlate rock layers over large geographic areas or to date a particular rock layer
3. remains or evidence of once-living plants or animals
4. remains of solid waste materials of animals
6. The adaptation of life-forms to environmental changes is known as __________.
The Precambrian Earth

SECTION 22.1 The Early Earth

In your textbook, read about the birth and age of Earth.
For each statement below, write true or false.

1. The Precambrian is the oldest part of the geologic time scale.
2. The Precambrian lasted for about 4 billion years.
3. The first organisms to live on Earth were dinosaurs.
4. Radiometric dating of zircon grains in metamorphosed sedimentary rocks in Australia indicate that Earth is about 3.1 billion years old.
5. The oldest moon rocks collected are about 3.6 billion years old.
6. Scientists think that Earth and meteorites are about the same age because they hypothesize that the solar system formed all at once.

In your textbook, read about Earth’s heat sources.
Answer the following questions.

7. How do radioactive isotopes add to Earth’s heat?

8. How has the amount of Earth’s radioactive isotopes changed over time, and why has it changed?

9. What is a meteor? What is a meteorite?

10. How did continuous bombardment by meteorites and asteroids affect the temperature and size of Earth?

11. How did gravitational contraction affect Earth?
SECTION 22.2  Formation of the Crust and Continents

In your textbook, read about the formation of Earth’s crust.

Use each of the terms below to complete the following statements.

- crust
- crystallize
- differentiation
- float
- granite
- lava
- mantle
- nickel
- oceanic crust
- subduction

1. When Earth formed, the dense minerals iron and ________________ were concentrated in Earth’s core.

2. Minerals with low densities tend to ________________ at cooler temperatures than do denser minerals.

3. The common crustal rock ________________ is mainly composed of feldspar, quartz, and mica, which are minerals with low densities.

4. Less-dense minerals became concentrated near Earth’s surface by ________________ flowing from the hot interior.

5. Denser minerals concentrated below Earth’s surface and formed the rocks that make up Earth’s ________________.

6. The process by which a planet becomes internally zoned is called ________________.

7. Earth’s ________________ probably formed as a result of the cooling of the uppermost mantle.

8. Sediment-covered slabs of Earth’s earliest crust were recycled into the mantle at ________________ zones.

9. Less-dense material such as crust has a tendency to ________________ on more-dense material such as the mantle.

10. A difference in density causes the ________________ to be lower in elevation than the less-dense granitic continental crust.
SECTION 22.2  Formation of the Crust and Continents, continued

In your textbook, read about the cores of the continents.
Complete the table by filling in one of the following terms: Precambrian shield, craton, Canadian Shield.

### Continental Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. General name for a core of Archean and Proterozoic rock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. North American core of Proterozoic rock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Can be seen over a large part of Greenland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Buried and exposed parts of a shield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about the growth of continents.
Answer the following questions.

15. What is Laurentia?

16. What is a microcontinent?

17. What is the seam called that forms when two microcontinents join together?

18. What happened when volcanic islands collided with Laurentia between 1.8 and 1.6 billion years ago?

19. Describe the Grenville Orogeny.

20. What was the name of the first supercontinent, and when did it form?
SECTION 22.3  
**Formation of the Atmosphere and Oceans**

In your textbook, read about the early atmosphere and oxygen in the atmosphere. Answer the following questions.

1. What two gases probably dominated Precambrian Earth’s atmosphere?

2. Why is Earth’s atmosphere rich in nitrogen and oxygen today?

3. What occurs during the process of outgassing, and what role did this process play in the formation of the atmosphere?

4. What is the likely source of oxygen in the early atmosphere?

5. Did oxygen exist in the atmosphere during the Proterozoic? Explain your answer.

6. What is a banded iron formation?

In your textbook, read about the formation of the oceans. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

Archean  liquid water  minerals  oceans  outgassing  water vapor

Seawater probably originated largely from the same process of (7) ________________ that formed the atmosphere. A major component of the gas that was vented from early Earth was (8) ________________.

As the early atmosphere and surface of Earth cooled, the water vapor in the atmosphere condensed to form (9) ________________. During the (10) ________________, rain slowly filled the low-lying areas on Earth. The low-lying areas were underlain by basalt, and as these basalt-floored basins filled, they formed the (11) ________________. Rainwater reacted with the (12) ________________ exposed at Earth’s surface and dissolved them, making the oceans of the Precambrian salty.
SECTION 22.4 Early Life on Earth

In your textbook, read about experimental evidence of the beginning of life. Answer the following questions about Miller and Urey’s experiment.

1. In Miller and Urey’s experiment, what gases were contained in the atmospheric chamber, and what were these gases meant to simulate?

2. What was simulated by the sparks from the tungsten electrodes?

3. What was contained in the “primordial soup” created by this experiment?

4. How many of the amino acids known to occur in life could be created by using the Miller-Urey method?

5. What did Miller and Urey demonstrate about the basic building blocks of life?

In your textbook, read about the beginnings of life and the role of RNA. For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Have been found in waters of hydrothermal vents</td>
<td>a. enzymes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Needed by RNA and DNA for reproduction in modern organisms</td>
<td>b. amino acids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sites where life may have originated</td>
<td>c. ribozyme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. A self-replicating, enzyme-like RNA molecule</td>
<td>d. RNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Essential characteristic of life</td>
<td>e. hydrothermal vents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. May have been first self-replicating molecules on Earth</td>
<td>f. ability to reproduce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 22.4  Early Life on Earth, continued

In your textbook, read about Proterozoic life and the Ediacaran fauna. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

12. An organism composed of a single cell, which does not contain a nucleus and is the simplest kind of cell, is
   a. a eukaryote.  b. a prokaryote.  c. an acritarch.  d. amino acid.

13. An organism composed of cells that contain nuclei is a(n)
   a. eukaryote.  b. prokaryote.  c. amino.  d. acritarch.

14. Eukaryotes differ from prokaryotes in that most eukaryotes are
   a. smaller.  b. simpler.  c. larger.  d. found only in stromatolites.

15. The oldest known fossil eukaryotes are
   a. related to cyanobacteria.  b. smaller than modern single-celled eukaryotes.  c. similar to jellyfish.  d. about 2.1 billion years old.

16. Scientists disagree on whether the Ediacaran fauna were
   a. present at hydrothermal vents.  b. lacking a mouth, anus, or gut.  c. ancestors of modern fauna.  d. distributed throughout the world.

17. Near the end of the Proterozoic, a major extinction of acritarchs may have been linked to the
   a. formation of the oceans.  b. oxygenation of the atmosphere.  c. formation of the ozone layer.  d. Varangian glaciation.

18. The Ediacaran fauna are generally believed to be
   a. animals composed of eukaryotic cells.  b. animals composed of prokaryotic cells.  c. algae.  d. cyanobacteria.

19. Ediacaran fauna probably were widely distributed in the oceans of the
   a. early Precambrian.  b. late Proterozoic.  c. early Cambrian.  d. last century.

20. The absence of tracks and trails leads scientists to speculate that the Ediacaran fauna were
   a. already extinct by the late Proterozoic.  b. plants.  c. relatively immobile.  d. prokaryotes.
The Paleozoic Era

SECTION 23.1  The Early Paleozoic

In your textbook, read about the continental setting of the early Paleozoic. For each statement below, write true or false.

1. Paleogeography is the ancient geographic setting of an area.
2. The ancient North American continent of Laurasia was once surrounded by ocean.
3. Throughout the Cambrian Period, there was no plate tectonic activity on Laurasia.
4. Over time, sand becomes limestone, clay-sized sediments become shale, and carbonate sediment becomes sandstone.
5. At the end of the Proterozoic, the only part of Laurasia above sea level was the South American shield.
6. Laurasia was surrounded by passive margins throughout the Cambrian Period.
7. Large, sandy beaches formed on Laurasia as sand-sized fragments of quartz were weathered from Cretaceous rocks.
8. Carbonate sediments tend to accumulate in deep water as the calcium carbonate shells of organisms fall to the seafloor.

In your textbook, read about changes in sea level during the early Paleozoic. Use each of the terms below to complete the following statements.

carbonate-rich sediment  clay-rich sediment  sandstone-shale-limestone
regression  shoreline  transgression  vertical succession

9. A transgression occurs when sea level rises and the __________ moves farther inland.
10. __________ is found deposited in water slightly deeper than the beach.
11. A __________ causes deep-water deposits to overlie shallow-water deposits.
12. A __________ occurs when sea level falls resulting in the shoreline moving seaward.
13. A stacked sequence of __________ deposits is evidence of a regression.
14. Sediments that are deposited adjacent to each other also end up in __________ when sea level changes.
SECTION 23.1 The Early Paleozoic, continued

In your textbook, read about early Paleozoic life.
Circle the letter of the choice that best answers the question.

15. To what does the Cambrian “explosion” refer?
   a. the abrupt heating of Earth during the Cambrian
   b. the giant meteor that struck Earth during the Cambrian
   c. the great increase in the diversity and abundance of life-forms during the Cambrian
   d. the abrupt increase in volcanic activity during the Cambrian

16. What development in animals created fossils that mark the Cambrian explosion?
   a. hard, mineralized skeletons
   b. gills
   c. jaws
   d. lobed fins

17. What is preserved in the Burgess Shale?
   a. fossilized soft-bodied organisms from the Cambrian
   b. fossilized sharks
   c. modern echinoderms
   d. only fossilized shelled animals

18. What feature of Cambrian organisms greatly increased the likelihood that their remains would become fossilized?
   a. tough muscle fiber
   b. skeletons and hard parts
   c. amniote eggs
   d. feathery appendages

19. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Burgess Shale fossils?
   a. They represent soft-bodied organisms.
   b. They include organisms unrelated to any living phylum.
   c. They have given paleontologists important insight into the Cambrian world.
   d. Fossils of these organisms are found nowhere else on Earth.
SECTION 23.2  The Middle Paleozoic

In your textbook, read about changes in sea levels during the middle Paleozoic. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

Sea level rose during the early Ordovician, and a beach environment covered the margins of (1) ________________. The base of the rock layers that were deposited is marked throughout much of central North America by the St. Peter (2) ________________. Overlying this is shale and extensive (3) ________________ deposits. These deposits contain fossils of carbonate-secreting organisms, including those of the first reef-building (4) ________________. Today corals require warm, clear water. For this reason, they are confined to low (5) ________________. Reefs can form long, linear mounds parallel to the shoreline. These reefs absorb the energy of (6) ________________ on their oceanward side. In the calm area behind a reef, called a(n) (7) ________________, fragile organisms can survive. When a(n) (8) ________________ restricts water flow from the lagoon to the ocean, water evaporates at a high rate. This can cause (9) ________________ minerals, such as gypsum and halite, to precipitate out.

Use the terms below to complete the table about tectonic collisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orogeny</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Older rocks in eastern New York tilt at an angle different from younger rocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Ancient lava flows and volcanic ash deposits in present-day eastern North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Collision of Laurentia with Baltica (northern Europe and western Russia) creating Laurasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Ocean that once separated Laurasia and Baltica is closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Added folds, faults, and igneous intrusions in area of Taconic Orogeny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Collision of Avalonia (present-day Newfoundland) with Laurasia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Microcontinent or island arc collision with present-day western North America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 23.2  The Middle Paleozoic, continued

In your textbook, read about middle Paleozoic life.
Answer the following questions.

17. What have paleontologists deduced about the lengths of days and years during the
Devonian? How did they make this deduction?

Paleontologists deduced that during the Devonian the days were about 22 hours
long and there were about 400 days in a year. They based this deduction on the
spacing and number of growth lines in corals that grew at the time.

18. What features did fishes develop during the Paleozoic?

heavily armored heads and bodies

19. What allows land plants to live outside of the water?

Land plants have the ability to transfer water through their stalks and stems
and do not need to be immersed in water.

20. Why did the development of seeds change the surface of the continents?

Seeds contain their own moisture and food source. Before the development
of seeds, plants required water to complete their reproductive cycles. Seeds
allowed plants to spread on dry land.

21. What is a mass extinction?

A mass extinction is the extinction—or dying out—of large numbers of organisms
over a relatively short period of time.

22. What evidence implies that overturning may have occurred during the late Devonian?

Deposits of black shale is a common result of an oxygen-free environment typical
of overturning. The existence of black shale Devonian-aged deposits suggests
that overturning occurred during the late Devonian.

23. How might overturning contribute to the extinction of marine animals that live
in surface water?

Overturning of deep ocean water, which is rich in nutrients and contains little or
no oxygen, could have depleted the oxygen necessary for animal life in surface
water.
SECTION 23.3  The Late Paleozoic

In your textbook, read about sea level and deposition during the late Paleozoic. Use information in your textbook and the diagram to answer the following questions.

1. What late Paleozoic continent is shown in the diagram?

2. What modern continents or parts of continents joined to make this large continent?

3. What was the paleogeology of Laurasia like at the beginning of the late Paleozoic?

4. In what kind of surroundings did coal deposits accumulate?

5. Why are there few Mississippian-aged coal deposits in North America?

6. What is a cyclothem? How do cyclothems record changes in sea level?
SECTION 23.3  The Late Paleozoic, continued

In your textbook, read about reefs and evaporites of the late Paleozoic. Answer the following questions.

7. What organisms built the Great Permian Reef Complex in west Texas, southeast New Mexico, and north Mexico?
   - sponges and algae

8. How did the formation of the Great Permian Reef Complex result in the formation of evaporites?
   - The Great Permian Reef Complex, like other barrier reefs, restricted the flow of water. As the sea regressed, large evaporite deposits formed behind the reef.

9. What is found in the pore spaces of the Permian reefs of West Texas?
   - oil

10. What happened to Laurasia during the Ouachita Orogeny?
    - Gondwana collided with the southeastern margin of Laurasia.

11. What mountain range in and near present-day Colorado was uplifted by the collision of Gondwana and Laurasia?
    - the Ancestral Rockies

12. What mountain range resulted from the Alleghenian Orogeny?
    - the Appalachian Mountains

In your textbook, read about late Paleozoic life. For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13. Animals attached to seafloor by stems consisting of small disks</td>
<td>a. amniote egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Group of Devonian fishes with club-shaped fins supported by bone</td>
<td>b. amphibians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Lobe-finned fishes living today</td>
<td>c. lungfishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Large, slow, nonreptilian carnivores that thrived in coal swamps</td>
<td>d. crinoids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Contains an embryo, a food sac, and a waste sac inside a shell</td>
<td>e. lobe-finned fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Defines the end of the Paleozoic Era</td>
<td>f. Permo-Triassic Extinction Event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Mesozoic and Cenozoic Eras

SECTION 24.1  Mesozoic Paleogeography

In your textbook, read about the breakup of Pangaea and tectonism in western North America. For each statement below, write true or false.

1. The heat beneath Pangaea caused the continent to expand.  true
2. The breakup of Pangaea resulted in the formation of the Atlantic Ocean.  true
3. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge, formed by the breakup of Pangaea, has been dormant since the late Mesozoic.  false
4. An active margin existed along eastern North America during the Mesozoic.  true
5. Active subduction along the western coast of North America continued through the Middle Pleistocene.  true
6. Deformation along the western margin of North America increased when Pangaea broke apart.  true
7. Three major episodes of mountain building occurred along the western margin of North America during the Mesozoic.  true
8. Half-Dome at Yosemite National Park is a result of igneous intrusions during the earliest episode of Mesozoic mountain building.  true

In your textbook, read about western North American mountain building and seaways. Answer the following questions.

9. What kind of rocks characterize the oldest Mesozoic orogeny?
   igneous intrusions in the form of granite batholiths

10. What kind of deformation characterizes the next orogeny that occurred?
    low angle thrust faults and folds

11. What happened to the sea level during the Triassic?
    Sea levels rose throughout the Triassic and then dropped rapidly.

12. What evidence shows that ancient western North America was dry and covered with sand?
    the presence of large-scale, cross-bedded sandstone deposits, such as the Navajo Sandstone

13. What covered the interior of North America from Texas to Alaska?
    a sea
SECTION 24.2 Mesozoic Life

In your textbook, read about life in the Mesozoic oceans.

Answer the following questions.

1. What three groups of organisms first appeared during the Mesozoic?

2. How did the mass extinction at the end of the Paleozoic Era set the stage for the appearance of new organisms during the Mesozoic?

3. What is the modern fauna, and what are some examples?

4. What important function do phytoplankton perform?

5. What important function did rudists perform during the Cretaceous?

6. What is the economic importance of some Cretaceous reefs?

7. What were ammonites? Why are their fossils important today?

8. What were the top predators in the Mesozoic oceans?
SECTION 24.2  Mesozoic Life, continued

In your textbook, read about life on land during the Mesozoic.
Use each of the terms below to complete the following statements.

9. The __________________ are seed plants that do not have true flowers, such as the ginkgo, which is common today.

10. The __________________, which evolved during the Cretaceous, are seed-bearing plants that have flowers.

11. Warm-blooded animals with hair or fur and mammary glands and that give birth to live young are __________________.

12. Early mammals with one lower jawbone and three ear bones arose from mammal-like __________________.

13. Flying vertebrates were called __________________.

14. Two groups of reptiles, crocodiles and __________________, survived the great extinction at the end of the Mesozoic.

15. Scientists hypothesize that birds are descended from the __________________, or “lizard-hipped,” dinosaurs.

16. There were five groups of plant-eating __________________, or “bird-hipped,” dinosaurs.

17. Fossils of feather impressions and wishbones provide clear evidence that __________________ was a bird.

18. The fact that fossils of dinosaur bones show evidence of numerous passageways for blood flow supports the hypothesis that dinosaurs were __________________.
SECTION 24.2  Mesozoic Life, continued

In your textbook, read about the mass extinction during the Mesozoic. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

19. A major mass extinction ended the
   a. Cenozoic.  
   b. Cretaceous.  
   c. Jurassic.  
   d. Mesozoic.

20. Numerous Triassic black shale deposits suggest that the extinction was triggered by
   a. climatic cooling.  
   b. volcanic eruptions.  
   c. a meteorite impact.  
   d. a rise in sea level.

21. The Mesozoic mass extinction devastated
   a. few species overall.  
   b. all land species.  
   c. all marine species.  
   d. most major groups of organisms.

22. A very large meteorite striking Earth at the end of the Mesozoic would likely have caused
   a. global cooling.  
   b. greenhouse warming.  
   c. little change in the conditions on Earth.  
   d. the destruction of Hiroshima, Japan.

23. Evidence that a very large meteorite struck Earth during the late Mesozoic includes
   a. dinosaur fossils.  
   b. seed plant fossils.  
   c. iridium in rocks at Earth’s surface.  
   d. a layer of coal.

24. The presence of iridium and soot are evidence of either a meteorite impact or
   a. a massive volcanic event.  
   b. the greenhouse effect.  
   c. increased glaciation.  
   d. active continental margins.

25. One factor that may have contributed to the extinction of dinosaurs was
   a. the predation of dinosaurs by mammals.  
   b. a reduction of dinosaur diversity and abundance.  
   c. transgression of seaways over North America.  
   d. a warmer climate.

26. Geological evidence that a large meteorite struck the Yucatan in the distant past includes
   a. tsunamis that continued into modern times.  
   b. a crushed village called Chicxulub.  
   c. a large impact crater in the Gulf of Mexico.  
   d. shocked quartz found on the moon.
SECTION 24.3  Cenozoic Paleogeography

In your textbook, read about ice ages and glaciers during the Cenozoic.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

Antarctica  Australia  Miocene  Ohio and Missouri rivers  North America  Pleistocene  Pliocene  south pole

During the Middle to Late Eocene, (1) ____________________ began to split apart from Antarctica. During the Oligocene, Antarctica was isolated over the (2) ____________________. A cold ocean current flowed around it, and glaciers began to form. The climate began to warm again during the Early (3) ____________________, and the glaciers began to melt. Glaciers returned to (4) ____________________ during the Middle and Late Miocene. Later, during the (5) ____________________, an arctic ice cap formed. During the Late Pliocene through the (6) ____________________, the northern hemisphere experienced an ice age. Arctic glaciers advanced and retreated in at least four stages over (7) ____________________. During the peak of Pleistocene glaciation, thick glaciers existed as far south as of the present day (8) ____________________.

In your textbook, read about tectonic events during the Cenozoic.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Fossil-rich basin deposit in Wyoming</td>
<td>a. Alps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Mountains in the Pacific Northwest that are the result of the subduction of an ocean plate beneath western North America</td>
<td>b. Basin and Range Province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Series of north-to-northeast trending mountains from Nevada and Utah to Mexico</td>
<td>c. Cascades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. National park named for the the extrusive volcanic rock, rhyolite, that is abundant there</td>
<td>d. Green River Formation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Mountains formed by collision of India and the south margin of Asia</td>
<td>e. Himalayan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Mountains formed by continent-to-continent collision of Africa and Eurasia</td>
<td>f. Mount Everest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Highest point on Earth, which is topped by Ordovician marine limestones</td>
<td>g. Yellowstone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 24.4 Cenozoic Life

In your textbook, read about Cenozoic life on land.

Use the words below to complete the table. Each word may be used more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eocene</th>
<th>Oligocene</th>
<th>Pleistocene</th>
<th>Pliocene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life During the Cenozoic Era</td>
<td>Epoch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasses appeared.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most of the currently living mammals appeared.</td>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grassy savannas were common from Texas to South Dakota.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An abundance of diverse mammals inspired the phrase Golden Age of Mammals.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great savannas were replaced by arid land as the ice age began.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many savanna mammals became extinct.</td>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammoths and saber-toothed cats evolved ability to survive cold conditions.</td>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about primates and humans.

Use each of the terms below to complete the following statements.

- fossils
- hominoids
- Homo sapiens
- Neanderthals
- opposable thumb
- primates
- stereoscopic vision

8. A group of mammals that possess specialized traits related to arboreal, or tree-living, ancestry are the ________________.

9. The grasping hand with a(n) ________________ is an easily recognizable primate trait.

10. Two forward-looking eyes give primates ________________, which allows them to accurately judge distances.

11. Hominids are part of a larger primate group, the ________________, which includes the great apes.

12. The modern human species is ________________.

13. The ________________ were hominin hunters that lived in Europe and Asia from 20 000 to 30 000 years ago.

14. Because there are few hominin ________________, scientists do not yet have a complete understanding of the evolution of hominids.
**GeoDigest**

**Geologic Time**

Complete the table by filling in the missing information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geologic Division</th>
<th>Chief Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. _____________ Eon</td>
<td>Granitic crust formed microcontinents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. _____________ Eon</td>
<td>Atmosphere and oceans formed. Core of today’s continents formed. Rodinia formed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. _____________ Era</td>
<td>EARLY 4. _____________ covered with shallow sea 5. new organisms such as _____________ and brachiopods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MIDDLE 6. _____________ minerals deposited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mountain building Fishes evolved. 7. Mass _____________ occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. _____________ Era</td>
<td>Pangaea broke up. 12. _____________ were prevalent. 13. _____________ were common land plants. 14. _____________ were dominant land animals. 15. _____________ struck Earth. 16. _____________ became extinct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. _____________ Era</td>
<td>Ice ages changed climates. 18. Large _____________ evolved. 19. _____________ emerged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the space at the left, write the term in parentheses that makes each statement correct.

20. The longest division on the geologic time scale is the (eon, era).
21. Missing layers in the rock record are indicated by (fossils, unconformities).
22. The time it takes for 50 percent of a radioactive mineral’s original mass to decay into a nonradioactive element is known as the mineral’s (random emission, half-life).
23. The age of Earth has been dated at 4.6 billion years based upon the age of rocks from the Moon and (Sun, meteorites).
24. Earth’s first supercontinent, (Rodinia, Laurentia), formed during the Proterozoic Eon.
25. Evidence that free oxygen was present in Earth’s atmosphere during the Proterozoic is provided by the oxidized iron in (red beds, outgassing volcanoes).
26. The first life-forms on Earth probably were small (prokaryotic, eukaryotic) cells.
27. During the early Paleozoic, what is now North America was located near the (equator, north pole).
28. The supercontinent of Pangaea formed during the (middle, late) Paleozoic.
29. The development of (scales, the amniote egg) allowed reptiles to colonize dry land.
30. At the end of the Cretaceous Period, dinosaurs became extinct, possibly as a result of an (meteorite impact, igneous intrusion).
31. During the Cenozoic, much of Central North America was covered with (a shallow sea, grassy savannas).
SECTION 25.1  What are resources?

In your textbook, read about natural resources and renewable and nonrenewable resources. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a renewable resource?

   A renewable resource is a natural resource that can be used indefinitely without causing a reduction in the supply.

2. What is a nonrenewable resource?

   It is a resource that exists in a fixed amount and can be replaced only by geological, physical, and chemical processes that take hundreds of millions of years.

Put a check (√) in the column to indicate whether a resource is renewable or nonrenewable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Resource</th>
<th>Renewable</th>
<th>Nonrenewable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Air</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Aluminum</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Chickens</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Carbon</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Coal</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Copper</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Diamond</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Elephants</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Freshwater</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Gold</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Petroleum</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Phosphorus</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Solar energy</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Soil</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about the distribution of resources. For each statement below, write true or false.

18. Natural resources are evenly distributed on Earth.

   False

19. Availability of natural resources helps determine a country’s wealth and power.

   True

20. A country’s standard of living has no relationship to its resource consumption.

   False

21. The United States has 6 percent of the world’s population and annually consumes about 30 percent of the mineral and energy resources.

   True
SECTION 25.2  Land Resources

In your textbook, read about protected land.
Answer the following questions.

1. Name three types of public land in the United States.

   - forests
   - parks
   - wildlife refuges

2. Name four responsibilities of the national park system.

   - preserves scenic and unique national landscapes
   - preserves and interprets the country's historical and cultural heritage
   - protects wildlife habitat and wilderness
   - provides areas for recreation

3. Name three things protected by a national wildlife refuge.

   - habitats
   - breeding grounds
   - endangered species

In your textbook, read about soil, bedrock, and aggregate.
Use the words below to complete the table. You may use each word more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>soil</th>
<th>bedrock</th>
<th>aggregate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Used in making concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Loss in arid areas can lead to desertification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mixture of gravel, sand, and crushed stone that accumulates on or near Earth’s surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Large pieces used to build monuments and fireplaces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Takes up to 1000 years to produce just a few centimeters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Unweathered inorganic material that lies underneath soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about ores, other land resources, and using land resources.
Use each of the terms below to complete the statements.

- igneous rocks
- hydrothermal fluids
- ore
- placer deposits

10. A natural resource is considered to be a(n) ______________ if it can be mined at a profit.

11. Chromium and platinum form in ______________ when minerals crystallize and settle.

12. Copper and gold deposits are metallic ore deposits that come from ______________.

13. Sand and gravel bars called ______________ may contain gold nuggets and gold dust.
SECTION 25.3  Air Resources

In your textbook, read about the origin of oxygen and disrupting Earth’s cycles. Answer the following questions.

1. What percentage of the atmosphere is oxygen?

2. Why is oxygen so important to life on Earth?

3. What two human activities are thought to cause global warming?

4. What causes acid precipitation?

Use the words below to complete the geochemical cycle.

oxygen    carbon dioxide    volcanic eruptions    photosynthetic organisms

5. _______________________

6. _______________________

7. _______________________

8. _______________________

Geochemical Cycle

water vapor

 nitrogen

 carbon dioxide

 other organisms

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SECTION 25.3  

Air Resources, continued

In your textbook, read about sources of air pollution and outdoor and indoor air pollution. Answer the following questions.

9. What are two natural sources of air pollution?

volcanic eruptions and forest fires

10. What is one of the biggest sources of air pollution?

burning of fossil fuels, especially in motor vehicles

11. Why is carbon monoxide an air pollutant?

Carbon monoxide makes humans ill. It interferes with a person's ability to absorb oxygen, which causes headaches, chest pains, dry throat, and nausea.

12. Name four ways pollutants are changed or affected in the atmosphere.

Transport carries pollutants downwind of their origin.

Dilution spreads out pollutants, making them less concentrated.

Transformation changes the chemical composition of pollutants.

Removal takes pollutants out of the air by a physical change.

13. What is a “sick building”?

Buildings, especially new ones, may have furniture and carpeting that release air pollutants. These pollutants are trapped in airtight buildings and can cause symptoms in people. The symptoms go away when people leave the building. The building is considered “sick” when 20 percent of the occupants experience symptoms.

14. What is radon-222? Is it a potential outdoor or indoor pollutant?

It is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, and naturally occurring gas produced by radioactive decay of uranium-238. It is a potential indoor pollutant.
SECTION 25.4  Water Resources

In your textbook, read about the importance of water. For each statement below, write true or false.

___________  1. About 27 percent of Earth's surface is covered with water.

___________  2. The oceans help regulate climate and clean up pollutants.

___________  3. Most animals are about 30 percent water by weight.

___________  4. Water can exist as a liquid over a wide range of temperatures because of the hydrogen bonds between its molecules.

___________  5. Polar bonds form when the positive ends of water molecules are attracted to the negative ends of other water molecules.

___________  6. Water boils at 200°C and freezes at 0°C.

___________  7. Liquid water can store a large amount of heat without a correspondingly high change in temperature.

___________  8. Perspiration from your skin is a heating mechanism that depends on water’s properties.

___________  9. Living things depend on water to act as a solvent to carry nutrients into cells and wastes out of cells.

___________ 10. Diffusion of water enables a cell to maintain internal pressure.


___________ 12. Unlike most liquids, water shrinks when it freezes.

___________ 13. Freezing water contributes to weathering of rocks.

___________ 14. Ponds and streams freeze from the bottom up.
SECTION 25.4 Water Resources, continued

In your textbook, read about the location, use, and management of freshwater resources. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

15. In the United States, freshwater is most likely to be scarce
   a. in rural areas in the East.
   b. in large cities in the West.
   c. along seacoasts.
   d. on the Great Plains.

16. On which continent has drought had serious effects on the most people?
   a. Australia
   b. North America
   c. Africa
   d. South America

17. For what is most freshwater used?
   a. irrigation
   b. household use
   c. power-plant cooling
   d. industrial processes

18. Which method of water control affects the most freshwater resources?
   a. dams and reservoirs
   b. aqueducts
   c. wells
   d. desalinization plants

19. A drawdown well may run dry when
   a. the withdrawal rate of the aquifer exceeds the recharge rate.
   b. saltwater intrudes.
   c. there is too much precipitation.
   d. the water is too hard.

20. How does desalination make freshwater out of salt water?
   a. by precipitating the salt from the water and skimming off the salt
   b. by heating the water until it evaporates, leaving the salts behind
   c. by pressurizing the water and filtering the salt out at high pressure
   d. by using solar energy to pump freshwater from the ocean bottom

21. What seems to be the most practical way to reduce the demand on freshwater?
   a. Get freshwater from icebergs.
   b. Stop irrigating crops.
   c. Ban ornamental lawns and gardens.
   d. Use water supplies more efficiently.
SECTION 26.1 Conventional Energy Resources

In your textbook, read about energy resources on Earth.
For each statement below, write true or false.

1. The Sun is the ultimate source of most energy used by organisms on Earth.
   _________  true

2. Materials that are burned to produce heat or power are known as energies.
   _________  false

3. Probably the earliest fuels used by humans were fossil fuels.
   _________  true

4. Humans can live in cold climates because they use energy to provide heat.
   _________  false

In your textbook, read about traditional fuel sources.
Complete the table below. Write yes or no to indicate whether or not the fuel is renewable. Identify each fuel as a biomass fuel or a fossil fuel. Give one example of how the fuel is commonly used, such as to heat homes, to power vehicles, in cooking, or in power plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel</th>
<th>Renewable?</th>
<th>Biomass or Fossil?</th>
<th>Common Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. charcoal</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>biomass</td>
<td>in cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. coal</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fossil</td>
<td>in power plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. fecal material</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fossil</td>
<td>to heat homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. field crops</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>biomass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. natural gas</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fossil</td>
<td>in cooking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. peat</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fossil</td>
<td>to power vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. petroleum</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>fossil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. wood</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>biomass</td>
<td>to heat homes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 26.1  

Conventional Energy Resources, continued

In your textbook, read about coal and how it forms. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

**anthracite**  **bituminous coal**  **carbon**  **hydrogen**

**lignite**  **oxygen**  **tropical swamps**

Scientists theorize that coal deposits developed from plants that grew in (13) ________________ and then died, settled to the bottom, and were covered with subsequent generations of dead plants. The limited supply of (14) ________________ was used up quickly, which resulted in a slow rate of decay. Over time, this same gas and (15) ________________, were lost from the organic matter, and the concentration of (16) ________________ increased. Eventually, this compressed organic matter became coal.

The softest coal is (17) ________________. It changes into bituminous coal and may eventually become hard (18) ________________. Most of the coal reserves in the United States are (19) ________________.

In your textbook, read about petroleum and natural gas formation. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

**bacteria**  **crude oil**  **methane**  **natural gas**  **organically**

**pressure**  **sediment load**  **sedimentary rocks**  **temperature**

Most geologists hypothesize that oil originated (20) ________________, like coal. Organisms that died in or near water became part of the (21) ________________ and fell to the bottom of the seas. As layers of sediment accumulated, they were pressed down by the weight of overlying layers and eventually became (22) ________________. Little oxygen reached the layers of organic matter, and (23) ________________ which do not require oxygen partially decomposed the accumulated organisms. As they broke down organic matter, these decomposers released a waste product called (24) ________________, which is one of the components of natural gas. The remains of these organisms were subjected to increasing (25) ________________, increasing (26) ________________, and chemical changes as they were buried under the sediment of ancient seas. These changes resulted in the formation of (27) ________________ and (28) ________________.
SECTION 26.2  Alternative Energy Resources

In your textbook, read about solar energy and how we use it. Examine the diagram below. Then answer the questions.

1. Which house uses active solar heating, and which uses passive solar heating?

2. What are some of the structural features used in a passive solar house for heating water and the air?

3. What are some of the features in an active solar house for heating water and the air?

4. Passive solar houses cost more to build than traditional houses. What is a reason to build one in spite of this extra expense?

5. What are the main advantages of solar energy?
SECTION 26.2  **Alternative Energy Resources, continued**

*In your textbook, read about alternative forms of energy.*

For each item in Column A, write the letter(s) of the matching item or items in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>a. biogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Burns more cleanly than gasoline</td>
<td>b. bitumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>c. ethanol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mixes with gas to extend supplies</td>
<td>d. geothermal energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>e. hydroelectric power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Inexpensive</td>
<td>f. kerogen (oil shale)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>g. methane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Made from organic trash</td>
<td>h. nuclear energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>i. tidal power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. More common than other fossil fuel sources in some areas</td>
<td>j. wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>a. biogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Nonpolluting</td>
<td>b. bitumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>c. ethanol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Supplies water and recreation as well as energy</td>
<td>d. geothermal energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>e. hydroelectric power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Renewable</td>
<td>f. kerogen (oil shale)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>g. methane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Affects river flow</td>
<td>h. nuclear energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>i. tidal power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Available only in favorable places</td>
<td>j. wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>a. biogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Not transportable</td>
<td>b. bitumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>c. ethanol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Destroys homes and habitats</td>
<td>d. geothermal energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>e. hydroelectric power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Disrupts coastal ecosystems</td>
<td>f. kerogen (oil shale)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>g. methane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Expensive to process</td>
<td>h. nuclear energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>i. tidal power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Hazardous to people and the environment</td>
<td>j. wind power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>a. biogas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Interferes with bird migration</td>
<td>b. bitumen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>c. ethanol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Can pollute air and water</td>
<td>d. geothermal energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>______</td>
<td>e. hydroelectric power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 26.2 Alternative Energy Resources, continued

In your textbook, read about alternative forms of energy. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the following statements.

photovoltaic cell   kinetic energy   kerogen   geothermal energy   gasohol
biogas   nuclear fission   solar cooker   hydroelectric power   bitumen

23. A simple ________________ can be used to cook food by focusing the Sun’s energy.

24. Transparent wafers of silicon in an(n) ________________ convert solar energy into electrical energy.

25. Energy known as ________________ is generated by harnessing the power of falling water.

26. The ________________ in ocean waves, which are created primarily by the wind, can be used to generate electricity.

27. Tar sand is composed of ________________, a heavy oil high in sulfur, as well as clay, sand, and water.

28. Burned in gasoline engines, the fuel ________________ is a mixture of ethanol and gasoline.

29. Obtained by decomposing organic wastes, ________________ is composed of a mixture of gases such as methane and carbon dioxide.

30. The energy known as ________________ is contained in water and steam heated by Earth’s internal heat.

31. In the process of ________________, atomic particles are given off in radioactive decay.

32. Oil shale is a fine-grained rock that contains ________________, a solid, waxy mixture of hydrocarbon compounds.
SECTION 26.3  Conservation of Energy Resources

In your textbook, read about conservation of energy resources. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the two best ways to meet energy needs, according to energy experts?

_________________________________________________________________________

2. Describe three ways to make transportation more energy efficient.

_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________

3. How have industries used cogeneration and recycling to improve their energy efficiency?

_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________

4. What can you do to make an old home more energy efficient?

_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________

5. If you were building a new house, what could you do to make it an energy-efficient structure?

_________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________

6. Why do you need a global perspective when planning for sustainable energy?

_________________________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________________________________
SECTION 27.1 Populations and the Use of Natural Resources

In your textbook, read about population growth and the use of resources by organisms. Examine the graphs below. Then answer the questions.

1. Why must organisms use natural resources?

Organisms use resources to maintain life, grow, and reproduce, or to meet their basic needs.

2. Describe the pattern of population growth in graph A.

The graph shows exponential growth in which there is a small initial increase in population, and then the population grows more rapidly as it gets larger.

3. Describe the pattern of population growth in graph B.

The graph shows rapid growth, then a leveling off of population size. The leveling off is a result of one or more limiting factors, such as availability of food, water, or clean air.

4. What happens to a population that has not reached its carrying capacity?

There will continue to be more births than deaths.

5. What happens when a population exceeds its carrying capacity?

The number of deaths will increase and the number of births will decrease until the population size returns to its carrying capacity.
SECTION 27.1 Populations and the Use of Natural Resources, continued

In your textbook, read about environmental factors that affect population growth. Identify each factor below that affects population growth as either a density-independent factor, or a density-dependent factor.

6. drought
7. disease
8. lack of food
9. flood
10. lack of water
11. pollution

Complete each statement.

12. Eventually, the availability of such ______________ as food, water, and clean air will cause a population to stop increasing.

13. The leveling off of population size results in a curve that is shaped like the letter ______________.

14. When a population has not reached the ______________ of its environment, there will continue to be more births than deaths.

15. A population that is at its carrying capacity for its environment is in ______________.

16. Environmental limits that affect all populations that they touch, regardless of population size, are known as ______________ factors.

17. A ______________ factor increasingly affects a population as the population grows.

18. The human population is expected to continue growing for the next ______________ years.

19. The human population reached 6 billion in the year ______________.
SECTION 27.2 Human Impact on Land Resources

In your textbook, read about extraction of mineral resources. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. One disadvantage of surface mining is that it
   a. does not provide iron or copper.  
   b. disrupts the subsurface through tunneling.  
   c. requires the building of holding ponds.  
   d. completely changes the landscape.

2. A surface mining method that removes minerals in a circular pattern from the surface downward, leaving a big hole, is
   a. open-pit mining.  
   b. strip mining.  
   c. underground mining.  
   d. shovel mining.

3. Underground mining can produce pollution as rainfall seeps through piles of
   a. coal nuggets.  
   b. waste rock.  
   c. logs.  
   d. topsoil.

4. Responsible mining companies restore disturbed land and replant vegetation in a process called
   a. reclamation.  
   b. restoration.  
   c. relocation.  
   d. reconstruction.

In your textbook, read about environmental problems created by agriculture. Write one positive and one negative statement about each of the practices below.

5. Monoculture
   Positive: 
   Negative: 

6. Pesticides
   Positive: 
   Negative: 

7. Clearing forests and grasslands for farming
   Positive: 
   Negative: 

SECTION 27.2 Human Impact on Land Resources, continued

In your textbook, read about environmental problems created by forestry. Answer the following questions.

8. What is deforestation?

Deforestation is the removal of trees from a forested area without adequate replanting.

9. Compare and contrast clear-cutting and selective logging in forestry.

Both are methods of cutting trees. In clear-cutting, all of the trees in an area are removed. In selective logging, workers remove only designated trees rather than cutting the whole forest.

10. What are two of the negative environmental impacts of clear-cutting?

Clear-cutting may result in the loss of topsoil through erosion and in the clogging of nearby streams with excess sediment.

In your textbook, read about problems created by urban development. For each statement below, write true or false.

___________ 11. In cities, concrete and asphalt that cover large areas of soil can decrease the chance of flooding during heavy rains.

___________ 12. Urbanization produces large volumes of solid waste that get buried in landfills that can leak chemicals into water supplies.

___________ 13. Industrial processes, accidental spills, and illegal dumping can pollute the ground in urban areas.

___________ 14. At construction sites, nothing can be done to prevent sediment erosion.

___________ 15. Because wetlands are valuable ecosystems, developers must sometimes build new wetlands to replace those they destroy.

___________ 16. Incinerators remain the most economical method of solid-waste disposal.

___________ 17. Bioremediation uses organisms to clean up toxic wastes at industrial sites.
SECTION 27.3  Human Impact on Air Resources

In your textbook, read about air pollution. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

acid precipitation  carbon dioxide  gasoline  global warming
greenhouse gases  nitrogen oxides  oil  ozone
particulate matter  smog  ultraviolet  stratosphere  volcanic eruptions

Clean air is essential to life on Earth. But human activities put many types of pollution into the air we breathe. The reaction of sunlight on an atmosphere full of pollution causes a yellow-brown haze called (1) __________________. The major chemical in this pollutant is a gas molecule with three oxygen atoms called (2) __________________. Air pollutants also occur in the form of particles of materials such as ash and dust called (3) __________________.

The largest source of air pollution in the United States is the exhaust from motor vehicles that burn the fossil fuel called (4) __________________. Another large source of pollution is electric power plants that burn coal and (5) __________________.

Air pollution does not come only from human activities. Natural phenomena such as forest fires and (6) __________________ can also cause air pollution.

(7) __________________ in Earth’s atmosphere help it retain heat released from Earth’s surface. However, the burning of fossil fuels has increased the concentration of the most important of these gases, (8) __________________. Scientists hypothesize that the increase in this and other such gases has caused (9) __________________, which is a rise in Earth’s average surface temperature.

The use of chemicals called CFCs has also contributed to air pollution. CFCs rise into the atmosphere and break down ozone molecules in the (10) __________________. The ozone layer protects Earth from the Sun’s harmful (11) __________________ radiation.

Precipitation with a pH of less than 5.0 is (12) __________________. It forms when sulfur dioxide and (13) __________________ from sources such as power plants and motor vehicles combine with moisture in the atmosphere.
SECTION 27.4 Human Impact on Water Resources

In your textbook, read about water pollution.
In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

1. Water pollution nonpoint sources generate pollution from widely spread areas.

2. Leaking chemical-storage barrels, landfills, and underground gasoline storage tanks are major sources of surface water pollution.

3. A pipe pouring out pollution from a factory into a river is a point source of water pollution.

4. The Endangered Species Act is the main federal law that protects our nation’s waters from pollution.

5. The Safe Drinking Water Act was designed to ensure that every American has safe drinking water.

6. Since 1960, freshwater use has nearly doubled.

7. Nutrients present in sewage water can create blooms of cyanobacteria that deplete nitrogen in the water as they decompose.

In your textbook, read about water conservation.
For each area below, list one way that people can conserve water.

8. On farms

   Possible answers: Plant crops that need less water. Use more efficient irrigation systems.

9. In industry

   Possible answers: Recycle cooling water and wastewater. Redesign manufacturing processes to save water.

10. At home

    Possible answers: Fix leaky pipes, toilets, bathtubs, and faucets. Install more efficient showerheads and toilets.
GeoDigest

Resources and the Environment

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

Sun    geochemical cycles    resources    liquid
heat-storage capacity    nonrenewable    alternative    biomass
organisms    farming practices    renewable

Air, water, land, organisms, rocks, minerals, and nutrients are among Earth’s (1) _________________. Living things, surface water, groundwater, fertile soil, air, solar energy, and elements that cycle, such as carbon and nitrogen, are (2) ________________ resources. Fossil fuels and elements such as gold, copper, and silver are (3) ________________ resources, replaceable only by processes that take hundreds of millions of years.

Land resources include topsoil, rocks, minerals, and space for humans to use. Land resources may be harmed by poor (4) _________________. Air resources may be polluted as a result of human activities that disrupt the balance of (5) _________________ in Earth’s atmosphere. Water is an important resource because it has unique properties that allow life to exist on Earth. Water is a(n) (6) _________________ over a wide range of temperatures, has high (7) _________________, dissolves many substances, and expands when it freezes.

Energy resources are another type of resource. The (8) _________________ is Earth’s primary energy resource. Wood and field crops that can be burned and used as fuels are known as (9) _________________ fuels. Coal, natural gas, and petroleum are energy resources that formed from (10) _________________ that lived millions of years ago. Solar energy, hydroelectric power, geothermal energy, nuclear energy, and biomass energy are all (11) _________________ energy resources.
Use each word or phrase below to complete the word “equations.”

nutrients  carbon dioxide  high temperature and pressure  topsoil
peat  gasoline  decreased demand for resources  Earth’s atmosphere

12. reducing + reusing + recycling = ______________________
13. methane + ______________________ = biogas
14. remains of organisms + swamp + anaerobic conditions = ______________________
15. alcohol + ______________________ = gasohol
16. peat + ______________________ = coal
17. decaying organic matter + eroded rock + minerals + ______________________
   + oxygen + water = ______________________
18. nitrogen + oxygen + other gases = ______________________

In the space at the left, write true of the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

19. The oxygen in Earth’s atmosphere was supplied slowly over time by ______________________
20. Materials such as sand, gravel, and crushed stone are known as ______________________
21. Natural resources are distributed unevenly on Earth.
22. Burning fossil fuels releases ______________________, a source of pollution, into the air.
23. The energy of falling water, called ______________________, is commonly used in the production of electricity.
24. Achieving sustainable energy use will help ensure that current and future energy needs are met.
25. As populations grow, they first increase exponentially; then, eventually, the growth slows down when the population reaches the environment’s carrying capacity.
26. Ground level ______________________ is a major component of smog.
SECTION 28.1  
Tools of Astronomy

In your textbook, read about electromagnetic radiation and telescopes. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

larger         electromagnetic radiation         visible light         wavelength
reflecting telescope         frequency         telescopes         refracting telescope
interferometry         electromagnetic spectrum

(1) __________________________ consists of electric and magnetic disturbances, or waves, that travel through space. Human eyes see one form of this energy, called (2) __________________________. All forms of electromagnetic radiation, including X rays and radio waves, make up the (3) __________________________. Each type of radiation can be classified in two ways. (4) __________________________ measures the distance between the peaks on a wave and (5) __________________________ is the number of waves that occurs each second. Scientists study radiation with (6) __________________________, which collect and focus light. The (7) __________________________ the opening that gathers light in a telescope, the more light that can be collected. A(n) (8) __________________________ uses lenses to bring light to a focus, and a(n) (9) __________________________ uses mirrors to do the same thing. The process of linking several telescopes together so that they can act as one is called (10) __________________________.

In your textbook, read about satellites, probes, and space-based astronomy. For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. The first multi-country space habitat for long-term human occupation</td>
<td>a.  Hubble Space Telescope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Probe to Mars</td>
<td>b.  Sojourner/Pathfinder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Telescope launched in 1990 to carry out observations in visible light, infrared, and ultraviolet wavelengths</td>
<td>c.  Chandra X-Ray Observatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Craft in which astronauts study weightlessness, growth of crystals, and other phenomena</td>
<td>d.  Space Shuttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Telescope used to observe X rays blocked by Earth's atmosphere</td>
<td>e.  International Space Station</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 28.2  The Moon

In your textbook, read about the characteristics and history of the Moon.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. Temperatures on the Moon’s surface are
   a. always very hot.  
   b. either very hot or very cold. 
   c. always very cold. 
   d. moderate.

2. The light-colored, mountainous regions of the Moon are called
   a. maria.  
   b. impact craters. 
   c. rilles. 
   d. highlands.

3. The dark, smooth plains on the Moon are called
   a. maria.  
   b. impact craters. 
   c. rilles. 
   d. highlands.

4. The features on the Moon formed by objects crashing into its surface are
   a. rilles.  
   b. mountain ranges. 
   c. impact craters. 
   d. regolith.

5. The material that falls back to the Moon’s surface after an impact blast is
   a. regolith.  
   b. feldspar. 
   c. ejecta. 
   d. lava.

6. Long trails of ejecta on the Moon’s surface are called
   a. rilles.  
   b. rays. 
   c. plains. 
   d. highlands.

7. Meandering valleylike features on the Moon’s surface are called
   a. rays.  
   b. ejecta.  
   c. rilles. 
   d. craters.

8. There is no erosion, other than surface creep and erosion due to impacts, on the Moon because there is no
   a. lava or flowing water.  
   b. atmosphere or flowing water. 
   c. ejecta or lava. 
   d. ejecta or atmosphere.

9. After a long period of impacts, the Moon’s impact basins filled with
   a. water.  
   b. lava. 
   c. feldspar. 
   d. breccia.

10. Scientists hypothesize that the Moon’s crust is twice as thick
    a. in the highlands.  
    b. in the maria. 
    c. on the side seen from Earth. 
    d. on the far side.

11. The layers of the Moon, from the surface inward, are the
    a. upper mantle, lower mantle, crust, and core. 
    b. crust, core, upper mantle, and lower mantle. 
    c. core, crust, upper mantle, and lower mantle. 
    d. crust, upper mantle, lower mantle, and core.

12. According to the most commonly accepted theory of the Moon’s formation, the Moon is made from
    a. materials from asteroids and comets.  
    b. materials from Earth only. 
    c. materials from Mars. 
    d. materials from Earth and the body that hit it.

13. The most commonly accepted theory about the origin of the Moon explains why the
    a. the Moon and Earth have similar compositions. 
    b. the Moon is so far away from Earth. 
    c. the same side of the Moon is always seen from Earth. 
    d. the Moon has very little regolith.
SECTION 28.2  The Moon, continued

In your textbook, read about explorations of the Moon.
Number the following events in chronological order from 1 to 6.

14. Project Gemini launches two-person crews into space.

15. Sputnik 1 is launched into space by the Soviet Union.


17. Cosmonaut Yuri A. Gagarin becomes the first human in space.

18. American Alan B. Shepard, Jr., is launched into space.

In your textbook, read about the theories of the Moon's formation.
Answer the following questions.

19. Explain the capture theory of the origin of the Moon. Then describe the problems with this theory.

20. Explain the simultaneous formation theory of the Moon's origin. Then describe the problem with this theory.

21. Explain the most commonly accepted theory of the origin of the Moon. Then describe why this theory is currently the accepted theory.
SECTION 28.3  The Sun-Earth-Moon System

In your textbook, read about the motions of Earth, the Sun, and the Moon. In the space at the left, write true if the statement is true; if the statement is false, change the italicized word or phrase to make it true.

1. All societies base their calendars and timekeeping systems on the apparent motion of the Sun and Moon.

2. The Sun, Moon, and stars appear to rise in the east and set in the west because of the rotation of the Moon.

3. You can demonstrate that Earth rotates through the use of a Foucault pendulum.

4. The period from one sunrise or sunset to the next is called the solar day.

5. The length of time it takes for the Moon to go through a complete cycle of phases is called the lunar month.

6. Annual variations in the length of the day and in temperatures are dependent on the longitude where you live.

7. The plane of Earth’s orbit about the Sun is called the solstice.

8. The seasons are caused by Earth’s orbit around the Sun in combination with the tilt of Earth’s axis.

9. The hemisphere that is tilted toward the Sun experiences winter.

10. A solar eclipse occurs when the Moon passes through Earth’s shadow.

11. On the summer solstice, the number of daylight hours for the northern hemisphere is at a maximum.

12. During the northern hemisphere’s summer, the sun appears lower in the sky than it does in winter.

13. On the winter solstice, the number of daylight hours is at its minimum.

14. The lengths of day and night are equal for both the northern and southern hemispheres on the vernal equinox.
In your textbook, read about the phases of the Moon.
Label each phase of the Moon below. Choose from the following phases: waning gibbous, waxing crescent, third quarter, first quarter, waxing gibbous, waning crescent, full moon.

15. ______________________________________________________________________
16. ______________________________________________________________________
17. ______________________________________________________________________
18. ______________________________________________________________________
19. ______________________________________________________________________
20. ______________________________________________________________________
21. ______________________________________________________________________

Answer the question.
22. Why is the Moon invisible from Earth during a new moon?
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
SECTION 28.3  The Sun-Earth-Moon System, continued

In your textbook, read about the phases and motions of the Moon and about eclipses. For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23. The closest point to Earth in the Moon’s orbit</td>
<td>a. synchronous rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. The inner portion of the shadow cast on Earth by the Moon</td>
<td>b. lunar month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Blocking of the Sun’s light by the Moon passing between Earth and the Sun</td>
<td>c. tides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Farthest point from Earth in the Moon’s orbit</td>
<td>d. solar eclipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. State at which the Moon’s orbital and rotational periods are equal</td>
<td>e. umbra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Occurs when the Moon passes through Earth’s shadow</td>
<td>f. penumbra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Length of time it takes for the Moon to go through a complete cycle of phases</td>
<td>g. perigee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. The daily rise and fall of Earth’s oceans caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun</td>
<td>h. apogee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Outer portion of the shadow cast on Earth by the Moon</td>
<td>i. lunar eclipse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

32. The fact that Earth observers always see the same side of the Moon is explained by the Moon’s
   a. eclipse.          c. gravity.          d. synchronous rotation.
   b. penumbra.         

33. The tides on Earth are caused by the gravitational pull of the
   a. the Moon only.    c. both the Moon and the Sun.
   b. the Sun only.     d. neither the Moon nor the Sun.

34. During an annular solar eclipse, the Moon
   a. is near perigee.   b. does not completely block the Sun.
   c. passes through Earth’s shadow.                       d. always appears reddish in color.
Our Solar System

SECTION 29.1  Overview of Our Solar System

In your textbook, read about early ideas.

Write the letter of the term from Column B next to its matching item in Column A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Motion of a planet moving in the opposite direction of the normal direction of planetary motion as observed from Earth</td>
<td>a. aphelion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Point in a planet's orbit when it is farthest from the Sun</td>
<td>b. astronomical unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Nicolaus Copernicus's model of the solar system in which the planets orbit the Sun</td>
<td>c. eccentricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Oval shape centered on two points instead of one point</td>
<td>d. ellipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Point in a planet's orbit when it is closest to the Sun</td>
<td>e. heliocentric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Defines a planet's elliptical orbit as the ratio of the distance between the foci and the length of the major axis</td>
<td>f. perihelion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Unit of measure that is the average distance between the Sun and Earth (1.4960 x 10^8 km)</td>
<td>g. retrograde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about gravity and orbits.

Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

acceleration  center of mass  distance  force

Isaac Newton  masses  Moon  universal gravitation

English scientist (8) developed an understanding of gravity by observing the motion of the (9), the orbits of the planets, and the (10) of falling objects on Earth. He learned that two bodies attract each other with a (11) that depends on their (12) and the (13) between the bodies. This is called the law of (14). He also determined that each planet orbits a point between itself and the Sun. That point is called the (15).
SECTION 29.2  The Terrestrial Planets

In your textbook, read about Mercury and Venus.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The four inner planets of our solar system are
   a. gas giant planets.  c. terrestrial planets.
   b. interplanetary asteroids.  d. meteorites.

2. The closest planet to the Sun is

3. How many times bigger than Mercury is Earth?
   a. two times  b. three times  c. four times  d. five times

4. The surface of Mercury is similar to the surface of

5. Observations of Mercury suggest that it was originally much larger, with a mantle
   and crust similar to that of

6. The brightest planet in Earth’s nighttime sky is

7. One day on Venus is equal to how many days on Earth?
   a. 243 days  b. 43 days  c. 143 days  d. 4 days

8. In the 1960s, radar measurements showed that the surface of Venus is very hot and that it is
   a. rotating quickly.  b. orbiting quickly.  c. rotating slowly.  d. orbiting slowly.

9. Venus’s spin is an example of
   a. retrograde motion.  b. backward rotation.  c. retrograde rotation.  d. backward motion.

10. The atmosphere of Venus is mostly
    a. nitrogen and oxygen.  b. sodium.  c. oxygen.  d. carbon dioxide and nitrogen.

In your textbook, read about Earth and Mars.
For each statement below, write true or false.

______________  11. Earth’s distance from the Sun and its nearly circular orbit allow water to
                   exist on its surface as a solid, liquid, and gas.

______________  12. Earth’s atmosphere is moderately dense and is composed of 78 percent
                   oxygen and 21 percent nitrogen.

______________  13. The wobble in Earth’s rotational axis is called precession.

______________  14. Mars is referred to as the red planet as a result of its high iron content
                   and reddish appearance.

______________  15. Mars’s atmosphere is similar to that of Venus, and it has a strong greenhouse effect.

______________  16. The southern hemisphere of Mars is dominated by sparsely cratered plains.
SECTION 29.3  The Gas Giant Planets

In your textbook, read about Jupiter and Saturn. Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. What percentage of all planetary matter in the solar system is in Jupiter’s mass?
   a. 40%  
   b. 60%  
   c. 50%  
   d. 70%

2. Galileo discovered Jupiter’s
   a. rings.  
   b. 12 smaller satellites.  
   c. four major satellites.  
   d. Great Red Spot

3. Elements in the Jovian atmosphere remain in
   a. only liquid form.  
   b. both gas and liquid forms.  
   c. only gas form.  
   d. gas, liquid, and solid forms.

4. The form of hydrogen that has properties of both a liquid and a metal is
   a. liquid metallic hydrogen.  
   b. magnetic hydrogen.  
   c. liquid hydrogen.  
   d. electric hydrogen.

5. Jupiter spins once on its axis in a little less than
   a. 5 hours.  
   b. 12 hours.  
   c. 10 hours.  
   d. 2 hours.

6. Low, warm, dark-colored, sinking clouds in Jupiter’s atmosphere are known as
   a. belts.  
   b. the Great Red Spot.  
   c. zones.  
   d. rings.

7. Jupiter’s four moons are composed of
   a. clouds.  
   b. ice and rock.  
   c. hydrogen and oxygen.  
   d. ice.

8. What is Jupiter’s Great Red Spot?
   a. a surface ocean  
   b. a large moon  
   c. an atmospheric storm  
   d. an ice cap

9. Which of Jupiter’s moons is almost completely molten inside?
   a. Io  
   b. Europa  
   c. Ganymede  
   d. Callisto

10. Saturn’s average density is lower than that of
    a. helium.  
    b. hydrogen.  
    c. water.  
    d. methane.

11. The ringlets and open gaps in Saturn’s rings are caused by the gravitational effects of
    a. Saturn.  
    b. Jupiter.  
    c. Saturn’s moons.  
    d. the Sun.

12. Many astronomers hypothesize that Saturn’s rings were formed from
    a. debris left over from the formation of Saturn and its moons.  
    b. debris left over when a moon was destroyed by a collision.  
    c. debris that escaped from Jupiter’s gravitational pull.  
    d. asteroids attracted by Saturn’s gravitational pull.

13. Saturn’s largest moon is named
    a. Io.  
    b. Titan.  
    c. Europa.  
    d. Ganymede.
SECTION 29.3  The Gas Giant Planets, continued

In your textbook, read about Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. For each statement, write true or false.

14. Uranus was discovered accidentally in 1781. ___

15. Today, we are certain that Uranus has no moons and 15 rings. ___

16. Most of Uranus’s atmosphere is composed of helium and hydrogen, which causes its atmosphere to reflect blue light back into space. ___

17. Uranus has a large, solid core that extends almost to the planet’s surface. ___

18. The rotational axis of Uranus is tipped over so far that the north pole almost lies in its orbital plane. ___

19. The existence of Neptune was predicted before it was discovered based on small deviations in the motion of Saturn. ___

20. Uranus's tilt and its great distance from the Sun result in seasons on Uranus that last about 21 Earth years. ___

21. Until 1994, Neptune had a persistent storm, the Great Dark Spot, with characteristics similar to Jupiter’s Great Red Spot. ___

22. Neptune’s largest moon, Triton, has a retrograde orbit, which means it orbits like every other satellite in the solar system. ___

23. Triton has nitrogen geysers and a thin atmosphere. ___

24. Neptune’s six rings are composed of microscopic dust particles, and parts of its outermost rings appear much brighter than other parts. ___

25. Scientists hypothesize that the clumps in Neptune’s rings do not spread evenly because of Neptune’s gravitational effect. ___

26. Pluto is not classified as a terrestrial planet because of its low density and small size. ___

27. Pluto is larger than Earth and is made of ice. ___

28. Like Earth’s Moon, Pluto has no atmosphere. ___

29. The orbit of Pluto is a perfect circle. ___

30. Pluto and its moon Charon are in a synchronous rotation with each other. ___

31. Pluto’s properties more closely resemble those of the gas giants’ large moons than of the other planets. ___
SECTION 29.4  Formation of Our Solar System

In your textbook, read about collapsing interstellar clouds and Sun and planet formation.

Write the letter of the item in Column B next to its matching item in Column A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Gas and dust from which stars and planets form</td>
<td>a. inner planets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rotating disk of dust and gas that formed the Sun and planets</td>
<td>b. tungsten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Solid bodies hundreds of kilometers in diameter that merged to form the planets</td>
<td>c. planetesimals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Believed to be the first large planet to develop</td>
<td>d. solar nebula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. One of the first elements to condense in the early solar system</td>
<td>e. interstellar cloud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Lacking in satellites because of proximity to the Sun</td>
<td>f. Jupiter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about asteroids.

For each statement, write true or false.

7. Asteroids orbit the Sun and range from a few kilometers to about 100 kilometers in diameter.  true

8. Most asteroids are located between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter in the asteroid belt. true

9. Asteroids are thought to be planetesimals that never formed planets. true

10. A meteoroid is a broken fragment of an asteroid or other interplanetary material. true

11. A meteor is a meteoroid that bypasses Earth’s atmosphere. true

12. A large meteorite will cause an impact crater when it collides with Earth. true
SECTION 29.4  Formation of Our Solar System, continued

In your textbook, read about comets.

Use the words below to label the diagram

coma  nucleus  tail

13.  
14.  
15.  

Answer the following questions.

16. What type of orbit does a comet have? Describe a typical comet’s perihelion and aphelion.

17. What happens when a comet comes within 3 AU of the Sun?

18. What is a periodic comet? Give an example.

19. What is a meteor shower?
Stars

SECTION 30.1  The Sun

In your textbook, read about the properties of the Sun and the Sun’s atmosphere. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

chromosphere  corona  gaseous  ions  mass
photosphere  solar eclipse  solar system  solar wind

The Sun is the largest object in our (1) ___________________. Its (2) ___________________ controls the motions of the planets. The center of the Sun is very dense. The high temperature at its center causes the solar interior to be (3) ___________________ throughout.

The visible surface of the Sun is called the (4) ___________________. It is the lowest layer of the Sun and is approximately 400 km in thickness. The average temperature is 5800 K.

Above the visible layer is the (5) ___________________. It is approximately 2500 km in thickness and has a temperature of nearly 30 000 K at the top. Without special filters, this layer is visible only during a (6) ___________________.

The top layer of the Sun’s atmosphere is the (7) ___________________. It has a temperature range of 1 million to 2 million K. Gas flows outward from this layer at high speeds and forms the (8) ___________________. It is made up of charged particles, or (9) ___________________, which flow outward through the entire solar system.

In your textbook, read about solar activity.

For each term in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.  Cooler areas on the surface of the photosphere that appear darker than the surrounding areas on the Sun</td>
<td>a.  prominence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.  A period of 22.4 years in which the number of sunspots on the Sun changes regularly and the Sun’s magnetic field reverses</td>
<td>b.  solar flares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.  Areas of low density in the gas of the corona from which particles escape</td>
<td>c.  sunspots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.  Violent eruptions of particles and radiation from the surface of the Sun</td>
<td>d.  coronal holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.  Arc of gas ejected from the photosphere</td>
<td>e.  solar activity cycle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 30.1  The Sun, continued

In your textbook, read about the solar interior.
Use the terms below to label the diagram.

- convective zone
- radiative zone
- core

Answer the following questions.

18. What is fusion? Where does it take place in the Sun?

19. What is fission?

20. How is Einstein’s theory of special relativity expressed? What does each letter stand for?

21. What is the process that transfers the Sun’s energy from particle to particle? Where does this process take place?

22. What is the process that carries the Sun’s energy the rest of the way to the Sun’s surface? What carries the energy?

23. How far, as a percentage, does the radiative zone extend to the photosphere?
SECTION 30.2  Measuring the Stars

In your textbook, read about groups of stars and stellar positions and distances.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Constellations are
   a. the brightest stars.
   b. stars over Greece.
   c. groups of stars named after animals, mythological characters, or everyday objects.
   d. found only in the northern hemisphere.

2. Ursa Major, or the big dipper, is an example of a
   a. circumpolar constellation.
   b. constellation that can be seen only in winter.
   c. constellation that can be seen only in summer.
   d. constellation that can be seen only in the fall.

3. Scientists measure distances to stars and observe how stars interact with one another to
   a. determine if stars are right next to each other.
   b. determine if stars are touching.
   c. determine the names of constellations.
   d. determine which stars are gravitationally bound to each other.

4. Astronomers can identify binary stars by
   a. comparing the colors of the stars.
   b. measuring the parallax of the stars.
   c. measuring the position of the visible star in the pair and noting shifts as it orbits the center of mass between it and the unseen companion star.
   d. examining the stars’ absorption spectra.

5. When estimating the distance of stars from Earth, astronomers use the fact that nearby stars shift in position as observed from Earth, which is called
   a. parsec.
   b. parallax.
   c. precision.
   d. shafting.

In your textbook, read about the basic properties of stars.

For each term in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Ancient Greek classification system based on how bright a star appears to be</td>
<td>a. luminosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Brightness of an object if it was placed at a distance of 10 pc</td>
<td>b. absolute magnitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Energy output from the surface of a star per second</td>
<td>c. watt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Unit of measurement used to express the energy emitted per second</td>
<td>d. apparent magnitude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 30.2  Measuring the Stars, continued

In your textbook, read about the spectra of stars.
Use the diagram below to answer the questions.

10. The spectral types—O, B, A, F, G, K, M—were originally based on the pattern of spectral lines. What else did astronomers discover that the classes corresponded to? What is the difference from O to M?

__________________________________________________________________________________________

11. What type of star is the Sun? What is its surface temperature? What is its absolute magnitude?

__________________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________

12. What is the typical composition of a star?

__________________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________

13. What makes a star's spectrum appear to be different from another star's?

__________________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________________________
SECTION 30.3 Stellar Evolution

In your textbook, read about the basic structure of stars.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

For a star to be stable, it must have (1) ________________, which is the balance between gravity squeezing inward and pressure from (2) ________________ and radiation pushing outward. This balance is governed by the (3) ________________ of the star. The (4) ________________ inside a star determines the star's energy output, or (5) ________________.

Stars on the main sequence produce energy by fusing hydrogen into (6) ________________.

Once a star's core has been converted into helium, it may react if the temperature is high enough. If the temperature is high enough, (7) ________________ can react with helium to form (8) ________________, then (9) ________________, then (10) ________________, and then (11) ________________. Other types of reactions can produce even heavier elements, the heaviest being (12) ________________.

In your text, read about stellar evolution and life cycles.
For each statement below, write true or false.

13. As a star ages, its internal composition changes as a result of rising temperature.
14. As nuclear fuel runs out, a star's internal structure and its mechanism for producing pressure change to counteract gravity.
15. The formation of a star begins with a cloud of interstellar gas and dust called nebula.
16. A nebula collapses on itself as a result of its high temperature.
17. As a nebula contracts, its rotation forces it into a disk shape with a hot condensed object at the center, which will become a new star.
18. A new star often illuminates the gas and dust surrounding it.
SECTION 30.3  Stellar Evolution, continued

In your textbook, read about the Sun’s life cycle.

Answer the following questions.

19. How many years does it take a star with the mass of the Sun to convert all the hydrogen in its core? To what is the hydrogen converted?

   About 10 billion years; its hydrogen is converted to helium.

20. What happens to a star when it becomes a red giant?

   When the hydrogen in the core is gone, the star has a helium center and outer layers made of hydrogen-dominated gas. Some hydrogen continues to react in a thin layer at the outer edge of the helium core. The energy produced at this level forces the outer layers to expand and cool. Then the star loses gas from its outer layers.

21. A star of the Sun’s mass never becomes hot enough for carbon to react, and the star’s energy production is at an end. What happens to the outer layers? What is this star called?

   The outer layers expand and are driven off by pulsations. The core of the star becomes exposed as a small, hot object about the size of Earth. It is then a white dwarf.

In your textbook, read about life cycles of massive stars.

Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

22. A star that begins with a mass 8 to 20 times that of the Sun’s mass will

   a. undergo the same evolution as the Sun.
   b. become a white dwarf.
   c. end up with a core too massive to be supported by pressure and come to a violent end.
   d. remain at the same stage and not evolve.

23. The resistance of a star’s core to being squeezed halts the collapse of the core and the core becomes a

   a. supernova.  b. neutron star.  c. red dwarf.  d. protostar.

24. During a supernova,

   a. infalling gas remains trapped in the core.
   b. the core continues to fuse helium.
   c. the resistance of electrons being squeezed counteracts gravity and supports the core.
   d. the entire outer portion of the star is blown off in a massive explosion.

25. A star that starts with more than about 20 times the Sun’s mass will

   a. become a neutron star.
   b. continue to fuse iron in its core.
   c. end up with a smaller mass.
   d. collapse forever and become a black hole.
Galaxies and the Universe

SECTION 31.1 The Milky Way Galaxy

In your textbook, read about discovering the Milky Way.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Stars in the giant branch of the H-R diagram that pulsate in brightness because of the expansion and contraction of their layers</td>
<td>a. Cepheid variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Stars that have periods of pulsations between 1.5 hours and 1 day, and on average, have the same luminosity</td>
<td>b. luminosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Stars with pulsation periods between 1 day and more than 100 days</td>
<td>c. RR Lyrae variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. By measuring a star’s period of pulsation, astronomers can determine this.</td>
<td>d. Sagittarius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Direction of the center of the Milky Way is toward this constellation.</td>
<td>e. variable stars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In your textbook, read about the shape of the Milky Way.
For each statement below, write true or false.

6. Radio waves are used to map the Milky Way because they can penetrate the interstellar gas and dust without being scattered or absorbed. true

7. The Milky Way’s galactic nucleus is surrounded by a nuclear bulge that sticks out of the galactic disk. true

8. Measurements of star luminosity at different distances provide a hint of the Milky Way’s spiral arms. true

9. Around the Milky Way’s nuclear bulge and disk is the halo, where the globular clusters are located. true

10. Astronomers mapped the emission wavelength of nitrogen gas in space to conclusively determine the existence of spiral arms in the Milky Way. false

11. Five major spiral arms and a few minor arms were identified in the Milky Way. true

12. The Sun is located in the Milky Way’s minor arm Orion at a distance of 28,000 ly from the galactic center. false

13. In its 4.5-billion-year life, the Sun has orbited the galaxy approximately 100 times. false
SECTION 31.1  The Milky Way Galaxy, continued

In your textbook, read about the mass of the Milky Way.
Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

2.6 million  100 billion  center  dark matter  galaxy
gas clouds  stellar remnants  halo  supermassive black hole

The mass located within the circle of the Sun’s orbit through the galaxy is about (14) ____________ times the mass of the Sun. Because the Sun is of average mass, astronomers have concluded there are about 100 billion stars within the disk of the (15) _____________.

Astronomers have found evidence that much more mass exists in the outer galaxy. The stars and (16) ____________ that orbit in the outer disk are moving faster than they would if the galaxy’s mass were concentrated near the (17) _____________. Evidence indicates that as much as 90 percent of the galaxy’s mass is contained in the (18) _____________. This mass is not observed in the form of normal stars, and astronomers hypothesize that some of this unseen matter is in the form of dim (19) ____________, such as white dwarfs, neutron stars, and black holes. The remainder of this mass, usually called (20) ____________, is a mystery.

Studies of the motion of stars that orbit close to Sagittarius A* indicate that this area has about (21) ____________ times the mass of the Sun, but is smaller than our solar system. Astronomers believe that Sagittarius A* is a (22) ____________ that glows brightly because of the hot gas surrounding it and spiraling into it.
SECTION 31.1  The Milky Way Galaxy, continued

In your text, read about stellar distribution in the Milky Way.
Use the terms below to label the diagram. Each term may be used more than once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>disk</th>
<th>globular cluster</th>
<th>halo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nuclear bulge</td>
<td>Population I</td>
<td>Population II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25. ____________________
26. ____________________
27. ____________________
28. ____________________
29. ____________________
30. ____________________

Answer the following questions.

31. What are Population I stars? How do they differ from Population II stars?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

32. Where does most star formation take place?

________________________________________________________________________

In your textbook, read about the formation and evolution of the Milky Way and maintaining spiral arms.
Answer the following questions.

33. What does the type of stars found in the halo and bulge indicate?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

34. What two theories explain how the spiral arms are maintained?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
SECTION 31.2  Other Galaxies in the Universe

In your textbook, read about discovering other galaxies.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. The question about other objects existing in the sky was answered by Edwin Hubble in 1924. What did he discover in the Great Nebula in the Andromeda constellation?
   a. Cepheid variable stars  
   b. a supernova  
   c. RR Lyrae variables  
   d. a black hole

2. Disklike galaxies with spiral arms are divided into which of the following two subclasses?
   a. normal spirals and flat spirals  
   b. normal spirals and barred spirals  
   c. flat spirals and barred spirals  
   d. loose spirals and flat spirals

3. Galaxies that are not flattened into disks and do not have spiral arms are called
   a. dwarf galaxies.  
   b. barred elliptical galaxies.  
   c. elliptical galaxies.  
   d. nebular galaxies.

4. Galaxies that do not fit into the spiral or elliptical classifications are called
   a. dwarf galaxies.  
   b. Hubble galaxies.  
   c. barred galaxies.  
   d. irregular galaxies.

In your textbook, read about groups and clusters of galaxies.
For each statement, write true or false.

5. Most galaxies are spread evenly throughout the universe. __________
6. The Milky Way belongs to a small cluster of galaxies called the Local Group. __________
7. The Milky Way and the Andromeda Galaxy are two of the smallest members of the Local Group. __________
8. When galaxies move away from each other, they form strangely shaped galaxies or galaxies with more than one nucleus. __________
9. Studies of clusters of galaxies provide astronomers with the strongest evidence that most of the matter in the universe is visible and accounted for. __________

In your textbook, read about the expanding universe, active galaxies, and quasars.
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Feature in the spectra of galaxies that indicates that they are moving away from Earth</td>
<td>a. active galactic nuclei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. About 70 km per second per megaparsec</td>
<td>b. Hubble constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Extremely bright galaxies that are often giant elliptical galaxies emitting as much or more energy in radio wavelengths than in wavelengths of visible light</td>
<td>c. quasars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Starlike objects with emission lines in their spectra</td>
<td>d. radio galaxies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Provide important clues for astronomers to study the origin and evolution of the universe</td>
<td>e. redshift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 31.3  Cosmology

In your textbook, read about models of the universe. Use each of the terms below just once to complete the passage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.735 K</th>
<th>background noise</th>
<th>Big Bang</th>
<th>Cosmic Background Explorer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compressed radiation</td>
<td>Doppler</td>
<td>cosmic background radiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cosmology</td>
<td>density</td>
<td>expanding</td>
<td>matter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study of the universe, including its current nature, its origin, and its evolution is called (1) ________________. The fact that the universe is (2) ________________ implies that it had a beginning. The theory that the universe began as a point and has been expanding ever since is called the (3) ________________ theory. Not all astronomers agree that the universe had a beginning. The (4) ________________ theory proposes that the universe looks the same on large scales to all observers and that it has always looked that way. Supporters of this theory propose that new (5) ________________ is created and added to the universe. Therefore, the overall (6) ________________ of the universe doesn’t change.

According to the more accepted theory, the Big Bang Theory, if the universe began in a highly (7) ________________ state, it would have been very hot, and the high temperatures would have filled it with (8) ________________. As the universe expanded and cooled, the radiation would have been shifted by the (9) ________________ effect to lower energies and longer wavelengths. In 1965, scientists discovered a persistent (10) ________________ in their radio antenna. The noise was caused by weak radiation called the (11) ________________. It appeared to come from all directions in space and corresponded to an emitting object having a temperature of about (12) ________________, which is close to the temperature predicted by the Big Bang theory. An orbiting observatory called the (13) ________________, launched in 1989, mapped the radiation in detail.
SECTION 31.3  Cosmology, continued

In your textbook, read about the Big Bang model.
Circle the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

14. What are the three possible outcomes for the universe?
   a. open universe, closed universe, and flat universe
   b. expanding universe, closed universe, and flat universe
   c. open universe, closed universe, and static universe
   d. open universe, barred universe, and flat universe

15. All three possible outcomes for the universe are based on the premise that the rate of expansion has
   a. remained the same since the beginning of the universe.
   b. slowed down since the beginning of the universe.
   c. increased since the beginning of the universe.
   d. doubled since the beginning of the universe.

16. The total amount of matter in the universe is expressed in terms of the
   a. critical density of matter.
   b. average critical density of matter.
   c. average density of matter.
   d. absolute density of matter.

17. Observations of visible galaxies reveal a(n)
   a. average density equal to critical density.
   b. average density much less than critical density.
   c. absolute density greater than average critical density.
   d. critical density much less than average density.

18. Evidence suggests that the universe contains a great amount of
   a. visible matter.
   b. invisible matter.
   c. mystery matter.
   d. dark matter.

19. By measuring redshifts of the most remote galaxies, it is possible for astronomers to
determine the
   a. Doppler shifts.
   b. absolute magnitudes.
   c. expansion rate of long ago.
   d. apparent magnitudes.

20. The universe began as a fluctuation in a vacuum and expanded very rapidly for a
   fraction of a second, according to the
   a. inflationary universe model.
   b. steady-state model.
   c. deceleration model.
   d. flat universe model.

21. When the rate of expansion of the universe is known, it is possible to calculate the
   a. date the universe will end.
   b. date the universe began.
   c. distance to each galaxy.
   d. age of the universe.

22. Based on the best value for $H$ that has been calculated, the age of the universe is
   hypothesized to be about
   a. 1.3 billion years.
   b. 13 million years.
   c. 13 billion years.
   d. 13 trillion years.
### Beyond Earth

Complete the table below by filling in the missing information. Choose from the words and phrases below. One choice will be used twice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planet or Body</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moon</td>
<td>• no atmosphere or erosion</td>
<td>planetary satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1. <em>interior</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Sun</em></td>
<td>• mostly made up of hydrogen and helium</td>
<td>star</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• atmosphere has three layers:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. <em>corona</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. <em>chromosphere</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. <em>photosphere</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 6. <em>photosphere</em>                consists of radiative and convective zones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• fusion takes place within the core</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>• surface similar to surface of</td>
<td>terrestrial planet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. <em>corona</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em>Sun</em></td>
<td>• extremely hot surface as a result of greenhouse effect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em>Photosphere</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em>Mercury</em></td>
<td>• has liquid water and life</td>
<td>terrestrial planet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>• may once have had active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12. <em>corona</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <em>Jupiter</em></td>
<td>• largest and most massive planet</td>
<td>gas giant planet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>• extensive 14. <em>interior</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. <em>interior</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each item in Column A, write the letter of the matching item in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Visible light, radio waves, infrared radiation, ultraviolet radiation, X rays, and gamma rays</td>
<td>a. parallax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Result of Earth’s tilt on its axis and its changing position in its orbit</td>
<td>b. steady-state theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. A surface feature of the Sun</td>
<td>c. active galactic nucleus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Apparent shift in a star’s position</td>
<td>d. electromagnetic radiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. A star’s internal structure is determined by this.</td>
<td>e. mass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. A nuclear bulge, a disk, and a halo are among its characteristics.</td>
<td>f. seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Energetic objects or activities at the core of a galaxy</td>
<td>g. the Milky Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Explanation proposing that the universe will always be the same</td>
<td>h. prominence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the terms below to complete the analogies so that the terms in the second part of the sentence have the same relationship to each other as do the terms in the first part of the sentence.

volatile Earth refracting solar eclipse white dwarfs

24. A lunar eclipse is to the Earth’s shadow as a ________________ is to the Moon’s shadow.

25. A mirror is to a reflecting telescope as a lens is to a ________________ telescope.

26. A comet is to the Sun as the Moon is to ________________.

27. Refractory elements are to terrestrial planets as ________________ elements are to gas-giant planets.

28. Stars more than 20 times the Sun’s mass are to black holes as sunlike stars are to ________________.