

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

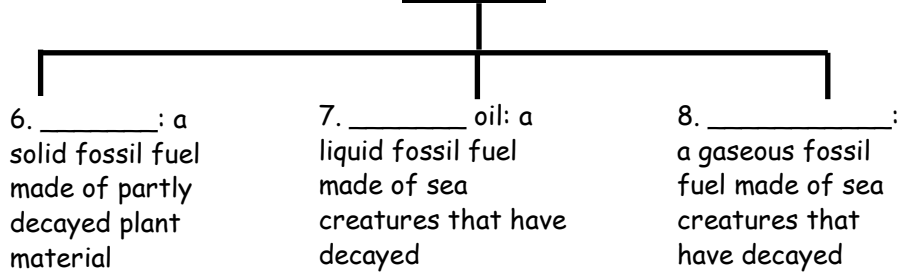
### Review Time!

Earth's Resources:S6E6b. Identify renewable and nonrenewable resources.

Fill in the chart below:

1. What is a natural resource?	
2. What is a renewable natural resource?	3. Examples:
4. What is a nonrenewable natural resource?	5. Examples:

### Fossil Fuels



9. What are some disadvantages of burning fossil fuels for energy?

10. What are some things we still use fossil fuels for daily?

11. What are three ways we can conserve natural resources?

Earth's Resources:S6E5b. Investigate the contribution of minerals to rock composition.

Fill in the name of the mineral characteristic next to each description:

Characteristic:	Description of the mineral characteristic:
12.	The way a mineral surface reflects light.
13.	The color of a mineral in powdered form.
14.	When a mineral breaks to form a smooth, flat surface.
15.	When a mineral breaks to create jagged edges.
16.	The resistance of a mineral to being scratched.
17.	The LEAST reliable way to identify a mineral, since it can vary among members of the same mineral.
18.	The amount of MASS in a given VOLUME. <3

What are three examples of a mineral's luster?(19) \_\_\_\_\_, (20) \_\_\_\_\_, and (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

22. How do scientists measure the hardness of a mineral?

23. What is the softest mineral according to Moh's scale?

24. What is the hardest mineral according to Moh's scale?

25. What is a special property of magnetite?

Earth's Resources:S6E5c. Classify rocks by their process of formation.

- a. magma
- b. sediment
- c. igneous rock
- d. sedimentary rock
- e. metamorphic rock

26.magma in the Earth's crust that has risen to the surface and cools and solidifies

27.rock that is forced downward and is altered due to heat and pressure

28.rocks that are partially or completely melted

29. igneous rock at the Earth's surface that is weathered and wears away

30. sediment that washes down into rivers and oceans and is pressed and cemented together

31.Scientists study rocks using what important criteria?

- a. composition and texture
- b. the depth at which they formed
- c. elevation
- d. the pressure under which they formed

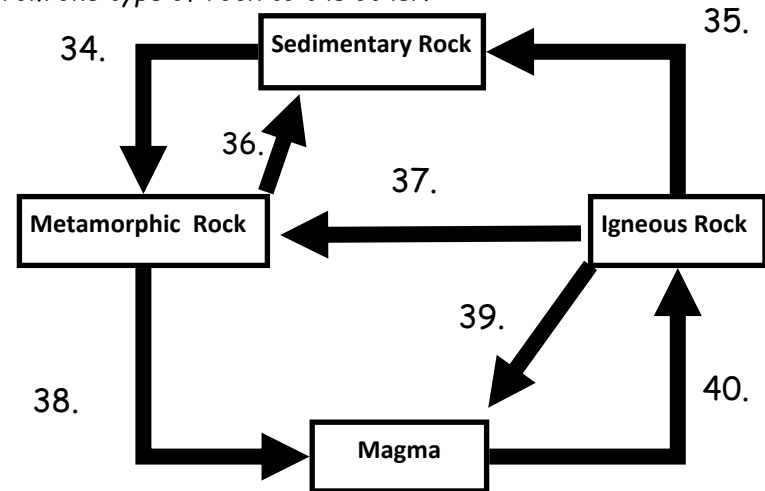
32.What is the chemical makeup, or mineral content, of a rock based on?

- a. the size of its grains
- b. the positions of its grains
- c. the shape of its grains
- d. its composition

33.What do the size, shape, and positions of the grains that make up a rock determine?

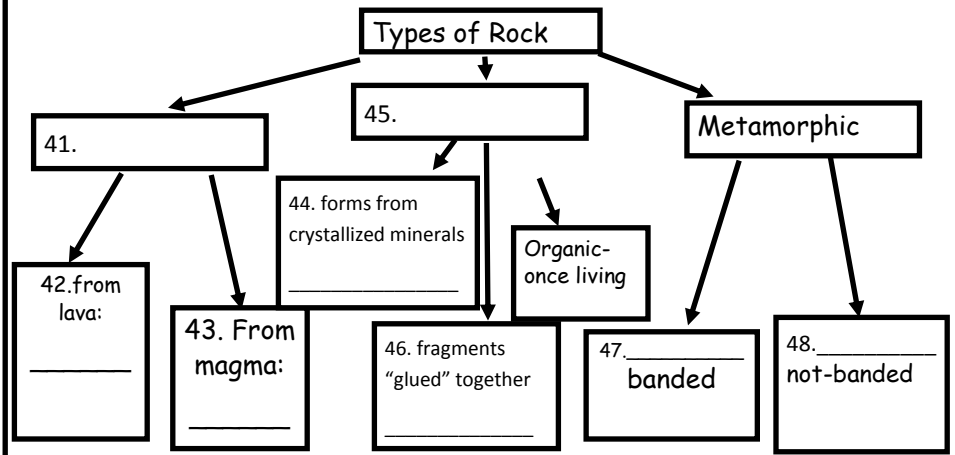
- a. the rock's texture
- b. the rock's size
- c. the rock's color
- d. the rock's composition

Fill in the diagram of the rock cycle with the processes that occur between each step. THINK ABOUT WHAT NEEDS TO HAPPEN to get from one type of rock to the other!



- 34. \_\_\_\_\_
- 35. \_\_\_\_\_
- 36. \_\_\_\_\_
- 37. \_\_\_\_\_
- 38. \_\_\_\_\_
- 39. \_\_\_\_\_
- 40. \_\_\_\_\_

- (options may be used more than once)
- A. Rock is melted
  - B. Rock is weathered and eroded
  - C. Rock cools and hardens
  - D. Rock is subjected to heat and pressure



*Earth's Resources:S6E5d* Describe processes that change rocks and the surface of the earth.

49. What is weathering? \_\_\_\_\_

50. What is erosion? \_\_\_\_\_

51. What is deposition? \_\_\_\_\_

52. What is the difference between weathering and erosion? \_\_\_\_\_

**Identify each landform and which process formed it:**



53. This landform is a \_\_\_\_\_ it is formed by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.



54. This landform is a \_\_\_\_\_ it is formed by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.



55. This landform is a \_\_\_\_\_ it is formed by the process of \_\_\_\_\_.

**There are many different types of weathering. Please identify the type of weathering given in each description below:**

56. This type of weathering occurs when water freezes and expands inside cracks in rocks: \_\_\_\_\_

57. This type of weathering occurs when the roots of plants and trees break apart rock: \_\_\_\_\_

58. This type of weathering occurs when water knocks rocks against each other: \_\_\_\_\_

59: This type of weathering occurs when wind blows sand at rock and it gets worn away: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 60.The process by which rocks break down as a result of chemical reactions is called  
a. abrasion.  
b. mechanical weathering.  
c. chemical weathering.  
d. acid precipitation.

\_\_\_\_\_ 61. Rain, sleet, or snow that contains a high concentration of acids is called  
a. mechanical weathering.  
b. acid precipitation.  
c. chemical weathering.  
d. abrasion.

*S6E5i: Explain the effects of human activity on the erosion of the earth's surface.*

We learned about the Dust Bowl earlier in the year. Write a 5W1H summary below about the Dustbowl:

62: WHO was impacted by the Dust Bowl?

63: WHAT can we learn from the Dust Bowl?

64: WHEN did the Dust Bowl happen?

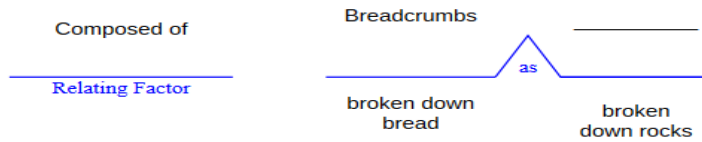
65: WHERE did the Dust Bowl mainly occur?

66: WHY did the Dust Bowl occur?

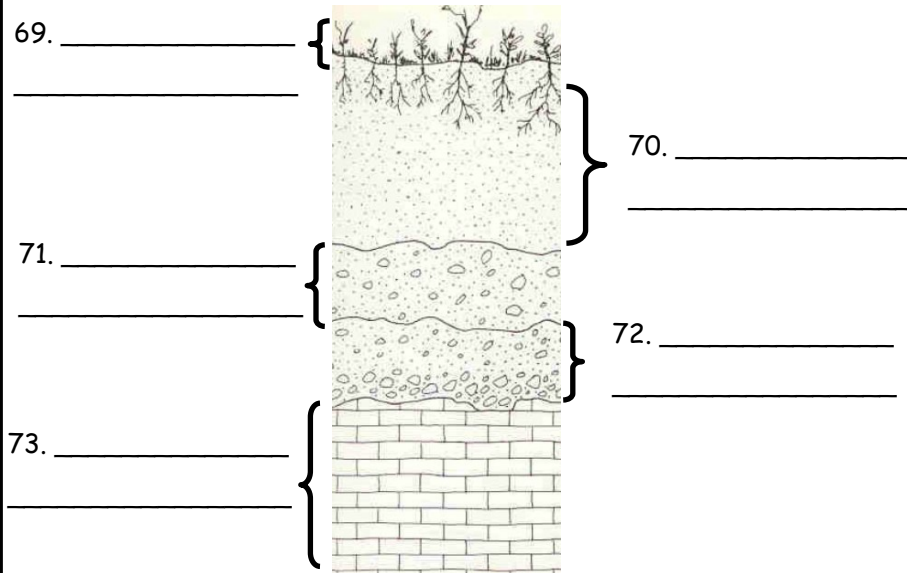
67: HOW could another Dust Bowl event be prevented?

**S65Eh:** Describe soil as consisting of weathered rocks and decomposed organic material.

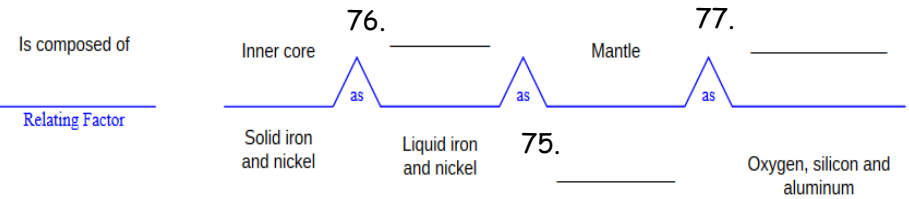
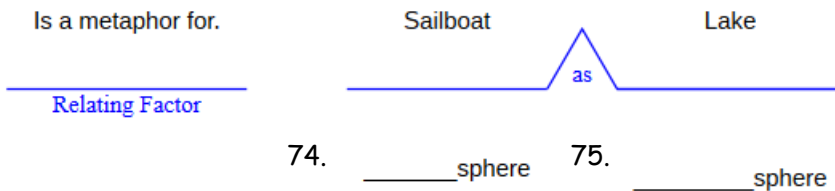
68.



Soil has many layers. Label and describe the soil horizons below:



**S6E5a:** Compare and contrast the Earth's crust, mantle, and core including temperature, density, and composition.



The layers of Earth from hottest to coolest are:

78. \_\_\_\_\_
79. \_\_\_\_\_
80. \_\_\_\_\_
81. \_\_\_\_\_

The layers of Earth from least dense to most dense are:

82. \_\_\_\_\_
83. \_\_\_\_\_
84. \_\_\_\_\_
85. \_\_\_\_\_

