

ANSWER KEY:

1. B
2. Rubric 3 points
  - 3- Students identify one rapid and one slow change on the surface of the earth. The student explains how each of the changes formed the surface but lacks some details or lacks two of the four components of the question. Examples of slow processes could include erosion, weathering, mountain building, or deposition. Examples of rapid processes could include volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and landslides)
  - 2- Students give limited information on how the surface of the earth is changed.
  - 1- Students lack an understanding how the surface of the earth can be changed.

3. Experiment 2

4. Answers will vary.

5. Answers should reflect knowledge of the following:

Physical weathering, also called mechanical weathering, is the process of breaking rock down into smaller pieces of rock with the same physical properties. Example: Rocks can be broken apart by other material hitting them, plants growing in cracks, and water freezing in the cracks, which causes the rock to break apart.

Chemical weathering is a process that changes a rock into another rock with different chemical properties. Example: rusting

Read more : [http://www.ehow.com/facts\\_5827944\\_difference-between-chemical-physical-weathering.html](http://www.ehow.com/facts_5827944_difference-between-chemical-physical-weathering.html)

6. A

7. A, B, C

8. A

9. B

10. D

11. B

- |     |                |                                   |
|-----|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 12. | A. igneous     | cooling of molten rocks and magma |
|     | B. sedimentary | erosion and weathering            |
|     | c. Metamorphic | pressure and heat                 |

13. A, explanations will vary

14. A

15. D

16. Answers will vary, but might include something about the following: sedimentary rocks form on Earth's surface where living things are. When they die they fall into the sediments and become part of the rock.

17. C

18. C

19. center

20. mantle

21. molten

22. outer

23. plates

24. slowly

25. plate tectonics

24-26. Diagrams should include convergent, divergent, and transform boundaries (they do not need to be named specifically). They should also include explanations about ideas such as mountain formation, earthquakes, and volcanoes.