Science A-Z ASSESSMENT

Book Quiz

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Read each question and choose the best answer.

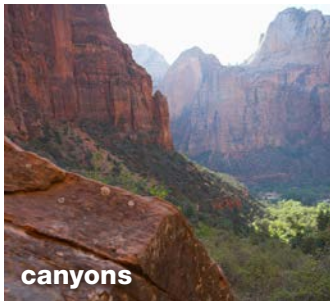
1. Which of the following are examples of landforms?

Ⓐ mountains and canyons

Ⓑ cliffs and sand dunes

Ⓒ volcanoes and deltas

Ⓓ all of the above



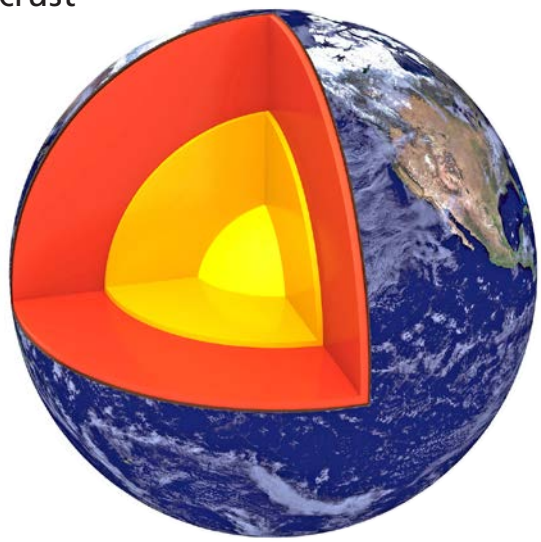
2. Which of these is *not* a layer of our planet?

Ⓐ mantle

Ⓑ magma

Ⓒ core

Ⓓ crust



3. Read this sentence: *The **core** of our planet has been squeezed very tightly from all the weight above it.* Which sentence below uses the word **core** in the same way it is used in the sentence above?

Ⓐ The **core** members of our baseball team are the pitcher and catcher.

Ⓑ I ate the apple and then threw away the **core**.

Ⓒ Earth's **core** is about as hot as the surface of the Sun.

Ⓓ none of the above

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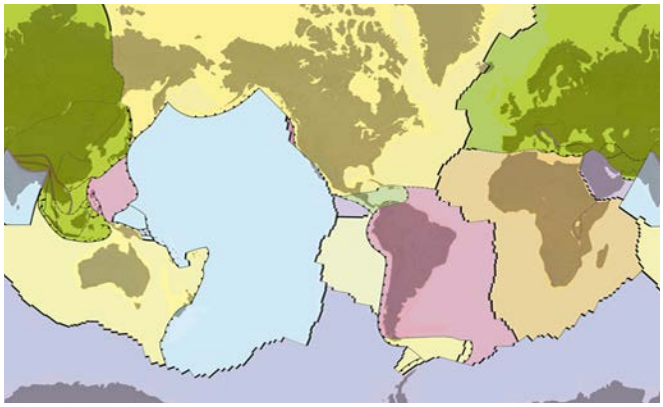
4. Why do the plates on Earth's surface move?

Ⓐ In the mantle, magma constantly rises and sinks, making the crust move.

Ⓑ Meteors constantly hit the surface, making the mantle shake.

Ⓒ The spin of the planet causes vibrations that set the plates in motion.

Ⓓ Very hot metals inside Earth's core act like magnets and pull the plates in different directions.



5. Which statement about Earth's plate movements is *true?*

Ⓐ When two continental plates collide, a trench will always form.

Ⓑ When two continental plates collide, mountains can form as a result of the land being pushed up.

Ⓒ When an oceanic plate and a continental plate collide, the continental plate will probably go under the oceanic plate.

Ⓓ Earthquakes happen when a continental or oceanic plate moves over a hot spot.

6. Which statement about landforms is *false?*

Ⓐ Landforms can form when Earth's plates move toward or away from each other.

Ⓑ Plants and people sometimes change landforms.

Ⓒ Sand dunes, deltas, and peninsulas are all examples of landforms.

Ⓓ Landforms always change very slowly, often over millions of years.

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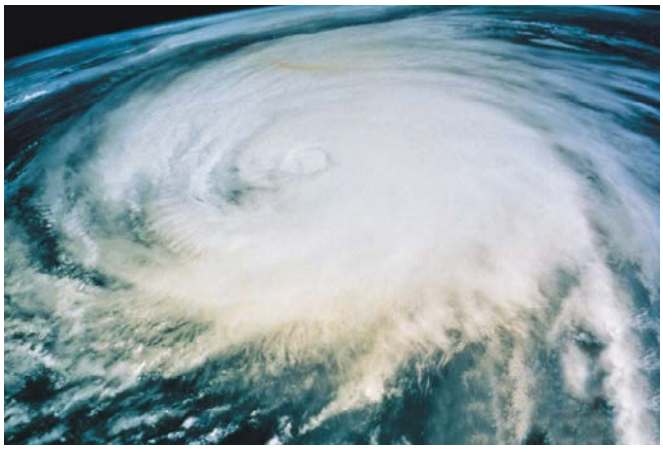


7. How would Earth be different if there were no weather?

Ⓐ There would be no landforms.

Ⓑ There would be landforms, but they would never change.

Ⓒ There would be landforms, and they would change due to other forces.

Ⓓ There would be landforms, and they would change more quickly than they do now.

8. The melted rock beneath Earth's surface is called _____.

Ⓐ lava

Ⓑ magma

Ⓒ volcanic rock

Ⓓ metamorphic rock

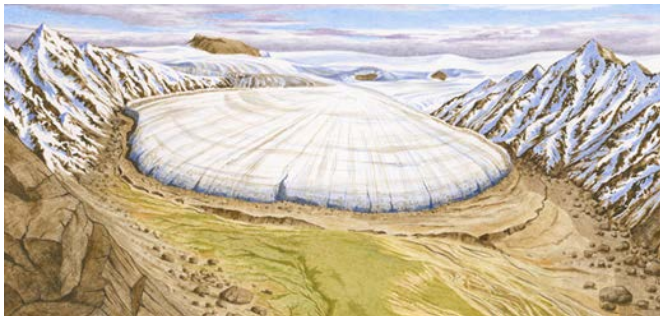
9. What role does ice play in changing landforms?

Ⓐ Water can get into cracks and freeze, making rocks split apart.

Ⓑ Glaciers can carve out U-shaped valleys and transport rocks over long distances.

Ⓒ Both A and B are true.

Ⓓ Neither A nor B is true.



10. Which event would probably change landforms the most?

Ⓐ a child digging in the dirt

Ⓑ people in a neighborhood deciding to cut down all their trees

Ⓒ a construction truck flattening some land to build a new store

Ⓓ a dam breaking and sending a mudslide down a mountain

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11. Which kind of rock forms when the heat and pressure in Earth's mantle make it change?

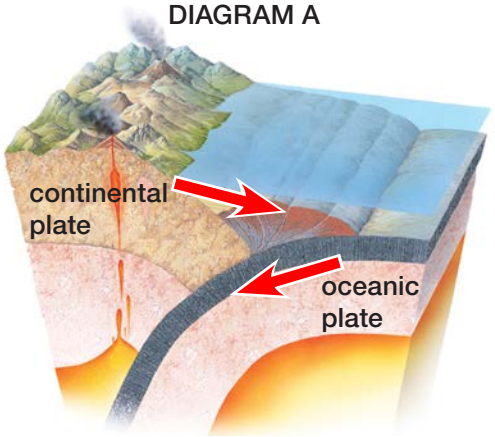
Ⓐ metamorphic
Ⓑ sedimentary
Ⓒ igneous
Ⓓ none of the above

12. Which kind of rock would most likely be found in a place where there used to be a lake?

Ⓐ metamorphic
Ⓑ sedimentary
Ⓒ igneous
Ⓓ none of the above

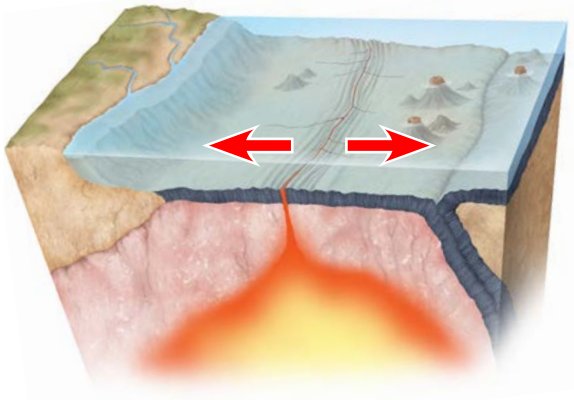
Directions: Use the diagrams below to answer questions 13 and 14.

DIAGRAM A



The Andes Mountains in South America were "born" along converging plates.

DIAGRAM B



The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is where two plates are pulling apart from each other.

13. What does Diagram A demonstrate?

Ⓐ two continental plates colliding
Ⓑ two plates pulling away from each other
Ⓒ two of the same kind of plate colliding
Ⓓ two different kinds of plates colliding

14. What do the two diagrams have in common?

Ⓐ They both show ways plates next to each other can move.
Ⓑ They both explain why oceanic plates collide with each other.
Ⓒ They both show all three of Earth's layers.
Ⓓ They both explain how earthquakes form.

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15. Extended Response: Choose one of the landforms pictured and explain in your own words how this landform probably formed. Be sure to identify the kind of landform you selected.

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Book Quiz Answer Sheet

		Question Type	Nonfiction Book Page Reference	ELA Comprehension Skill
1.	Ⓓ	literal	p. 23	Classify Information
2.	Ⓑ	literal	p. 5	Main Idea & Details
3.	Ⓒ	vocabulary	p. 7	Vocabulary
4.	Ⓐ	literal	p. 9	Cause & Effect
5.	Ⓑ	literal	p. 10	Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions
6.	Ⓓ	inferential	p. 4	Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions
7.	Ⓒ	inferential	p. 13	Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions
8.	Ⓑ	vocabulary	pp. 8, 9	Vocabulary
9.	Ⓒ	literal	pp. 13, 16	Cause & Effect
10.	Ⓓ	inferential	p. 17	Cause & Effect
11.	Ⓐ	literal	pp. 19–21	Classify Information
12.	Ⓑ	inferential	pp. 19–21	Classify Information
13.	Ⓓ	data analysis	pp. 10, 11	Interpret Visual Devices
14.	Ⓐ	data analysis	pp. 10, 11	Interpret Visual Devices

15. Extended Response: Answers will vary. Students should identify the landform they selected and provide a reasonable explanation of how it probably formed. Sample responses are provided.

- A **mountain** can form when two plates collide, pushing the land up. Mountains can also form when volcanoes erupt and the lava piles up on Earth's surface.
- An **island** can form if a volcano erupts on the ocean floor and the lava piles up high enough to stick out of the water. Islands can also be parts of a continent that have broken away due to plate movements.
- A **glacial moraine** forms when a glacier melts and leaves behind the rocks that it once carried.
- An **arch** can form when wind and water carve a hole through sedimentary rock.
- A **canyon** forms when a river cuts through the land and sometimes when the land rises because of plates colliding.

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