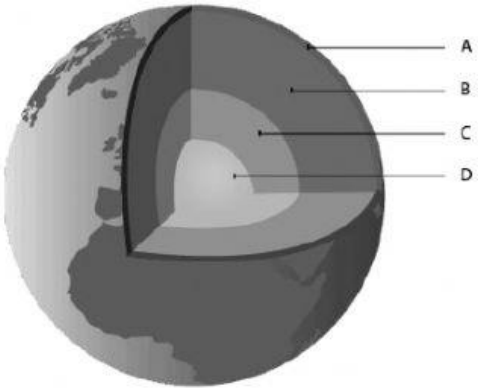
1.
Write the letter that represents each layer of Earth on lines.



_____ Mantle
_____ Inner Core
_____ Crust
_____ Outer Core

The _____ is the layer below Earth's crust.

a. inner core
b. outer core
c. mantle
d. crust

The thick, hot, rocky layer around the outer core is called the

a. mantle.
b. inner core.
c. crust.
d. atmosphere.

What are the two levels of the innermost layer? (select 2)

a. Lava
b. Outer core
c. Inner Core
d. Ooblock

Archeologists are scientists who study the Earth, including its composition and structure
True
False

The theory that geological processes happening today explain how the Earth was formed in the past is called

a. Catastrophism
b. Uniformitarianism
c. Big Bang Theory
d. The Mixed Bag Approach

The theory that huge sudden events led to rapid formation of the Earth - like floods, meteor strikes, tsunamis, etc. is called

e. Catastrophism
f. Uniformitarianism
g. Big Bang Theory
h. The Mixed Bag Approach

The theory that takes evidence of former theories and works with discoveries being made today to pose how the Earth was formed is called the _____ by Mr. Ship.

i. Catastrophism
j. Uniformitarianism
k. Big Bang Theory
l. The Mixed Bag Approach

What is an inorganic crystalline solid that is mostly a uniform substance called?

_____

If a substance found on Earth contains even a small amount of hydrogen or carbon compounds, it is called _____

If a substance has never had carbon or hydrogen compounds as part of its composition, or has never been a "living thing", it is called _____.

There are about how many types of minerals on Earth?

a. 3500
b. 4000
c. 4500

d. 5000

Much of the Earth's crust is made up of silicates.
True
False

What does the lithosphere include?

a. Ionosphere and crust
b. Stratosphere and crust
c. Core and mantle
d. Core and crust
e. Crust and upper mantle

We call the sphere of metal in the center of the Earth the _____

Match the identifying properties with the term scientists use when describing minerals?

Luster	a. How a mineral breaks
Fracture	b. Depends on the chemical composition, increases with higher mass
Crystal structure	c. Arrangement into different geometric shapes
Hardness	d. How well a mineral resists scratching
Density	e. Type of fracture a mineral tends to split into
cleavage	f. The way a mineral's surface reflects light
Streak	g. The color of a mineral's powder
Color	h. This property depends on chemical composition

Which of the following minerals is the hardest on Mohs' hardness scale?

a. talc
b. gypsum
c. diamond
d. Quartz

Quartz belongs to which of the following classes of minerals?

a. halide
b. sulfide
c. carbonate
d. silicate

Match each specific mineral to its corresponding property

Magnetite	a. Gives off visible light under UV light
Calcite	b. Becomes electrically charged when heated
Iceland spar	c. is attracted by a magnet
Tourmaline	d. Reflects light in two different ways
Flourite	e. Easily dissolved by acids

Why don't the salt deposits under 3 of the Great Lakes dissolve away?

_____

Which direction are the Niagra Falls moving?
Upstream
Downstream

Which 2 Great Lakes can not be explained by the ice sheet theory, and why not?

_____
_____
_____

What might happen to the Great Lakes in the future?

_____