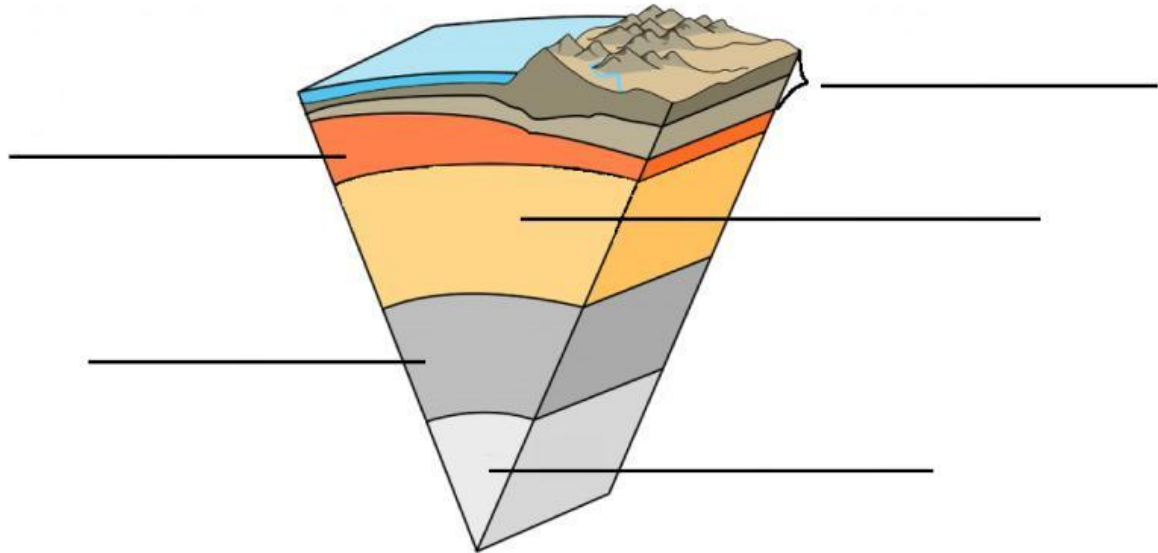


Practice.

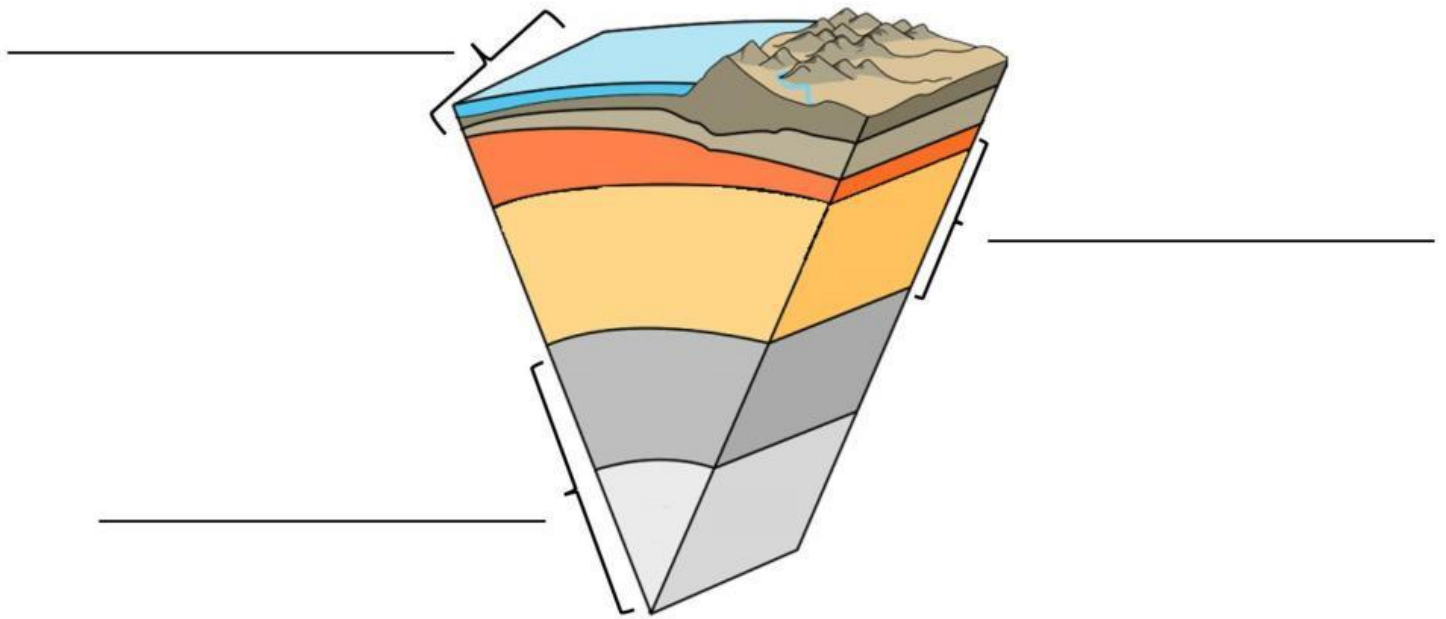
Science 3rd Test - 2nd Term.

1. Using the words from the box, label the Earth's layers based on their physical properties.



outer core - mesosphere - lithosphere - inner core - asthenosphere

2. Using the words from the box, label the Earth's layers based on their chemical composition.



mantle - core - crust

3. Match the concepts in column A with their description in column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| • This term is used to refer to the magma once it has emerged to the Earth's surface. () | 1. Volcano. |
| • It is a fissure or opening in the crust of a planet through which very hot gases, lava, and rock fragments are ejected. () | 2. Magma. |
| • It is a mixture of molten rock and gases. () | 3. Volcanic eruption. |
| • It occurs when magma ascends to the surface. () | 4. Lava. |

4. Classify the given information into the two types of volcanic eruptions, by writing 1 for effusive volcanic eruption or 2 for explosive volcanic eruption.

Low viscosity. _____

High viscosity. _____

It has a lot of gases trapped in it. _____

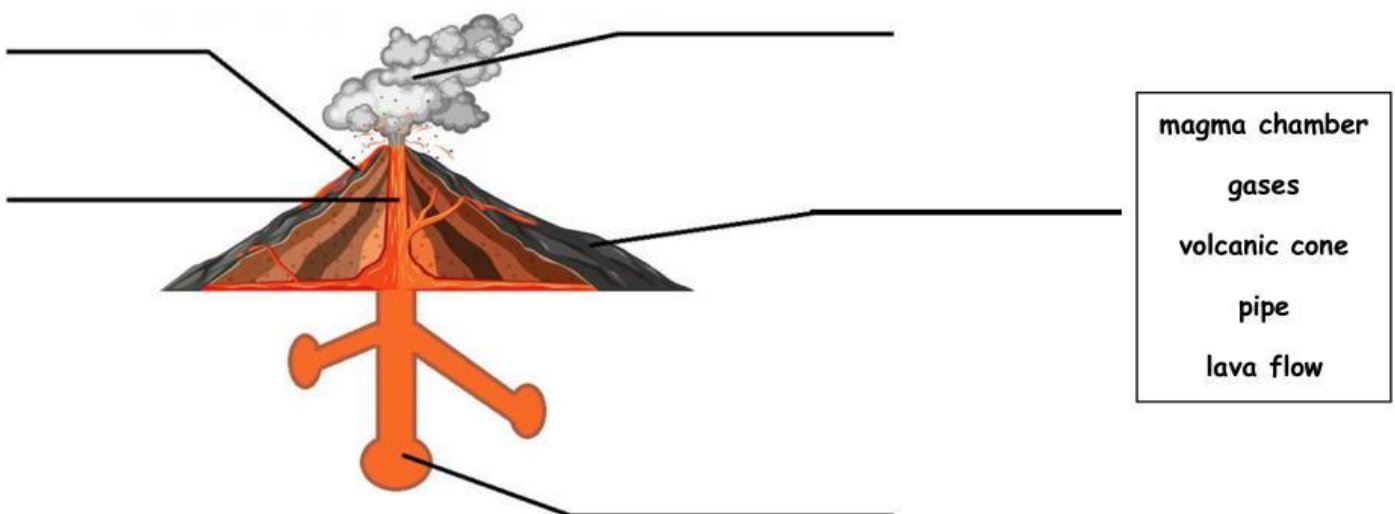
Lava flows are formed and descend the flanks of the volcano. _____

Lava flows may be a few kilometers long and cause massive fires. _____

Gases can escape easily. _____

Magma erupts out of the volcano as differently sized lava and gases. _____

5. Using the words from the box, label the parts of a volcano.



6. Mention the difference between magma and lava.

7. Match the concepts in column A with their description in column B.

Column A

Column B

- The energy released travels through the geosphere as vibrations in all directions. () 1. Earthquakes.
- It is the first point at the surface to experience the seismic waves. () 2. Seismic waves.
- It is a measure of the amount of energy released during an earthquake. () 3. Hypocenter.
- They are vibrations on Earth's surface. () 4. Epicenter.
- It is where an earthquake originates. () 5. Magnitude.

8. Mention two examples of relief we can find on Earth's surface.

9. Write the given agents of external processes in their corresponding categories.

glaciers - plants - rain - lakes - animals - wind -

Atmospheric	Hydrospheric	Biological

10. Read the following information, then, using the words from the box, write the name of the process they represent.

weathering - erosion - transportation - deposition

It is the movement of eroded materials or sediments from their place of origin to the place where they are deposited.	It is the process by which the sediments begin to deposit and accumulate.	It is the process by which rocks on the Earth's surface break down through contact with different agents.	It is the process of the removal of rock debris.

11. Match the concepts related to geological agents in column A with their description in column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is water that infiltrates through the pores and cracks of certain rocks. () • It is mixture of mineral matter, organic matter and water. () • Some examples are cliffs, bays, promontories and islets. () • It is especially involved in transporting sediments. () • Some examples are deforestation and atmospheric pollution. () • It is a enormous mass of ice. () • Some examples are mechanical weathering, chemical weathering and protection against erosion. () • It is a relatively permanent watercourse flowing over a stream channel. () | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wind 2. River 3. Groundwater 4. Glacier 5. Coastal landscapes 6. Living organisms 7. Soil 8. Humans |
|---|---|