

Goal • Use this quiz-quiz-trade activity to build your understanding of the concepts in Unit 4.

### What to Do

1. **Quiz** Each card has a question at the top and an answer at the bottom. Take a card and choose a partner. Ask the question on your card. If your partner answers correctly, move to step 2. If your partner answers incorrectly, or doesn't know, share the answer, then move to step 2.
2. **Quiz** Repeat step 1 with the other partner using his or her card.
3. **Trade** Trade cards with your partner. Find a new partner and start the quiz-quiz-trade again.

<p><b>Question:</b> What name is given to a pure, naturally occurring, inorganic, solid substance?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Mineral</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which property of a mineral refers to how shiny it is?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Lustre</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Using the properties of minerals, which test would you use to tell the difference between gold and pyrite (fool's gold)?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> A streak test; gold will streak yellow, and pyrite will streak greenish-black or brown-black.</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> A steel file, with a hardness of 6.5, does not scratch an unknown mineral. Does the mineral have a higher or lower hardness than the file according to Mohs Hardness Scale?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Higher</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Which mineral can be distinguished from others because it is magnetic?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Magnetite</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> What name is given to a mixture of two or more minerals?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Rock</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>

<p><b>Question:</b> Which type of rock is made of crystals and comes from cooling molten rock?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Igneous rock</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which molten rock is found only on the surface of Earth: magma or lava?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Lava</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> What type of igneous rock does magma form when it cools and hardens?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Intrusive rock</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> What type of rock does lava form when it cools and hardens?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Extrusive rock</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Which type of rock has visible layers formed by the compaction and sedimentation of layers of sediment?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Sedimentary rock</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which type of rock is formed when heat and pressure act on another rock to change it?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Metamorphic rock</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>

<p><b>Question:</b> Quartzite, a metamorphic rock, is formed from which parent rock?</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which two processes would cause metamorphic rock to form sedimentary rock?</p>
<p><b>Answer:</b> Sandstone</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> Weathering and erosion</p> <p>Chapter 10</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Who is the German meteorologist who proposed the theory of continental drift?</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which type of plate boundary pulls each plate away from the other?</p>
<p><b>Answer:</b> Alfred Wegener</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> Divergent boundary</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Which type of plate boundary pushes each plate toward the other?</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which type of plate boundary causes each plate to slide past the other?</p>
<p><b>Answer:</b> Convergent boundary</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>	<p><b>Answer:</b> Transform boundary</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>

<p><b>Question:</b> Europe and the island of Newfoundland are slowly moving away from each other along the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. What type of boundary is this?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Divergent boundary</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> At Gros Morne National Park, mantle rock was uplifted while the two plates collided with each other. What type of boundary is this?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Convergent boundary</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Identify the three areas where volcanoes form.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Divergent boundaries, convergent boundaries, and thin areas on plates</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which method of mountain forming created the Long Range Mountains on the west coast of the island of Newfoundland?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Folding</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> During which era did humans appear?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Cenozoic</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Assume Pangaea broke apart approximately 200 million years ago. Would you expect that the fossils of dinosaurs on each continent would be similar?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Yes, because dinosaurs appeared 250 million years ago, before Pangaea broke up.</p> <p>Chapter 11</p>

<p><b>Question:</b> Trees growing on rocks on cliff sides can cause the rock to break apart. What type of weathering is this?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Mechanical weathering</p> <p>Chapter 12</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Lichens secrete a weak acid which breaks down rock. What type of weathering is this?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Chemical weathering</p> <p>Chapter 12</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> What is the difference between weathering and erosion?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Weathering is the breakdown of rock, but does not involve its movement from the place of breakdown. Erosion moves the weathered sediments.</p> <p>Chapter 12</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which soil type is more porous: clay or sand?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Sand</p> <p>Chapter 12</p>
<p><b>Question:</b> Weigela is a hardy, perennial shrub that grows best in soil that has few air spaces, and has little texture when wet. What type of soil does this describe?</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Clay</p> <p>Chapter 12</p>	<p><b>Question:</b> Which is not appropriate to use in a backyard compost bin: bones, leaves, or vegetable peelings? Explain your answer.</p> <p><b>Answer:</b> Bones; they do not break down readily, and they attract animals.</p> <p>Chapter 12</p>