**Monday**

1. What must occur in order for matter to change states?
	1. Heat must be added or removed
	2. A chemical change must occur
	3. The temperature must change
	4. Other substances must be added
2. Which of the following increases the motion of atoms and molecules?
	1. Increasing the temperature
	2. Decreasing the temperature
	3. Removing a substance
	4. Adding another substance
3. Through which of the following media can sound waves travel?
	1. Air, water, and solids c. air and water only
	2. Air and solids only d. water and solids only
4. What are the two main factors in the mantle that contribute to the rock cycle?
	1. Layering & pressure c. pressure & heat
	2. Heat & weathering d. weathering & layering
5. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a repeating disturbance or vibration that transfers or moves energy from place to place.
	1. Wave c. medium
	2. Force d. vacuum
6. Day and night are caused by
	1. The rotation of the Sun on its axis
	2. The rotation of Earth on its axis
	3. The Sun completing a full orbit around the Earth
	4. The Earth completing a full orbit around the Sun
7. What form of wave interaction cause the stem of a flower to look broken in a glass of water?
	1. Refraction c. reflection
	2. Absorption d. polarization
8. The movement of the lithospheric plates changes the number of continents on Earth. The change would be seen over
	1. Thousands of years c. centuries
	2. Millions of years d. decades
9. Which of the following causes the change in seasons on Earth?
	1. The earth revolving around the sun and the moon revolving around the earth
	2. The spinning of the earth on its axis and the earth revolving around the sun
	3. The tilting of the earth on its axis and the sun revolving around the earth
	4. The tilting of the earth on its axis and the earth revolving around the sun
10. Waves transport \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over distances.
	1. Solids c. liquids
	2. Gases d. energy
11. Energy from an earthquake travels
	1. At the same speed through solids, liquids and gases
	2. Fastest through the gases of Earth’s atmosphere
	3. As seismic waves that cause matter to vibrate
	4. As light waves that warm the rock underground

**Tuesday**

GPS, seismology, sea-floor spreading, cover crops, inner core, compression, deposition, epicenter, igneous rock, terracing, reverse fault, seismic wave, soil conservation, surface wave, seismograph, lithosphere, crop rotation, Richter scale, normal fault, weathering

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| --- | --- |
| The crust and upper mantle  | The study of earthquakes |
| The process by which water, wind, ice and heat break down rock | Sediment is deposited in bodies of water and other low-lying areas |
| The way to protect the fertility of the soil | Fault when rocks are pulled apart |
| A wave of energy that travels through the earth (body waves) | Used to measure the strength of the earthquake |
| The point on the earth’s surface directly above an earthquakes starting point | Rocks push together |
| The process by which new oceanic lithosphere forms as magma rises | Magma or lava that has cooled and solidified |
| Global positioning system | Changing one steep hill into a series of small, flat fields (like stairs) |
| Solid, inner layer of the core | Farmers plant different crops on the same soil |
| Crops that are planted between harvests | Moves along earth’s surface slowly-more destructive |
| Used to record vibrations in earth | Fault when rocks are pushed together |

**WEDNESDAY**

1. In general, as the energy of a sound wave increases,
	1. The sound always remains the same
	2. The sound gets softer and then louder
	3. The sound get louder
	4. The sound gets softer
2. Two cars are exactly the same except one is black and one is white. They are both sitting in the sun. Which of the following is true?
	1. There is not enough information to determine which car will heat up faster.
	2. The black car will heat up faster than the white car
	3. Both of the cars will heat up at the same rate
	4. The white car will heat up faster than the black car
3. The earth is made mostly of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Soil c. rock
	2. Air d. water
4. Which is a substance made up of only one kind of atom?
	1. Solution c. element
	2. Mixture d. compound
5. What effect does planting trees and bushes on a steep hill have?
	1. It makes the hill a good habitat for animals
	2. It provides oxygen to the soil
	3. It helps stop erosion
	4. Over time, it will help the hill grow taller
6. Tara sees a red cardboard box on the floor. Which of the following is taking place?
	1. The box is producing rays of red light which enter Tara’s eyes
	2. The box is absorbing red light, which makes it appear red
	3. The box is reflecting red light rays into Tara’s eyes
7. Which of the following reasons for the absence of life on the gas giants is a direct result of their distances from the Sun?
	1. Their gravities are too strong
	2. They have no solid surfaces
	3. They are too cold to support life
	4. Their atmospheres have too little oxygen
8. During an earthquake, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ travels through the Earth’s interior as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waves.
	1. Matter; seismic
	2. Energy; electromagnetic
	3. Energy; seismic
	4. Matter; electromagnetic
9. Which of the following processes transfers heat?
	1. Conduction c. radiation
	2. Convection d. all of these
10. What is all matter made up of?
	1. Cells c. metal
	2. Atoms d. carbon
11. How many objects in the solar system have been confirmed to currently support life?
	1. Three b. four c. one

**Thursday**

Compression, cornea, mechanical wave, speed, nearsightedness, pupil, sound wave, light wave, opaque, rarefaction, transparent, lens, amplitude, vocal cord, wavelength, trough, outer ear, EM wave, longitudinal wave, tinnitus

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| --- | --- |
| The distance from any point on a wave to an identical point on the next wave | Caused by long term exposure to loud sounds |
| Refracts light to focus a real image on the back of the eye | Can see something clearly only if it is nearby |
| Collects sound wave and directs them into the ear canal | The opening in the eye |
| Waves that do not require a medium | A longitudinal wave created by vibrating material through a medium |
| A membrane that protects the eye | Causes particles in matter to move back and forth along the same direction of the wave |
| Waves that need a medium | The distance between the resting point of a medium and the crest or trough |
| A type of transverse wave | A part where the particles are spread apart |
| Do not let any light through them. You cannot see anything through them | Used in humans to produce sounds |
| Lowest point of a transverse wave | How fast a wave is traveling |
| Allows you to see clearly through them | A part of a longitudinal wave where the particles are crowded together |