

Test Name: TAKS review 8.14

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1. The table below describes tectonic plate boundaries, forces, and effects.

Boundary Type	Tectonic Force	Geological Effects
Convergent boundaries	Compression	Mountains; subduction zones; volcanism
Divergent boundaries	Tension	Fault-block mountains; oceanic crust; rift valleys
Transform boundaries	Sliding	Earthquakes; strike-slip faults

Which type of boundary results in the formation of new ocean floor?

- A divergent boundaries
- B transform boundaries
- C continental-continental convergent boundaries
- D continental-oceanic convergent boundaries

2. Which of the following geological processes breaks down rock into smaller pieces?

- A uplift
- B deposition
- C weathering
- D erosion

3. A farmer is concerned about the erosion of his soil by the action of wind. What would be the **best** way for the farmer to reduce wind erosion?

- A add worms to the soil so that drainage improves
- B fertilize the soil so the plants have more nutrients
- C plant a row of trees to act as a windbreak
- D water the soil less often so the soil dries out

4. In which way do animals **most directly** reshape Earth's surface?
- A respiration
 - B photosynthesis
 - C erosion
 - D deposition
5. Weathering and erosion cause change to landforms over time. In the southwestern United States, it is easy to see the effects of these two forces on canyons and gorges. What is the relative timescale for weathering and erosion to create the smooth canyon walls of the southwest?
- A 24 hours
 - B 365 days
 - C 30 years
 - D 100 centuries
6. The terms erosion and weathering are often used as synonyms, though they are actually different events. Erosion involves the movement of material from one place to another. Weathering does not. Read the options below. Which is an example of weathering?
- A plants sprouting roots in the crevice of a rock
 - B a river carrying silt from upstream to a marsh
 - C large animal stampedes displacing soil
 - D heavy rains creating a mudslide
7. Frost wedging occurs when water collects in cracks or openings in rock, then freezes and expands. This expansion of the water can force the rock to split. This is an example of what kind of weathering?
- A thermal
 - B chemical
 - C biological
 - D mechanical
8. Earth is a planet of interconnected systems and cycles. The water cycle affects the atmosphere and Earth's surface. If there are heavy rains in an area where vegetation has been cleared, what is the **likely** result?
- A acid rain
 - B earthquakes
 - C erosion
 - D global warming
9. Mangrove finches are a species of finches found near the mangroves. This variety of birds is threatened with extinction. What could be the major cause of this?
- A a lack of adaptation by the finches
 - B predation of the finches by other animals
 - C excessive hunting by human beings
 - D destruction of mangrove forests across the globe

10. The clearing of a forest also degraded the soil. This changed a forest environment into a semi-desert environment. How would this change impact biodiversity?
- A The numbers and types of plants and animals would both decrease.
 - B The number of plants would decrease and the number of animals would increase.
 - C There would be fewer types but just as many plants and animals overall.
 - D The same plants and animals would remain, but their numbers would decrease.
11. In South America, cattle farming has had a negative impact on rain forest ecosystems. What is the **most likely** reason for the negative impact?
- A The cattle produce methane gas.
 - B The cattle compete with native animals for food.
 - C The rain forest is cut down to create grazing land.
 - D The cattle eat the plants of the rain forest.
12. The Florida Forever program is the world's largest conservation land buying program. The program claims to have preserved habitats for nearly 200 rare and endangered plants and animals. One important goal of this program is to preserve Florida's rich biodiversity. Which of the following is the **least** convincing reason to preserve biodiversity?
- A to preserve genetic diversity within species
 - B to help maintain and stabilize ecosystems
 - C to prevent extinction of species
 - D to promote ecotourism
13. Which of the following is globally regarded as the single most important cause of extinction in animals today?
- A species exploitation such as hunting or fishing
 - B destruction of natural habitat
 - C competition from invasive species
 - D competition between native species
14. Acid rain causes trees to die, damages buildings, and poisons fish. What causes acid rain?
- A burning fossil fuels
 - B using nuclear power plants
 - C using pesticides in agriculture
 - D disposing of garbage improperly

15. Frogs have thin skins through which many substances, including water and nutrients, are able to pass. This allows them to soak up water and nutrients while in a pond. A farmer has recently started using a poisonous fertilizer on his crops to kill insects. When the crops are watered, the fertilizer washes into the farm's dam. The dam is home to many animals including frogs. What is **most likely** going to happen to the frogs in the dam?

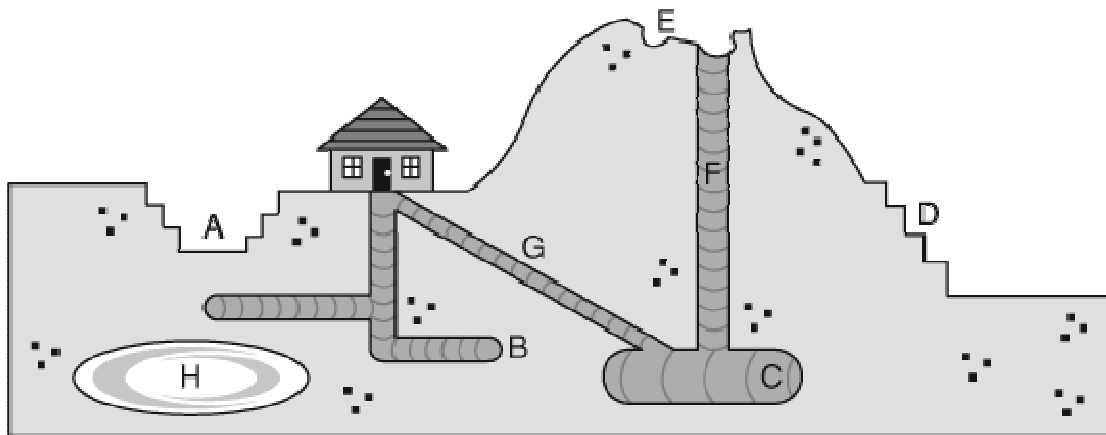
- A They will be poisoned.
- B They will not be affected.
- C They will develop thick skins.
- D They will avoid going into the dam.

16. Surface mining is above-ground mining. Why would surface mining **most likely** not be wanted by a community?

- A Surface mining can destroy or disturb the habitats of plants and animals.
- B Waste from surface mining can contaminate water sources.
- C Surface mining can increase pollution in the air.
- D All of the above.

17. Use the diagram and table below to answer question 12.

Tim and Brian are doing a research project on a local mining town. They collect information about what is mined and the types of mines. They draw the diagram below to show the local mines in the area.



Tim and Brian also research types of minerals that can be mined, at what depth they are usually found, the potential for pollution, and the type of mine that is usually used to mine the minerals. They create the table below to show what they learned.

Type of Ore	Depth It Is Usually Found	Potential for Pollution	Type of Mine
Gold	Subsurface	Low	Shaft or Slope
Rock	Surface	High	Quarry
Copper	Surface	High	Open-pit
Diamond	Subsurface	Low	Shaft or Slope
Coal	Surface	Very High	Open-pit
Sand	Surface	High	Quarry
Gravel	Surface	High	Quarry
Silver	Subsurface	Low	Shaft or Slope

Which statement is **most** likely to be true about mines A and D?

- A They are both quarries that mine rock and gravel.
- B They are both open-pit mines used to mine copper.
- C They are both surface mines and have a high potential for pollution.
- D They are both subsurface mines used to mine precious minerals.

18. A large farming area is sprayed with a chemical fertilizer containing nitrogen compounds. It rains heavily and large amounts of the fertilizer flow away from the farm and enter a stream. What would be a direct result of the fertilizer entering the stream?
- A Organisms that feed on nitrogen, such as algae, would increase.
 - B The water in the stream would evaporate rapidly.
 - C Organisms that rely on oxygen, such as fish, would die.
 - D Animals that drink from the stream would be poisoned.
19. A pond contains fish and snails. The fish prefer the pH to be between 7.0 and 8.5. The snails prefer the pH to be between 6.0 and 7.5. The pH in a pond is 7.0. Toxic chemicals are spilled in the pond, and the pH changes to 6.5. What would be the **most likely** impact on the snail and fish populations?
- A Both the snails and the fish would die out.
 - B The populations of fish and snails would both increase.
 - C The population of snails would increase, and the population of fish would decrease.
 - D The populations of fish and snails would stay the same.

20. Sewage waste in a town is being pumped into a lake. As well as containing waste, the sewage also contains large numbers of bacteria. What negative impact would this be likely to have?
- A The bacteria would cause disease in animals that drink the water.
 - B The bacteria would encourage plant growth in the water.
 - C The bacteria would cause the water to evaporate more quickly.
 - D The bacteria would cause the water to become acidic.