

**McGraw-Hill Science © 2000, Texas Edition
TAKS Practice Test**

**Grade 3, Chapter 9
The Changing Earth**

Name _____

Date _____

- 1 What do all rocks have in common?
- All rocks are hard and strong. You could never break a rock with your hands.
 - All rocks feel rough when you touch them.
 - All rocks are made at the bottom of rivers.
 - All rocks are made of minerals.

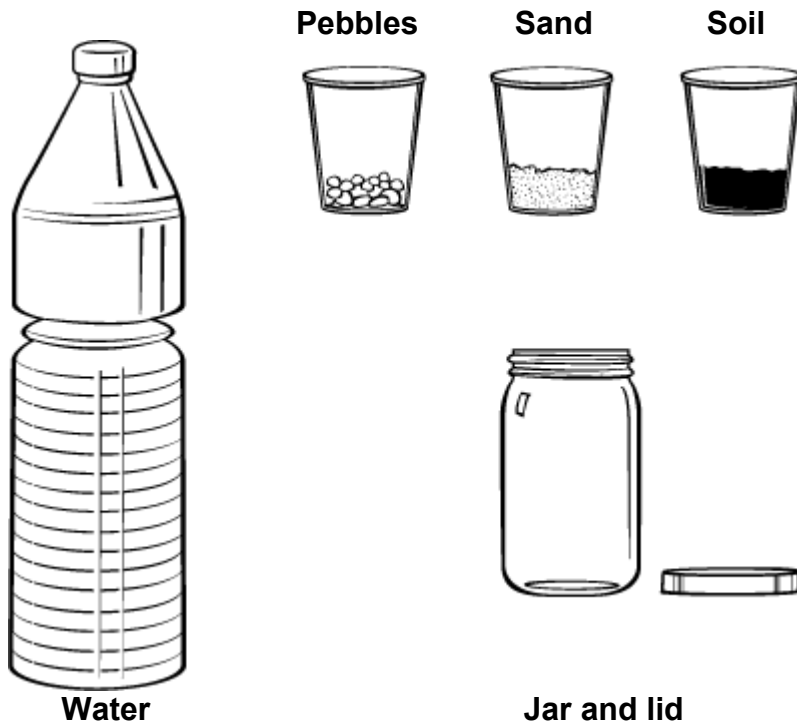
- 2 Where would you find a valley?
- On top of a mountain
 - Near a glacier
 - Between mountains or hills
 - On a wide plain or beach

- 3 How is the dandelion changing the rock?
- It is eroding the rock.
 - It is weathering the rock.
 - It is dissolving the rock.
 - It is softening the rock.



A dandelion growing in a crack in a large rock

Use the information below and your knowledge of science to answer Questions 4 to 6.



PROCEDURE:

1. Add one cup each of pebbles, sand, and soil to a glass jar.
2. Fill the jar with water. Seal the jar tightly with the lid.
3. Shake the jar for 30 seconds.
4. Place the jar on the table. Observe the jar.

- 4 Which of these hypotheses could the procedure test?
- All pebbles are larger than bits of sand and soil.
 - Pebbles, sand, and soil change their physical properties in water.
 - Pebbles settle before sand and soil in water.
 - Water will seep into materials and weather them.

5 At the end of the experiment, what is modeled on the bottom of the jar?

- The bottom of a lake or river
- The bottom of a glacier
- The layers of soil on a farm
- Weathering

6 After one minute, a student observes in Step 4 that all of the pebbles are at the bottom of the jar. The water is cloudy with some of the sand and soil.

What should the student do next?

- Continue observing the jar for one more minute, then end the experiment.
- Continue observing the jar for two more minutes, then end the experiment.
- Continue observing the jar until the water is clear.
- Shake the jar and observe what happens.

7 How does a moving glacier cause erosion?

- By picking up and carrying rocks or weathered materials
- By cracking a large rock into two pieces
- By crumbling a rock into many pieces
- By freezing a rock

- 8** In the 1930's, many farmers planted crops in straight rows. Today, they plant crops in rows that curve through hills and valleys. This is called contour plowing.

Why do farmers use contour plowing?

- Crops grow taller in curved rows.
- Crops in curved rows weather soil faster.
- Crops in curved rows weather soil slower.
- Crops in curved rows help to stop soil erosion.

- 9** Where have hurricanes changed Earth's surface the most?

- On the plains
- Near hills and mountains
- Near ocean coasts
- On ocean floors

- 10** What causes an earthquake?

- Rocks breaking suddenly on Earth's surface
- Rocks breaking suddenly deep within Earth's crust
- Rocks sliding down a mountain
- Any rocks that weather or erode

- 11** Which of these tools would help you look closely at a rock?

- Telescope
- Binoculars
- Compass
- Hand lens



- 12 A volcanic mountain is made from the materials that came out when a volcano erupted. Much of the mountain is made of _____.
- cooled, hardened lava
 - cool, hardened soil
 - coal and other fuels
 - limestone and sandstone

Use the illustration and your knowledge of science to answer Questions 13 and 14.

- 13 What kind of erosion or weathering is modeled here?
- Erosion from wind
 - Erosion from water
 - Weathering from chemical changes
 - Weathering from temperature changes

- 14 When running an experiment with chalk and vinegar, what safety rule should you follow?
- Wear goggles.
 - Never touch a rock or rock material.
 - Sniff vinegar, to make sure it is fresh.
 - Taste vinegar, to make sure it is fresh.



Chalk in vinegar

ANSWER KEY and CORRELATIONS

Question	Answer	TAKS	McGraw-Hill Science Grade 3 textbook
1	All rocks are made of minerals.	3.11A	p. 260
2	Between mountains or hills	5.12C	p. 264
3	It is weathering the rock.	5.11A	p. 270
4	Pebbles settle before sand and soil in water.	5.2A	p. 273
5	The bottom of a lake or river	5.12A, 3.3C	p. 273
6	Continue observing the jar until the water is clear.	5.2B	p. 273
7	By picking up and carrying rocks or weathered materials	3.6B, 5.11A	p. 272
8	Crops in curved rows help to stop soil erosion.	3.3B, 3.11A	p. 276
9	Near ocean coasts	3.6B	p. 280
10	Rocks breaking suddenly deep within Earth's crust	3.6B	p. 282
11	Hand lens	5.4A	p. 259
12	cooled, hardened lava	5.12A	p. 283
13	Weathering from chemical changes	5.11A	p. 270
14	Wear goggles.	3.1A	p. 271