Horizon Assessment System

ID: 458849

Test: Interpreting Charts and graphs Quarter 1 Analysis

Name : _____

Student ID : _____

NORTHROP GRUMMAN

Test: Interpreting Charts and graphs Quarter 1 Analysis
# of Questions: 10

Question 1 :

Mohs Hardness Scale

Mineral	Scale Numbers
Talc	1
Gypsum	2
Calcite	3
Fluorite	4
Apatite	5
Orthoclase	6
Quartz	7
Topaz	8
Corundum	9
Diamond	10

Key :

Fingernail	= 2.5
Penny	= 3.5
Common nail	= 4.5
Glass plate	= 5.5
Steel file	= 6.5

According to Mohs Hardness Scale, which of these groups of minerals can scratch fluorite?

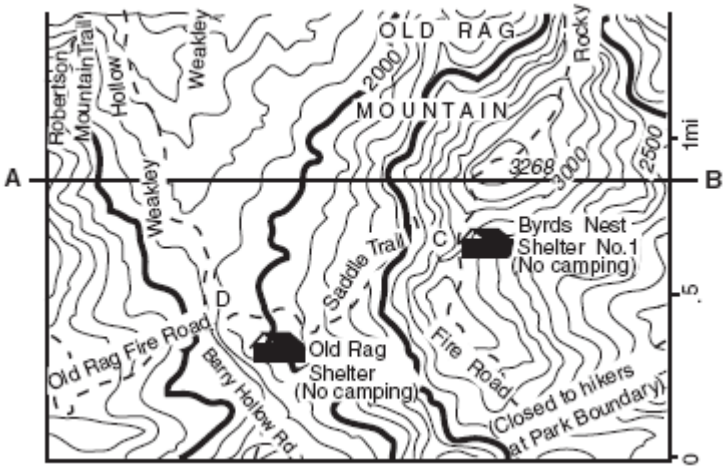
A: Talc, gypsum, and calcite

B: Calcite, quartz, and topaz

C: Apatite, orthoclase, and corundum

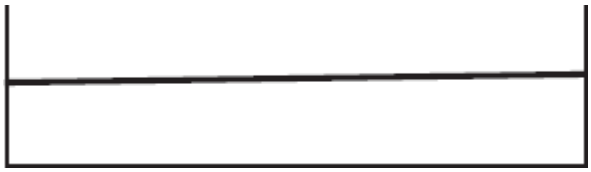
D: Diamond, gypsum, and quartz

Question 2 :



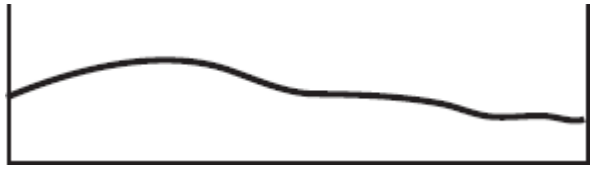
Which profile *best* represents the contour map along the line AB?

A:



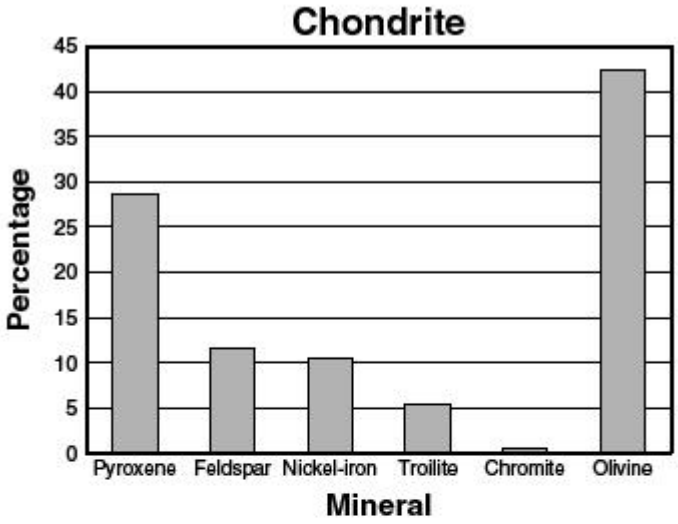
B:

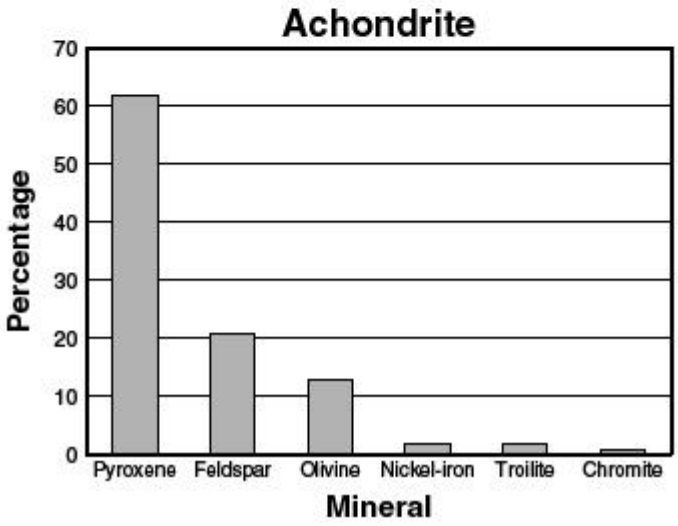
C:



D:

Question 3 :





Most meteorites that fall to Earth are either chondrites or achondrites. The charts above show the composition of these meteorites. Based on these charts, which is a valid conclusion?

A: Both types are predominately pyroxene.

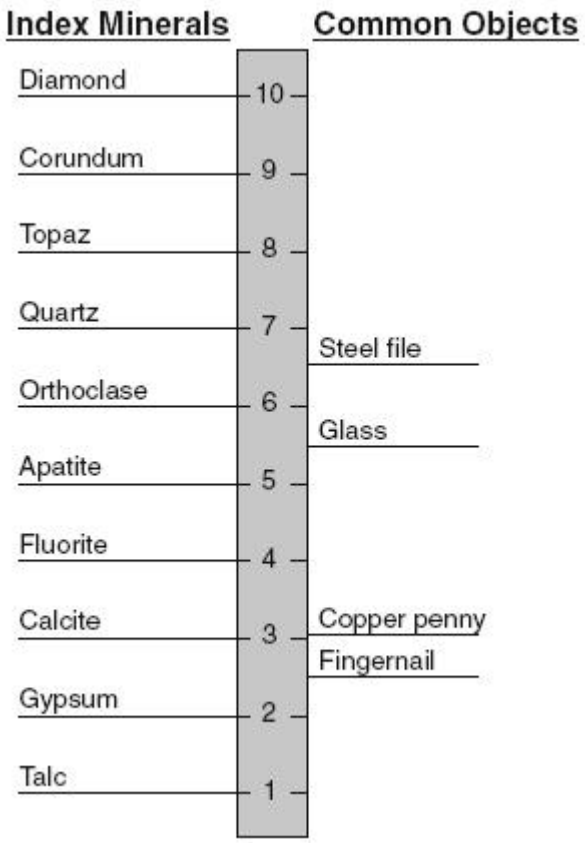
B: Both types are predominately olivine.

C: Achondrites contain more feldspar.

D: Achondrites contain more nickel-iron.

Question 4 :

The diagram below shows the index minerals of Mohs hardness scale compared with the hardness of some common objects.



Which statement is *best* supported by the diagram?

A: A fingernail will scratch calcite but not gypsum.

B: Calcite will be scratched by a copper penny.

C: The mineral apatite will scratch topaz.

D: A steel file has a hardness of about 7.5.

Question 5 :

The weathering of four different rock samples with different masses was studied. Each rock sample was placed in a separate beaker containing 500 milliliters of a dilute acid for 10 minutes. Bubbling was observed in some of the beakers. The data table below shows the mass of each sample, in grams, before placement in the acid and after removal from the acid.

Data Table

Rock	Mass Before (g)	Mass After (g)
limestone	19.72	19.64
granite	20.77	20.77
gneiss	26.83	26.83
marble	20.81	20.73

Which Earth process is being modeled in this experiment?

A: Physical weathering in the hydrosphere

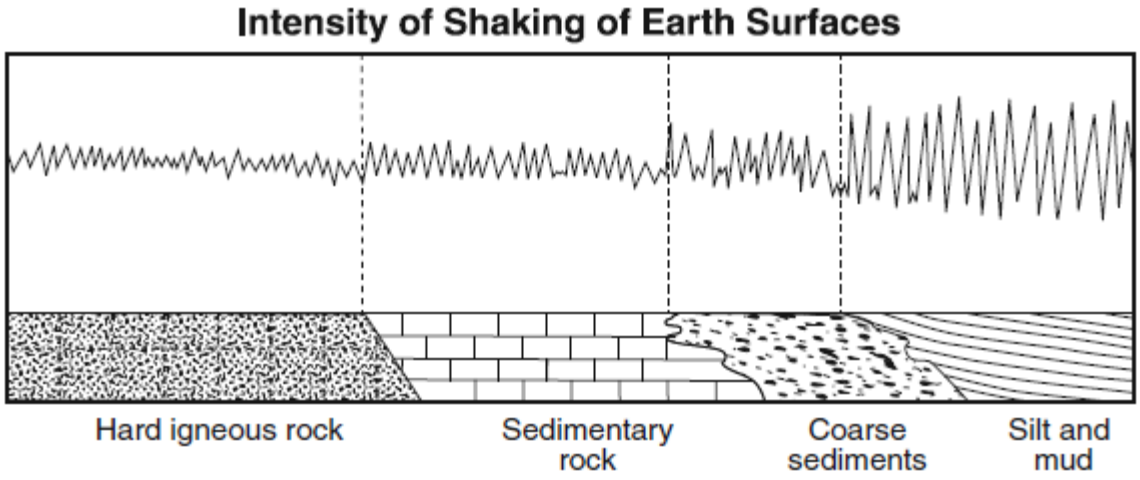
B: Physical weathering in the mesosphere

C: Chemical weathering in the hydrosphere

D: Chemical weathering in the mesosphere

Question 6 :

The diagram below represents the intensity of the shaking that occurs on different Earth surfaces during the same earthquake.



The greatest earthquake hazard to homes exists when they are built on -

A: hard igneous rock

B: sedimentary rock

C: coarse sediments

D: silt and mud

Question 7 :

1. Propose an outcome
2. State the problem
3. Make a Conclusion
4. Gather Data

Which of the following puts the steps of a scientific experiment in the correct order?

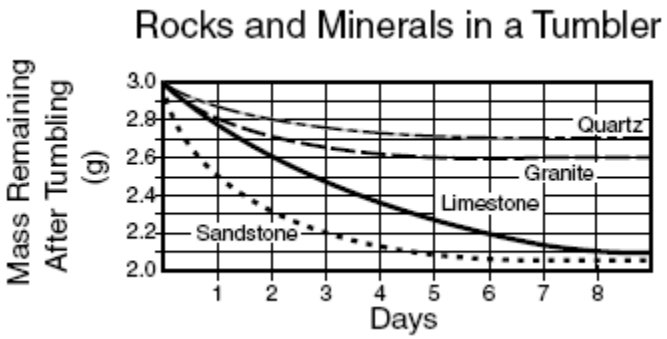
A: 2, 1, 3, 4

B: 4, 2, 3, 1

C: 2, 1, 4, 3

D: 2, 3, 1, 4

Question 8 :



How much limestone was worn away between Day 1 and Day 2?

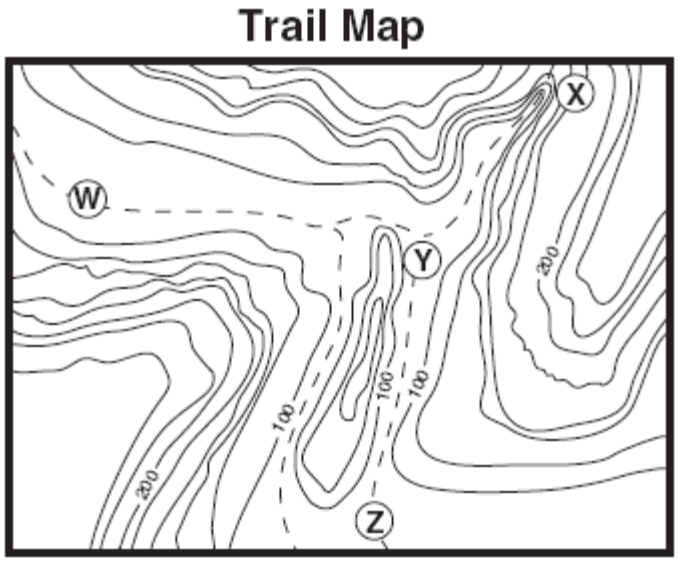
A: 0.2 gram

B: 2.3 grams

C: 2.5 grams

D: 2.8 grams

Question 9 :



At what point will the trail be the steepest?

A: W

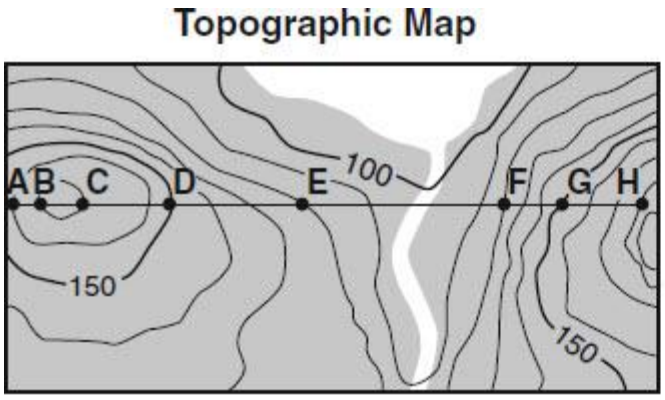
B: X

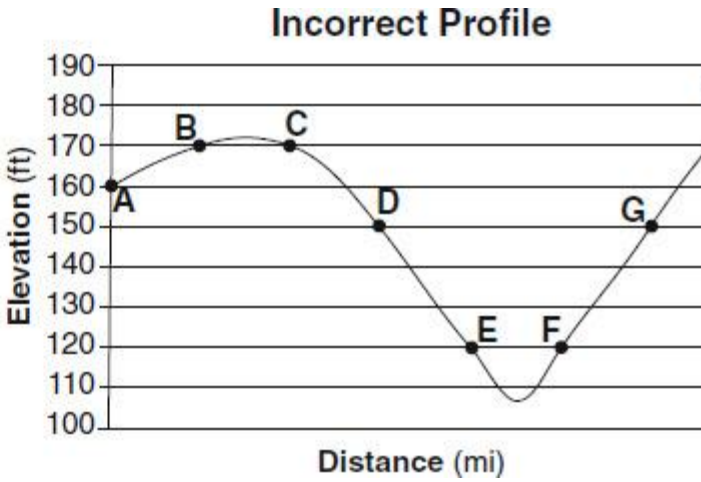
C: Y

D: Z

Question 10 :

A topographic map and an incorrectly constructed profile from point *A* to point *H* on the map are shown below.





What mistake was made in the construction of this profile?

A: Using a contour interval of 10 feet

B: Plotting points *A* through *H* the same distance apart horizontally

C: Drawing a curved line instead of a straight line from point *B* to point *C*

D: Increasing the elevation from point *F* to point *H*