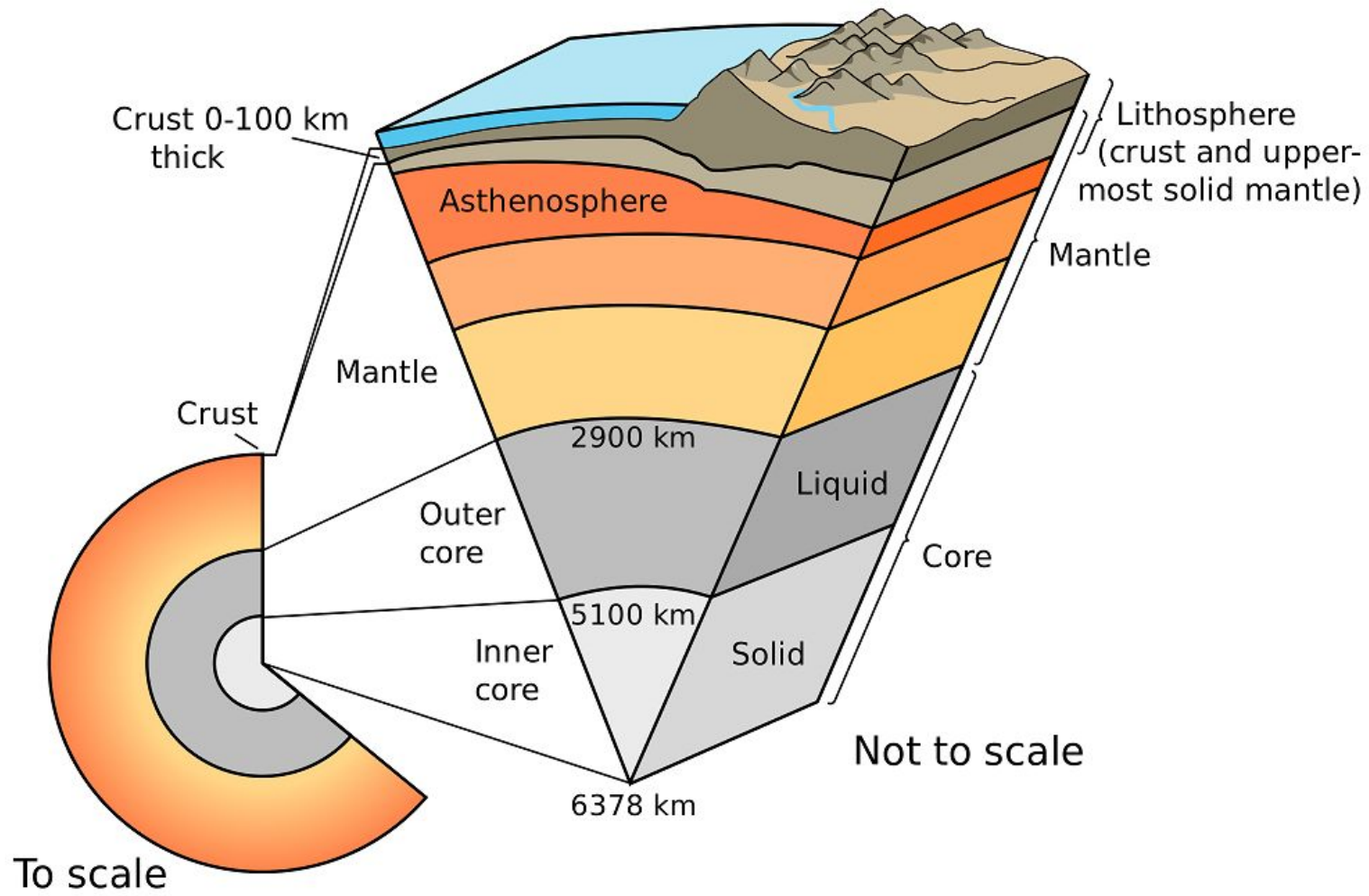
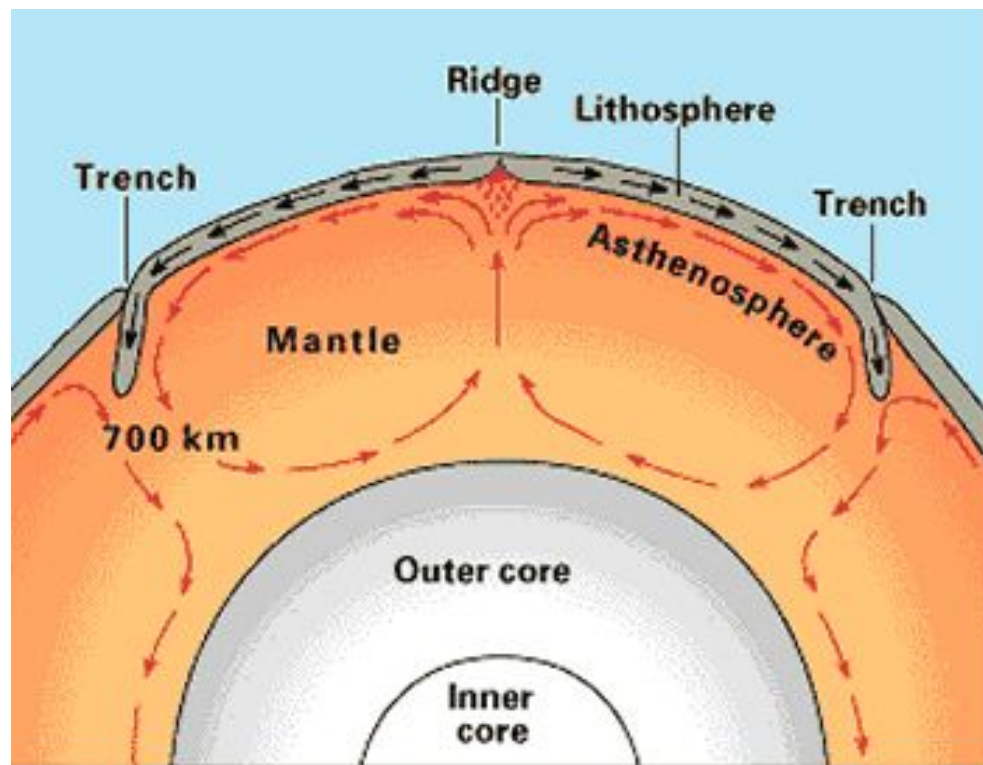
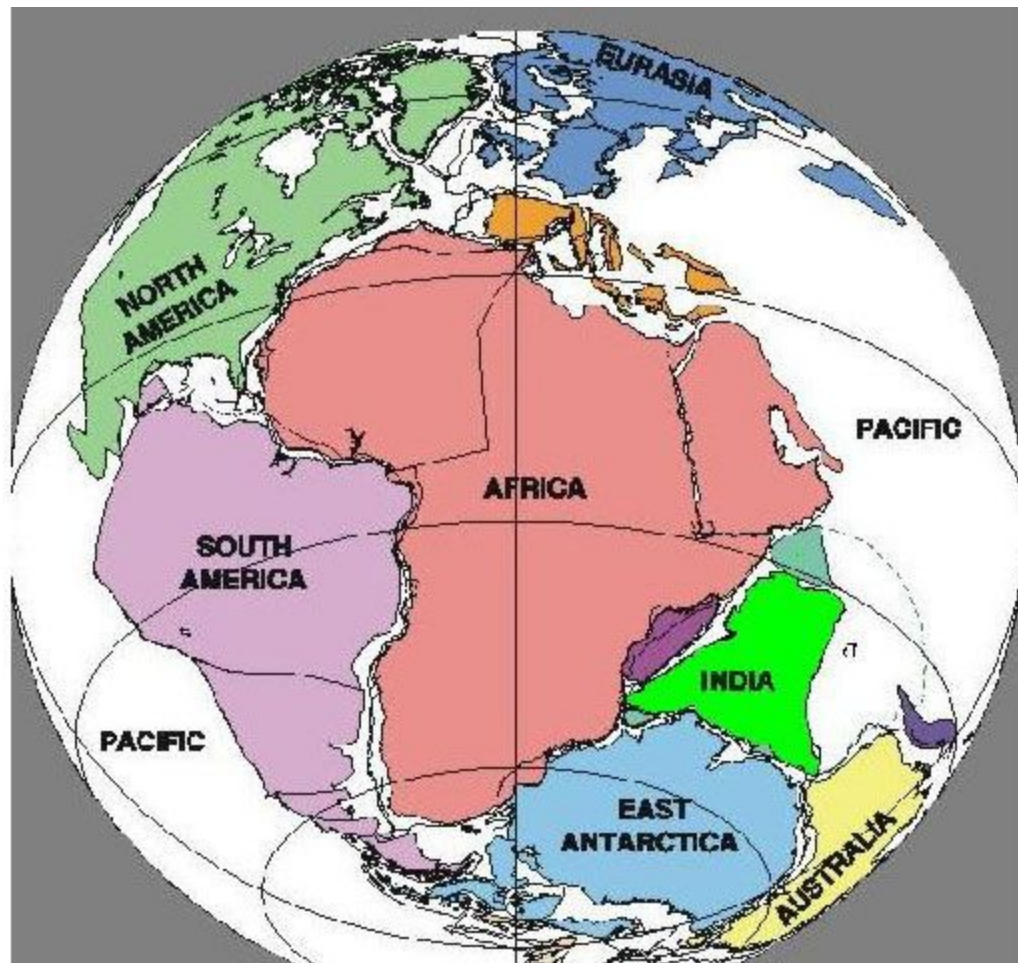


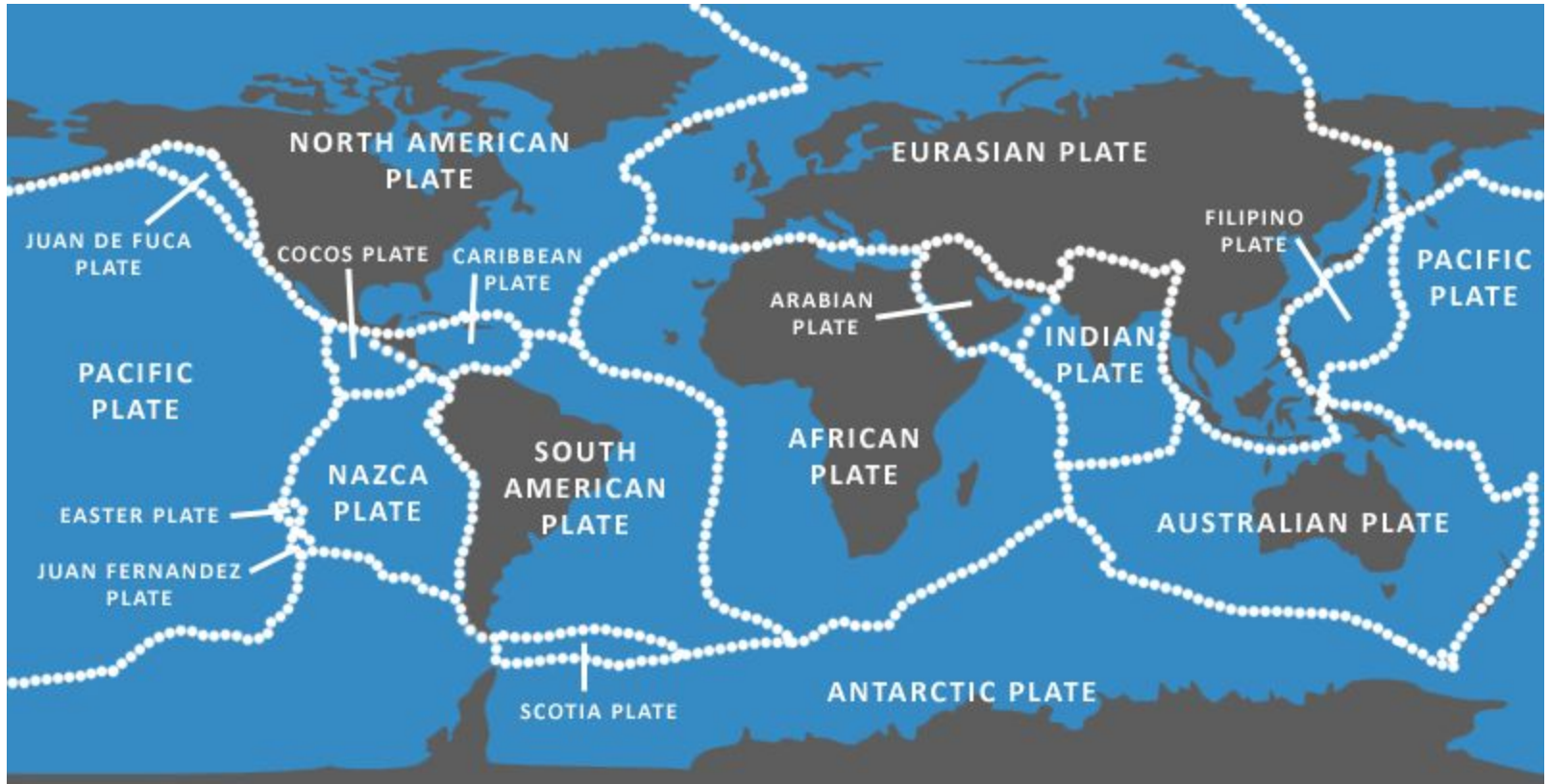
6th Science

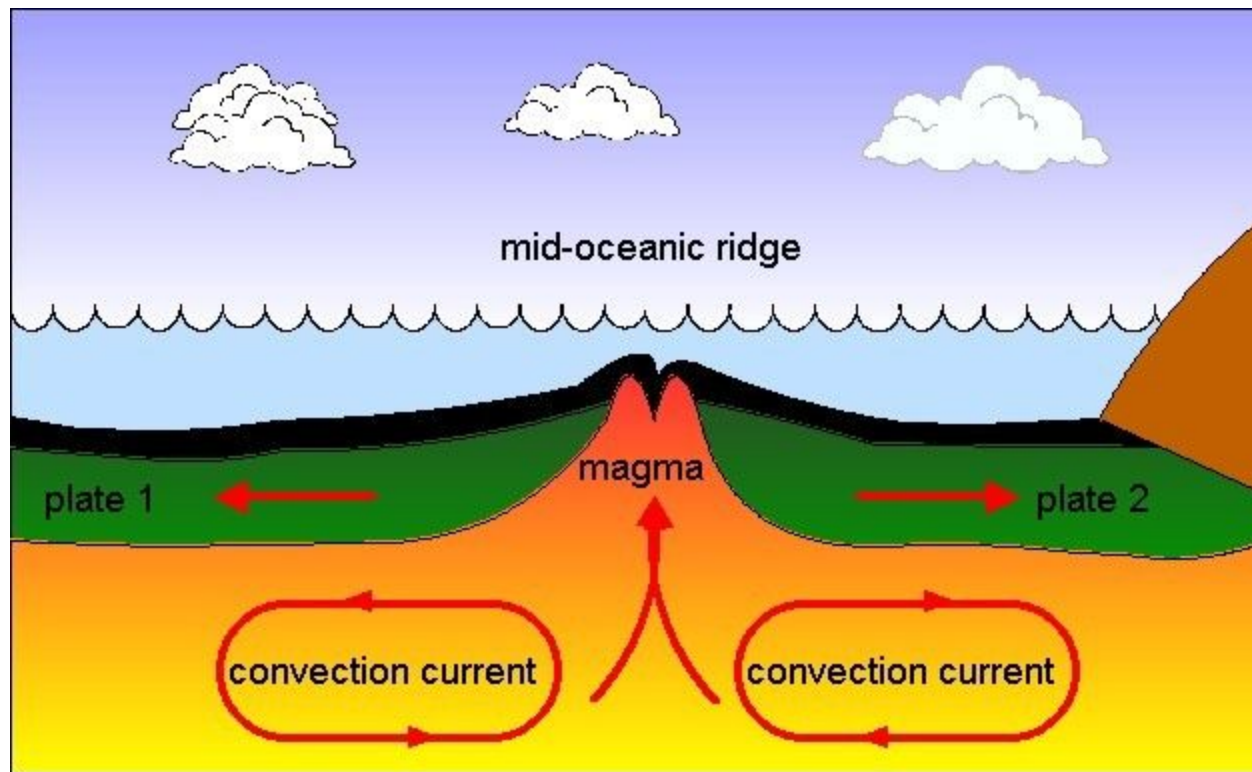
Exam Final Review

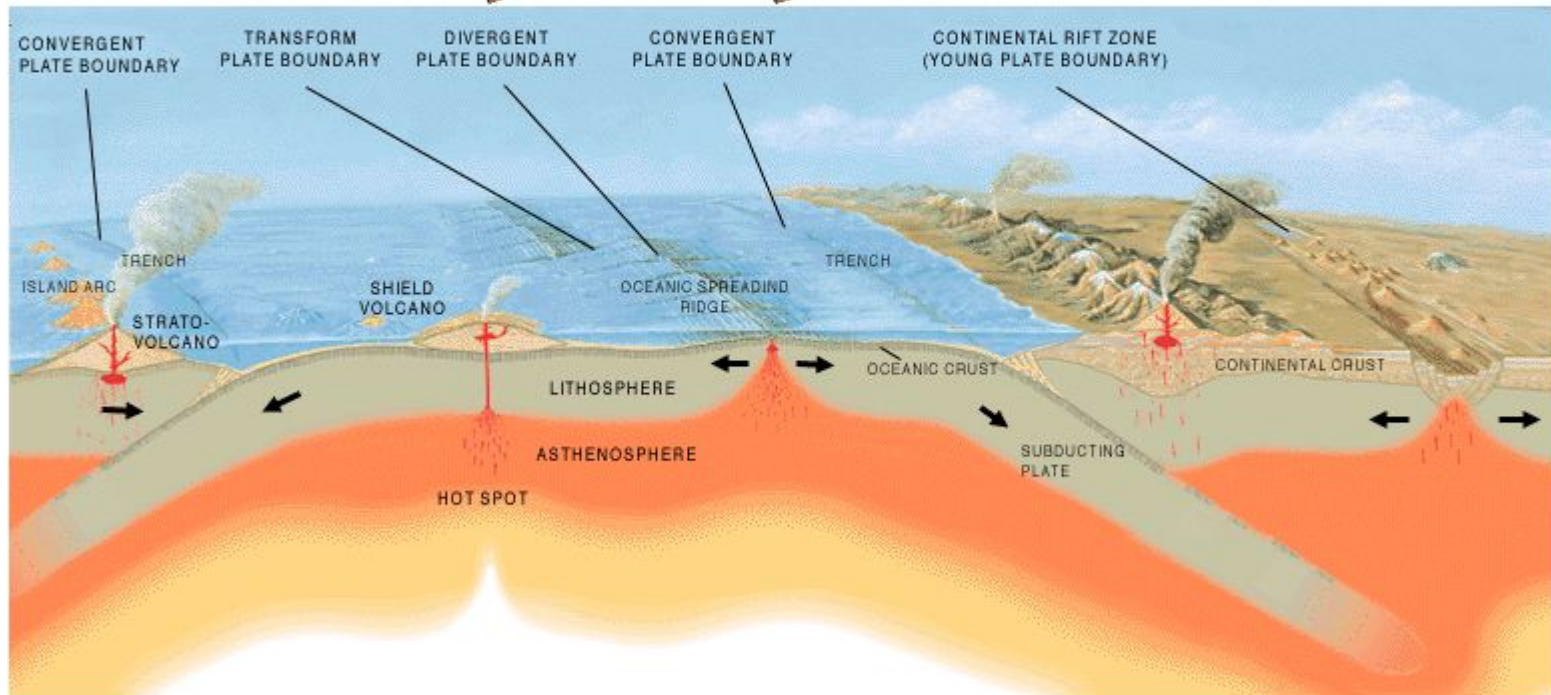
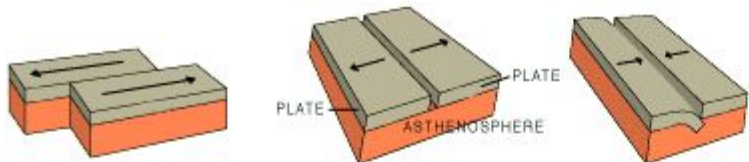




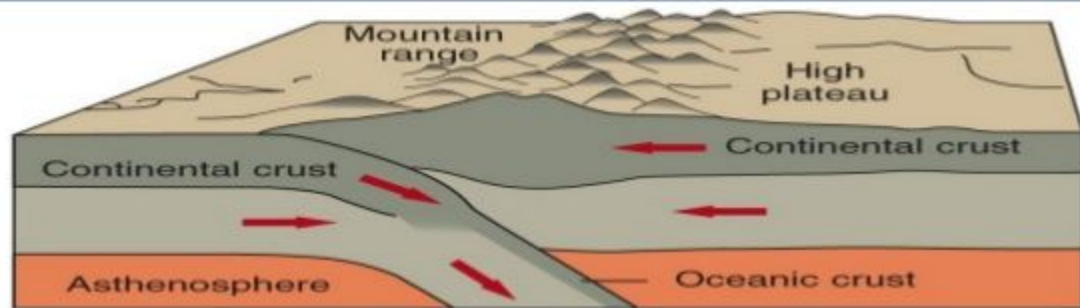
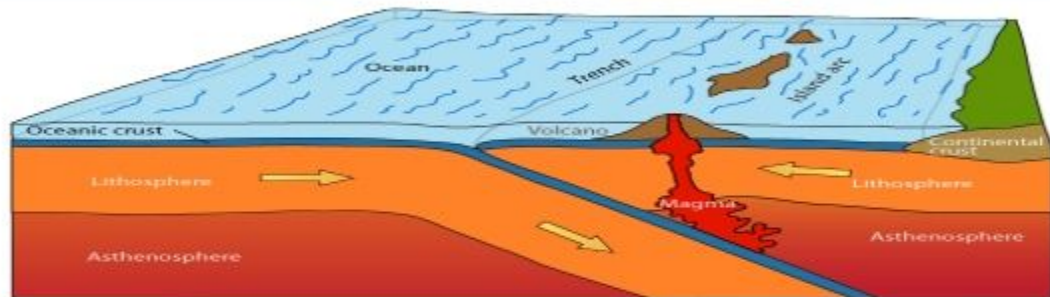
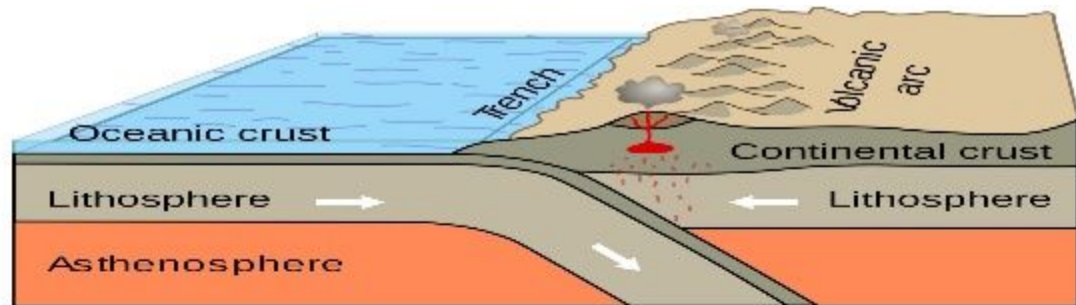


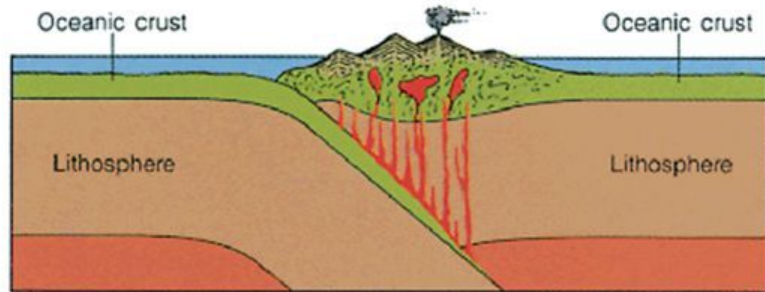






CONVERGENT PLATES

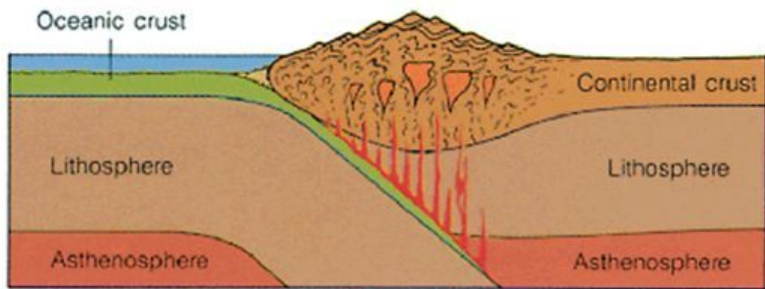




Convergent Boundaries

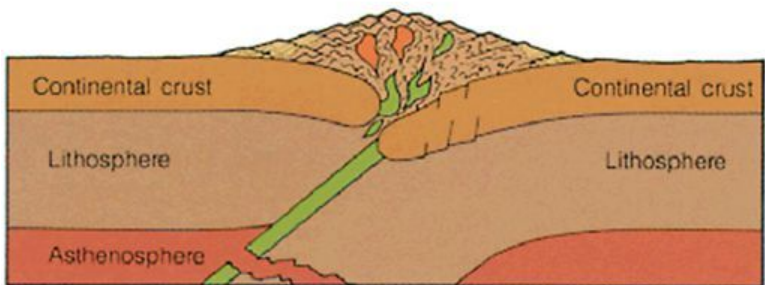
1. Oceanic-Oceanic

Ex: causing an island arc



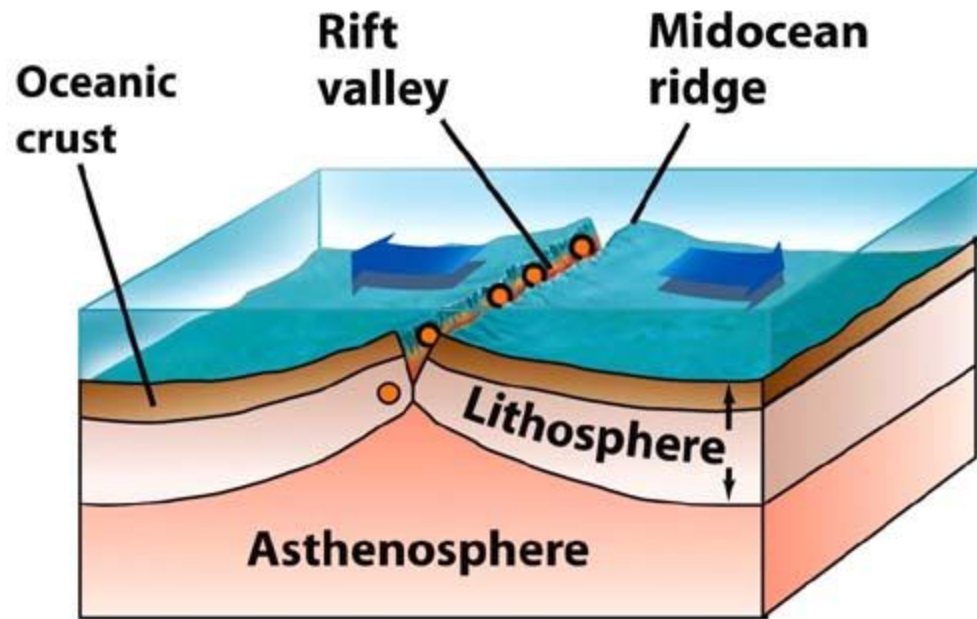
2. Oceanic-Continental

Ex: causing volcanoes



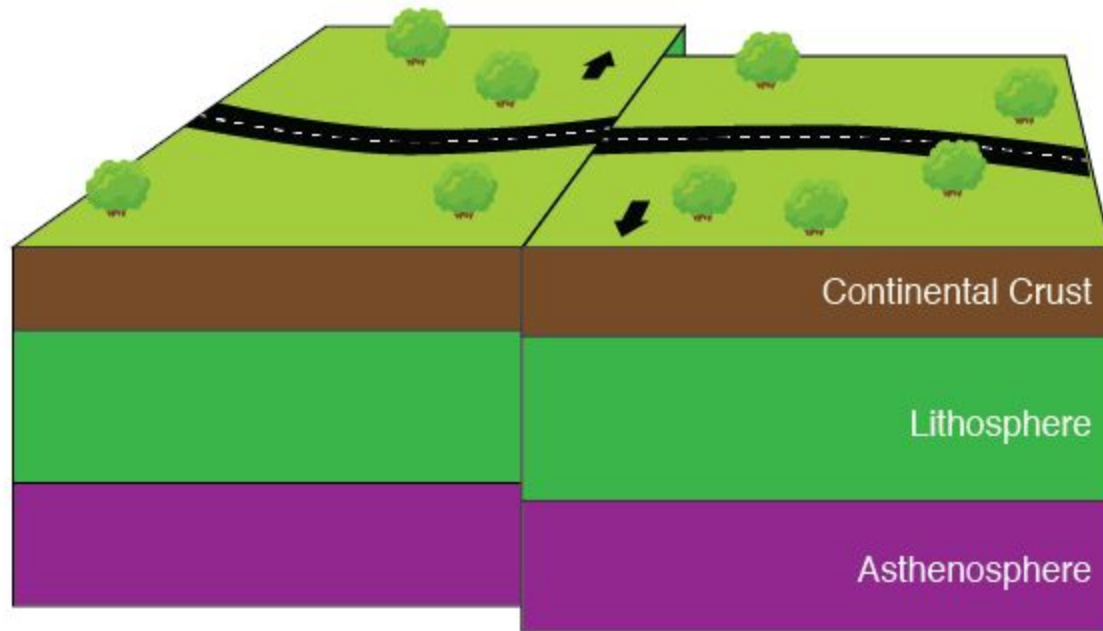
3. Continental – Continental

Ex: mountains



DIVERGENT BOUNDARY

Transform Boundary

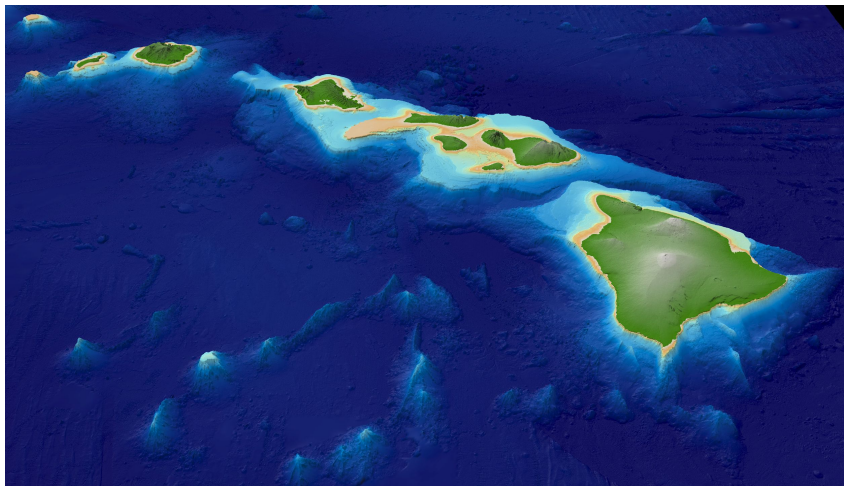


San Andreas Fault

It's the most famous transform boundary in the world.
The slice of California to the west of the fault is slowly moving north toward the rest of California.

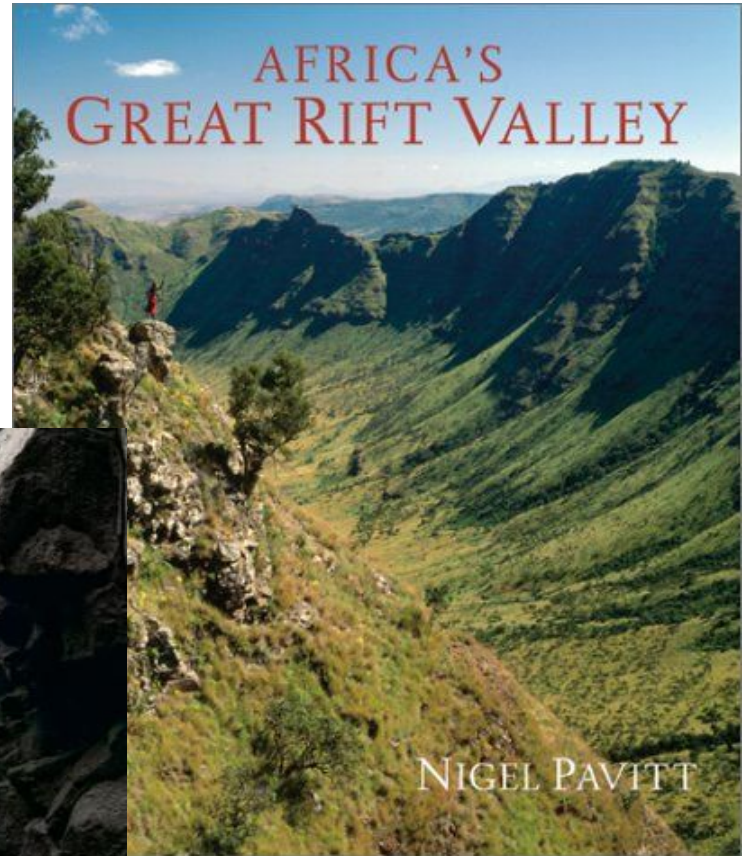


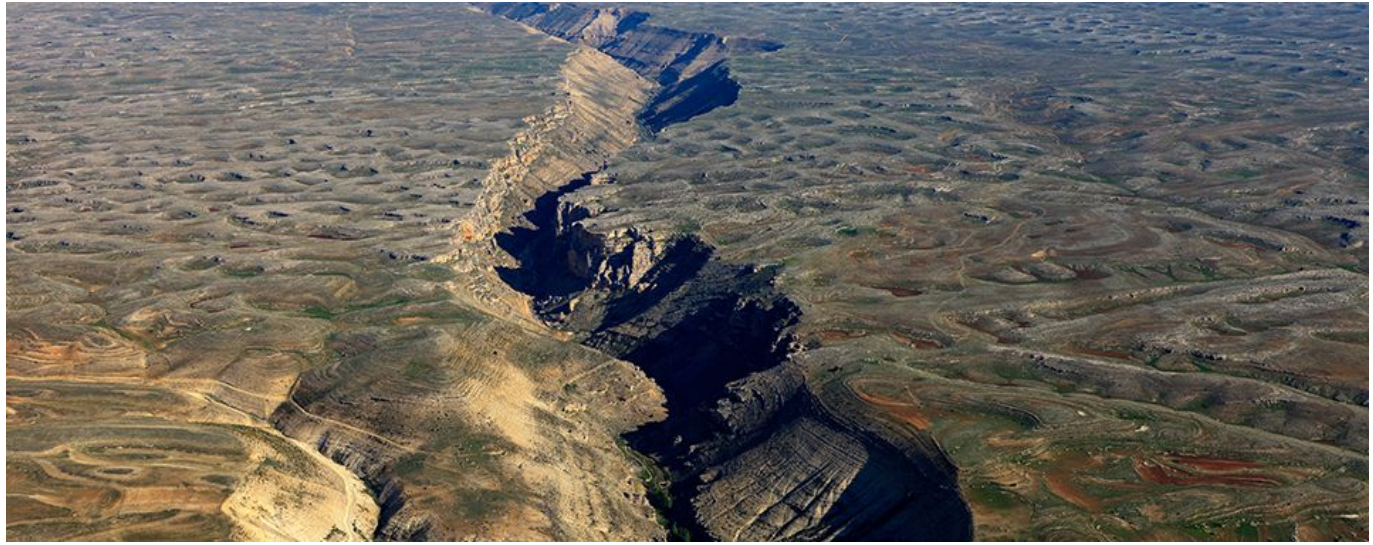
The Pacific Plate is sliding past the North American Plate.



AFRICA'S GREAT RIFT VALLEY

NIGEL PAVITT







Minerals

Inorganic

Solid

Naturally Occurring

Definite Chemical Composition


Crystal Shape





Mineral Properties



hardness	use Mohs hardness scale
color	
streak	color of mineral's powder on streak plate
luster	how mineral reflects light on its surface
density	mass/volume
crystal shape	
cleavage	mineral splits easily along flat surfaces
fracture	how mineral looks when it breaks apart
special properties	fluorescence, magnetism, radioactive,  react to acid, electrical properties

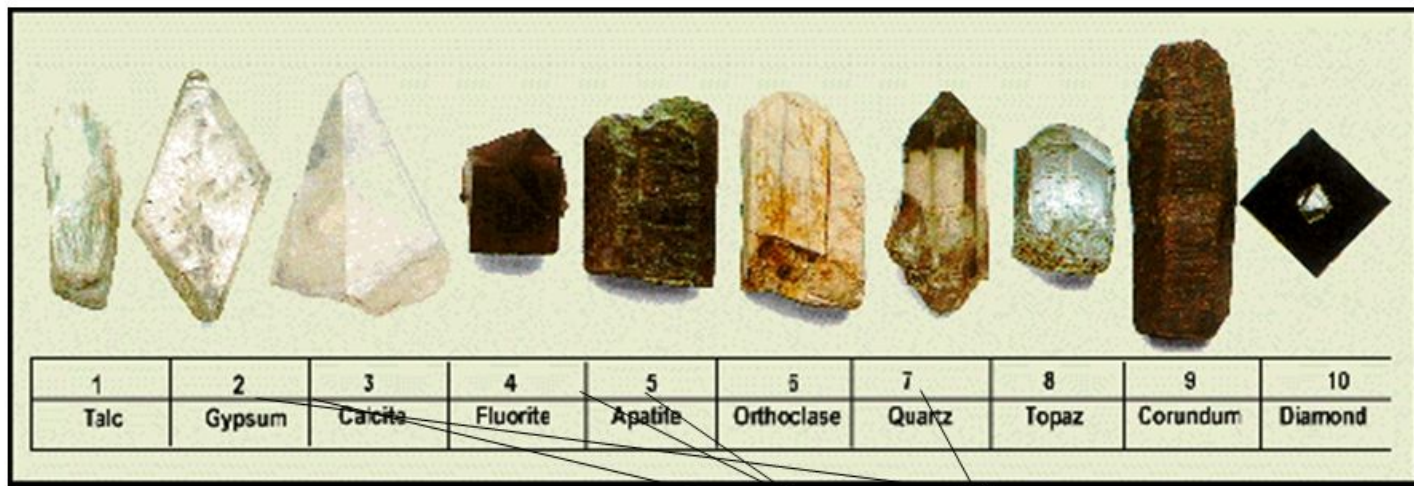
Mohs' Hardness Scale

Soft:

Leaves mark or gets grooved

Hard:

Scratches other stuff



Fingernail 2.4

Penny 3.0

Nail 5.0

Glass Plate 5.6

Streak Plate 7.5

The Harder one scratches the Softer one

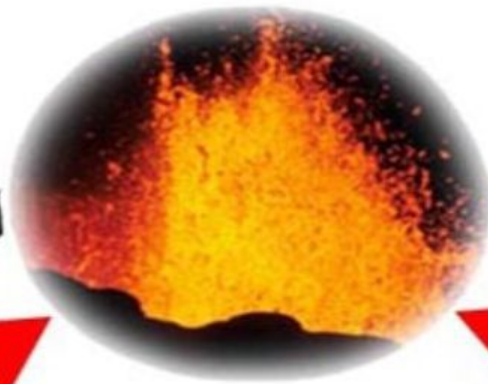
(If your mineral scratches the other, the mineral is harder)

(If your mineral is scratched by the other, the mineral is softer)

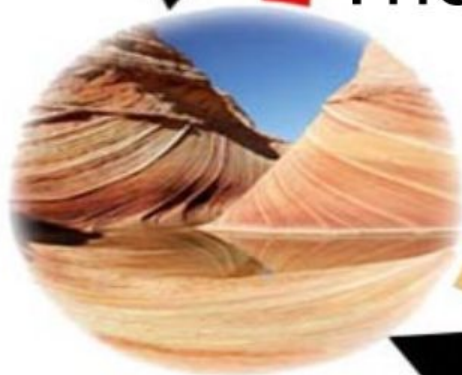
Minerals combine with

Other inorganic and organic material to form what?

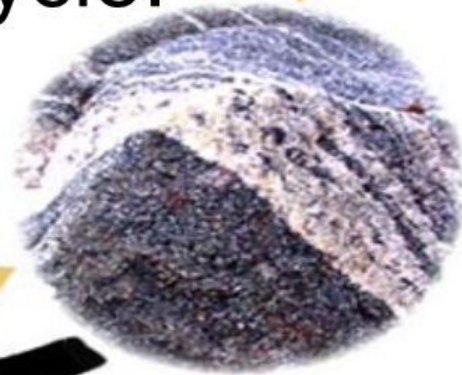
Igneous Rocks



The rock cycle.

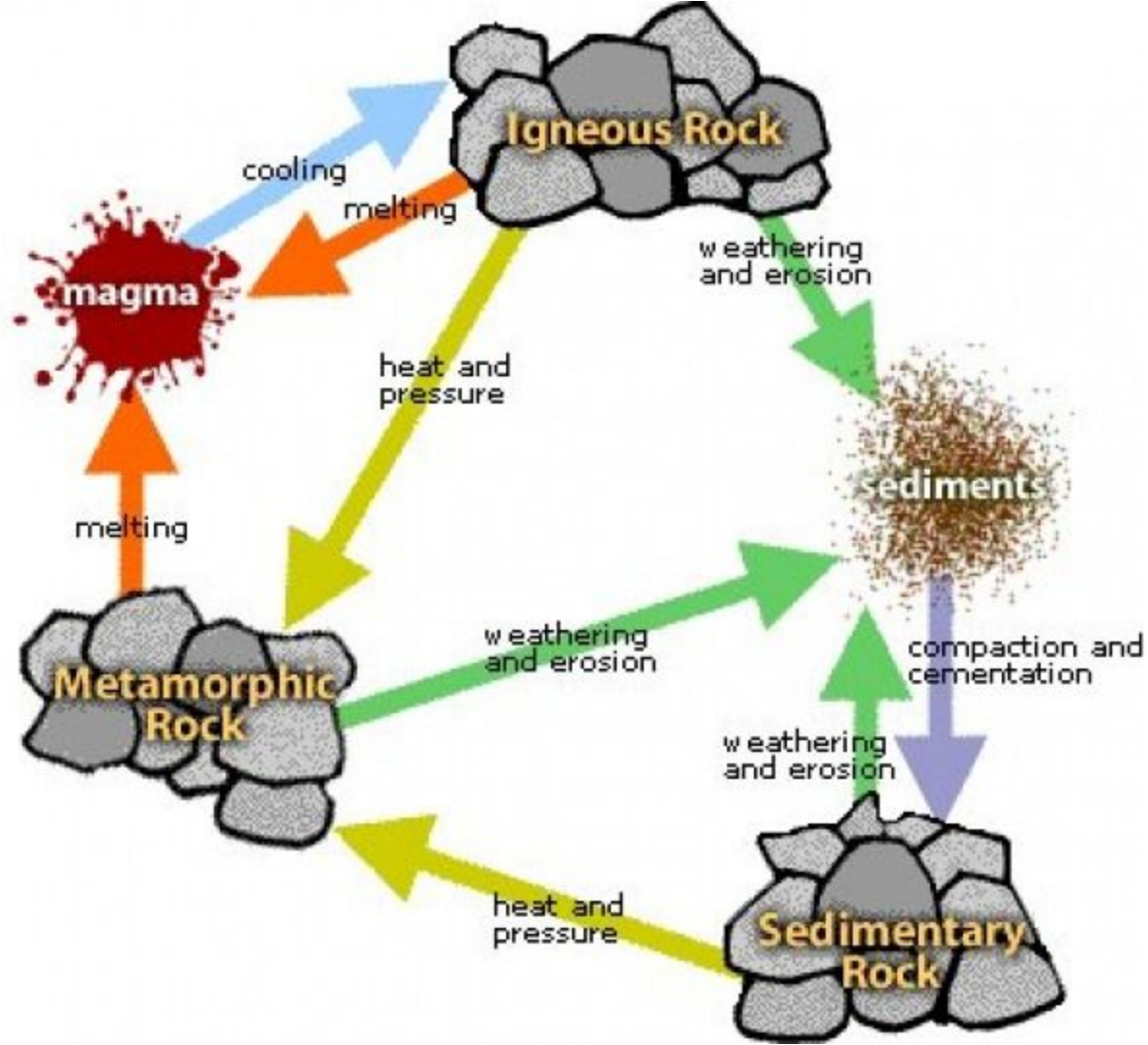


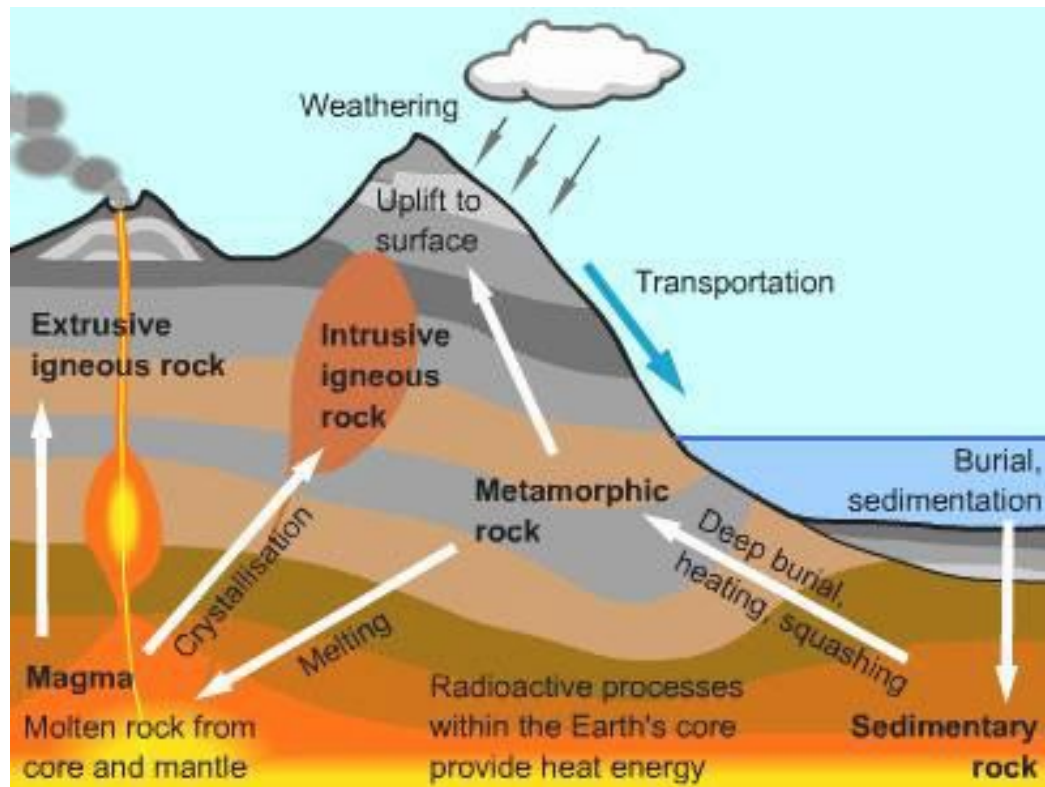
Sedimentary Rocks



Metamorphic Rocks







Index Fossils

