Formative Assessment #1

Concept(s)

Addressed Weathering of Earth Materials includes breaking of materials

by mechanical or chemical means. Mechanical means refers to forces such as wind, water, or ice that break rocks into smaller and smaller pieces. Chemical weathering refers to interactions between the rock material, water, and air causing oxidation of specific minerals. Chemical weathering

causes rock layers to loosen.

Time 20 minutes

Materials <u>Individual</u>

Prompt

Advance

preparation 1. Duplicate prompt for each student

Teacher Note: Assessment A is designed to provide patterns in student understanding through revealing what students know in open ended prompts and defining important concept ideas. These patterns are used to provide interventions in areas of greatest need.

Procedure:

- 1. Tell students they will have an opportunity to share what they understand about chemical and mechanical weathering..
- 2. Distribute the prompt to each student and ask him/her to do his/her best work.

Grade Six: Weathering and Erosion Assessment A

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1	۱.	Describ	e the	process	of mec	hanical	weath	nering	in	your	own	word	ls.
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2. Identify two common examples of mechanical weathering that occur near your home or school.

3. Explain how chemical weathering is different from mechanical weathering.

Name	Key
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Grade Six: Weathering and Erosion Assessment A

Directions: Please answer in complete sentences.

1. Describe the process of mechanical weathering in your own words.

Mechanical weathering is the movement of rocks that causes rocks to break against each other or crack from ice or water. Most mechanical weathering is causes by moving water.

2. Identify two common examples of mechanical weathering that occur near your home or school.

Examples of mechanical weathering include any of the following:

A stream or river where rocks and sand tumble and move.

An area where wind blocks material by "sand blasting" material.

3. Explain how chemical weathering is different from mechanical weathering.

Chemical weathering is an interaction between rock materials (minerals), water and air. The rock materials is oxidized and becomes weaker and breaks easily. Mechanical weathering requires rock material to be moved and hit other rocks by a force. Glaciers may also move and scrape rock materials from one place to another which is also mechanical weathering.