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University of the State of New York//

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EARTH SCIENCE

Tuesday, June 20, 1950 — 1.15 to 4.15 p. m., only

Write at top of first page of answer paper (a) name of school where you have studied, (b) number of weeks and recitations a week in earth science. Give either the total number of laboratory periods in earth science and the length of such periods or the number of laboratory exercises performed. A paper lacking the statement of laboratory work will not be accepted at a standing of less than 75 credits.

The minimum time requirement is five periods per week for a school year, including at least one prepared laboratory period or its equivalent. [Two unprepared laboratory periods are considered the equivalent of one prepared laboratory period. At least 30 laboratory exercises are required.]

Name of pupil.....Name of school.....

Answer all questions in part I and five questions from part II. Answers to the questions in part I should be written on the question paper as directed and handed in with the other answer paper. Answers should be numbered and lettered to correspond with the questions.

Part I

Answer all questions in part I.

Write on the line at the right of each statement the word or expression which, when inserted in the blank, will make the statement true. [17]

- 1 Oval-shaped hills formed by glacial action are called 1.....
2 The earthquakes in California are caused by 2.....
3 The interior of the United States has a (an) ... type of climate. 3.....
4 The apparent rising and setting of the sun is due to the ... of the earth. 4.....
5 The belt of calms or light variable winds between the trade wind belts is called the 5.....
6 The planet that has a period of revolution longer than the earth but shorter than Jupiter is 6.....
7 Places that have a difference in longitude of 45 degrees have a solar time difference of ... hours. 7.....
8 Lines on a weather map connecting places having equal temperature are called 8.....
9 At night the earth loses heat energy by 9.....
10 Most of the United States is located in the ... wind belt. 10.....
11 Broad, deep, amphitheater-like depressions in mountain peaks, formed as a result of headward erosion by valley glaciers, are called 11.....
12 In the Southern Hemisphere, the season known as ... begins on March 21. 12.....
13 The only parallel of latitude that is a great circle is the 13.....
14 Talus at the foot of a cliff was transported by 14.....
15 A canyon is a river valley in the ... stage of its development. 15.....
16 An irregular shoreline is usually the result of 16.....
17 Anticlines and synclines are features of the ... type of mountains. 17.....

50

Write on the line at the right of *each* statement the *number* preceding the word or expression that best completes the statement. [20]

- 18 The element present to the greatest extent in the earth's crust is (1) carbon (2) iron (3) oxygen (4) silicon 18.....
- 19 Iron is obtained from the ore (1) bauxite (2) chalcopryrite (3) galena (4) hematite 19.....
- 20 A seismograph records (1) air temperatures (2) cloud ceilings (3) distant elevations (4) earth shocks 20.....
- 21 Philadelphia is on the 40 degrees parallel N latitude. Philadelphia is about (1) 2100 (2) 2400 (3) 2800 (4) 3400 miles north of the equator. 21.....
- 22 When it is noon in New York City, in Los Angeles it is (1) 8:00 a. m. (2) 9:00 a. m. (3) 3:00 p. m. (4) 4:00 p. m. 22.....
- 23 Barometric pressure recorded on a weather-bureau station model as 247 would be read (1) 924.7 (2) 1002.47 (3) 1024.7 (4) 1247 millibars. 23.....
- 24 Of the following days, the one having the most daylight (in New York State) is (1) January 1 (2) May 1 (3) July 1 (4) September 23 24.....
- 25 No fossils are found in (1) granite (2) limestone (3) sandstone (4) shale 25.....
- 26 The highest snowline will be found in latitude (1) 0 degrees (2) 40 degrees N (3) 60 degrees S (4) 90 degrees N 26.....
- 27 Volcanoes of the oozing or quiet type are characteristic of (1) Japan (2) Mexico (3) the Hawaiian Islands (4) the West Indies 27.....
- 28 According to Ferrel's Law, in the Northern Hemisphere a wind blowing north will be deflected (1) northward (2) eastward (3) southward (4) westward 28.....
- 29 Downdrafts are likely to be found (1) at the center of a high (2) at the center of a low (3) on the windward side of a mountain (4) under a cumulo-nimbus cloud 29.....
- 30 The breaking of minerals along smooth plane surfaces is known as (1) cleavage (2) erosion (3) fracture (4) weathering 30.....
- 31 An intrusion of igneous rock that cuts across the rock layers is called a (1) dike (2) fault (3) laccolith (4) sill 31.....
- 32 Kettle holes are found (1) at the base of a waterfall (2) in glacial moraine (3) in limestone regions (4) in the bed of a river 32.....
- 33 The Palisades of the Hudson were formed from a (1) batholith (2) dike (3) laccolith (4) sill 33.....
- 34 The trade winds in the Northern Hemisphere blow from the (1) northeast (2) northwest (3) southeast (4) southwest 34.....
- 35 The peeling or splitting-off of outer layers of rock due to temperature changes is called (1) cleavage (2) exfoliation (3) faulting (4) fracture 35.....
- 36 Sub-zero temperatures in New York State are usually due to (1) cP (2) mP (3) mT (4) S air masses. 36.....
- 37 The only active volcano in the United States is (1) Mt. Lassen (2) Mt. Rainier (3) Mt. Shasta (4) Mt. Washington 37.....

In some of the following statements the italicized term makes the statement incorrect. For each *incorrect* statement write on the line at the right the term that must be substituted for the italicized term to make the statement correct. For each *correct* statement, write the word *true* on the line at the right. [13]

- 38 Wide areas between valleys are typical of a (an) *mature* plateau. 38.....
- 39 *Venus* shows phases similar to the moon. 39.....
- 40 When a cold front overtakes a warm front, a (an) *stationary* front develops. 40.....

237

- 41 An extreme or wide annual temperature range is characteristic of *land masses*. 41.....
- 42 The Ice Sheet that covered New York State during the last Ice Age came from *Labrador*. 42.....
- 43 Planetoids revolve around the *sun*. 43.....
- 44 Absence of vertical air motion is a characteristic of the *stratosphere*. 44.....
- 45 *Outwash plains* are deposited by rivers. 45.....
- 46 Dark-colored, glassy volcanic rock is called *obsidian*. 46.....
- 47 Laccoliths are found in *folded* mountains. 47.....
- 48 Partly drowned glacial valleys are called *eskers*. 48.....
- 49 Anemometers measure *humidity*. 49.....
- 50 Clouds of vertical development are called *stratus* clouds. 50.....

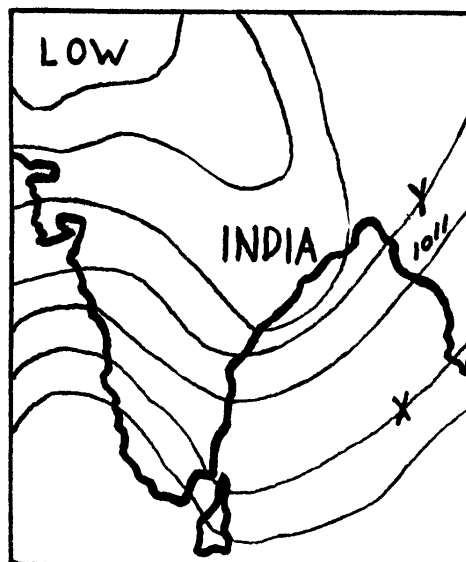
Part II

Answer five questions from part II.

- 1 Sandstone, limestone and shale are common surface rocks.
 - a To what group or class of rocks do they all belong? [1]
 - b State the material from which *each* rock was formed. [3]
 - c What is the position of these three rocks, relative to the shoreline, while they are being formed on the continental shelf? [3]
 - d When metamorphosed, into what rock is *each* of these changed? [3]
- 2 a What is the meaning of the term *air mass*? [2]
- b State *two* characteristics of the weather that an mT air mass will bring to New York State. [2]
- c Where would such an air mass originate? [1]
- d If it moves over warmer land, by what complete symbol will this mass be designated? [1]
- e Explain what a front is. [2]
- f What effect, if any, does the passing of a *cold* front usually have on (1) temperature, (2) wind? [2]

3 The accompanying map represents India during July.

- a Place on the map at least *four* arrows to show the direction of the summer monsoons. [2]
- b Explain why summer is the wet season in India. [2]
- c Using a 3-millibar interval place the proper air pressures on the isobars at X and Y. [2]
- d Account for the persistence of the low pressure area over India at this time. [2]
- e Explain why the prevailing wind changes with the seasons in India. [2]



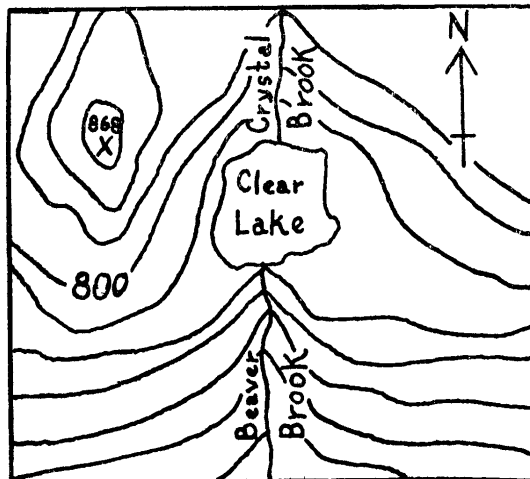
[3]

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100

4 The following questions refer to the accompanying map.

- a State the contour interval. [1]
- b What is the approximate level of Clear Lake? [2]
- c What is the direction of flow of (1) Crystal Brook, (2) Beaver Brook? [1, 1]
- d State *two* ways in which the map shows that Beaver Brook is a young stream. [2]
- e Explain how Crystal Brook may destroy Clear Lake. [2]
- f Explain how Beaver Brook may destroy Clear Lake. [1]



- 5 a Distinguish between a planet and a satellite. [2]
- b Show by diagram the sun, earth and moon in *four* of the phases of the moon. Shade the dark portion of the moon in each phase. [4]
Next to *each* diagram of the moon make a sketch showing how the moon at this phase appears to an observer on the earth. [2]
- c State a condition that is necessary for the occurrence of (1) a total lunar eclipse, (2) a partial lunar eclipse. [2]

- 6 a What is meant by the water table? [1]
- b State *two* factors that determine the proportion of the rain that sinks into the ground. [2]
- c Name *three* conditions that are necessary for the occurrence of artesian wells. [3]
- d Locate *two* areas of artesian wells in the United States. [2]
- e Why are caverns commonly found in limestone? [2]

7 Many geologic features undergo change. Explain how each of *five* of the following changes occurs. [10]

- a A water gap becomes a wind gap.
- b A waterfall recedes.
- c A fresh-water lake becomes a salt lake.
- d A river valley becomes a lake basin.
- e A subsurface stream becomes a surface stream.
- f A continental shelf becomes a coastal plain.

- 8 a Define dew point. [2]
- b Describe a laboratory procedure by which dew point may be determined. [2]
- c Explain why dew point is valuable in weather forecasting. [2]
- d Explain why radiation fog disappears shortly after sunrise. [2]
- e Account for the formation of frost. [2]

522