

TCSS 6th Grade Science **Geology** Content Map

Unit Essential Question: How is the Earth constantly changing?

Standard(s): S6E5 a - j; S6E3 c

Concept 1: Layers of the Earth	Concept 2: Earth's Changing Features	Concept 3: Subsurface Topography
Lesson Essential Questions: 1. How are layers of the Earth different from one another? (temperature, density, composition) [S6E5a.]	Lesson Essential Questions: 2. How does the constant movement of lithospheric plates cause major geological events on the earth’s surface? (Earthquakes, volcanoes, mountains) [S6E5e.]	Lesson Essential Questions: 3. How is the ocean floor like the surface of the Earth? (include how plate tectonics produce these features) [S6E3c]
<u>Vocabulary 1:</u> <u>Essential*</u> Core Crust Mantle Density Temperature Composition <u>Supplemental**</u> dense molten magma metallic geologic hot spots lithosphere radioactive decay convection currents Lithospheric plates uranium (inner core) geothermal energy Aesthenosphere (ductile) oceanic crust continental crust	<u>Vocabulary 2:</u> <u>Essential*</u> Geological Lithospheric Plates <u>Supplemental**</u> Fold Fault Pangaea Rifting Transform Volcanoes Divergent Subduction Earthquakes Normal fault Convergent Plate boundary Reverse fault Mid-ocean ridge Plate tectonics Strike-slip fault Mountain building Seafloor spreading Convection currents Hydrothermal vent	<u>Vocabulary 3:</u> <u>Essential*</u> Subsurface Topography <u>Supplemental**</u> Seamounts Trench Mountains Plains Abyssal plain Valleys Continental slope Geyers Subduction zone Mid-ocean ridge Continental plain Continental shelf Hydrothermal vents

*Essential Vocabulary are listed directly in the state standards. Essential Vocabulary should be included in the Word Wall and are assessable

**Supplemental Vocabulary are NOT listed directly in the state standards, but are listed in the state frameworks or other state document.

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Concept 4: Rocks			Concept 5: Surface Changes			
Lesson Essential Questions: 4. What is the composition of rocks and how are they formed? [S6E5b, c, d.] 5. How do fossils show evidence of the changing surface and climate of the Earth? [S6E5g]			Lesson Essential Questions: 6. How do changes in the Earth's surface occur over time? (include how these processes affect the ocean as well) [S6E5f] 7. How is soil formed? (weathered rock and decomposed organic material) [S6E5h] 8. How does human activity affect the Earth's surface? [S6E5i and S6E5j]			
<u>Vocabulary 4:</u> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <u>Essential*</u> Fossil Rocks Climate </div> <div> Mineral Formation Composition </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <u>Supplemental**</u> geologic time Sedimentary crystallizes recrystallized Metamorphic decomposed physical history metamorphism deposit (deposition) environmental history chemical compound preserved (preservation) Principle of Superposition Cross-Cutting Relationships Principle of Uniformitarianism </div> <div> compacted foliation Rock cycle cemented stratigraphy lithification volcanic ash preservation fine-grained organic matter coarse-grained </div> <div> glassy delta silicate magma imprint hardness texture Igneous sediment vesicular </div> </div>			<u>Vocabulary 5:</u> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <u>Essential*</u> Soil Deposition Weathered Rock </div> <div> Gravity Decomposed Volcanic Eruption </div> <div> Erosion Organic Material </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <u>Supplemental**</u> fossil fuels Horizon burrowing Weathering marine plants tree planting decomposition contour plowing particulate matter greenhouse effect ultraviolet radiation nitrous oxide (N₂O) photosynthetic plants greenhouse gas (CO₂) chlorofluorocarbons planting groundcovers </div> <div> oxidation Chemical pollutants exfoliation dissolution windbreaks strip planting conservation aerosol cans hydrocarbons global warming carbon monoxide thermal expansion ice (frost) wedging </div> <div> landslides cover crops hydrolysis natural gas water vapor crop rotation degradation marine algae carbon dioxide troposphere Mechanical ozone (O₃) methane (CH₄) nitrogen oxides </div> <div> oil gas coal solar sulfur slumps lichens terraces acid rain depletion capacity mulching petroleum </div> </div>			

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