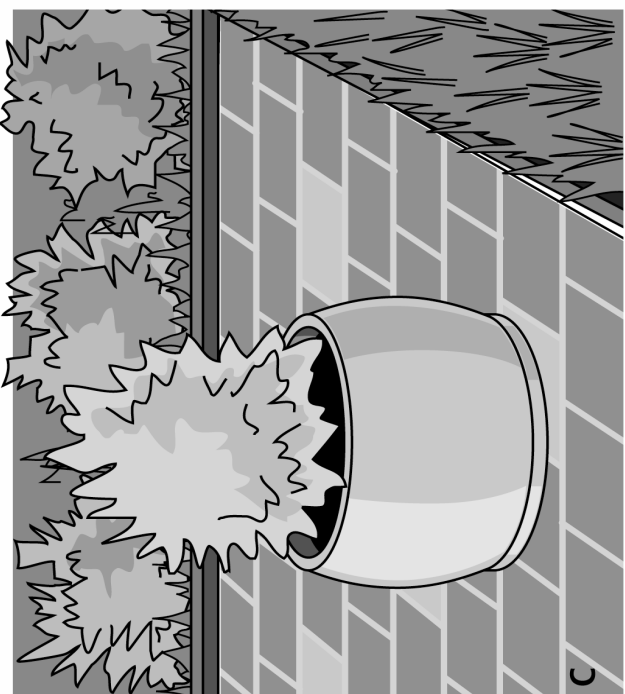
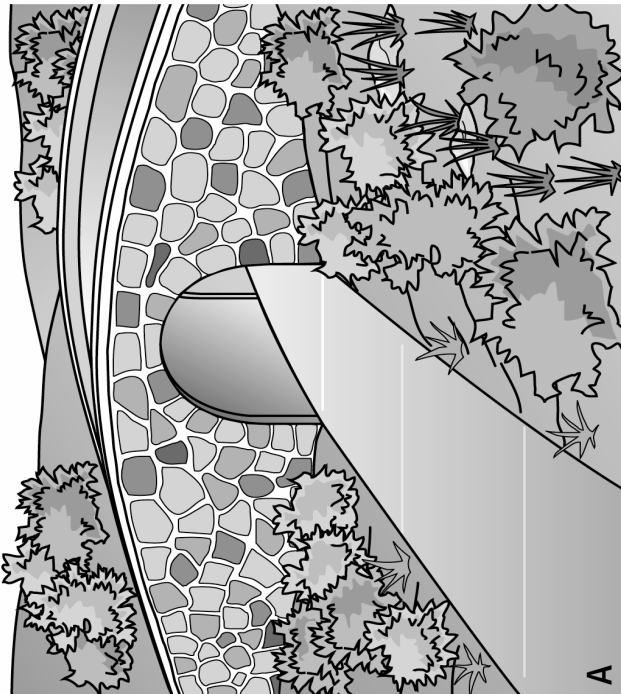
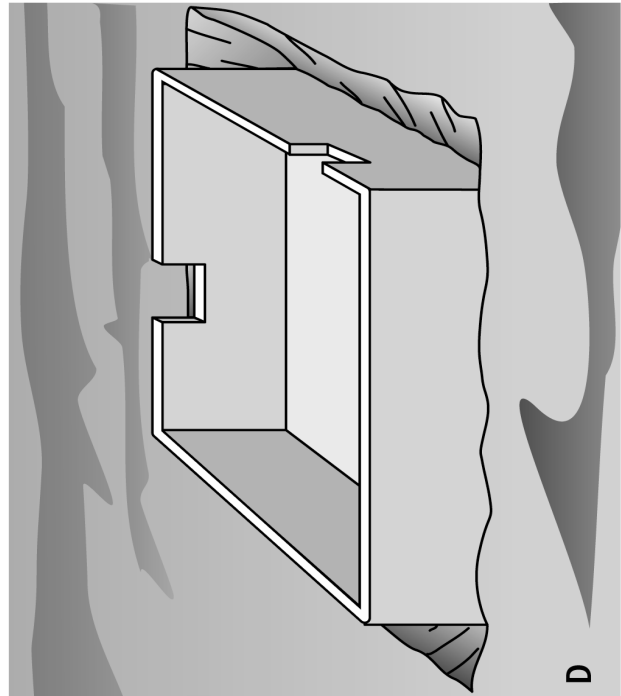
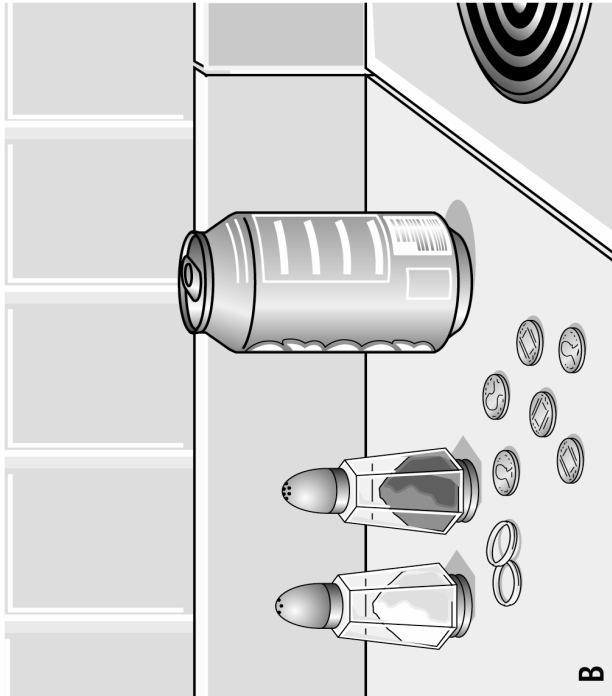


# MASTE 7 Teaching Transparency

## EARTH MATERIALS

Use with Chapter 24  
Section 24.2



## EARTH MATERIALS

1. What is aggregate? Of which items pictured is this land resource a major component? **Use with Chapter 24 Section 24.2**

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2. Which diagram contains items made of gold? Where are you likely to find this land resource, and how did it form?

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3. What land resource is the major component of the items in diagram C? Where does this resource come from?

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4. How is sodium chloride used in diagram B? Where are you likely to find this land resource?

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5. What land resource is the major component of the bridge? How is this resource obtained?

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6. How is copper used in diagram B? Where are you likely to find this land resource?

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7. What is the can in diagram B made of? Where are you likely to find this land resource?

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## Teaching Transparency 73 – Earth Materials

1. Aggregate is a mixture of gravel, sand, and crushed stone that naturally accumulates on or close to Earth's surface. It is used to make the concrete in diagram D and the road in diagram A.
2. Diagram B contains gold rings. You can find gold in a vein formed from hydrothermal fluid injected in a surrounding rock, or in placer deposits, which were dropped as sediments carried by a stream.
3. Clay is used to make pottery and bricks. It is usually found in sediment deposits from weathered rocks.
4. It is used as table salt. It is mined from deposits both on Earth's surface and underground.
5. Bedrock is used to make the stone bridge. It is mined in quarries.
6. Pennies are made mostly of copper. Copper can be found in a vein, from hydrothermal fluid or in ore deposits.
1. The can is made of aluminum. It can be found in tropical climates where it forms the ore bauxite through weathering.