| Item # |                       | Rationale   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 1      | Option C is correct   | Sexual reproduction causes variations in genetic makeup. Even though the puppies all have the same two parents, they each have different combinations of the parents' genes. This results in some differences in observable physical characteristics, such as fur color patterns. |
|        | Option A is incorrect | Asexual cloning would produce genetically identical offspring.  |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Offspring contain genetic material from both parents and not from only one parent.  |
|        | Option D is incorrect | It would be rare for seven puppies to come from the same fertilized egg. Puppies from the same fertilized egg would have nearly identical physical characteristics.   |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 2      | Option F is correct   | Both lithium (Li) and sodium (Na) are in Group 1 of the Periodic Table (located in the first column of the Periodic Table). Elements in the same group have the same number of valence electrons that determine their bonding behavior. Both Li and Na have 1 valence electron in their outer energy level (or electron shell). |
|        | Option G is incorrect | The number of neutrons compared to the number of protons does not explain why the elements are chemically similar. Most stable isotopes have fewer protons than neutrons.   |
|        | Option H is incorrect | Li and Na each have a different number of energy levels. Li has two energy levels (or electron shells) and is classified in Period 2 of the Periodic Table, while Na has three energy levels and is classified in Period 3. Periods are indicated by rows in the Periodic Table.  |
|        | Option J is incorrect | If both atoms contained equal numbers of protons, they would be the same element.   |

| Item # |                       | Rationale   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 3      | Option C is correct   | The lines in the map are called contour lines. Contour lines help indicate elevation and steepness. The closer the contour lines are together, the steeper the slope. The close contour lines around location Y indicate a steep slope. As the steepness of a slope increases, the rate of erosion increases. |
|        | Option A is incorrect | An area with little to no slope (or a gentle slope) would have less erosion.  |
|        | Option B is incorrect | The bottom of a slope would have some erosion, but not the most erosion, over time.   |
|        | Option D is incorrect | An area with little to no slope (or a flat slope) would have less erosion.  |

| Item # |                       | Rationale   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 4      | Option G is correct   | The Isoptera is the insect identified when the dichotomous key is followed correctly. A dichotomous key is a tool that helps scientists classify organisms. It consists of a series of steps with descriptions of physical characteristics. The absence or presence of a given characteristic at each step directs the user closer to the identification of the organism. |
|        | Option F is incorrect | According to the dichotomous key, the insect would have one pair of wings, which is incorrect.  |
|        | Option H is incorrect | According to the dichotomous key, the insect would have triangular wings, which is incorrect.   |
|        | Option J is incorrect | According to the dichotomous key, the insect would have wings that are not a similar size and shape, which is incorrect.  |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 5      | Option C is correct   | Particles X and Y must consist of one proton (positive charge) and one neutron (no charge). Protons and neutrons are found in the nucleus at the center of the atom. Particle Z represents electrons, which have a negative charge. Electrons are found in orbitals outside the nucleus.  |
|        | Option A is incorrect | Three different types of particles are represented in the diagram. Particle X and particle Y represent different types of particles. Only protons and neutrons are bound in the nucleus of an atom. Neutrons have no charge. Therefore, both types of particles cannot have a positive charge. Either particle X or particle Y must be a neutron.   |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Only electrons have a negative charge. Electrons are not found in the nucleus at the center of an atom. Electrons are found in orbitals outside the nucleus. Therefore, particles X and Y could not have negative charges. Also, only protons have a positive charge. Protons are not found in the orbitals outside of the nucleus at the center of the atom. Therefore, particle Z could not have a positive charge. |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Electrons are not found in the nucleus of an atom; therefore, neither particle X nor particle Y could have a negative charge. Also, since particle Z is outside the nucleus at the center of the atom, it could not have a positive charge. Only protons have a positive charge, and protons are not found outside the nucleus.   |

| Item # |                       | Rationale  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 6      | Option J is correct   | Based on Newton's third law, for every action, there is an opposite and equal reaction. Therefore, interacting forces occur as action-reaction pairs. In this scenario, the bird is exerting a downward force on the fence post, while the fence post is exerting an upward force on the bird. |
|        | Option F is incorrect | This is not an action-reaction pair. For this to be an action-reaction pair, it would have to refer to the force of the bird on the wires and the force of the wires on the bird (not the force of the wires on the fence post).   |
|        | Option G is incorrect | This is not an action-reaction pair. For this to be an action-reaction pair, it would have to refer to the force of the wires on the fence post and the force of the fence post on the wires (not the force of the fence post on the bird).  |
|        | Option H is incorrect | This is not an action-reaction pair. For this to be an action-reaction pair, it would have to refer to the force of the fence post on the bird and the force of the bird on the fence post (not the force of the bird on the wires).   |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 7      | Option C is correct   | Planting a crop that requires fewer supplemental nutrients to grow would result in less fertilizer use and fewer nutrients in agricultural runoff that can flow into nearby waterways. Excess nutrients from fertilizers in agricultural runoff can negatively affect nearby waterways by causing harmful algal blooms. |
|        | Option A is incorrect | Plants produce oxygen through photosynthesis. Plants would not produce less oxygen unless photosynthesis is disrupted. If less oxygen is produced, it could increase the negative effects of water quality. Low oxygen levels in the water bodies can have negative effects on many types of aquatic organisms.         |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Although plants produce carbon dioxide during respiration, the carbon dioxide produced by plants does not have a negative effect on water quality.  |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Plants convert sunlight (solar energy) into chemical energy through photosynthesis. Needing less solar energy will not decrease the negative effects of water quality.  |

| Item # |                       | Rationale   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 8      | Option G is correct   | The native grass population will decrease since buffelgrass is competing against it for the same resources.   |
|        | Option F is incorrect | The native grass population will not increase since the buffelgrass is outcompeting it for space and water.   |
|        | Option H is incorrect | The buffelgrass would not develop traits like those of the native grasses since the native grass population is competing for the same resources and the buffelgrass is outcompeting the native grasses.   |
|        | Option J is incorrect | Since the buffelgrass is successful in its competition against the native grasses, it will continue to survive and reproduce. Therefore, the buffelgrass offspring would not develop traits like other invasive species if they are currently fit to survive as is. |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 9      | Option C is correct   | Speed is a measure of distance over time. Student 1 travels 40 meters in 60 seconds. Student 2 travels 20 meters in 60 seconds. After an additional 30 seconds (90 seconds total), student 1 would travel another 20 meters for a total of 60 meters, and student 2 would travel another 10 meters for a total of 30 meters. |
|        | Option A is incorrect | This response describes the distance traveled by each student after 60 seconds, not 90 seconds.  |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Moving at a constant speed of 40 meters per 60 seconds, student 1 would move more than an additional 10 meters in 30 seconds.  |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Both students are moving at a constant speed. Therefore, for student 1 to travel 70 meters and student 2 to travel 25 meters in 90 seconds, student 1 would have to increase speed and student 2 would have to decrease speed.   |

| Item # |                       | Rationale   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 10     | Option G is correct   | White dwarf stars are found to be around 20,000 K and $10^{-2}$ luminosity. The student correctly interpreted the H-R diagram to identify the white dwarfs. |
|        | Option F is incorrect | The student likely referred to only the luminosity and not to the temperature.  |
|        | Option H is incorrect | The student likely referred to only the temperature and not to the luminosity.  |
|        | Option J is incorrect | The student likely referred to the incorrect luminosity ( $10^2$ instead of $10^{-2}$ ) and not to the temperature.   |

| Item # | Rationale                     |  |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|
| 11     | 14, 14.0, or 14.00 is correct | The force was obtained by multiplying 3.5 kg x 4.0 m/s $^2$ using the formula: $F = ma$ $F = (3.5 \text{ kg}) \times (4.0 \text{ m/s}^2)$ $F = 14 \text{ N}$ |

| Item # |                       | Rationale   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 12     | Option F is correct   | Beryllium is in the same period as lithium. Elements in the same period have the same number of energy levels.  |
|        | Option G is incorrect | Sodium is in the same group as lithium. Elements in the same group do not have the same number of energy levels. They have the same number of valence electrons.    |
|        | Option H is incorrect | Magnesium is not in the same period as lithium and therefore does not have the same number of energy levels.  |
|        | Option J is incorrect | Potassium is in the same group as lithium. Elements in the same group do not have the same number of energy levels. They have the same number of valence electrons. |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 13     | Option D is correct   | A cold front results in cold, rainy weather. Location X is on a cold front on Day 1. On Day 2, once the cold front has passed, the weather is clear and sunny. A high pressure (H) area, as shown behind the front on the map, is typically associated with clear and settled weather. |
|        | Option A is incorrect | A cold front does not result in warm weather on Day 1. On Day 2, once the cold front has passed, the rain should stop.   |
|        | Option B is incorrect | A cold front does not result in warm weather on Day 1. On Day 2, once the cold front has passed, the weather is clear, not cloudy.   |
|        | Option C is incorrect | A cold front does not result in clear skies. On Day 2, once the cold front has passed, the temperature is cool, not warm, and the rain stops.  |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 14     | Option H is correct   | There are 14 atoms of oxygen balanced on each side of this equation. |
|        | Option F is incorrect | There is only 1 atom of oxygen on each side of this equation.        |
|        | Option G is incorrect | There are only 2 atoms of oxygen on each side of this equation.      |
|        | Option J is incorrect | There are only 6 atoms of oxygen on each side of this equation.      |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 15     | Option A is correct   | Plant 1 has a larger root system than Plant 2 and will therefore be able to absorb a greater amount of water from the soil.  |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Plant 1 obtains more sunlight than Plant 2 because it has more leaves and stems available to perform photosynthesis, not because of its greater root surface area and root depth. The root system is not responsible for capturing sunlight. |
|        | Option C is incorrect | Plant 2 would not obtain more water than Plant 1 because Plant 2 has a smaller root surface area and root depth than Plant 1.  |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Plant 2 would not obtain more sunlight because it has fewer leaves and stems available to perform photosynthesis. Additionally, the root system is not responsible for capturing sunlight.   |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 16     | Option H is correct   | An energy pyramid represents feeding relationships in a community by showing the amount of energy transferred from one feeding position in a food web (trophic level) to the next. The efficiency of energy transfer typically decreases from the base (bottom) of the pyramid (producers) to the top of the pyramid (top consumers). In this energy pyramid, the secondary consumers are the catfish and gobies, which are below the redfish and flounder. Therefore, the redfish and flounder receive energy directly from them. |
|        | Option F is incorrect | The catfish and gobies do not receive energy directly from the producers. Instead, they receive energy directly from the primary consumers.  |
|        | Option G is incorrect | The shrimp and copepods do not receive energy directly from the tertiary consumers. Instead, they receive energy directly from the producers.  |
|        | Option J is incorrect | The wire grass and phytoplankton do not receive energy directly from the primary consumers. Instead, as producers, they receive energy directly from the sun.  |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 17     | Option A is correct   | A solar eclipse occurs when the moon moves between the sun and Earth and casts a shadow of the moon on Earth.  |
|        | Option B is incorrect | The sun does not move between the moon and Earth. The sun is in a fixed location and has planets and various celestial bodies orbiting it. Also, the sun is a light source, which neither Earth nor the moon can cast a shadow on. |
|        | Option C is incorrect | A lunar eclipse occurs when Earth moves between the sun and the moon and Earth casts its shadow on the moon.   |
|        | Option D is incorrect | A lunar eclipse occurs when Earth moves between the sun and the moon. As the sun is a light source, neither the moon nor Earth can cast a shadow on the sun.   |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 18     | Option G is correct   | Both cell membranes and cell walls allow water to move into and out of cells.                 |
|        | Option F is incorrect | The mitochondria produce energy for cellular processes.                                       |
|        | Option H is incorrect | The nucleus contains the genetic material and directs protein synthesis within the ribosomes. |
|        | Option J is incorrect | The nucleus controls growth and reproduction within the cell.                                 |

| Item # |                       | Rationale   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 19     | Option C is correct   | The formation of a solid or precipitate by mixing two clear solutions indicates that a chemical (nonreversible) change has occurred.                  |
|        | Option A is incorrect | The formation of steam, or water vapor from liquid water, is a change of state, which is a physical change.   |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Freezing a liquid into a solid is a change of state, which is a physical change.  |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Crystallization indicates a physical (reversible) change as no new material is formed. The solid sugar crystals can be dissolved again in the liquid. |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 20     | Option J is correct   | The sun is a closer distance to Earth than any other star, which results in it appearing brighter to people on Earth.   |
|        | Option F is incorrect | When the sun's light rays reach Earth's atmosphere, they do not intensify. The rays are absorbed, and some are reflected.   |
|        | Option G is incorrect | The sun's core does produce energy (heat and light), but this is not the reason why the sun appears brighter than any other star to people on Earth. Other stars have chemical reactions similar to those in the sun. |
|        | Option H is incorrect | The sun does not burn at a higher temperature than any other stars. There are many stars in the universe that burn at much higher temperatures than the sun.  |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 21     | Option B is correct   | The circulatory system and respiratory system are the correct body systems that the students investigated, and the functions described are correct for each of those body systems.  |
|        | Option A is incorrect | The skeletal system's function is not to sense and respond to changes in the body and environment (that is the nervous system's function).  |
|        | Option C is incorrect | The nervous system's function is not to support muscles and protect organs (that is the skeletal system's function). The respiratory system's function is not to pump blood around the body to carry nutrients, oxygen, and wastes (that is the circulatory system's function). |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Both the skeletal system and nervous system functions are correct, but these two body systems are not the ones that the students investigated.  |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 22     | Option F is correct   | The fuel-air mixture stores chemical potential energy, which is then converted into thermal energy (by the spark plug igniting in step 2). This energy is then converted to mechanical energy (in steps 3 and 4) when the hot gases push the piston down, which turns the crankshaft. |
|        | Option G is incorrect | The fuel-air mixture stores chemical potential energy, not mechanical energy. This energy is then converted into thermal energy, not electrical energy.   |
|        | Option H is incorrect | The fuel-air mixture stores chemical potential energy, not electrical energy. Also, the chemical energy is first converted into thermal energy, not mechanical energy.  |
|        | Option J is incorrect | The fuel-air mixture stores chemical potential energy, not thermal energy. Also, the chemical energy is first converted into thermal energy, not electrical energy.   |

| Item # |                       | Rationale   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 23     | Option B is correct   | When the Northern Hemisphere tilts toward the sun, the United States is in the summer season.   |
|        | Option A is incorrect | Position 1 has the United States being in the spring season. It shows all hemispheres facing the sun, not just the Western Hemisphere.  |
|        | Option C is incorrect | Position 3 has the United States being in the fall season. Earth is at its closest point to the sun (perihelion) during the winter season, not summer; therefore, this does not explain the occurrence of the summer season in the United States. |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Position 4 has the United States being in the winter season. Earth travels at the same rate as it orbits the sun.   |

| Item # |                       | Rationale  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 24     | Option J is correct   | Organisms in the Plantae kingdom are multicellular, autotrophic, and known to reproduce both sexually and asexually.   |
|        | Option F is incorrect | Organisms in the Archaea kingdom are unicellular, can be autotrophic and/or heterotrophic, and reproduce asexually.  |
|        | Option G is incorrect | Organisms in the Animalia kingdom are not autotrophic.   |
|        | Option H is incorrect | Most organisms in the Bacteria kingdom live as single-celled organisms. There are some myxobacteria (slime bacteria) that can form multicellular colonies, but they are heterotrophs, consuming nutrients in soil. |

| Item # |                       | Rationale  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 25     | Option A is correct   | Speed does not include the direction of an object's movement, while velocity includes the direction of an object's movement. Since the speed of the car is doubled, its velocity is also doubled in a northeast direction. |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Speed does not include the direction of an object's movement, while velocity includes the object's direction.  |
|        | Option C is incorrect | The velocity includes acceleration calculations and units (m/s²).  |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Speed does not include the direction of an object.   |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 26     | Option H is correct   | Selenium (Se) and sulfur (S) are both nonmetals found in Group 16 of the Periodic Table. They have similar chemical properties because they have the same number of electrons (6) in their outermost (valence) shell. Valence electrons in the outermost shell of an atom determines how it will bond with other atoms. |
|        | Option F is incorrect | Silicon (Si) is a metalloid found in Group 14 of the Periodic Table, while sulfur (S) is in Group 16. Si contains 4 valence electrons in its outermost shell, while S contains 6 valence electrons. A difference in the number of valence electrons indicates that these two elements are chemically dissimilar.        |
|        | Option G is incorrect | Chlorine (CI) is a nonmetal found in Group 17 of the Periodic Table, while sulfur (S) is in Group 16. Cl contains 7 valence electrons in its outermost shell, while S contains 6 valence electrons. A difference in the number of valence electrons indicates that these two elements are chemically dissimilar.        |
|        | Option J is incorrect | Phosphorus (P) is a nonmetal found in Group 15 of the Periodic Table, while sulfur (S) is in Group 16. P contains 5 valence electrons in its outermost shell, while S contains 6 valence electrons. A difference in the number of valence electrons indicates that these two elements are chemically dissimilar.        |

| Item # |                       | Rationale  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 27     | Option D is correct   | This diagram shows a waning crescent, which is the moon phase observed by the students.                |
|        | Option A is incorrect | This diagram shows the moon as a full moon, which is not the moon phase observed by the students.      |
|        | Option B is incorrect | This diagram shows the moon as a waxing gibbous, which is not the moon phase observed by the students. |
|        | Option C is incorrect | This diagram shows the moon as a new moon, which is not the moon phase observed by the students.       |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 28     | Option F is correct   | On a speed versus time graph, when there is a positive slope, the object's speed is increasing. When there is no slope (flat line), the object's speed is constant, and when there is a negative slope, the object's speed is slowing down (decreasing). |
|        | Option G is incorrect | The object is not at rest during the 3-second to 18-second time interval. A negative direction implies that the object is moving backward, which is not the case based on the speed versus time graph.   |
|        | Option H is incorrect | The object is not at rest during the 3-second to 18-second time interval.  |
|        | Option J is incorrect | The object is not moving at a constant speed during the zero- to 3-second time interval and from the 18-second to 23-second time interval. The object is also not at rest from the 3-second to 18-second time interval.                                  |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 29     | Option D is correct   | Strong storm winds would cause the most weathering and erosion to the desert land area at point X.   |
|        | Option A is incorrect | The salinity of the seawater near the land area at point X is not likely to have a significant impact on the future rate of weathering and erosion.  |
|        | Option B is incorrect | The intense rays from the sun in this desert region would contribute to weathering over time. However, the strong storm winds would cause both weathering and a significant amount of erosion as they move pieces of rock and sand from the desert at point X. |
|        | Option C is incorrect | Solids washing up on the shore would result in deposition rather than weathering and erosion of the land.  |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 30     | Option G is correct   | If fish are being caught at a faster rate than they can reproduce, then the food supply will decrease over time. The numerical data gathered to calculate this rate could provide evidence that human activities are having a negative impact on food supplies from the ocean.  |
|        | Option F is incorrect | Breaking corals is destructive to local marine ecosystems, but it does not provide direct evidence that food supplies that humans depend on from the ocean are being negatively impacted.   |
|        | Option H is incorrect | Humans raising fish in a hatchery could positively impact the food supply from the ocean, as it could decrease the demand to harvest certain fish species for food from the ocean.  |
|        | Option J is incorrect | Humans constructing artificial reefs could positively impact the food supply by potentially creating habitat for marine life that would ultimately increase the food supply from the ocean. Regardless, data related to harvestable marine life present before and after the artificial reef construction would need to be evaluated. |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 31     | Option D is correct   | Beryllium has an atomic number of 4, which means it has 4 protons. The element on the left side of the diagram has 4 protons (positively charged circles in the model). Boron has an atomic number of 5, which means it has 5 protons. The element on the right side of the diagram has 5 protons. |
|        | Option A is incorrect | Oxygen has an atomic number of 8 and neon has an atomic number of 10, which means the elements would have 8 and 10 protons respectively.   |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Fluorine has an atomic number of 9 and neon has an atomic number of 10, which means the elements would have 9 and 10 protons respectively.   |
|        | Option C is incorrect | Silicon has an atomic number of 14 and phosphorus has an atomic number of 15, which means the elements would have 14 and 15 protons respectively.  |

| Item # |                       | Rationale  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 32     | 10, 10.0, or 10.00 is | Fluorine has an atomic number of 9. The stem provides the mass number of 19.         |
|        | correct               | To get the number of neutrons, the atomic number is subtracted from the mass number: |
|        |                       | 19 - 9 = 10 neutrons   |

| Item # |                       | Rationale  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 33     | Option C is correct   | The student calculated the acceleration of Rocket 3 to be about 23.301 m/s <sup>2</sup> . This is the largest acceleration of all the rockets recorded. $F = ma$ 12.0 N = (0.515 kg) x a |
|        |                       | $a = 23.301 \text{ m/s}^2$   |
|        | Option A is incorrect | The student calculated the acceleration of Rocket 1 to be 22.727 m/s $^2$ , which is not the largest acceleration of all the rockets recorded.   |
|        |                       | F = ma<br>12.0 N = (0.528 kg) x a<br>$a = 22.727 \text{ m/s}^2$  |
|        | Option B is incorrect | The student calculated the acceleration of Rocket 2 to be 18.779 m/s², which is not the largest acceleration of all the rockets recorded.  |
|        |                       | F = ma<br>8.0 N = (0.426 kg) x a<br>$a = 18.779 \text{ m/s}^2$   |
|        | Option D is incorrect | The student calculated the acceleration of Rocket 4 to be 16.771 m/s², which is not the largest acceleration of all the rockets recorded.  |
|        |                       | F = ma<br>8.0 N = (0.477 kg) x a<br>$a = 16.771 \text{ m/s}^2$   |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 34     | Option J is correct   | Water is an abiotic (nonliving) factor.      |
|        | Option F is incorrect | Predatory fish are biotic (living) factors.  |
|        | Option G is incorrect | Competition is a biotic factor.              |
|        | Option H is incorrect | Predation and scavenging are biotic factors. |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 35     | Option A is correct   | Gravitational potential energy is defined by the energy stored in an object due to its height (vertical position) from the ground. The greater the height of an object, the greater its gravitational potential energy. As the bike travels down the hill, the height decreases, which causes the potential energy to decrease. Kinetic energy is the energy of motion. The kinetic energy of an object is directly proportional to the square of its speed. Therefore, as the speed of the bicycle increases down the hill, its kinetic energy increases. |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Kinetic energy increases, but potential energy does not remain constant because of the height decreasing.  |
|        | Option C is incorrect | Potential energy decreases, but kinetic energy does not remain constant because of the potential energy being converted into kinetic energy.   |
|        | Option D is incorrect | Kinetic energy does not remain constant because of the decreasing height and conversion of potential energy to kinetic energy. The decrease in height decreases potential energy instead of increasing it.   |

| Item # |                       | Rationale  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 36     | Option G is correct   | Trees with leaves that have waxy coverings would have a decreased rate of transpiration, which would be beneficial during a long-term drought.   |
|        | Option F is incorrect | Broader leaves provide trees with a greater surface area to absorb more sunlight, but these leaves could also provide more surface area to lose water. Therefore, it is likely that there would be a smaller number of trees with broad leaves living in an area experiencing a long-term drought.             |
|        | Option H is incorrect | Small leaves would be more beneficial than broad leaves during a long-term drought because of the smaller surface area, which would cause decreased transpiration.   |
|        | Option J is incorrect | Trees with leaves without any hairlike structures would be less healthy because of increased transpiration. Having hairlike structures on their leaves would be more beneficial to trees during a long-term drought as they would prevent the trees from losing water by adding protection from wind and heat. |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 37     | Option D is correct   | Divergent boundaries move away from each other, causing ridges.                          |
|        | Option A is incorrect | Convergent boundaries move toward each other, causing volcanoes, mountains, or trenches. |
|        | Option B is incorrect | Subduction boundaries occur when one plate moves below another plate.                    |
|        | Option C is incorrect | Transform boundaries slide past each other but do not cause ridges.                      |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 38     | Option F is correct   | Gravity is the force that causes the coin to fall toward the center of Earth. Gravity causes the coin to change direction while in the air and fall back down.   |
|        | Option G is incorrect | The coin's inertia would cause it to keep moving upward if the force of gravity was not acting on it to change its direction and move it back down. However, the inertia would not decrease on the way up and increase on the way down.                          |
|        | Option H is incorrect | Action-reaction pairs refer to forces acting on different objects and not on the same object. Action-reaction pairs also do not cancel each other out. Forces can only cancel each other if they are acting on the same single object, not on different objects. |
|        | Option J is incorrect | The coin will continue moving upward until the force of gravity acts on it. There is some air resistance (friction), but that does not cause the coin to change direction to be moving downward.   |

| Item # | Rationale             |  |
|--------|-----------------------|--|
| 39     | Option D is correct   | A star produces its own light and rotates around its axis.                       |
|        | Option A is incorrect | An asteroid does not produce its own light, but it could rotate around its axis. |
|        | Option B is incorrect | A comet does not produce its own light, but it could rotate around its axis.     |
|        | Option C is incorrect | A planet does not produce its own light, but it does rotate around its axis.     |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 40     | Option H is correct   | A change in the temperature of the reacting substance without the addition of an external heat source is indicative of a chemical change. |
|        | Option F is incorrect | Vinegar taking the shape of the container is a physical property and is not indicative of a chemical change.                              |
|        | Option G is incorrect | The steel wool sinking into the vinegar is not indicative of a chemical change. It is still steel wool and has not changed properties.    |
|        | Option J is incorrect | The steel wool changing shape is a physical change and is not indicative of a chemical change.  |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 41     | Option D is correct   | Like the mouse and swamp rabbit, both the sparrow and the Eastern cottontail rabbit are consumed by the bobcat and diamondback rattlesnake. Therefore, when the mouse and swamp rabbit populations decrease, the bobcat and diamondback rattlesnake will compete for these two organisms. |
|        | Option A is incorrect | The raccoon is consumed by only the bobcat. Therefore, the diamondback rattlesnake and the bobcat would not be competing for this organism. The sparrow is consumed by both though.   |
|        | Option B is incorrect | The raccoon is consumed by only the bobcat. Therefore, the diamondback rattlesnake and the bobcat would not be competing for this organism. The Eastern cottontail rabbit is consumed by both though.   |
|        | Option C is incorrect | The bobcat and diamondback rattlesnake do not consume seeds and therefore would not compete for them. However, both organisms consume sparrows.   |

| Item # | Rationale             |   |
|--------|-----------------------|---|
| 42     | Option G is correct   | Characteristics of a nonmetal include a dull luster, an inability to conduct electricity and/or heat, and a low melting point. Element 2 fits this description. |
|        | Option F is incorrect | Element 1 does not fit the characteristics of a nonmetal because it is shiny and conducts heat and electricity.   |
|        | Option H is incorrect | Element 3 does not fit the characteristics of a nonmetal because it is shiny, conducts heat and electricity, and has a high melting point.                      |
|        | Option J is incorrect | Element 4 does not fit the characteristics of a nonmetal because it conducts heat and electricity and has a high melting point.                                 |