| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Option A is correct | Table A correctly describes divergent plate boundaries as moving <br> away from each other and forming ridges and rifts and convergent <br> plate boundaries as moving toward each other and forming <br> trenches and mountains. Volcanic activity is present in both. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Table B incorrectly describes divergent plate boundaries as moving <br> toward each other and having no volcanic activity and convergent <br> plate boundaries as moving away from each other. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Table C incorrectly identifies divergent plate boundaries as forming <br> trenches and mountains and having no volcanic activity and <br> convergent plate boundaries as forming ridges and rifts and having <br> no volcanic activity. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Table D incorrectly describes divergent plate boundaries as moving <br> toward each other and forming trenches and mountains and <br> convergent plate boundaries as moving away from each other, <br> forming ridges and rifts, and having no volcanic activity. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Option D is correct | According to Newton's first law, an object in motion tends to keep <br> moving at a constant speed in a straight line unless it is acted on by <br> an unbalanced force. The sphere will go first to the location <br> indicated in Diagram D. |
|  |  | ind |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Diagram A does not follow the path predicted by Newton's first law. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Diagram B does not follow the path predicted by Newton's first law. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Diagram C does not follow the path predicted by Newton's first law. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 2 pts. | The student's response includes: The three elements represented in <br> the formula are sodium (Na), sulfur (S), and oxygen (O). There are <br> 2 atoms of sodium, 1 atom of sulfur, and 4 atoms of oxygen <br> represented. |
|  | 1 pt. | The student answered half of the question correctly. |
|  | 0 pts. | The response is incorrect or irrelevant. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | Option C is correct | The Northern Hemisphere is tilted toward the sun, which indicates <br> summer in Texas. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | The Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the sun, which <br> indicates winter in Texas. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | This diagram indicates fall in Texas. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | This diagram indicates spring in Texas. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | Option B is correct | Growing taller than nearby plants would help a plant in a rain forest <br> compete for sunlight. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Producing thick stems may provide resistance to wind but will not <br> necessarily lead to the increased growth needed to reach the <br> sunlight. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Producing small purple flowers may assist in attracting pollinators, <br> but it is not associated with the ability to find sunlight. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Conservation of water is unrelated to adaptations that allow a plant <br> to grow toward sunlight. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | Option D is correct | Ocean temperatures are higher in the Gulf of Mexico in August than <br> in January. Warm ocean waters provide energy to storm systems <br> such as hurricanes. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Ocean temperature is the determining factor for hurricane <br> formation, not wind speed. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Wave height varies each month. Large waves may occur during <br> hurricanes, but they do not contribute to their formation. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | While it is true that, in Texas, there is less rainfall in August than in <br> January, hurricane formation is more dependent on ocean <br> temperature than on the amount of rainfall. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | Option D is correct | Eroded soil will collect at Area Z because it is a depression at the <br> bottom of a hill. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Area W is on a slope, so soil will continue to move downward and <br> will not collect at this location. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Area X is 10 meters above the bottom of the hill, so soil can <br> continue to move downhill without collecting at this location. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Area Y is at the top of the hill, so soil will erode downhill from this <br> location. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | Option C is correct | This diagram shows the sun, moon, and Earth alignment during the <br> third-quarter phase of the lunar cycle. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | This diagram shows the sun, moon, and Earth alignment during the <br> new-moon phase of the lunar cycle. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | This diagram shows the sun, moon, and Earth alignment during the <br> full-moon phase of the lunar cycle. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | This diagram shows the sun, moon, and Earth alignment during the <br> first-quarter phase of the lunar cycle. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | Option D is correct | The mass of a proton is approximately 1 amu. The mass of an <br> electron is so little that it is often ignored and represented as 0 amu |
|  | Option A is incorrect | The mass of a proton is approximately 1 amu, while the mass of an <br> electron is roughly 0 amu. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | The mass of a neutron is approximately 1 amu, while the mass of an <br> electron is roughly 0 amu. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Protons and neutrons both have a mass of approximately 1 amu. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Option A is correct | Primary succession is the process of ecological succession that starts <br> in an environment lacking soil and any living things. |
|  | Option B is <br> incorrect | An ecosystem beginning primary succession would have no animals <br> present. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Option C is <br> incorrect | An ecosystem beginning primary succession would have no <br> hardwood trees or other plants present. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Option D is <br> incorrect | Forest fires are disturbances that leave some of the ecosystem intact. <br> Secondary succession, not primary succession, typically occurs after a <br> forest fire. |  |  |  |  |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | Option B is correct | The constant slope on the initial distance-time graph indicates that <br> the velocity of the cart is constant. On a velocity-time graph, a <br> constant velocity is shown as a straight line with a slope of zero, <br> which is represented in Graph B. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Graph A shows the velocity increasing and then leveling off; this <br> does not reflect the data from the initial graph. |
| Option C is incorrect | Graph C shows the velocity increasing at a constant rate; this does <br> not reflect the data from the initial graph. |  |
| Option D is incorrect | Graph D shows the velocity increasing; this does not reflect the data <br> from the initial graph. |  |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 12 | Option B is correct | The texture of peas is determined by genes found within <br> chromosomes in the nucleus of each cell. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Genetic information is not located in the plasma membrane. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Genetic information that determines traits is not found in proteins <br> in the cytoplasm. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The mitochondria provide energy for cells, they do not determine <br> the traits of peas. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | Top Left - Hot, bright <br> Top Right - Cool, bright <br> Bottom Left - Hot, dim <br> Bottom Right - Cool, dim | On the H-R diagram, temperature decreases from left to right. <br> This means that stars on the left side are hotter than stars on <br> the right side. The luminosity increases from the bottom to the <br> top. This means that stars near the bottom are dimmer than <br> stars near the top. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | Option C is correct | A grasshopper converts chemical energy stored in food into <br> mechanical energy used for movement. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | A microwave oven converts electrical energy into thermal <br> energy. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | A stove converts electrical or chemical energy into thermal <br> energy. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Sunlight melting an icicle is an example of thermal energy <br> causing a phase change. |


| Item \# |  | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | Part A |  |
|  | Option C is correct | Element X is more reactive than Element Y . Element Y is likely nonreactive because of its full shell of valence electrons. Element $X$ is likely very reactive because of its incomplete shell of valence electrons. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Element Y has a full shell of valence electrons and is unreactive. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Element X has only 7 valence electrons; this incomplete valence shell makes it very reactive. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Element $X$ is more reactive than Element $Y$ because of Element $X$ 's incomplete shell of valence electrons. |
|  | Part B |  |
|  | Option C is correct | Element $X$ has 7 valence electrons; therefore, this atom will react with other atoms to fill its valence shell. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | It is unlikely that two atoms having the same number of electron shells will determine the atoms' reactivity. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Having ten neutrons in the nucleus contributes to the atom's mass, not to the atom's chemical reactivity. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Having an even number of protons and neutrons does not contribute to an atom's reactivity. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | metals, valence <br> electrons | All the elements in Group 2 of the periodic table are classified as <br> metals. Each element in Group 2 has fewer valence electrons than <br> any of the elements in Group 17. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 17 | Option A is correct | Location A describes an area near a transform plate boundary <br> because earthquakes, not volcanoes, are characteristic of <br> transform plates moving past each other. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Volcanic activity is not characteristic of transform plate boundaries. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | No evidence of seismic activity in the last 10,000 years is an <br> indication that Location C is not near a plate boundary. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Location D has characteristics of convergent or divergent plate <br> boundaries because volcanic rocks are present. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | Option C is correct | Insects that have traits such as thick exoskeletons are better <br> equipped to resist insecticides. These insects are more likely to <br> survive, reproduce, and pass on these helpful traits. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Insecticides do not change a plant's DNA to make it naturally <br> resistance to insects. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Spraying insecticides does not affect whether plants are resistant <br> to insects. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Insects that are not resistant to insecticides will die and not <br> reproduce. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 19 | 4.0 and any <br> equivalent values <br> are correct. | Solution: $32 \mathrm{~N} / 8.0 \mathrm{~kg}=4.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ every second <br> This is an efficient way to solve the problem; however, other methods <br> could be used to solve the problem correctly. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | Option B is correct | The law of conservation of mass can be used to determine that the <br> total mass of the reactants is equal to the total mass of the <br> products. Therefore, $74 \mathrm{~g}+98 \mathrm{~g}=136 \mathrm{~g}+36 \mathrm{~g} ; 172 \mathrm{~g}$ of <br> reactants $=172 \mathrm{~g}$ of products. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | This violates the law of conservation of mass; $74 \mathrm{~g}+62 \mathrm{~g}$ does not <br> equal 172 g. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | This violates the law of conservation of mass; $74 \mathrm{~g}+36 \mathrm{~g}$ does not <br> equal 172 g. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | This violates the law of conservation of mass; $74 \mathrm{~g}+100 \mathrm{~g}$ does <br> not equal 172 g. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 21 | Option C is correct | An electron has a negative charge, a neutron has no charge, and a <br> proton has a positive charge. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | A neutron is not positively charged, but a proton is. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | An electron is negatively charged, not positively charged. A proton <br> is positively charged, not negatively charged. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | An electron has a negative charge, and a neutron has no charge. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | Option B is correct | Offspring produced through sexual reproduction are genetically <br> different from either parent, and offspring produced through <br> asexual reproduction are identical to the parent. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Offspring size is not related to whether they were produced <br> through sexual or asexual reproduction. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Offspring produced through sexual reproduction have genetic <br> information from two parents, while offspring produced through <br> asexual reproduction have genetic information from one parent. <br> However, this does not mean that offspring produced through <br> sexual reproduction have twice as much genetic information. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Offspring produced through sexual reproduction are genetically <br> different from one another, while offspring produced through <br> asexual reproduction are genetically identical to one another. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 23 | Option C is correct | The object has a mass of 33.0 grams and a volume of $43.68 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ <br> (length $\times$ width $\times$ height $)$. The density can be found by dividing the <br> mass by the volume. The density of the wood is $0.76 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}$, which <br> falls within the range of the density of plum wood. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | The calculated density $\left(0.76 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$ is too high to be bamboo <br> wood. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | The calculated density $\left(0.76 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$ is too high to be English elm <br> wood. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The calculated density $\left(0.76 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{cm}^{3}\right)$ is too low to be boxwood. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 24 | Sample 1 is a metalloid. <br> Sample 2 is a nonmetal. <br> Sample 3 is a metal. <br> Sample 4 is a metal. <br> Sample 5 is a metal. | Sample 1: Metalloids are shiny and brittle and can conduct <br> electricity under certain conditions. <br> Sample 2: Nonmetals are dull, are poor conductors of heat and <br> electricity, and shatter when hit with a hammer. <br> Sample 3: Metals are shiny, are good-to-excellent conductors of <br> heat and electricity, can be stretched into wires, and will bend <br> when hit with a hammer. <br> Sample 4: Metals are shiny, are good-to-excellent conductors of <br> heat and electricity, can be stretched into wires, and will bend <br> when hit with a hammer. <br> Sample 5: Metals are shiny, are good-to-excellent conductors of <br> heat and electricity, can be stretched into wires, and will bend <br> when hit with a hammer. |


| Item \# |  | Rationale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | Part A |  |
|  | Option D is correct | Ecosystem Plan 4 contains the greatest diversity of species, so it will likely be the most sustainable. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Ecosystem Plan 1 does not contain as many species as another ecosystem option. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Ecosystem Plan 2 contains only one type of plant and one type of fish; there are more diverse ecosystems that would be more sustainable. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Ecosystem Plan 3 contains only plants and therefore does not have the most diverse species. |
|  | Part B |  |
|  | Option C is correct | Ecosystems with more species are more sustainable, because there are both producers and consumers to produce carbon dioxide and oxygen for each other to utilize. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | While plants are important sources of energy for organisms, having many different types of species makes an ecosystem sustainable. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | While water quality is important, it is not a factor that directly relates to how sustainable the ecosystem is. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Ecosystems with fewer species are prone to imbalance if one species dies off, and such ecosystems are therefore less sustainable. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 26 | Option C is correct | The sun is located on an arm of the spiral-shaped Milky Way <br> galaxy. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | The sun is not in the center of the Milky Way galaxy. A black hole <br> is located at the center of the galaxy. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | The Milky Way galaxy is a spiral-shaped galaxy, not an elliptical- <br> shaped galaxy. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The Milky Way galaxy is a spiral-shaped galaxy, not an elliptical- <br> shaped galaxy. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Option B is correct | Speed is independent of direction, while velocity is dependent on <br> direction. Position 1 is moving to the left, while Position 4 is <br> moving upward. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | The velocities at Positions 1 and 3 are different due to the <br> difference in direction (position 1 is moving to the left and <br> Position 3 is moving to the right), while the acceleration is zero at <br> both positions. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Position 3 has an acceleration of zero, while Position 2 is <br> accelerating due to the change in direction along the curved path. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The velocities at Positions 2 and 4 are different due to the <br> difference in direction, while the speed at both positions is <br> constant. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | Option C is correct | The snowboarder has the most gravitational potential energy when highest above the ground. As the snowboarder moves down the hill, the potential energy decreases and the kinetic energy increases until they are equal at Position 2. Position 3 is the lowest point, and most of the potential energy has been converted into kinetic energy. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | The snowboarder at Position 1 has more potential energy than kinetic energy. At Position 3 the snowboarder has more kinetic energy than potential energy. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | The snowboarder has the most potential energy when at the top of the hill, and the least when at the bottom of the hill. Since potential energy is converted into kinetic energy as the snowboarder goes down the hill, kinetic energy is lowest at the top of the hill and greatest at the bottom. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The snowboarder has equal amounts of potential and kinetic energy at Position 2. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 29 | Left - Provides <br> energy for cell <br> functions <br> Top - Animal cell <br> Right - Storage <br> and transport of <br> molecules | Left - This part of the diagram shows the mitochondria, which <br> provide energy for the cell's functions. <br> Top - This is the title of the cell. It is an animal cell because there is <br> no cell wall. <br> Right - This shows the vacuoles, which function as storage and <br> transport of molecules. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 30 | Option C is correct | Carts 2 and 3 both experience a net force of 5 N (newtons). |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Cart 1 experiences a net force of 4 N, and Cart 2 experiences a net <br> force of 5 N. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Cart 1 experiences a net force of 4 N, and Cart 3 experiences a net <br> force of 5 N. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Cart 2 experiences a net force of 5 N , and Cart 4 experiences a net <br> force of 8 N. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 31 | Option B is correct | Waning gibbous is the moon phase between a full moon and third <br> quarter moon. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | The waning-crescent phase occurs after the third quarter moon <br> phase, not before it. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | The new moon phase does not occur 4 days after a full moon. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The first quarter moon occurs before the waxing-gibbous phase <br> and after the waxing-crescent phase. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 32 | 2 pts. | The student describes both the student's push and friction as the <br> forces affecting the block's motion before release. The student also <br> identifies that these forces affect the block's acceleration (or change <br> in velocity). |
|  | 1 pt. | The student answers half of the question correctly. |
|  | 0 pts. | The response is incorrect or irrelevant. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 33 | Option B is correct | A precipitate forming is evidence that a chemical reaction has <br> occurred because it indicates that a new substance has formed. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | Water boiling is a physical change from liquid to gas. This is not a <br> chemical reaction because no new substances are formed. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Spraying a liquid into the air is a physical change from liquid to gas. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Blowing air through a bubble wand to produce bubbles is a <br> physical change in the size and shape of the soapy water and air. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 34 | Option A is correct | Point $A$ is facing toward the sun and experiencing day, while Point <br> B is facing away from the sun and experiencing night. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Point A is not experiencing night because it is facing the sun, and <br> Point B is not experiencing day because it is facing away from the <br> sun. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | The Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the sun, so both <br> Points A and B are experiencing winter. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The Northern Hemisphere is tilted away from the sun, so both <br> Points A and B are experiencing winter. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 35 | Option C is correct | The image shows the brain and nerves. The function of the <br> nervous system is to send signals back and forth from the brain to <br> the body. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | The endocrine system excretes hormones throughout the body. <br> This system does not involve the brain and nerves. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | The integumentary system helps prevent infections from entering <br> the body. This system does not involve the brain and nerves. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The circulatory system moves blood, nutrients, and gases <br> throughout the body. This system does not include the brain or <br> nerves. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 36 | Option A is correct | The number of protons is unique for each element and determines <br> an element's identity. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | If the number of neutrons changed, the mass of the atom would <br> change, not the element. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | The number of energy levels within an atom can change without <br> changing the element. Many different elements have the same <br> number of energy levels. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | The number of valence electrons within an atom can change when <br> the atom reacts with other atoms; however, this does not change <br> the identity of the element. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 37 | Option A is correct | Speed is the ratio of distance and time. Object 1 has an average <br> speed of 20 $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}$, while Object 2 has an average speed of $5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. |
|  | Option B is incorrect | Speed is a calculated variable that is dependent on both distance <br> and time. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Object 1 has a greater average speed because speed is a calculated <br> variable that is dependent on both distance and time. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | Object 1 has a greater average speed since traveling a shorter <br> distance per unit time would mean the speed of the object was <br> slower. |


| Item \# | Rationale |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| 38 | Option B is correct | Snakes prey on frogs; therefore, if the snake population <br> increases, the frog population is likely to decrease. |
|  | Option A is incorrect | An increase in the ladybird population does not directly affect the <br> frog population. |
|  | Option C is incorrect | Frogs eat butterflies; therefore, if the butterfly population <br> increases, the frogs will have more prey, and the population is <br> more likely to increase. |
|  | Option D is incorrect | An increase in the number of producers will likely increase the <br> population of primary consumers. This will likely increase the <br> population of secondary consumers, such as frogs. |

