model. The adult leader should stop them when about 50-75% of the quartzite has been exposed. Students should draw the result under Stop 2 on their worksheets. They should compare the model at this stage with Moore's Knob, which is located just across the lake from this activity location. Finally they should measure the highest point on their model and record it under Stop 2.

7. Again, have different group member(s) pour water on their group's model. Stop them when they have eroded away most of the sand and exposed most of the quartzite. They will make their final sketch under Stop 3 and take a final height measurement.

8. The teacher may wish to collect the student worksheets at this point. When students return to the classroom, they can write their paragraphs on the geologic history of the Sauratowns. Students should assist the teacher and park staff to clean up the activity site before leaving the park.

Assessment:

Review student worksheets for completeness and accuracy of observations. Then, ask your students the questions below. This may be done as a class discussion, or students can write their answers on paper.

• What does moving water do to mountains? (Erodes softer rocks)

• How did the peaks and ledges at Hanging Rock State Park form over time? (Water eroded away the softer rocks, leaving the more resistant quartzite behind.)

• What do you think happened to the softer rocks that were here over 300 million years ago? Where did they go? (You can see sand and small rock particles in the soil at various locations within the park. Most of the rock pieces and sediments have long ago washed away into the Dan River and its tributaries. Some sediments may have travelled to the Atlantic Ocean by now!)

• What happened to the quartzite in your model? (No change)

• In nature, quartzite is very slowly worn away by weathering and erosion. Since running water doesn't seem to affect quartzite very much, what other agents of