Name: _____ **Score:** _____
Grade and Section: _____ **Date:** _____

FIRST QUARTER TEST IN SCIENCE 6

Read and understand the sentences and questions. Choose the correct answer by shading the corresponding letter of the correct answer on your answer sheets:

1. How are mixture formed if sugar dissolve in water?
   A. Solid
   B. Liquid
   C. Dissolution
   D. Solution

2. From what mixture do oxygen , carbon dioxide and nitrogen came from ?
   A. Gas in liquid
   B. Gas in gas
   C. Solid in liquid
   D. Liquid in liquid

3. Mix orange juice powder to water is what kind of mixture?
   A. Heterogeneous mixture
   B. Insoluble mixture
   C. Homogenous mixture
   D. Mixture

4. Biko, nilupak and buko salad is an example of what kind of mixture?
   A. Solid
   B. Liquid
   C. Heterogeneous
   D. Homogenous

5. Let us assumed that the composition varies from one region to another, with at least two phases that remain separate from each other, with clearly identifiable properties. This is a heterogeneous or ___ mixture?
   A. uniform
   B. dissolution
   C. Non-uniform
   D. Solution

6. It is the combination of two or more substances that are not chemically combined and a new substance was formed. What do you mean by this?
   A. It is solid
   B. It is liquid
   C. It is gas
   D. It is mixture

7. There are five kinds of solution. Gas in liquid is one of it, therefore, which of the given example is one of the solution?
   A. Air and water
   B. Cola or Soft drink
   C. Oxygen and salt
   D. Rocks and solvent

8. Homogeneous mixture has the same properties. It means that the substances mixed thoroughly and after stirring, it appeared as one substance. You can no longer distinguish one component from the other. What is the other term for homogenous mixture?
   A. Solution
   B. Dissolution
   C. solute
   D. Solvent

9. When sugar dissolves in water, the two substances appear as one. The sugar particles can no longer be identified. However, the taste of the water proves that the sugar was not lost after mixing. Its chemical property is retained and so the water taste sweet. What kind of solution is this?
   A. Solid in liquid
   B. Solid in solid
   C. Liquid in liquid
   D. Gas in liquid

10. A sugar solution is prepared by adding dissolving sugar in water. Sugar solution consists of two components, namely, sugar and water. Which is solute?
    A. Water
    B. Sugar
    C. solution
    D. Components

11. In question number 10 (ten), which is solvent?
    A. Water
    B. Sugar
    C. solution
    D. Components

12. Do all solutes dissolve in all solvents?
    A. Yes
    B. No
    C. Maybe
    D. None of the above

13. Not all substance can be dissolved in water. What do you call the substances that can be dissolved in water?
    A. soluble
    B. insoluble
    C. solution
    D. Dissolution

14. What is the meaning of solubility?
    A. property of substance
    B. It is the ability of a solute to dissolve in a solvent at a given temperature.
    C. Clear to naked eye
    D. None of the above

15. Miscibility is another factor that affects the solubility of substances. It is the property of a substance to mix evenly and completely with another substance. Do you agree?
    A. Yes
    B. No
    C. Maybe
    D. Not at all

16. Which is not true about **solubility**?
    A. The higher the temperature, the faster a solute can be dissolved in a solvent
    B. The nature of solute and the amount of solvent also determine how fast the solute dissolves in a solvent.
    C. The size of the particles affects the dissolving process. The finer the particles are, the faster the solute dissolves.
    D. The manner of stirring is not a factor to dissolve a solute in a solvent.

17. Apply nail polish on your nails. When it dries up, remove the nail polish with acetone. Can you identify the factors that affect the solubility of the nail polish in acetone?
    A. Miscibility or nature of the solute and the solvent
    B. Size of the materials
    C. The tempearature
    D. None of the above

18. When the solute particles mixed with water, what do they become?
    A. Solvent
    B. Matter
    C. soluble
    D. Mixture

19. How do the solute particles in a suspension behave after mixing with solvent?

A. settle at the bottom/ float in the water
B. all particles appeared clearly
C. It doesn't dissolved in solvent
D. A and B

20. A suspension is a heterogeneous cloudy mixture in which solute-like particles settle out of a solvent-like phase some time after their introduction. Do you agree?
A. No
B. Not at all
C. Yes
D. Maybe

21. What kind of mixture is **suspension**?
A. Heterogeneous
B. Homogenous
D. Gas in gas
E. Solid in solid

22. Some substances do not dissolve completely in solvents. The particles that do not dissolve settle down at the bottom of the container. Is this a suspension mixture? Why?
A. Yes, because particles in suspension does not dissolve completely.
B. No, because particles dissolve completely
C. Maybe because I am not sure
D. It can be, but let me try

23. Which of the following solute and solvent is not a belong to suspension mixture?
A. Water and sugar
B. Flour and water
C. Oil and water
D. Oil and vinegar

24. What is a suspension mixture?
A. It is liquid and clear.
B. It is a mixture that do not completely dissolve and settle down at the bottom and cloudy.
C. It is a mixture dissolved completely
D. None of the above

25. Which mixture is not included to suspension?
A. Sand and water
B. Fruit juice and water
C. Flour and water
D. Oil and vinegar

26. Anything that occupies space and has mass. What is it?
A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Matter

27. It has definite shape and strong hold of particles or molecules. What is it?
A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Matter

28. No definite shape but assumes the containers it occupies. What is it?
A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Matter

29. It assumes the shape and volume of its container with lots of free space between particles with a very weak hold of molecules. What is it?

A. Solid
B. Liquid
C. Gas
D. Matter

30. A mixture with particles evenly scattered in a dispersed medium without settling down. It is called as special kind of mixture because its tiny particles can't be seen by naked eye. What kind of mixture is this?
A. Decantation
B. Colloids
C. Solution
D. Suspension

31. Which description best describes colloids?
A. Composed of molecules bigger than a solution but smaller than a suspension.
B. Mixtures of two or more substances than can be easily separated
C. Formed by mixing different kinds of solutions
D. Have molecules that are big enough to settle at the bottom

32. Which of the following is the best description of colloids?
A. Sticky, creamy substance
B. Clear, pure substance
C. Dark, black substance
D. Clear, flawless substance

33. Which colloid has both protective and decorative function?
A. Ink
B. Insecticide Spray
C. paint
D. Creams

34. What is an emulsion?
A. It is a liquid dispersed in either a liquid or solid
B. It is a solid dispersed in either solid or a liquid.
C. These are suspensions of liquid or solid particles in a gas
D. None of the above

35. Which mixtures cannot be separated through picking?
A. grains and mongo seeds
B. nails and pins
C. sliced fruits
D. Oil and vinegar

36. Which mixture can be separated through picking?
A. Softdrinks
B. Orange juice
C. creamer
D. Sliced mixed fruits

37. To get the smaller particle size of flour for baking, leaving larger particles of flour in the sifter above the screen. What kind of separating of mixture it is?
A. Sieving
B. Sifting
C. Picking
D. Drying

38. To separate rocks into different sized particles for road building and other construction projects, which method is applicable?
A. Sieving
B. Sifting
C. Picking
D. Drying

39. To separate the palay and pebbles, which process or separating of mixture is applicable?
A. Sifting
B. Sieving
C. Picking
D. Winnowing

40. What is winnowing?

A. Is used to separate smaller solid particles from larger solid particles.
B. It is the process of freeing (grain) from the lighter particles of chaff, dirt, etc.
C. Picking of small particles to larger
D. B and C

41. Which is the process of separating solid substances from a liquid through the use of a filter paper or any cloths that can be used as a filtering medium?
A. Sifting C. Picking
B. Sieving D. Filtration

42. What is an apparatus use as containing medium?
A. Filter C. residue
B. Filter medium D. Bottle

43. Which statements describe the process of separating mixture through funnel?
A. Immiscible liquids can be separated through the use of the separating funnel
B. Liquids that do not dissolve very well in each other can be separated through funnel.
C. Separating funnel is used in separating immiscible liquids.
D. A, B, and C

44. Magnets pull other objects made of magnetic materials towards them. What do you call the force use in magnets?
A. Magnetism C. Limited force
B. Magnetic field D. Magnet force

45. This is a process of separating mixture which magnetically susceptible material is attracted from a mixture using a magnetic force. What kind of separating mixture is this?
A. Filter B. Magnetism C. Sieving D. Sifting

46. Read and understand: "At the end of every day, we wipe off the blackboard with wet sponge to make it clean and ready to use for the next day. After a few minutes, the water disappeared. Where do you think the water goes? Why?
A. The water disappeared because of the hot temperature.
B. The water disappeared because of evaporation.
C. The water disappeared because it is the way it used to be
D. Never mind of the water

47. What is the process by which water changes from a liquid to gas or vapor?
A. Filtration C. Evaporation
B. Mixture D. Decantation

48. Which is the best way to get salt from a salty water?
A. evaporation B. filtration C. distillation D.magnetism

49. Where does the liquid go during evaporation process?
A. below the ground B. up C. inside the salt D. None

50. This is a form of separating substances that involves letting an insoluble substance (a substance that will not dissolve in a solvent) settle at the bottle of a solvent.
A. Filtration C. Sedimentation
B. Evaporation D. Decantation

TABLE OF SPECIFICATION (TOS)
1ST PERIODICAL TEST IN SCIENCE 6

TOPIC	# OF DAYS	# OF ITEM	%	REM	UND	APP	ANA	EVA	CRE	PLA
1. Describing mixture	5	7	12 %	2	1	1	1	1	1	1,2,3,4,5,6 18
2. Describing the appearance of solution	2	2	4%		2					7,8
3. Differentiating solute from solvent	1	3	6%		1		2			9,10, 11,19
4. Inferring that not all solutes dissolve in all solvents	1	2	4%			1		1	1	12, 13
5. Factors Affecting the Solubility of Solutes in a Solvent	2	4	8%	1	2	1				14,15,16 17
6. Appearance and Uses of Suspension	2	6	12 %	1	1		3	1		20,21,22 23,24,25

7. Describing the three phases of matter	3	4	8	4						26.27,28, 29
8. Appearance and Uses of Colloids	1	5	10 %	1		2				30,31,32, 33
9. Types of colloids	1	1	2%	2		1				34
10. Describing how to separate mixtures through picking.	1	2	4%		2					35,36
11. Describing how to separate mixtures through sifting or sieving.	1	2	4	1		1				37,38
12. Describing how to separate mixtures through winnowing.	1	2	4%	1		1				39,40
13. Describing how to separate solid – liquid mixtures through filtering	1	2	4%	1		1				41,42
14. Describing the process of separating mixtures through funnel.	1	1	2%			1				43
15. Separating mixtures through magnet	1	2	4%					1		44,45
16. Separating mixtures through evaporation	1	2	4%		1		1			46,47
17. Separating mixtures through Sedimentation	1	3	6%			1	1	1		48,49,50

KEY TO CORRECTION

1. D	**11 A**	**21. A**	**31. A**	**41. D**
2. B	**12. B**	**22. A**	**32. A**	**42. B**
3. C	**13. A**	**23. A**	**33. C**	**43. D**
4. C	**14. B**	**24. B**	**34. A**	**44. B**
5. C	**15. A**	**25. B**	**35. D**	**45. B**
6. D	**16. D**	**26. D**	**36. D**	**46. B**
7. B	**17. A**	**27. A**	**37. B**	**47. C**
8. A	**18. D**	**28. B**	**38. A**	**48. C**
9. A	**19. A**	**29. C**	**39. D**	**49. B**
10. B	**20. C**	**30. B**	**40. B**	**50. C**

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