Name:		Date:	Block;
	1st 9 Wee	eks END Science Test	
Use the word bank to	fill in the blanks:		
	Mixture Soluti	on Special kind of mixtu	re
	Solubility	dissolve evenly	
	uniform e	asily separated cannot	
	phy	sical properties	
	ln m	nation of two or more substantations, matter keeps its	
		see their differences and te	
		eads out	
		for one substance to	
another substance. S	olutions look	, which	means everything looks the
	be easily		
Draw a line from the	vocabulary term to the o	correct definition:	
Volume		من والمام	
Mass		space.	mass and takes up
Density		The amount of m	atter in an object
Matter		The amount of sp takes up	ace an object
Physical Chai	racteristics	A property that c measured, or cho changing the sub	anged without

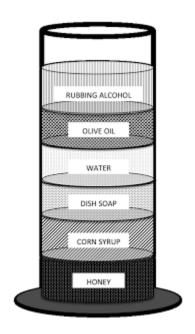
The amount of matter in a given space and how the particles are packed together in a given space

Name:	Date:	

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Fill in the blanks with more or less dense:



Rubbing alcohol is _____ dense than olive
oil

Corn Syrup is _____ dense than dish soap

Honey is _____ dense than olive oil

Water is _____ dense than dish soap

Label the following pictures as either a <u>thermal</u> Conductor or Insulator



Label the following pictures as either an electrical Conductor or Insulator

Name:	Date:
Block:	

 <u> </u>	

Multiple choice:

Henry is separating a mixture of sand, and gravel. Which tool would make the most sense to use?

- a. Tweezers
- b. Hot plate
- c. Funnel
- d. Sieve/strainer

Nikki is separating sand and water from one another. Which tool would be the best for Nikki to use?

- a. Hands
- b. Filter paper/screen
- c. Hot plate
- d. Funnel

Rhay is separating a solution made up of saltwater. What would be the best tool to do so?

- a. Hot plate
- b. Tweezers
- c. It cannot be separated
- d. Two beakers

Name: Block:	e: Date: ::	
	1st 9 Weeks END Science Test	
For each bolded vocabulary drawing of a picture	word write a brief description,	definition followed by a
Energy	Force	Gravity
Friction	Magnetism	Movement

Use the following scenario to explain the experiment:

Name:	Date: _	
Block:		

Brielle wonders if different surfaces affect how far her toy car will roll coming off a ramp? She formulates a hypothesis and claims that the smoother the surface, the farther her toy car will go once leaving the ramp because smooth surfaces have less friction. She decides to conduct an experiment. First, she builds a ramp. She will use this ramp to test every surface. She picks out three different materials for the toy car to roll over once launched off the ramp. The materials she uses are foil, carpet, and sandpaper. First she rolls the toy car down the ramp onto the foil and measures the distance. She repeats this two more times and records her measurements each time. Second, she rolls the toy car down the ramp onto the carpet and records the distance. She repeats this two more times. Lastly, she rolls the car off the ramp onto the sandpaper. She does this a total of three times. Brielle makes a graph with all of her measurements from the three different surfaces and is able to compare her findings. In conclusion she determines that the foil surface allows the car to go the farthest because it has the least amount of friction.

- 1. What is Brielle's guiding question?
- 2. What claim does she make and what is her reasoning?
- Foil, carpet, and sandpaper are examples of the experiment's
 - A. Factors
 - B. details
 - C. variables

Name:	Date:
Block.	

- D. measurements
- 4. The control(s), what is staying the same in the experiment, are
 - A. The surfaces
 - B. The distance measured
 - C. The toy car and the ramp
 - D. Only the ramp
- 5. Brielle testing each surface more than once is called
 - A. Design choice
 - B. Investigation
 - C. Experiments
 - D. trials

Name:	Date:
Block:	