

Republic of the Philippines

Department of Education

First Periodical Test in Science 6

Table of Specification

COMPETENCY	No. of Days	No. of Items	%	Remembering	Understanding	Application	Analysis	Evaluating	Creating
				EASY		AVERAGE		DIFFICULT	
Describe the appearance and uses uniform and non-uniform mixtures; S6MT-Ia-c-1	30	39	78%	1-17	29-31, 35-37, 40	32-34, 38-39		41-50	
Enumerate techniques in separating mixtures such as decantation, evaporation, filtering, sieving and using magnet. S6MT-Id-f-2	10	11	22%	18-28					
TOTAL	40	50	100%	28	7	5	0	10	0

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Key to Correction

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

Name: _____ Grade/Section: _____
School: _____ Score: _____



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I. MULTIPLE CHOICE:

Direction: Choose and write the letter of the correct answer on the space provided.

- _____ 1) A combination of two or more substances that are not chemically combined.
A. Heterogeneous C. Mixture
B. Homogeneous D. Solution
- _____ 2) What kind of mixture, when the substance cannot be recognized from one another?
A. Heterogeneous C. Mixture
B. Homogeneous D. Substance
- _____ 3) What kind of mixture, when the components retained their own characteristics?
A. Heterogeneous C. Mixture
B. Homogeneous D. Substance
- _____ 4) It refers to a substance that is consistent and consist of a single phase, be it liquid, gas, or solid.
A. Mixture C. Non-Uniform Mixture
B. Substance D. Uniform Mixture
- _____ 5) It refers to a mixture when the composition varies from one region to another, with at least two phases remain separate from each other with clearly identifiable properties.
A. Mixture C. Non-Uniform Mixture
B. Substance D. Uniform Mixture
- _____ 6) What type of mixture that has the same properties throughout the sample, that the substances mixed thoroughly after stirring and appeared as one substance.
A. Course C. Solution
B. Mixture D. Substance
- _____ 7) What type of substance that dissolves another substance?
A. Mixture C. Solution
B. Solute D. Solvent
- _____ 8) What type of substance that is dissolve by the solvent?
A. Mixture C. Solution
B. Solute D. Solvent
- _____ 9) What type of substance that can be dissolved?
A. Insoluble C. Solute
B. Soluble D. Solvent
- _____ 10) What type of substance that cannot be dissolved?
A. Insoluble C. Solute
B. Soluble D. Solvent
- _____ 11) It refers to a heterogeneous mixture, which has particles that do not completely dissolve and settle down at the bottom.
A. Colloid C. Solution
B. Mixture D. Suspension
- _____ 12) It refers to a mixture with particles evenly scattered in a dispersed medium without settling down.
A. Colloid C. Solution
B. Mixture D. Suspension
- _____ 13) What type of colloid that refers to a solid dispersed in either solid or a liquid?
A. Aerosols C. Gel
B. Emulsion D. Sol
- _____ 14) What type of colloid that refers to a liquid dispersed in either a liquid or a solid?
A. Aerosols C. Gel
B. Emulsion D. Sol
- _____ 15) What type of colloid that refers to a suspensions of liquid or solid particles in a gas?
A. Aerosols C. Gel

B. Emulsion

D. Sol

- _____ 16) What type of colloid that consists of gas dispersed in liquid foams or solid foams?
A. Aerosols
B. Emulsion
C. Foams
D. Gels
- _____ 17) What type of colloid that consists of liquid dispersed in solid.
A. Aerosols
B. Emulsion
C. Gel
D. Sol
- _____ 18) A way or technique of separating mixture through the use of bare hands.
A. Hand-picking
B. Threshing
C. Sieving
D. Winnowing
- _____ 19) A way or technique of separating mixture that is used to separate smaller solid particles from larger solid particles.
A. Hand-picking
B. Threshing
C. Sifting
D. Sieving
- _____ 20) A way or technique of separating mixture that defined separating bigger dry mixtures such as sand and gravel.
A. Hand-picking
B. Threshing
C. Sifting
D. Sieving
- _____ 21) A way or technique of separating mixture that defined as the method in which heavier components of mixture are separated from the lighter substances with the help of the wind.
A. Hand-picking
B. Threshing
C. Sifting
D. Winnowing
- _____ 22) A way or technique of separating mixture that defined as 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. Hand-picking
B. Filtration
C. Sifting
D. Winnowing
- _____ 23) A way or technique of separating two liquids that do not dissolve very well in each other (immiscible liquids) can be separated with the concept of unequal density. A mixture of oil and water, for example, can be separated by this technique.
A. Hand-picking
B. Filtration
C. Separating Funnel
D. Winnowing
- _____ 24) A way or technique of separating mixtures which involves using a magnet to attract another magnetic object away from the substance it is in.
A. Filtration
B. Magnetism
C. Separating Funnel
D. Winnowing
- _____ 25) A way or technique of separating mixtures which process involves heating the solution until the solvent evaporates (turns into gas) leaving behind the solid residue.
A. Evaporation
B. Magnetism
C. Separating Funnel
D. Winnowing
- _____ 26) A way or technique of separating mixtures which process involves letting an insoluble substance (a substance that will not dissolve in a solvent) settle at the bottom of a solvent.
A. Evaporation
B. Magnetism
C. Sedimentation
D. Separating Funnel
- _____ 27) A process of sedimentation that involves letting the mixture settle for a while. The heavier, insoluble substances will settle at the bottom of the liquid. A clear liquid will be left at the top.
A. Centrifuging
B. Decanting
C. Magnetism
D. Sedimentation
- _____ 28) A process of sedimentation that is a way of speeding up the process of sedimentation.
A. Centrifuging
B. Decanting
C. Magnetism
D. Sedimentation
- _____ 29) Which is an example of a mixture?
A. coffee
B. salt
C. sugar
D. gravel

- _____ 30) Which is a homogeneous mixture?
- A. Macaroni salad
B. Sand and water
C. oil and water
D. orange juice
- _____ 31) Which of the following is considered a colloid?
- A. a mixture of chalk and water
B. a mixture of oil and water
C. a mixture of salt and iron fillings
D. a mixture of soil and water
- _____ 32) Which of the following will dissolve in water?
- A. alcohol
B. oil
C. salt
D. sand
- _____ 33) Which of these will **not** form a solution?
- A. preparing a cup of coffee
B. preparing an orange juice
C. mixing a spoonful of sugar in water
D. mixing a sand in water
- _____ 34) You prepared an orange juice drink by pouring $\frac{1}{3}$ concentrated juice and $\frac{3}{4}$ water into the glass. You found out that the mixture is very sweet and not good to drink. What will you do?
- A. Add more concentrated juice to the glass
B. Add more water to the glass
C. Transfer the mixture in a bigger container and add more sugar.
D. Transfer the mixture to a bigger container and add more water.
- _____ 35) What type of solution is formed when gas is dissolved in liquid?
- A. carbonated water (softdrinks)
B. hard water
C. vinegar
D. wine
- _____ 36) Which substance is a mixture?
- A. carbon dioxide
B. chicken noodle soup
C. oxygen
D. tap water
- _____ 37) Which is a solvent in a cup of coffee?
- A. coffee
B. creamer
C. sugar
D. water
- _____ 38) The children prepared a juice drink for their food festival by dissolving powdered juice water. What kind of mixture did they form?
- A. colloids
B. suspension
C. solution
D. saturated solution
- _____ 39) An oil spill is one of the environmental problems that occur in the bodies of water. What kind of mixture is formed when oil is mixed with water?
- A. colloids
B. suspension
C. solution
D. saturated solution
- _____ 40) Which is an example of a colloid?
- A. bubbles in water
B. cooking oil
C. liquid juice
D. mayonnaise

II. CLASSIFICATION

A. Direction: Classify each mixture as Homogeneous or Heterogeneous.

_____ 41) Macaroni salad

_____ 42) Orange juice

_____ 43) Blood

_____ 44) Gravel in water

_____ 45) Milk

**B. Direction: Determine if the following mixtures are Solutions, Colloids, or Suspensions.
Write your answer on the space before each number.**

_____ 46) Juice

_____ 47) Fog

_____ 48) Sand and water

_____ 49) Gelatin

_____ 50) Milk

-----*God bless you*-----

