Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF
NAME OF SCHOOL
SCHOOL ADDRESS

TERM 1
SUMMATIVE TEST #2 in Science 6

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

Directions: Read each item carefully. Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

____ 1. Which of the following is a uniform mixture?
A) Fruit salad
B) Saltwater
C) Sand and gravel
D) Oil and water

____ 2. A mixture where particles can be easily seen and separated is called a ____.
A) Solution
B) Uniform mixture
C) Non-uniform mixture
D) Pure substance

____ 3. What type of mixture is a completely dissolved sugar solution?
A) Suspension
B) Heterogeneous
C) Homogeneous (Uniform)
D) Colloid

____ 4. Which of the following is an example of a suspension?
A) Muddy water
B) Clear apple juice
C) White vinegar
D) Air

____ 5. If you mix cooking oil and water, what will happen? (Average)
A) They will mix completely into a solution.
B) The oil will dissolve into the water.
C) They will form two distinct layers.
D) They will change color.

____ 6. How can you visually differentiate a solution from a suspension? (Average)
A) A solution is cloudy, while a suspension is clear.
B) A solution is clear and uniform, while a suspension has settling particles.
C) Both are cloudy.
D) Both are completely clear.

____ 7. Which gas in the air do human beings and animals need to survive?
A) Nitrogen
B) Oxygen
C) Carbon dioxide

D) Helium

____ 8. Plants need this gas from the air to make their own food. What is it?
A) Oxygen
B) Nitrogen
C) Carbon dioxide
D) Hydrogen

____ 9. Which statement is TRUE about air?
A) It is a pure liquid.
B) It is a single element.
C) It is a mixture of different gases.
D) It is a solid mixture.

____ 10. Why is air considered a mixture and not a pure substance? (Average)
A) It cannot be seen.
B) Its gas components retain their individual properties and can vary in amount.
C) It has a fixed chemical formula.
D) It is found everywhere.

____ 11. Which process separates dissolved salt from water?
A) Evaporation
B) Scooping
C) Picking
D) Winnowing

____ 12. Farmers use the wind to separate rice grains from empty husks. What is this method?
A) Sieving
B) Winnowing
C) Decantation
D) Filtering

____ 13. Allowing mud to settle at the bottom of a container and then carefully pouring off the clear water is called ____.
A) Decantation
B) Evaporation
C) Picking
D) Sieving

____ 14. You accidentally spilled small pebbles into your baking flour. What is the fastest way to separate them? (Average)
A) Pick them out one by one.
B) Dissolve the flour in water.
C) [illegible]

D) Use a magnet.

____ 15. Which of the following scenarios is BEST solved by filtration? (Average)
A) Removing floating oil from water.
B) Separating sand particles from water.
C) Separating salt from seawater.
D) Separating paper clips from plastic clips.

____ 16. A container has a mixture of iron filings, sand, and salt. Which sequence of separation techniques is the most logical to separate all three? (Difficult)
A) Magnetism -> Add water and Filter -> Evaporate
B) Evaporate -> Magnetism -> Filter
C) Filter -> Magnetism -> Evaporate
D) Add water -> Evaporate -> Magnetism

____ 17. How is the evaporation technique beneficial to the economy?
A) It helps in mining gold.
B) It is used by salt-making industries to produce salt from seawater.
C) It creates plastic.
D) It separates iron from garbage.

____ 18. What is the benefit of sieving in baking?
A) It cooks the flour.
B) It breaks down lumps and removes impurities for a smoother batter.
C) It makes the cake sweeter.
D) It changes the flour into sugar.

____ 19. In a recycling facility, huge electromagnets are used. What is the primary benefit of this?
A) To crush the garbage.
B) To quickly sort out magnetic metals like iron and steel from other waste.
C) To burn the trash.
D) To wash the plastics.

____ 20. Imagine you are stranded on a deserted island with only a muddy saltwater puddle. You need clean drinking water. Which series of steps correctly evaluates and applies separation techniques for survival?
A) Decant the mud, then boil the water and catch/condense the steam.
B) Use a magnet, then winnow the water.
C) Sieve the water, then drink it immediately.
D) Scoop the top layer and expose it to the sun until it becomes solid salt.

Answer Key

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. A	5. C
6. B	7. B	8. C	9. C	10. B
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. C	15. B
16. A	17. B	18. B	19. B	20. A

Table of Specifications

Learning Competencies	Total Items	Easy (60%)	Average (30%)	Difficult (10%)	Item Placement
1. Describe useful everyday examples of uniform and non-uniform mixtures, such as solutions and suspensions.	6	4	2	0	1-6
2. Describe air as a mixture of oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and water vapor.	4	3	1	0	7-10
3. Demonstrate various techniques in separating mixtures, such as decantation, winnowing, scooping, picking, evaporation,	6	3	2	1	11-16

sieving, and using magnets.					
4. Explain the benefits of each mixture separation technique in preparing useful products.	4	2	1	1	17-20
TOTAL	**25**	**12**	**6**	**2**	**1-25**