كل ما يحتاجه الطالب في جميع الصفوف من أوراق عمل واختبارات ومذكرات، يجده هنا في الروابط التالية لأفضل مواقع تعليمي إماراتي 100 %

تطبيق المناهج الإماراتية | الاجتماعيات | الرياضيات

الصفحة الرسمية على التلغرام | الاسلامية | العلوم

الصفحة الرسمية على الفيسبوك | الانجليزية

التربية الاخلاقية لجميع الصفوف | اللغة العربية

التربية الرياضية

مجموعات التلغرام.	مجموعات الفيسبوك	قنوات تلغرام	قنوات الفيسبوك
الصف الأول	الصف الأول	الصف الأول	الصف الأول
الصف الثاني	الصف الثاني	الصف الثاني	الصف الثاني
الصف الثالث	الصف الثالث	الصف الثالث	الصف الثالث
الصف الرابع	الصف الرابع	الصف الرابع	الصف الرابع
الصف الخامس	الصف الخامس	الصف الخامس	الصف الخامس
الصف السادس	الصف السادس	الصف السادس	الصف السادس
الصف السابع	الصف السابع	الصف السابع	الصف السابع
الصف الثامن	الصف الثامن	الصف الثامن	الصف الثامن
الصف التاسع عام	الصف التاسع عام	الصف التاسع عام	الصف التاسع عام
الصف التاسع متقدم	الصف التاسع متقدم	الصف التاسع متقدم	تاسع متقدم
الصف العاشر عام	الصف العاشر عام	الصف العاشر عام	عاشر عام
الصف العاشر متقدم	الصف العاشر متقدم	الصف العاشر متقدم	عاشر متقدم
الحادي عشر عام	الحادي عشر عام	الحادي عشر عام	حادي عشر عام
الحادي عشر متقدم	الحادي عشر متقدم	الحادي عشر متقدم	حادي عشر متقدم
ثاني عشر عام	الثاني عشر عام	الثاني عشر عام	الثاني عشر عام
ثاني عشر متقدم	الثاني عشر متقدم	ثاني عشر متقدم	ثاني عشر متقدم

Term 2 + 3

Science Exam Revision

Grade 5

2018 – 2019

Name:_____

Grade: _____

1. Which process release carbon dioxide?

a. Ice melting **Salt being stirred in water**

b. Wood burning **Rain falling**

1. ---------- is formed by combination of two or more elements

a. Reactants **Compound**

b. Metals **Atoms**

2. ----------is compound formed when iron combines with oxygen in the air

a. Carbon dioxide **Water**

b. Rust **Table salt**

3. Which compound could be tarnish on a metal?

a. CO2 **C6 H12 O6**

b. HCO3 **AL2 O3**

4. The chemicals on the left side of a chemical equation ----------

a. Metals **Reactants**

b. Products **Compounds**

5. The chemicals on the right side of the chemical equation----------

a. Metals **Reactants**

b. Products **Compounds**

6. What is the substance produced by a chemical reaction called?

a. Metals **Reactants**

b. **Products** **Compounds**

7. What is a substance that is used up during a chemical reaction called?

a. Metals **Reactants**

b. Products **Compounds**

8. Vinegar is added to baking soda and bubbles of carbon dioxide rapidly form. A cloudy liquid is left behind. What are products in this chemical reaction

a. Vinegar and the cloudy liquid

b. Vinegar and baking soda

c. Carbon dioxide and baking soda

d. Carbon dioxide and the cloudy liquid

9. Which are the reactants in this reaction? 6 CO2 + 6 H2O ----> C6H12O6 + 6O2

a. C6H12O6 **C6H12O6 + 6O2**

b. 6 CO2 **6 CO2 + 6 H2O**

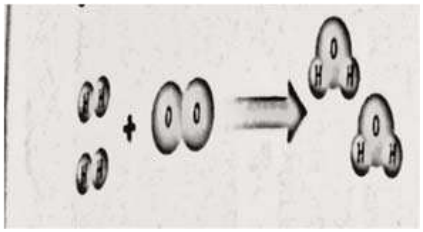
10. What happens to a matter during a chemical; change?

a. Atoms are rearranged to form new substances

b. Some atoms melt or evaporate

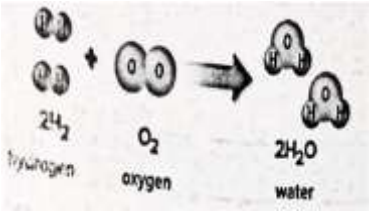
c. **Some atoms disappear** **d. New atoms are formed**

11. Study the diagram below. According to the law of conversation of mass, both sides of the arrow have:



   a. **The same arrangement of atoms**
   b. **The same total number of each type of atom**
   c. **Elements in the same state of matter**
   d. **An equal number of reactants and products**

12. The chemical reaction below shows the formation of a(n)----------



   a. **Mixture** **Compound**
   b. **Acid** **Salt**

13. What is the Law of Conservation of Mass?

   a. **The total mass of reactants equal the total mass of the products in chemical reaction**
   b. **The total mass of reactants greater than the total mass of the products in chemical reaction**
   c. **The total mass of reactants lower than the total mass of the products in chemical reaction**
   d. **The total mass of reactants different than the total mass of the products in chemical reaction**

14. If 32 atoms of hydrogen react completely with 16 atoms of oxygen, how many molecules of water will be made?

   a. **16 water molecules** **32 water molecules**
   b. **8 water molecules** **2 water molecules**

15. Name the product in the following chemical equation.: 2Mg + O2 --> 2MgO

   a. **Magnesium** **oxygen**
   b. **Reactant** **2MgO**

16. Name the product in the following chemical equation: 2H2 + O2--> 2H2O

   a. **2H2** **O2**
   b. **Reactant** **2H2O**

17. Which are the reactants in this reaction? NaHCO3 + HC2 H3 O2 --> H2O + CO2 + NaC2 H3O2

   a. **NaHCO3 + HC2 H3 O2** **Water**
   b. **Carbon dioxide** **H2O + CO2 + NaC2 H3O2**

18. Which acid in our stomach?

   a. **Sulfuric acid, H2SO4** **nitric acid, NHO3**
   b. **hydrochloric acid, HCl** **phosphoric acid, H3PO4**

19. Which is not a property of a base?

   a. **Makes blue litmus turn red** **c. Dissolve hair**
   b. **Dissolves fats and oils** **d. Tastes bitter**

20. The strength of acid is called ----------

   a. **Neutralization** **Alkalinity**
   b. **Acidity** **Electrolyte**

21. The pH of acids is----------

a. greater than 7 equal to 7 less than 7

22. Examples of bases are:

a. Hydrochloric acid ammonia, soap and sodium hydroxide

b. lemon juice

23. The pH of neutral substances such as common salt and water is:

a. 1 to 6 7 8 to 14 1 to 14

24. Acids and bases neutralize each other to form----------

a. water only alkalis

b. **salt and water only acid**

25. substance which changes different colors in acids and bases is called----------

a. a colour conversion chemical an indicator

b. **an alkali electrolyte**

26. What measurement of the pH scale is considered a neutral liquid?

a. 0 3 7 9

27. A liquid is considered an acid if it has a lot of ----------

a. Hydrogen ions Positive ions

b. Negative ions Hydroxide ions

28. A liquid is considered a base if it has a lot of ----------.

a. Hydrogen ions Positive ions

b. Negative ions Hydroxide ions

29. What is the range of the pH scale from lowest to highest?

a. 0 to 100 0 to 10 0 to 14 0 to 7

30. How do acids taste compared to bases?

a. Acids are sour and bases are bitter Acids are bitter and bases are sweet

b. Acids are spicy and bases are sour Acids are bitter and bases are sour

31. What is the product of neutralization?

a. Sugar Salt Water Salt and water

32. Acid makes blue litmus turn----------

a. Green red Pink Purple

33. Hydrangea produce blue flowers in soil with ----------

a. Bases acids salts acids and bases

34. A substance firm ions in water like acids, bases and salts----------

a. **Electrolyte Ions Salt Alloy**

35. OH- is called the----------

a. hydrate ion hydrogen ion hydronium ion hydroxide ion

36. ---------- are atoms or molecules that have gained or lost electrons

a. Elements Ions Salt Alloy

37. Base makes red litmus turn----------

a. Green blue Pink Purple

38. Special substance is used to identify acids and bases----------

a. a colour conversion chemical an indicator

b. an alkali electrolyte

39. A dye obtained from lichens. These dyes react with acids and bases showing a color change

a. Salt Litmus Electrolyte Alloy

40. The color of hydrangea flowers depends on

a. the soil in which they are grow Water

b. Sun light Temperature

41. Hydrangea produce pink flowers in soil with ----------

a. Bases acids

b. Salts acids and bases

42. Any compound made of positive ions and negative ions is----------

a. Salt Litmus

b. Electrolyte Alloy

43. Acids compounds contain----------

a. Hydrogen Oxygen and Hydrogen pair

b. Oxygen Carbon and hydrogen

44. Base compounds contain

a. Oxygen and Hydrogen pair Oxygen

b. Carbon and hydrogen Hydrogen

 ---------- is the location of an object

o Direction o Position o Motion o Distance

 Length of the arrow on the grid and can be measured with a ruler is----------

o Direction o Position o Motion o Distance

 ---------- is where the arrow is pointing

o Direction o Position o Motion o Distance

 A group of objects from which you can measure a position or the motion ---------

o Acceleration o Momentum o Frame of reference o Inertia

 ---------- is how fast an objects position changes over time.

o Velocity o Speed o Motion o Acceleration

 The more momentum an object has ----------

o the easier it is for that object to move other object

o the more difficult it is for that object to move other object

o it has no effect on the other object movement

o The less inertia it will have

The measurement that combines both the speed and the direction of a moving object is----------

o Velocity o Speed o Motion o Acceleration

 The change in velocity over time for an object is ----------

o Acceleration o Momentum o Frame of reference o Inertia

 The product of mass multiplied by velocity ----------

o Speed o Momentum o Acceleration o Distance

 The tendency of an object to resist a change in motion or of a moving ----------

o Acceleration o Momentum o Frame of reference o Inertia

 A change in position over time----------

o Direction o Position o Motion o Distance

 Motion has two parts ----------and ----------

o distance and direction o distance and position

o direction and speed o speed and inertia

The unit of distance is ----------

o meters (m) and kilometers (Km) o Kilogram (Kg) and gram (g)

o kilometers per hour (km/ h) o Meters per second per second ((m/s)/s)

 Direction cab be measured by using ----------

o compass or protractor o thermometer

o graduated cylinder o balance

 Which of the following is not a unit of speed?

o meters per second (m/s) o Meters per second per second ((m/s)/s)

o kilometers per hour (km/ h) o miles per hour (mph)

 A change in velocity mean change in----------

o Speed and time o speed and in direction

o Direction and time o Time and position

 The unit of acceleration----------

o meters per second (m/s) o Meters per second per second ((m/s)/s)

o kilometers per hour (km/ h) o miles per hour (mph)

 Units of momentum ----------

o (kg m/s) o ((m/s)/s) o m/s o g/m

 What is the average velocity of a car that moved 60km in 3 hours?

o 10 km/h o 20 km/h o 30 km/h o 60 km/h

Acceleration is the measure of the change in ----------

o density o motion o velocity o mass

 Average acceleration is calculated by----------

o velocity change divided by the mass o mass change divided by elapsed time

o velocity change divided by elapsed time o velocity change divided by gravity

 Which unit would properly label an objects acceleration?

o m o (m/s)/s o m/s o kg m/s

 Which describes how objects tend to resist changes in motion?

o Inertia o Speed o Acceleration o Momentum

 The property of a moving object that is equal to its mass times its velocity----------

o Acceleration o Momentum o Inertia o Velocity

 The more mass an object has----------

o The less inertia it will have o The more inertia it will have.

o No change in it inertia o The more velocity it will have

 The more inertia an object has ----------

o the harder it is to change its momentum o the easier it is to change its momentum

o it has no effect on its momentum o all of the above

 Regions of air that have many particles are called :

a. Rarefactions Vibrations
b. Compressions Energy

 Boats used ----------to find objects under water

a. Decibels Doppler effect
b. Sonar Compressions

 At what volume do sounds start damaging hearing?

a. 10 decibels 65 decibels
b. 85 decibels 150 decibels

 Bat, whales and dolphins used ----------to orient themselves and to find food

a. Doppler effect Amplitude
b. Echolocation Decibels

 An echo is an example of a sound wave being ----------

a. Transmitted Absorbed
b. Reflected Surfed

 The original sound is louder that its echo because some of the energy from the original sound wave is ----------

a. Reflected Compressed
b. Amplified Absorbed

Which unit is used to measure the volume of sound?

a. hertz (Hz) ohm Ω
b. decibels (dB) ampere (A)

 ---------- refer to the strength or weakness of sound

a. Doppler effect Volume
b. Pitch Sonar

 A series of rarefactions and compressions travelling through a substance----------

a. Sound wave Vacuum
b. Echoes Sonar

 Regions of air that have many particles----------

a. Compressions Rarefactions
b. Vacuum Pitch

 Regions of air that have few particles----------

a. Compressions Rarefactions

b. Vacuum Pitch

 A region that contains few or no particles like outer space.

a. Pitch Vacuum

b. Sonar Doppler effect

 Sound can travel through----------

a. Solids, liquids and gases Solid and liquid

b. Liquid and gas Only solids

 Sound travel faster in----------

a. Freeze water cold water

b. warm water ice

 Sound waves that have reflected back to the speaker(source) ----------

a. Sound wave Vacuum

b. Echoes Sonar

 The number of peaks of a wave per second.

a. Frequency Pitch

b. Sonar Echoes

 The perceptual quality which permits the distinction between a low frequency sound and a high frequency sound ----------

a. Compressions Rarefactions

b. Vacuum Pitch

 A change in frequency due to moving toward or away from a wave----------

a. Vacuum Doppler effect

b. Echoes Sonar

 The maximum displacement moved by particles of the medium away from their equilibrium position.

a. Doppler effect Amplitude

b. Echolocation Decibels

 Finding food or other objects----------

a. Doppler effect Decibels

b. Amplitude Echolocation

 Always produce images that are upright and reduced

o Concave mirror o Flat mirror o Convex mirror o All the mirror

 The absence of light, when opaque and translucent objects block light----------

o Spectrum o Photons o Shadow o Prism

 A material or an object that blocks light completely is ----------

o Transparent o Translucent o Opaque o Translucent and Opaque

 Unlike sound waves, light waves can travel through a ----------

o Vacuum o Liquid o Solid o Gas

 Visible light and Gamma rays are two different types of electromagnetic rays. What common characteristics do these two forms of rays have?

o They have same wavelength o They have same frequency

o They have same color o They travel at the same speed

 Which process causes the straw below to appear broken?

_____

1. Which property describes minerals that break along smooth surface?

A. Hardness B. Color C. Fracture D. Cleavage

2. The color of a minerals powder is called----------

A. Luster B. Streak C. Fracture D. Cleavage

3. Which mineral property describes how easily a mineral can be scratched?

A. Streak B. Hardness C. Cleavage D. Reaction to acid

5. Which properties are most helpful in identifying minerals?

A. Weight and shape B. Size and ability to float

C. Luster and streak D. Shape and color

6. You are trying to find out what kind of mineral you have. You will need a white tile to find out which property?

A. Color B. Hardness C. Luster D. Streak

7. A pure substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substance----------

A. Mineral B. Element C. Molecule D. Soil

8. A mineral made from one element.

A. Topaz B. Feldspar C. Quartz D. Copper

9. A student placed a liquid on a mineral and the mineral began to fizz and bubble. What property was the student investigation?

A. Cleavage B. hardness C. luster D. reaction to acid

12. A solid, natural material made from non-living substance in Earth's crust----------

A. Plant B. Mineral C. coal D. Air

15. A scale of hardness to compare mineral to one another----------

A. Mohs' Hardness scale B. Richter scale C. Fahrenheit scale D. Beaufort scale

16. The way a mineral reflects light----------

A. Cleavage B. hardness C. luster D. streak

17. What does the mineral property of luster measure or describe?

A. Describes how easy it is to scratch the surface of a mineral

B. Describes how well a mineral reflects light

C. Measures the density of the mineral

D. The color of the mineral in powdered form

18. A solid whose shape forms a fixed pattern----------

A. Luster B. Crystal C. Coal D. Streak

19. What does the mineral property of hardness measure or describe?

A. Describes how easy it is to scratch the surface of a mineral

B. Describes how well a mineral reflects light

C. Measures the density of the mineral

D. The color of the mineral in powdered form

20. Which of the following physical properties can be expressed in numbers?

A. Luster. B. Hardness C. Color D. Reaction to acid

From which material does an extrusive rock form?

A. Magma B. Mineral C. Lava D. Sediment

· **A conglomerate is an example of which type of rock?**

A. Intrusive igneous B. Extrusive igneous

C. Sedimentary D. Metamorphic

· **When magma or larva hardness, ----------rock is produced.**

A. Limestone B. Igneous

C. Sedimentary D. Metamorphic

· **All are changes that happen in the rock cycle EXEPT ----------**

A. Magma sedimentary rock B. Igneous rock sediment

C. Metamorphic rock magma D. Sediments sedimentary rock

· **What causes an igneous rock to change into a metamorphic rock?**

A. Wreathing and erosion B. Heat and pressure

C. Compaction and cementation D. Melting and cooling

· ---------- **a solid substance naturally occurring in Earth's crust that contains one or more minerals**

A. Soil B. Rock C. Element D. Minerals

· **A rock made of several minerals ----------**

A. Granite B. Limestone C. Both A and B D. None of A and B

· **----------are minerals pieces that made rocks**

A. Photons B. Grains C. Minerals D. Atoms

· **The most common extrusive rock----------**

A. Granite B. Basalt C. Pumice D. Rubies

· **Rocks shape are divides in to three main groups based on----------**

A. the formation process B. the rock's temperature C. the rock's size D. the rock's color

· **A rock made of mostly one minerals ----------**

A. Granite B. Limestone C. Both A and B D. None of A and B

· **A rock that forms from sediments ----------**

A. Igneous B. Sedimentary C. Metamorphic D. All of the above

· **Igneous rock forms from Lava on earth surface earth----------**

A. Extrusive rock B. Intrusive rock C. Limestone D. Sedimentary rock

· **A rock that forms as lava cools and hardness from magma that erupt through volcano ----------**

A. Igneous B. Sedimentary C. Metamorphic D. All of the above

· **Intrusive rock used in making jewellery and germs----------**

A. Granite B. Basalt C. Pumice D. Rubies

· **A rock that forms when sedimentary and igneous rocks change under heat and pressure without melting ----------**

A. Igneous B. Sedimentary C. Metamorphic D. All of the above

· **Igneous rock forms from magma inside earth----------**

A. Extrusive rock B. Intrusive rock C. Limestone D. Sedimentary rock

· **Igneous rock with large crystal----------**

A. Extrusive rock B. Intrusive rock C. Limestone D. Sedimentary rock

· **Rocks that made from smaller rounded stones that have been cemented together ----------**

A. Basalt B. Pumice C. Conglomerate D. Marble

· **A more compact rock than limestone with crystals that are locked together like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle**

A. Slate B. Marble C. Sandstone D. Basalt

· **Limestone and sandstone are example of ----------**

A. Extrusive rock B. Intrusive rock C. Metamorphic D. Sedimentary rock

· **A type of metamorphic rock in which the minerals are tightly packed together making it waterproof----------**

A. Slate B. Marble C. Sandstone D. Basalt

· **It is a shiny metamorphic rock that contains minerals that gives it is brilliant colors and it is easy to carve or shape so it is useful in fashioning states, floors, kitchen counters and monuments**

A. Slate B. Marble C. Sandstone D. Basalt

· **The Sheikh Zayed mosque was built using ----------**

A. Slate B. Marble C. Sandstone D. Limestone

is the horizon C of soil made of?

o Clay o Bedrock o Humus o Large rocks

· **Which is strip farming?**

o Adding fertilizer to soil o Cutting shelves in hills o Planting grasses between crop rows

· **Having to do with or coming from living things----------**

o inorganic o organic o mineral o rocks

· **A mixture of bits of rock and bits of once-living parts of plants and animals**

o Soil o organic o mineral o rocks

· **Each layer of soil is called ----------**

o topsoil o horizon o humus o bedrock

· **The part of the soil that is made of decayed organic materials**

o inorganic o clay o humus o bedrock

The horizon layer of soil holds the most nutrients contains humus ----------

o Topsoil o Subsoil o Bedrock o Clay

· **Horizon A of soil is known as ----------**

o Topsoil o Subsoil o Bedrock o Clay

· **Most plants roots grow in this soil where the roots absorb nutrients and water from humus** in –

o Topsoil o Subsoil o Bedrock o Clay

· **Horizon B of soil is known as ----------**

o Topsoil o Subsoil o Bedrock o Clay

· **The soil horizon rest on solid, unweathered bedrock----------**

o Horizon A o Horizon B o Horizon C o Horizon D

· **The horizon layer of soil holds the most nutrients contains humus ----------**

o Horizon A o Horizon B o Horizon C o Horizon D

· **Soil in ---------- has thin layer of topsoil with little humus**

o Desert o Forest o Pond o Tundra

Crops with shallow roots do not grow well in ----------

o Desert soil o Tundra soil o Tropical soil o Forest soil

· **A sandy soil and does not hold much humus ----------**

o Desert soil o Tundra soil o Tropical soil o Forest soil

· **The addition of harmful materials to soil, air, or water----------**

o Conservation o Recycle o Pollution o Fertilization

· **Soil can be polluted by:**

o Chemical placed in the ground o Chemical used to kill insects ad weeds

o When people dump garbage on the ground o All the above

· **The following variety Succulents, shrubs and flowering is growing in----------**

o Desert soil o Tundra soil

o Tropical soil o Forest soil

· **The preservation or protection of natural resources including soil.**

o Conservation o Recycle

o Pollution o Fertilization

Which is fertilization?

o Adding fertilizer to soil o Cutting shelves in hills

o Planting grasses between crop rows o inform people of the value of soil and how to conserve it

· **What is Terracing?**

o Adding fertilizer to soil o Planting grasses between crop rows

o Cutting shelves in hills o inform people of the value of soil and how to conserve it

· **Farmers plant tall trees along the edges farmland to slow the speed of wind across the ground,**

this is known as----------

o Terracing o Fertilization o Strip farming o Wind breaks

· **Farmers can slow the speed of water flowing down the hill by contour ploughing, Instead of**

ploughing up and down the slope of the hill , farmers plough furrows across the slope, this is------

o Terracing o Contour ploughing o Strip farming o Fertilization

· **You can avoid polluting soil with trash and help clean up land that has already been polluted,**

this is an example of which type the soil conserving method?

o Wind breaks o laws o Individual efforts o Education

· **You can help inform people of the value of soil and how to conserve it, this is an example of----**

o Wind breaks o laws o Individual efforts o Education

Which is an example of technology----------

o Lumber o Soil o Apple o Tree

 All of the ways humans adapt or change nature to meet their need----------

o Science o Nature o Technology o Communication

 The technology field that used knowledge about living things to meet human needs----------

o Biotechnology o Genetic engineering

o Transportation technology o Communication technology

 Another type of biotechnology that allow scientists to alter an organism's genetic makeup -----

o Biotechnology o Genetic engineering

o Transportation technology o Communication technology

 Which type of technology allowing people to share information with others-------

o Biotechnology o Genetic engineering o Transportation technology o Communication

 Fields of technology including----------

o Biotechnology o Transportation technology

o Communication technology o All of the above

 Computers, CAT scans ad MRIs are examples of ----------

o Science o Nature o Technology o Communication

Fill in the blank with the correct answers

Intrusive rock ***Sedimentary rock*** ***Extrusive Rock*** ***Metamorphic Rock***

Rock cycle ***Conglomerate rock*** ***Igneous rock*** ***Rock***

1. Igneous rock forms from magma inside earth ----------
2. A solid substance naturally occurring in Earth's crust that contains one or more minerals ----------
3. A rock that forms from sediments ----------
4. A rock that forms as lava cools and hardness from magma that erupt through volcano ----------
5. A rock that forms when sedimentary and igneous rocks change under heat and pressure without melting ----------
6. Igneous rock forms from Lava on earth surface earth----------
7. Rocks that made from smaller rounded stones that have been cemented together ----------

8. The continuous process in which rocks change from one kind into another----------

Base Alkalinity Neutralization Electrolyte Ions Acidity The pH scale Salts Hydrochloric acid acid Universal indicator Litmus Indicator

1. ---------- Make blue litmus turn red

2. ----------are atoms or molecules that have gained or lost electrons

3. Acid in the stomach of human and animals that helps them digest food ----------

4. ----------makes red litmus turn blue

5. Special substance is used to identify acids and bases ----------

6. A dye obtained from lichens and react with acids and bases showing a color change ----------

7. ----------is an indicator made by mixing several dyes together

8. ----------is the strength of acid

9. ----------is the strength of base

10. A scale for measuring acidity ----------

11. _____is when acids and salts react to form salt and water

12. ----------is any compound made of positive ions and negative ions

13. A substance firm ions in water like acids, bases and salts ----------

Position Motion Distance Direction Speed Velocity Acceleration Momentum Inertia Frame of reference

 The tendency of an object to resist a change in motion or of a moving ----------

 The change in velocity over time for an object ----------

1 The location of an object----------

2 The length of the arrow on the grid and can be measured with a ruler----------

3 The measurement that combines both the speed and the direction of a moving object---------

4 A group of objects from which you can measure a position or the motion ----------

5 How fast an objects position changes over time. ----------

6 The product of mass multiplied by velocity ----------

7 Where the arrow is pointing----------

8 A change in position over time----------

Vacuum echolocation sonar echo frequency pitch doppler effect amplitude reflection decibels volume

1. A region that contains few or no particles like outer space----------
2. Bat, whales and dolphins used---------- to orient themselves and to find food
3. **A** system used under water to find objects ----------
4. ---------- are sound waves that have reflected back to the speaker (Source)
5. The bouncing of a wave off a surface ----------
6. The number of times an object vibrates per second----------
7. The perceptual quality which permits the distinction between a low frequency sound and a high frequency sound ----------
8. A change in frequency due to moving toward or away from a wave----------
9. ----------is the strength or weakness of sound
10 ---------- is the maximum displacement moved by particles of the medium away from their equilibrium position.
11.---------- is used to measure the volume of sounds

- **Fill the blanks.**

Streak	Hardness	Mohs' Hardness scale	Cleavage
Minerals	Element	Luster	Fracture

1. **A solid, natural material made from nonliving substance in Earth's crust ----------**
2. **A pure substance that cannot be broken down into simpler substance----------**
3. **The color of a mineral's powder ----------**
4. **The hardness of minerals is measured by observing hoe easily it scratchers something else------**
5. **A scale of hardness to compare mineral to one another and minerals are ranked from 1, which is the softest to 10 which is the hardest. ----------**
6. **Resulted from a mineral breaks along smooth, flat surface and described by the number of planes along which the minerals breaks----------**
7. **Result from the mineral that breaks along rough or uneven surfaces ----------**
8. **The way a mineral reflects light----------**

Classify the following as physical or chemical changes:

• Tearing a piece of paper into 100 pieces. _____

• burning a piece of paper. _____

• A reaction takes place and the product is different from what you started with. _____

• Hammering a nail into a piece of wood. _____

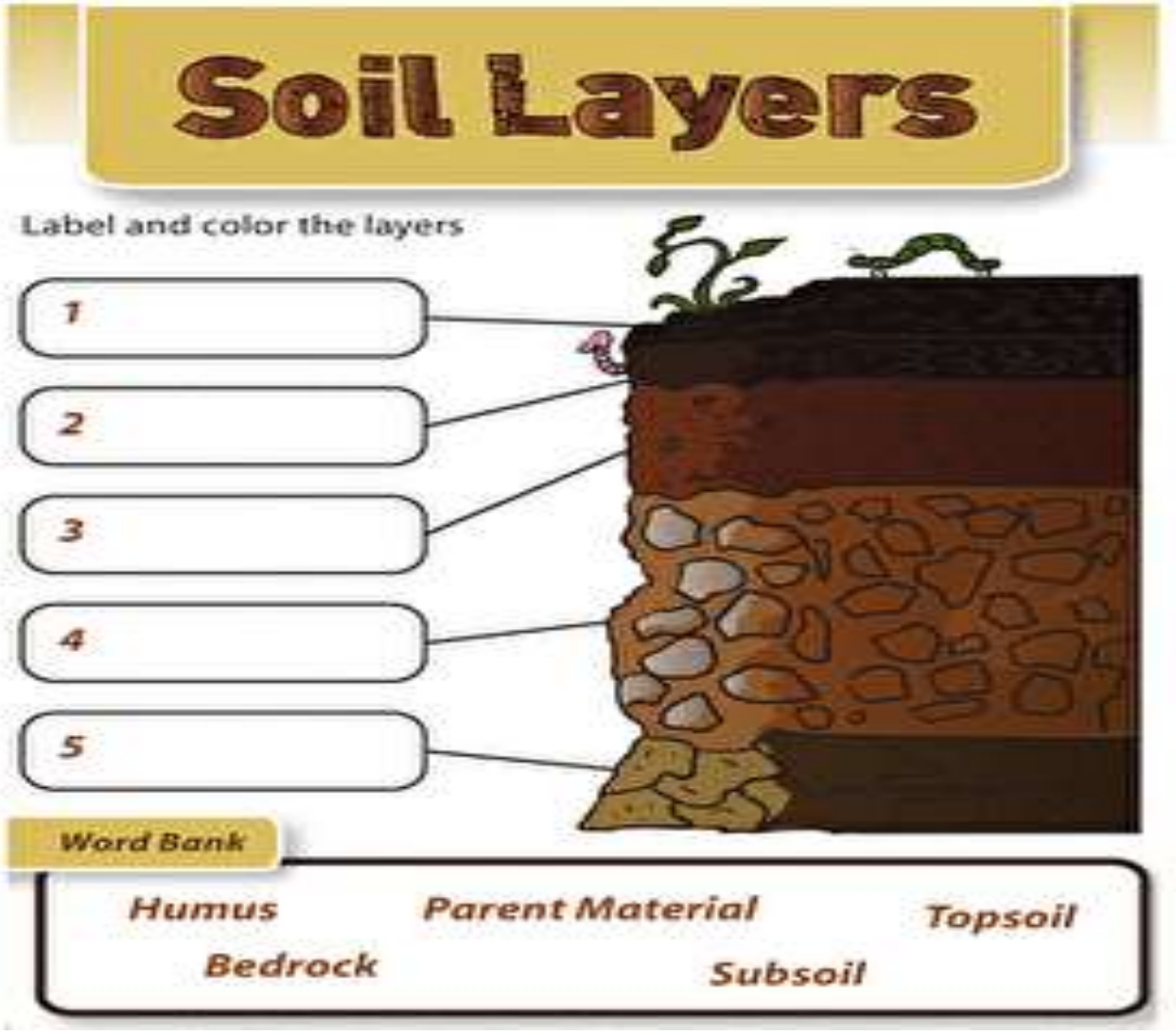
• Letting the nail rust. _____

• You combine two clear liquids and they turn cloudy white. _____

• Cutting an apple in half. _____

• Letting the cut apple sit out and it turns brown. _____

•The formation of gas bubbles, a precipitate or an order are all signs of this. _____



Complete the table with the correct method of soil conservation

●Fertilization ●contour ploughing ●crop rotation ●education
●Terracing ●wind breaks ●laws ●education ●individual efforts

METHODS OF CONSERVING SOIL

	You can inform people of the value of soil and how to conserve it.
	Plant roots help prevent soil from being washed or blown away. For this reason, farmers may plant grasses between rows of other crops.
	Containing one or more nutrients can be added to soil to replace nutrients used by previous crops
	Farmers plant tall trees along the edge farmland to slow the speed of wind.
	Governments may pass laws to stop pollution of soil
	Rainwater flows swiftly down hills and can carry rich topsoil. Farmers can slow the speed of water flowing down the hill by…… Instead of ploughing up and down the slope of hill farmers plough furrows across the slop.
	You can avoid polluting soil with trash and help clean up land already polluted
	Are flat shelves that are cut into a hillside. Crops are planted along each terrace.
	Farmers plant different crops on the same land in different years.