THE ASIAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SCIENCE – FLYERS

Review Test (Midterm 2)

Name: _____ **Class:** _____

I. Write the letter of the correct answer.

1. _____ is energy in the form of vibrations passing through matter.

A. Light B. Sound C. Vibrations

2. A _____is a disturbance that moves sound energy through matters.

A. sound wave B. light wave C. wave

3. A _____ is a back-and-forth movement. Sounds occur when objects vibrate.

A. sound wave B. sound C. vibrations

4. _____is the height of the wave measured from its midline.

A. Frequency B. Amplitude C. Volume

5. _____ is how high or how low a sound is.

A. Wavelength B. Crest C. Pitch

6. _____ is a measure of how strong a sound seems to us.

A. Pitch B. Volume C. Amplitude

7. An _____is a piece of equipment that shows waves on a screen.

A. oscilloscope B. guitar C. eardrums

8. The number of waves that pass a point in a certain amount of time is called _____

A. frequency B. wavelength C. compressions

9. _____is the distance between a point on one wave and a similar point on the next wave.

A. Compressions B. Crest C. Wavelength

10. A piece of glass that separates white light into different wavelength is called _____.

A. rainbow B. prism C. mirror

11. High points on waves shown on oscilloscope screen are called _____.

A. crests B. cycle C. compressions

12. _____ occurs when an object takes in light waves rather than reflecting or refracting them.

A. Refraction B. Radiation C. Absorption

13. _____happens when light bounces off, or reflects from, a surface.

A. Absorption B. Refraction C. Reflection

14. _____ happens when the light bends when it passes into a new medium.

A. Refraction B. Rainbow C. Reflection

15. The transfer of heat that occurs through one object's contact with another is called _____.

A. conduction B. convection C. radiation

16. _____ is the energy that is transferred in waves and become thermal energy.

A. Convection B. Radiation C. Conduction

17. The transfer of heat energy as matter moves is called _____.

A. radiation B. convection C. conduction

18. The _____ is the most important source of light energy on Earth.

A. lamp B. fire C. sun

19. _____ are tiny building blocks that made up all matter.

A. Atoms B. Mater C. Neutron

20. An excess of positive or negative charges in an object is _____.

A. electric charge B. static electricity C. atoms

II. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

Radiation	Compressions	Convection	Conduction	Sound waves
pitch	vibrations	eardrums	volume	matter

1. Sound is the form of energy made by _____.
2. Vibrations create sound waves that move through _____.
3. We hear sounds when sound waves make our _____ vibrate.
4. _____ are areas where particles bunch together.
5. _____move faster through most liquids and solids.
6. If you change the amplitude, or height, of a sound wave, you change its _____.
7. If you change the frequency of wavelength of a sound wave, you change its _____.
8. _____ moves the cooler air downward.
9. _____ from the sun warms the ground in the greenhouse.
10. _____ heats the air directly above the soil.

III. Read the statements and write True or False.

1. Proton is a negatively charged particle in an atom. _____
2. Two objects have opposite charge, they attract, or pull toward, each other. _____
3. Neutron is a particle in an atom that has no charge. _____
4. An insulator is a material through which an electric charge can move easily. _____
5. A conductor is a material through which an electric charge moves with difficulty. _____
6. Electron is a positively charged particle in an atom. _____
7. An electric charge in motion is called electric current. _____
8. Objects with the same charge attract each other. _____

IV. Look at the pictures. Write "conductor" or "insulator".

_____

silver coin

_____

glass

_____

metal scissors

_____

leather shoes

_____

gold ring

V. Read the questions and answer.

Will gold allow electric charges to flow easily in the computer? Why or why not?

_____

_____