

**THE STUDY GUIDE FOR THE 1ST END TERM TEST****PART I. SCIENCE VOCABULARY & KNOWLEDGE REVIEW**

Topic	Science vocabulary	Science knowledge
Desert Food Chain	<i>organisms, producers, consumers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Producers make their own food and get energy directly from the Sun.Consumers get energy by eating other organisms as food.❖ A food chain is a path by which energy flows from one living thing to another in an environment.Sunlight is the source of energy for the food chain.
Desert Food Web	<i>combination, a variety</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ A food web is a combination of food chains that shows how energy moves from the sun through an environment.
Decomposers	<i>to decompose, to decay, mold, yeast, fungus, microscopic, bacterium, molds, yeasts, mushrooms</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ A decomposer is an organism that breaks down dead organisms and the waste of living things.❖ Fungi and bacteria are decomposers.❖ Decomposition eventually restores, or recycles nutrients.
Tallgrass Prairie Ecosystem	<i>prairie, ecosystem, environment, fertile, reserve, bison, horned lark, to weave, to burrow</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ An ecosystem is all the living and nonliving things in an area and the ways they interact.❖ A healthy ecosystem is one in which many types of living things are able to meet their needs.
Grassland Population and Communities	<i>prairie dog, black-footed ferret, variety, particular, species, individual</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Scientists classify the organisms in an ecosystem into three levels – individual, population, and community.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- A single organism is an individual in an ecosystem.- A population is all the individuals of a species living together in a particular place.- All the populations of organisms that live and interact in that part of the prairie form a community.❖ Different species in a community are connected by a variety of food chains and food webs.❖ All of the communities plus the physical parts of the environment that interact together make up the ecosystem.

Matter	<i>particles, matter, mass</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. ❖ Mass is the amount of matter in an object. ❖ Matter can be broken down into smaller and smaller particles, the smallest possible unit of matter.
States of Matter	<i>solids, liquids, gases</i>	<p>Solids, liquids, and gases are all physical states of matter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Solid <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solids have a definite shape. - Particles movement: Close together, vibrate in place ❖ Liquids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liquids have no definite shape. - Liquids take the shape of their containers but not necessarily fill completely. - Particles movement: Farther apart than in a solid, move more freely than the particles of a solid. ❖ Gases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gases have no definite shape. - Gases spread out to completely fill a closed container. - Particles movement: Move around freely.
Properties of Matter	<i>sense, observe, solubility, reflect, a magnet</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ There are six physical properties that can be used to identify matter: color, shape, hardness, magnetism, reflectivity, solubility, texture.
Hardness	<i>mineral, to scratch, concrete, paver</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Scientists use hardness as a way to identify minerals. ❖ Hardness can be tested using the scratch test.
Magnetism	<i>identify, levitate, attract, repel</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Metals such as iron, nickel, and cobalt are affected by magnetic force. ❖ Magnets are used in many ways in daily life. ❖ Magnetism can be tested by placing a magnet near the material and observing whether the material is attracted to the magnet or not.
Electrical conductivity	<i>conductivity, conductor, insulator</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ An electrical conductor is a material through which electric energy can flow easily. ❖ An electrical insulator is a material that slows or stops the flow of electricity. ❖ Metals are good conductors of electricity.

		❖ Solid materials that do not contain metals are good insulators of electricity.
Thermal conductivity	<i>conductivity, conductor, insulator</i>	❖ Thermal conductors allow thermal energy to flow easily through them as heat. ❖ Metals such as copper, aluminum, and iron are good thermal conductors. ❖ Thermal insulators do not conduct thermal energy well. ❖ Cloth, wood, rubber, glass, plastic, and leather are good thermal insulators.
Heating	<i>boiling, melting</i>	❖ Boiling and melting are physical changes in matter. ❖ A physical change is a change in the state of matter in which the material is still the same type of material. ❖ Conservation of matter : The amount of matter does not increase or decrease after a change of state.
Cooling	<i>condensation, freezing</i>	❖ Condensation causes a change in state from gas to liquid. ❖ Freezing causes a change in state from liquid to solid.

PART II. PRACTICE

Task 1: Choose the correct answers.

1. What are two kinds of decomposers?

- A. Fungi and mushroom.
- B. Fungi and bacteria.
- C. Bacteria and animal.
- D. Bacteria and plant.

2. What are NOT fungus?

- A. Molds
- B. Bacteria
- C. Mushrooms
- D. Yeasts

3. What is the source of energy for the food chain?

- A. animals.
- B. plants.
- C. sunlight.
- D. food.

4. What makes up an ecosystem?

- A. Sunlight and living things.

- B. Plants and nonliving things.
- C. Plants and animals.
- D. Living and nonliving things.

5. What are three levels of organisms?

- A. individual, population, and environment.
- B. individual, species, and community.
- C. species, population, and community.
- D. individual, population, and community.

Task 2: Read and circle True or False.

- 6. Liquids have definite shape.
- 7. Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space.
- 8. Scientists use hardness as a way to identify everything.
- 9. Solids, liquids, and gases are not all physical states of matter.
- 10. Beauty is one of six physical properties of matter.

True/False

True/False

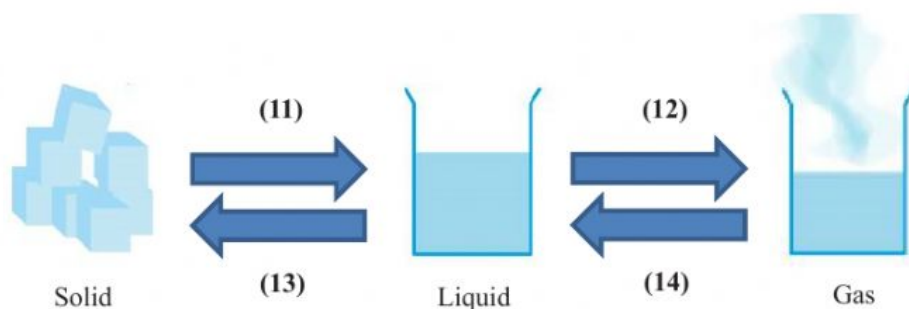
True/False

True/False

True/False

Task 3: Match the words in the box with the pictures.

A. Freezing	B. Condensation	C. Melting	D. Cooking	E. Boiling
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Task 4: Fill in the blanks with words in the box.

conductor	slows	stops	insulator	easily
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- 16. An electrical _____ is a material through which electric energy can flow easily.
- 17. Thermal _____ does not conduct thermal energy well.
- 18&19. An electrical insulator is a material that _____ or _____ the flow of electricity.
- 20. Thermal conductor allows thermal energy to flow _____ through them as heat.

Task 5: Fill ONE word in the blank to answer questions below.

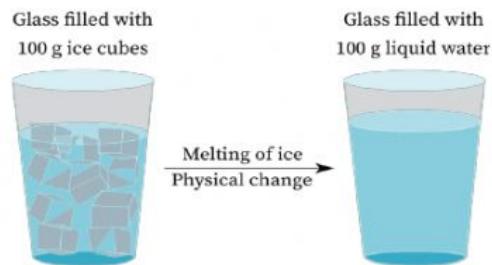
21. How can the property of hardness be tested?



Answer:

Hardness can be tested using the _____ test.

22 & 23. What is the law of conservation of matter?



Answer:

The amount of matter does not _____ or _____ after a change of state.

24. What kinds of solid materials are good conductors of electricity?



Answer:

_____ are good conductors of electricity.

25&26. What is a physical change?



Answer:

A physical change is a _____ in the state of matter in which the material is still the _____ type of material.

Task 6: Choose more than one correct answers.

27. Choose the materials are good thermal insulators.



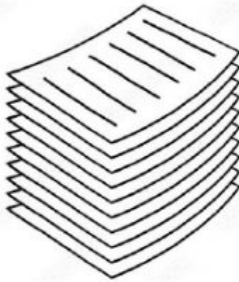
A.

Glass



B.

Steel pot



C.

Papers



D.

Wool scarf and hat

28. Choose the materials are good electrical insulators.



A.

Silver coin



B.

Rubber boots



C.

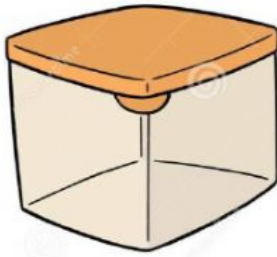
Wood



D.

Plastic spoon

29. Choose the materials are good electrical conductors.



A.

Plastic box



B.

Gold



C.

Silver tray



D.

Paper cup

30. Choose the materials are good thermal conductors.



A.

Iron pan



B.

Wool gloves



C.

Glass window



D.

Metal paperclip