

G3 Science Reviewer Part 1 and 2

Part 1: Multiple Choice

Direction: Choose the letter of the correct answer and type it in the box before each number.

- _____ 1. It describes how quickly an object moves.
A. Speed B. Distance C. Motion D. Position
- _____ 2. Straight line, zigzag, and back and forth are types of _____.
A. Motion B. Distance C. Position D. Speed
- _____ 3. It is the location of an object.
A. Distance B. Position C. Motion D. Speed
- _____ 4. It is the amount of space between two objects.
A. Position B. Distance C. Motion D. Speed
- _____ 5. A conductor is a material that heat moves through easily. Which is a conductor?
A. wool B. cotton C. metal D. fur
- _____ 6. It is a material that heat does not move through easily.
A. Volume B. Conductor C. Insulator D. Sound
- _____ 7. It is the form of energy that comes from objects that vibrate.
A. Insulator B. Conductor C. Sound D. Volume
- _____ 8. It describes how loud a sound is.
A. Insulator B. Conductor C. Sound D. Volume
- _____ 9. It is a form of energy that allows us to see objects.
A. Light B. Sound C. Conductor D. Heat
- _____ 10. What happens when water vapor cools?
A. A gas becomes liquid. C. The water vapor freezes.
B. A gas becomes solid. D. The water vapor evaporates.
- _____ 11. Which is the best example of chemical change?
A. cutting a carrot C. melting ice
B. rusting metal D. tossing a salad
- _____ 12. Which is the best example of physical change?
A. fruit ripens C. burning paper
B. water boils D. rusting metal

- _____ 13. When you pour milk on your cereal, you are making a _____.
 A. condensation C. mixture
 B. solution D. chemical change
- _____ 14. Salt water is a _____.
 A. chemical change C. solution
 B. physical change D. solid state
- _____ 15. Which simple machine is used to turn a Ferris wheel?
 A. pulley C. inclined plane
 B. wedge D. wheel and axle
- _____ 16. Which has the most potential energy?
 A. bicycle at the bottom of the hill C. bicycle halfway down a hill
 B. bicycle halfway up a hill D. bicycle at the top of a hill
- _____ 17. Which is the example of a position?
 A. The dog is under the table.
 B. The dog is running slow.
 C. The cat is 4 meters away from the table.
 D. The car is walking straight.
- _____ 18. Which statement is an example of distance?
 A. The two toys are 30 centimeters apart.
 B. The runner moves forward in a straight line.
 C. The snowboarder moves down the hill in a zigzag.
 D. A swing moves back and forth.
- _____ 19. Which statement is an example of speed?
 A. My school is 50 kilometers away from my house.
 B. The car traveled 50 kilometers per hour.
 C. The boy is walking.
 D. The mouse is under the table.
- _____ 20. Which gives off most heat?
 A. the Moon C. the beach
 B. the Sun D. the ocean
- _____ 21. Light can refract when it passes from one material to another. To *refract* means _____.
 A. bounce off B. to pass C. to bend D. to take
- _____ 22. When light hits some objects, it reflects, or _____ of them.
 A. to pass B. to bend C. bounce off D. to take

_____ 23. It provides the energy you need to power light, radios, computers, televisions and many other products.

- A. Electrical charge
- B. Static electricity

- C. Circuit
- D. Electric current

_____ 24. All sounds begin when something

A. spins.

B. shifts.

C. bends.

D. vibrates.

_____ 25. What happens to the beam of a flashlight when it hits a mirror?

A. It is refracted.

C. It is absorbed.

B. It is reflected.

D. It is conducted.

Part 2: True or False (15 points)

Direction: Indicate whether the statement is true or false. Click the box with the arrow down and select the answer.

_____ 1. The ability to work is called motion.

_____ 2. Potential and kinetic are types of position.

_____ 3. A push or a pull is called energy.

_____ 4. All moving objects have kinetic energy.

_____ 5. To freeze is to change from liquid to solid.

_____ 6. To melt is to change from solid to liquid.

_____ 7. If you heat a liquid to a high temperature, it will boil.

_____ 8. Liquids can also evaporate, or change into solid.

_____ 9. The Sun is the Earth's main source of heat.

_____ 10. A sound's pitch is how high or low it is.

_____ 11. Materials such as metals are good insulators.

_____ 12. You can see electrical charge.

_____ 13. An axe is an example of a pulley.

_____ 14. Clouds are a mixture of air, dust, and water droplets.

_____ 15. To condense is to change from gas to liquid.

_____ 16. Fire and light bulbs are also source of heat.

_____ 17. Too much noise is good for the ears.

_____ 18. You can see objects because of the light.