



Ek Burapa School
G6 Science Semester 1 Final

Name: _____

Grade: 6 / _____ No: _____

Subject: Science

Semester 1

Date: _____ / _____ / _____

(This exam consists of 4 pages)

Score: _____ / 20 (60 divided by 3)

A. Please use words from the word box in the spaces below. (14 marks)

observation	adapt	camouflage	streamlined	endangered
sieve	coffee grounds	sublimates	vaporization	decanting
filtration	technique	separation	soluble	

1. The word _____ means to 'look at' or to 'study closely.'
2. A synonym for the word 'aerodynamic' (like a shark or a rocket) is _____.
3. An animal that is almost **extinct** or it's population is very low is called _____.
4. Many animals use _____ (the ability to hide themselves) like a chameleon.
5. The word _____ means the 'method' or 'how' you do something.
6. When you pour hot water over _____, through a filter, you make hot coffee.
7. Substances that turns from **solids** into 'liquids' after being immersed in water is _____.
8. The method of separating small, *insoluble* solids from a liquid is called _____.
9. Pouring a *liquid* into another *liquid*, leaving a solid behind is called _____.
10. Removing something from something else (even in *human relations*) is _____.
11. Heating a liquid until it turns into a gas is called (like *boiling* water) _____.
12. When a substance turns directly from a solid into a gas it _____ (like *dry ice*).
13. A device that lets small items **drop through holes** while keeping larger items is a _____.
14. Many living things _____ so they can survive better in their habitat.

B. Separation Techniques – Unit 6

Please write the letter “T” for True, or the letter “F” for False. (12 marks)

- a. **Residue** is an insoluble substance **left on the filter paper** after filtration. _____
- b. A **sieve** is a device with tiny holes in it. _____
- c. **Sifting** is a method of shaking a sieve, like panning for gold nuggets. _____
- d. Most scientific experiments don’t use ‘observation’ as part of the process. _____
- e. Evaporation (water *turning* into water vapor) is very similar to vaporization. _____
- f. A substance that does not completely dissolve in a liquid is ‘**insoluble**.’ _____
- g. A substance that completely dissolves in a liquid is ‘**soluble**.’ _____
- h. Tea leaves completely dissolve when hot water is poured over them. _____
- i. Coffee grounds completely dissolve when hot water is poured over them. _____
- j. A **mixture** contains more than 1 substance. _____
- k. Residue left in a filter may also be called the remaining ‘**particles**.’ _____
- l. The word **separation** is often used in human relationships. _____

C. Electric Circuits - Unit 6 (Match the word with the description.) (10 marks)

- a. switch _____ 1. Materials that allow current to **flow easily**.
- b. parallel _____ 2. A device that turns electric current **on** and **off**.
- c. series circuit _____ 3. An American who **helped to invent** electricity.
- d. bulb _____ 4. Two lines that run beside each other but **never** meet.
- e. air conditioner _____ 5. The **direction** or **movement** of water or electricity.
- f. insulators _____ 6. A path of electric current that has **only 1** way to go.
- g. conductors _____ 7. A device that converts electric energy into **cool air**.

h. battery _____ 8. A glass device that turns energy into **a light source**.
i. flow _____ 9. Materials (things) that **do not allow** electric flow.
j. Benjamin Franklin _____ 10. Energy device used in flashlights, toys and cell phones.

D. Magnets – Unit 8 Circle the 'letter' of the correct answer. (10 marks)

1. All magnets have 2 poles. These 2 poles are termed:

a) North and South b) East and West c) Up and Down

2. The word 'repel' means:

a) pull towards b) push away c) attach

3. The word 'attract' means:

a) pull towards b) push away c) dissolve

4. The shape of many magnets looks similar to a:

a) cow's foot b) human foot c) horseshoe

5. The area around a magnet is referred to as the:

a) magnetic region b) the force c) magnetic force

6. The blue pole of a magnet is always the South Pole. The North Pole is the color:

a) red b) white c) yellow

7. Things that are not affected by magnets are called:

a) non-magnetic b) magnetic c) magnetized

8. MRI is used in hospitals to look at internal organs of the human body. MRI is:

a) Many Right Items b) Magnetic Resonance Images c) My Right Index

9. Electromagnets are magnets which are made by passing _____ through them.

10. Scientists consider this item the largest magnet in the world:

a) Electromagnets in trains b) the Earth c) MRI imaging

E. Separation/Electricity/Magnets – Units 6,7,8 Circle 1 word. (14 marks)

1. Magnets have their greatest _____ (weakness, strength) at their poles.
2. Making an object act like a magnet is called _____ (magnetizing, empowering).
3. There is only 1 path for the electric current in a _____ (parallel, series) circuit.
4. It's easier to understand electric circuits using circuit _____ (diagrams, photos).
5. Magnets can be used to separate small pieces of _____ (paper, iron) from sand.
6. When an electromagnet is turned on it will _____ (attract, repel) magnetic items.
7. A _____ (parallel, series) circuit can have more than 1 path for electric current.
8. Objects that allow electric current through them are _____ (insulators, conductors).
9. Circuit diagrams use _____ (icons, symbols) to identify wires, batteries and switches.
10. The symbol for a 'bulb' in a circuit diagram looks like the letter _____ (X,Z).
11. The word _____ (precipitation, fallout) refers to snow, rain, sleet and hail.
12. A plastic spoon is _____ (soluble, insoluble) in water.
13. _____ (Hibernation, Camouflage) is sleeping through the cold winter months.
14. Filtering, sifting and decanting are often used in our _____ (kitchens, bedrooms).