

THE ASIAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SCIENCE - MOVERS 2

REVIEW FOR MIDTERM II

Student's English name: Class:

I. What are weathering and erosion? (U.6.3 pages 70-72)

1. Order the steps of erosion by wind (1-4).

<input type="checkbox"/> Over time, the rocks slowly change.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sand particles break off tiny grains from rocks.
<input type="checkbox"/> Then sand particles bump into rocks.	<input type="checkbox"/> First, wind blows sand particles to other places.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words.

mudflow weathering erosion rockslide soil

- 1) _____ breaks rocks into smaller pieces.
- 2) _____ is the movement of weathered material.
- 3) A _____ is the quick movement of very wet soil.
- 4) A _____ is the quick movement of **rocks** down a slope.
- 5) Gravity pulls loose rock and _____ downhill in a rockslide.

3. Read. Write weathering or erosion.

When it rains, water washes soil away from mountains.

When rocks stay in water for a long time, they can break down or dissolve.

Water can get into rocks. If it freezes, it expands and breaks the rocks.

Ocean waves move sand and form shorelines.

II. What causes different diseases (1 - infectious) (U.5.1a pages 54-55)

4. Order the pathogens from the smallest to the largest.

Bacteria

Viruses

Parasites

smallest

→

largest

5. Fill in the gaps using the words.

immune system

fungi

bacteria

parasites

viruses

pathogens

infectious

- 1) Any organisms that can cause a disease are called _____.
- 2) One-celled microorganisms that cause many diseases, like strep throat and food poisoning are called _____.
- 3) Nonliving pathogens that are much smaller than bacteria are called _____.
- 4) One-celled microorganisms that are larger than bacteria are _____.
- 5) One-celled or multi-celled microorganisms, like molds and yeast, are _____.
- 6) The white blood cells in your blood make up your _____.
- 7) _____ diseases are caused by organisms invading and growing in your body.

6. Read and circle T (True) or F (False).

- 1) Viruses are nonliving organisms. T / F
- 2) Viruses produce toxins that damage your cells. T / F
- 3) Some bacteria can attack your cells directly. T / F
- 4) All organisms are pathogens. T / F

7. Label A (allergen), or P (pathogen):

Flu virus

Salmonella bacteria

Tobacco smoke

Dust

III. What causes different diseases (2 - noninfectious) (U.5.1a pages 56-57)

8. Match.

1. This disease causes lung's airways to narrow.
2. This disease occurs when someone's immune system is too sensitive to something in the environment.
3. People with this disease have a problem using the sugar in their blood. This disease has two types.
4. It is a substance that causes an allergic reaction.
5. These diseases are not caused by pathogens.

A) Asthma

B) Diabetes

C) Allergy

D) Allergen

E) Noninfectious

9. Circle T (True) or F (False).

1. Allergies are never very serious. T / F
2. An allergy is caused by your immune system being too sensitive. T / F
3. Asthma causes your airways to open up. T / F
4. Noninfectious diseases can be passed from one person to another. T / F

IV. How can you avoid getting diseases? (1) (U.5.2a pages 58-59)

10. Match the diseases and the ways they can spread.

1) Colds can be spread by	chicken meat.
2) Salmonella bacteria can be found in	an infected person's sneeze.
3) Athlete's foot can spread by	infected mosquitoes.
4) Malaria can spread by	fungi on contaminated objects.
5) Rabies can spread by	contaminated food.
6) Food poisoning can be caused by	an infected animal's bite.