

THE ASIAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SCIENCE FLYERS

REVIEW FOR THE MIDTERM 2 TEST

Student's English name: Class:

Unit 7.2 What is light energy? (Pages 81 - 82)

1. Read and match.

Reflection

Refraction

Absorption

happens when light changes its speed when it passes into a new medium. When this happens, the light bends.

occurs when an object takes in a light wave.

occurs when light rays bounce off from a surface.

2. Write *refraction*, *reflection*, or *absorption* for each of the objects.

1. Prism _____

2. Lake _____





3. Pencil _____

3. Read and circle T (true) or F (false). Correct the mistakes.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. The form of light energy that we can't see is called visible light. | T | F |
| 2. Light energy travels from its source as ocean waves. | T | F |
| 3. Light rays travel in straight lines. | T | F |
| 4. The colors of rainbow make up the visible light spectrum. | T | F |
| 5. Some animals can give off light. | T | F |
| 6. The sun is not an important source of energy on Earth. | T | F |
| 7. White light is a blend of colors. | T | F |

Unit 7.3 What is heat? (Pages 83-85)

4. Label the pictures.

Convection	Radiation	Friction	Conduction
			

5. Read and match.

The transfer of thermal energy between matter of different temperatures.	Convection
When two surfaces rub together.	Heat
The transfer of heat when one thing touches another.	Conduction
The transfer of thermal energy as a gas or a liquid moves from place to place.	Radiation
Energy that is sent out in waves.	Friction

8. Read and fill in the gaps.

Convection	Radiation	Conduction
1. _____ from the sun warms the ground in the greenhouse.	2. _____ heats the air directly above the soil.	3. _____ moves cooler air downward.



Unit 8.1 What is static electricity? (Pages 89-90)

9. Read and fill in the gaps.

static electricity

electric force

electric charge

atoms

- 1) _____ are the tiny building blocks that make up all matter.
- 2) A(n) _____ can be positive or negative.
- 3) An excess of positive or negative charges in an object is called _____.
- 4) A push or a pull between two charged objects is called a(n) _____. It can also exist between charged objects and neutral objects.

10. Read and match the columns.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 1. Atoms | positively charged particle in an atom. |
| 2. Electron | particle in an atom that has no charge. |
| 3. Proton | basic building blocks of all matter. |
| 4. Neutron | negatively charged particle in an atom. |
-
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. The (+) symbols represent | push away. |
| 6. The (-) symbols represent | negatively charged particles. |
| 7. Repel means | pull toward. |
| 8. Attract means | positively charged particles. |

11. Read and fill in the gaps.

repel

attract

Objects with the same charge _____.

Objects with the opposite charges _____.

Unit 8.1 How do electric charges flow in a circuit? (Pages 92-93)

12. Read and fill in the gaps.

conductors	battery	insulators
open	electric current	circuit

- 1) An electric charge in motion is called a(n) _____.
- 2) In one type of electric current, electric charges must flow in a loop, or _____.
- 3) A power source, such as a(n) _____, causes the electric charges to flow.
- 4) A(n) _____ is a material through which an electric charge can move easily.
- 5) A(n) _____ is a material through which an electric charge moves with difficulty.

13. Read and underline correct words.

- 1) A circuit is **open/closed** if it has at least one break. Switch is turned **off/on**.
- 2) A circuit is **open/closed** if it has no breaks. Switch is turned **off/on**.

14. Read and write (C) for conductors and (I) for insulators.

Plastic	I	Coin	
Silver		Tire	
Rubber		Scissors	
Graphite		Jug	
Glass		Boots	
Dry wood		Ring	
Gold			
Chalk			