Read about the instructions and answer questions 1-3

How to make chocolate popsicles

Ingredients

1 cup of whole milk
1/3 cup of chocolate cream
3 popsicle molds
3 wooden popsicle sticks

Method

Step 1: Prepare popsicle molds.

Step 2: Blend the milk and chocolate cream thoroughly.

Step 3: Pour the mixture into the popsicle molds.

Step 4: Insert the wooden popsicle sticks.

Step 5: Place it in the freezer for at least three hours.

1. Which ingredient is NOT needed?
   (A) Milk
   (B) Chocolate cream
   (C) Butter
2. What should you do after you blend the milk and the chocolate cream together?
   (A) Pour it into the molds.
   (B) Freeze it in a bowl.
   (C) Bake it for 15 minutes.
3. A popsicle is frozen liquid on a plastic or wooden _____.
   (A) stick
   (B) bowl
   (C) ladle

Read about the instructions and answer questions 4-6

How to get an egg into a bottle

Things you will need

- A glass bottle
- A peeled hard-boiled egg
- Matches

Steps

1. Prepare an empty glass bottle and a peeled hard-boiled egg.
2. Remove the lid of the glass bottle, and place it upright on a flat surface.
3. Light three matches, and drop them inside the bottle. Get an adult to help you with this step.
4. Put the egg on the mouth of the bottle with the smaller end facing down.
5. When the matches go out, the egg will be pulled into the bottle.

4. Which item is needed for the experiment?
   (A) A plastic cup
   (B) A raw egg
   (C) A match
5. In step 2, the word *upright* means _____.
   (A) standing straight up
   (B) standing upside down
   (C) lying horizontally
6. Which statement is true?
   (A) The egg must have its shell still on.
   (B) The egg will be pulled inside the bottle when the matches go out.
   (C) You must push the egg down with the lid.

Read about the instructions and answer questions 7-9

Did you know that you can grow your own salt crystal? It's very simple and easy.

Things you will need

- A jar
- Hot water
- Salt
- A spoon
- A piece of string
- A pencil

Directions

1. Fill the jar with some hot water.
2. Add salt, and stir it with a spoon.
3. Tie a piece of string to the pencil.
4. Place the pencil on the top of the jar, and let the string dangle into the middle of the jar. Roll up the string on the pencil so the string does not touch the jar.
5. Leave the jar in a safe spot, and wait for a day or two. Watch your crystals grow!

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7. In this experiment, the spoon is used for _____.
   (A) stirring salt and water
   (B) scooping ice cream
   (C) mixing flour and eggs
8. In this experiment, the word *crystal* means _____.
   (A) a clear piece of glass
   (B) a small piece of solid substance with many sides
   (C) the clear cover on a watch

9. Why is a pencil needed for this experiment?
   (A) It helps the salt dissolve in the water.
   (B) You need it for stirring the solution.
   (C) It holds the string in place.

Read about the instructions and answer questions 10-12

Surprise others with this great trick!

This is a fun science trick that you can show your family and friends. All you need is some water, a bowl, some pepper, and some liquid soap (the type used to wash dishes).

Here is what to do:

1. Put some water in the bowl.
2. Put some pepper in the bowl. The pepper will float on top of the water. It does not fall to the bottom of the bowl. Use enough pepper to cover the water.
3. Place the tip of your finger in the water. Nothing happens.
4. Now, put a bit of liquid soap on your finger.
5. Place the tip of your finger in the water again. This time, the pepper should move quickly to the sides of the bowl. It looks like the pepper is afraid of the soap!

Try again!

What happens if you try using other materials, such as milk or lemon juice? Find out! Start with a new bowl, and put some water and pepper in it, just like you did before. Now, put some lemon juice on your finger. When you place your finger in the water, the pepper should not move. Try again with milk. The pepper should stay where it is again. The trick only works with soap!

10. What do you put in the bowl first?
    (A) Pepper
    (B) Water
    (C) Soap
11. What happens when you touch the water with soap on your finger?
    (A) Nothing happens to the pepper.

(B) The pepper falls to the bottom of the bowl.
(C) The pepper moves to the sides of the bowl.

12. What happens when you do not use soap?
(A) Nothing happens to the pepper.
(B) The pepper falls to the bottom of the bowl.
(C) The pepper moves to the sides of the bowl.

Read about the instructions and answer questions 13-15

School Fire Drills

A fire drill is a practice for learning how to escape from fire or other emergency situations. You will basically learn how to leave the building as a group under the teacher's instruction.

1. When the fire alarm rings, stop what you are doing.
2. Listen to the teacher and follow instructions.
3. Line up and quietly leave the room.
4. Cover your mouth while you are leaving the room, and remain calm.
5. Do not push others or run when you leave the building. Stay in line.
6. Stay with your teacher and classmates at all times so your teacher knows where

7. Do not talk until the alarm stops.

8. When the alarm stops, slowly walk back to the classroom.

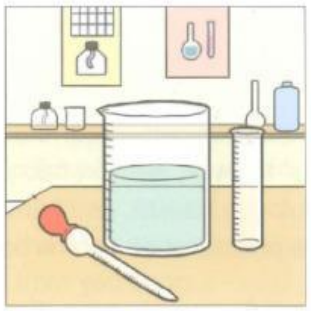
9. Make sure you remember where to go when there's an actual fire in the building.

13. When you hear the fire alarm, you _____.
(A) must run to the restroom
(B) must stop what you are doing
(C) must act alone

14. How must we behave when we leave the building?
(A) We must talk loudly, so the teacher can hear us.
(B) We must stay in line.
(C) We must race outside.

15. What do we learn in a fire drill?
(A) How to start a fire
(B) How to turn off the fire alarm
(C) How to escape from fire

Read about the instructions and answer questions 16-18



1. Learn the steps of the experiment first. Make sure you know how to use the equipment. Ask the teacher any questions you have before you start your experiment.
2. Make sure to keep the area clean.
3. When you see that something has spilled or gotten broken, or if one of your group members becomes injured, report it to the teacher immediately.
4. Wear safety goggles and gloves at all times when it is necessary. Protecting your eyes and skin is very important during an experiment. If you get any substance on your skin, wash it off with clean water.
5. Do not eat or drink during an experiment.
6. Be careful when you touch electric cords or equipment.
7. Clean up after the experiment. Put things in the right place. Wipe off your table and wash your hands.

16. When you get any substance on your skin, you must _____.
(A) leave it
(B) wash it off
(C) wipe it on your pants

17. During an experiment, you must not _____.
(A) eat or drink
(B) listen to the teacher
(C) keep the area clean

18. If any accident happens, you should _____.
(A) ignore it
(B) report it to the teacher
(C) continue working on your experiment

Read about how to make a volcano. Then answer questions 19-20

A volcano is a mountain with a large hole at the top. When it is active, lava, which is extremely hot liquid rock, is forced to come out of the hole. An active volcano can be very dangerous because it can destroy an entire town or city and cause tsunamis, flash floods, earthquakes, mudslides and rockfalls.

What makes a volcano erupt? The Earth's crust is made up of plates that fit together like a puzzle. However, these plates sometimes move, and the friction that is caused by their movement causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

There is a fun and easy way to experiment with volcanic eruptions using baking soda. Fill a cylinder or bottle with warm water and a bit of red food coloring. Add 6 drops of detergent and 2 tablespoons of baking soda to the container. Then slowly pour vinegar into it.

19. What is lava?
(A) A soft white piece of frozen water
(B) A single drop of rain
(C) Hot liquid rock flowing from a volcano

20. What can be caused by a volcano?
(A) A hurricane
(B) A tornado
(C) A tsunami