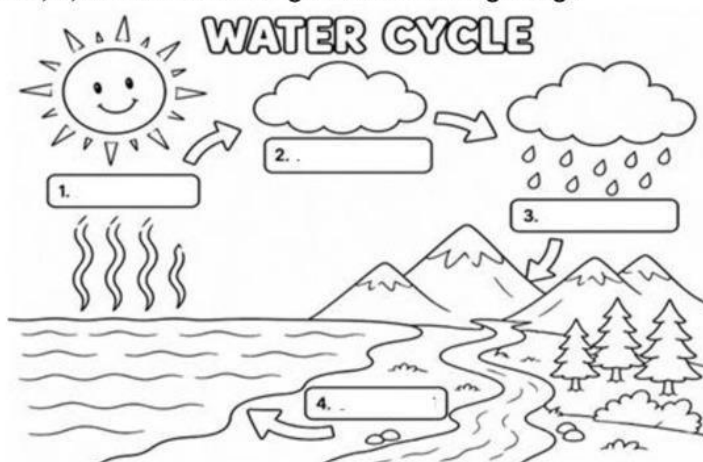


COLEGIO BILINGÜE NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL ROSARIO – BOGOTÁ
SCIENCE AREA - RALLY

NAME: _____ **GRADE:** _____

Indicador: Demuestra progreso en el aprendizaje mediante la evaluación de seguimiento

Answer questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 according to the following image



1. In the water cycle diagram, what process is happening at **#1**?

- A. Condensation
- B. Evaporation
- C. Precipitation

D. Freezing

3. In the water cycle diagram, what process is happening at **#3**?

- A. Condensation
- B. Evaporation
- C. Precipitation
- D. Freezing

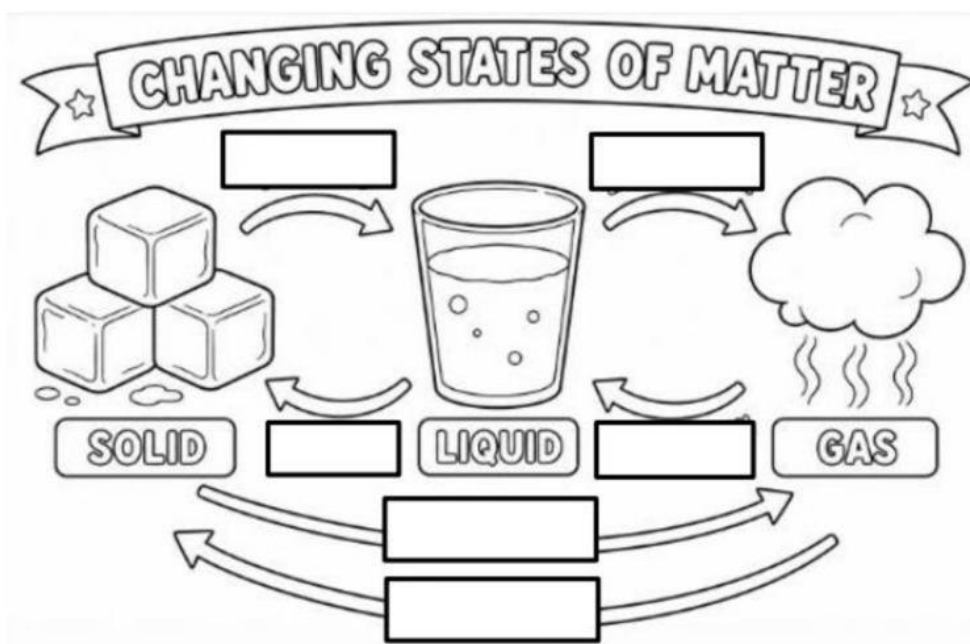
2. In the water cycle diagram, what process is happening at **#2**?

- A. Condensation
- B. Evaporation
- C. Precipitation
- D. Freezing

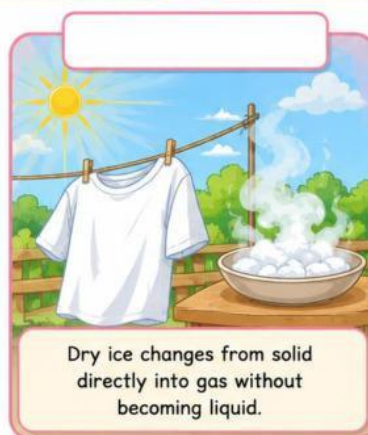
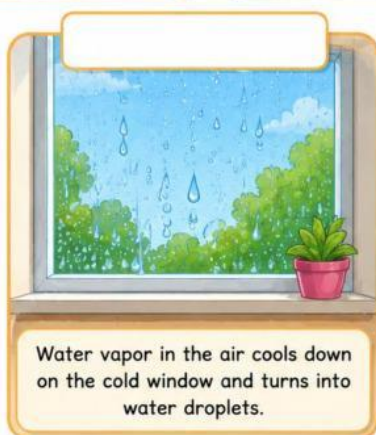
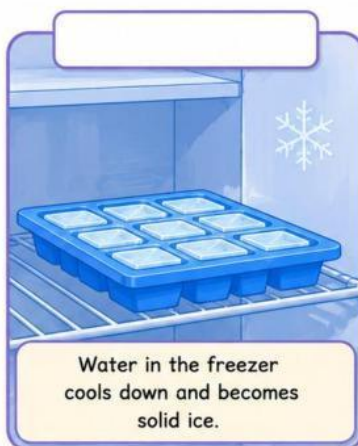
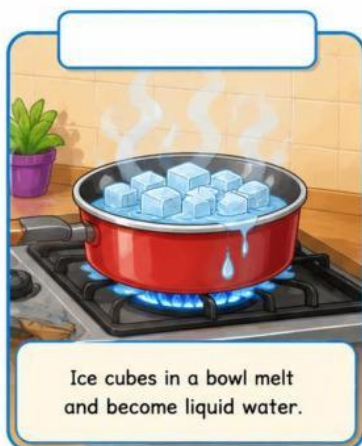
4. In the water cycle diagram, what process is happening at **#4**?

- A. Condensation
- B. Evaporation
- C. Precipitation
- D. Freezing

5. Complete the following diagram using the key words: **Melting, Freezing, condensation, evaporation, sublimation, deposition**



6. Look at the pictures, analyze each example and write what is the changing state of matter present: Melting, Freezing, Condensation, Evaporation, Sublimation, Deposition.



7. The small iron weight pulls the scale down even though the feather is much larger. Which property of matter does the scale measure?

- A. Volume
- B. Mass
- C. Length
- D. Color



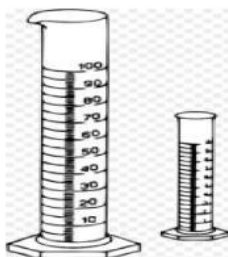
8. Look at the steam rising from the boiling water. What state of matter is the steam?

- A. Solid
- B. Liquid
- C. Gas



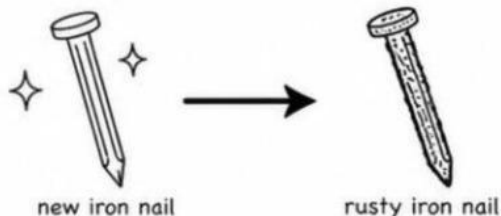
9. This tool helps us measure how much space a liquid takes up. What property of matter is being measured here?

- A. Mass
- B. Temperature
- C. Volume
- D. Density



10 OXIDABILITY

Oxidability is how easily a material reacts with oxygen in the air and can form rust or other new materials.

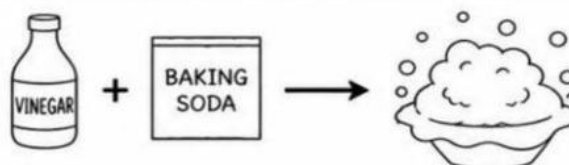


Which object will oxidize (rust) more easily?

- (A) The plastic nail (C) Both will rust the same
(B) The iron nail (D) Neither will rust

11 REACTIVITY

Reactivity is how easily a substance reacts with other substances to form new materials.



What does this show about baking soda?

- (A) It is not reactive. (C) It can only react with water.
(B) It is very reactive. (D) It changes color, not reacts.

12 BOILING POINT

Boiling point is the temperature at which a liquid turns into a gas (boils). Different liquids have different boiling points.

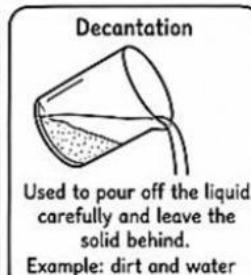
Liquid	Boiling Point (°C)
Water	100°C
Alcohol	78°C
Oil	300°C

Which liquid has the highest boiling point?

- (A) Water (B) Alcohol (C) Oil (D) They have the same boiling point

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 13-16

We can separate mixtures using different methods.



Mixtures are part of our daily life. With simple methods, we can separate materials and use them in useful ways!



In our daily lives, we find many examples of mixtures. When we make **juice** with **water** and **sugar**, when we add **salt** to **rice**, or when we mix **sand** with **water**, we are creating different types of **mixtures**. Some mixtures are **homogeneous**, and others are **heterogeneous**. There are different methods for separating the components of a mixture: **filtration**, **sieving**, **decantation**, and **evaporation**. Thanks to these techniques, we can make better use of materials and understand how science is present in simple things like cooking, cleaning, or playing.

13 What is a homogeneous mixture?

- A. A mixture in which all components can be distinguished.
- B. A mixture that has only one visible phase.
- C. A mixture that cannot be separated.
- D. A mixture of different colors.

15 Juan mixed water and sugar, after stirring for two minutes, he checked that the sugar was completely dissolved. What type of mixture was formed? A. Pure.

- B. Irreversible.
- C. Homogeneous.
- D. Heterogeneous.

14 Which of the following is a heterogeneous mixture?

- A. Water and sugar.
- B. Water and food coloring.
- C. Food coloring and soda.
- D. Water and oil.

16 The air we breathe is an example of: A. Homogeneous mixture.

- B. Heterogeneous mixture.
- C. Pure substance.
- D. Poisonous gas.

17. Can you identify which separation method would be best for each experiment?

- A. Separating stones and sand _____
- B. Separating oil from water _____
- C. Separating water and salt _____
- D. Separating water and coffee _____

18. write the solute and the solvent for each mixture

Mixture	Solute	Solvent
 Salt water	_____	_____
 Hot chocolate mix + milk	_____	_____
 Sugar water	_____	_____
 Powdered juice + water	_____	_____

19. Write **homogeneous** and **heterogeneous** for each mixture

Fruit salad  _____	Cereal with milk  _____	Lemonade  _____
Sand and Water  _____	Tea with sugar  _____	Salt water  _____