

ENRICHMENT ACTIVITY IN SCIENCE VI

Name: _____ Date: _____

Gr. & Section: _____ Score: _____

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: Read each question carefully. Write the letter of the best answer in the blank before each number.

___ 1. What do we call a mixture that looks the same throughout?

- A. Suspension
- B. Heterogeneous mixture
- C. Homogeneous mixture
- D. Solid mixture

___ 2. Which is a solution?

- A. Saltwater
- B. Muddy water
- C. Sand and water
- D. Stones and water

___ 3. What gas makes up most of Earth's air?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Water vapor

___ 4. What method uses a filter to separate a solid from a liquid?

- A. Decantation
- B. Sieving
- C. Filtration
- D. Winnowing

___ 5. Why can flour and mongo seeds be separated using a sieve? A. They have different particle sizes.

- B. They have different colors.
- C. One is magnetic.
- D. One dissolves in water.

___ 6. What change turns a liquid into a gas?

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

___ 7. Water vapor turns into water droplets on a cold glass. What change is this?

- A. Solid → liquid
- B. Liquid → gas
- C. Gas → liquid
- D. Liquid → solid

___ 8. What happens when a liquid becomes a solid?

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

___ 9. Ice cream melts when left on a table. What happens?

- A. It loses heat.
- B. It gains heat and changes from solid to liquid.
- C. It changes from gas to liquid.
- D. It loses heat and becomes solid.

___ 10. What is a sign of a chemical change? A. A new substance is formed.

- B. The object changes shape.
- C. The object becomes smaller.
- D. The object changes size.

___ 11. Baking soda and vinegar make bubbles when mixed. What kind of change is this?

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change
- C. Change in shape
- D. Change in size

___ 12. Which is the best way to test if stirring affects how fast sugar dissolves? A. Change the stirring speed and water temperature.

- ____
- B. Change the amount of sugar each time.
 - C. Keep the water, sugar, and temperature the same and change only the stirring speed.
 - D. Use different cups and temperatures.

____ **13.** How can you fairly test if the size of an ice cube affects melting time? A. Put one ice cube in the sun and one in the shade.

- B. Use different amounts of water.
- C. Use different-sized ice cubes under the same conditions and record the melting time.
- D. Use different temperatures for each ice cube.

____ **14.** How many trials should you do to make your results more reliable?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. At least three
- D. No trials

____ **15.** Which statement is correct?

- A. Accuracy means being close to the correct value. Precision means getting similar results each time.
- B. Accuracy means getting similar results each time.
- C. Precision means being close to the correct value.
- D. Accuracy and precision are exactly the same.

____ **16.** How can you make repeated measurements more reliable? A.

Measure only once.

- B. Use a different object each time.
- C. Measure at least three times using the same procedure.
- D. Repeat only when the answer looks wrong.

____ **17.** The correct length of a pencil is **20 cm**. Ana measures it and gets **18.4 cm, 18.5 cm, and 18.4 cm**. What do these results show?

- A. The results are close to each other but far from 20 cm.
- B. The results are close to 20 cm but not close to each other.
- C. The results are all exactly correct.
- D. The results are very different from each other.

____ **18.** What method uses moving air to separate rice grains from light rice husks?

- A. Filtration
- B. Picking
- C. Evaporation
- D. Winnowing

____ **19.** In a fair test, what factor is changed on purpose?

- A. Dependent variable
- B. Control variable
- C. Independent variable
- D. Trial result

____ **20.** Why should other conditions stay the same in a fair test?

- A. To finish quickly
- B. To know what caused the result
- C. To avoid measuring
- D. To make all results the same

____ **21.** A learner tests whether hot water makes sugar dissolve faster. What should be measured?

- A. Amount of water
- B. Amount of sugar
- C. Size of the cup
- D. Time it takes the sugar to dissolve

22. A learner uses 1 teaspoon of sugar in warm water and 2 teaspoons in cold water. Why is the test unfair?

- A. The amount of sugar is different.
- B. Both cups have water.
- C. Both cups have sugar.
- D. The dissolving time can be measured.

- ___ **23.** Carlo measures the same object three times. His results are **50 g, 51 g, and 70 g**. What should he do?
- A. Erase 70 g.
 - B. Change 70 g to 51 g.
 - C. Check the measurement and repeat the test.
 - D. Use only 70 g.
- ___ **24.** Liza wants to know if sugar dissolves faster in **warm water or cold water**. Which should she do?
- A. Test each water temperature three times and record the results.
 - B. Test each water temperature only once.
 - C. Use different amounts of sugar each time.
 - D. Record only the fastest result.
- ___ **25.** Blood gets oxygen from the lungs. Which part of the heart receives this blood first?
- A. Right atrium
 - B. Left atrium
 - C. Right ventricle
 - D. Left ventricle
- ___ **26.** A farmer wants to produce plants with characteristics from two parent plants. Which type of reproduction should the farmer use?
- A. Cutting
 - B. Budding
 - C. Asexual reproduction
 - D. Sexual reproduction
- ___ **27.** A class is testing cutting, budding, layering, and grafting to find out which method grows roots best. What is the only factor they should change?
- A. The amount of water
 - B. The type of propagation method
 - C. The height of the plant
 - D. The number of days observed
- ___ **28.** Two groups are comparing cutting and layering. One group places the plants in the sun, while the other keeps them in the shade. Why is this not a fair test?
- A. The plants have different names.
 - B. The sunlight is different, so the result may not be caused by the propagation method.
 - C. The plants are placed in different pots.
 - D. The plants are observed on different days.
- ___ **29.** Four groups tested different propagation methods. Which group collected the strongest evidence to decide which method worked best?
- A. Measured root length every week using the same ruler.
 - B. Chose the healthiest-looking plant after one day.
 - C. Counted how many students liked each plant.
 - D. Used different measuring tools for each plant.
- ___ **30.** Your class wants to find out whether cutting or layering is better for growing new plants. Which investigation plan would give the most reliable and fair result?
- A. Use different kinds of plants and compare which one grows faster.
 - B. Test one plant for each method and decide by looking at them.
 - C. Use the same kind of plant, give each plant the same water, light, and soil, test at least three plants for each method, and measure growth every week.
 - D. Change the water and sunlight for each plant to see which grows the tallest.
- 31.** Blood is pumped from the heart to different parts of the body. Which blood vessels carry it away from the heart?
- A. Arteries
 - B. Veins
 - C. Capillaries
 - D. Valves
- ___ **32.** What is the main job of capillaries?
- A. They pump blood.
 - B. They carry blood away from the heart.
 - C. They allow oxygen and nutrients to pass between blood and body cells.
 - D. They stop blood from flowing.
- ___ **33.** Blood leaves the right side of the heart without much oxygen. Where does it go next?
- A. Brain
 - B. Body
 - C. Lungs
 - D. Left ventricle

___ 34. A pupil writes this path of blood:

Left ventricle → veins → body → arteries → right atrium

What should be changed?

- A. The body should be removed.
- B. The arteries and veins should change places.
- C. The left ventricle should be removed.
- D. The right atrium should be removed.

___ 35. Which shows the correct path of blood through the heart and lungs?

- A. Right atrium → right ventricle → lungs → left atrium → left ventricle → body
- B. Left atrium → right atrium → lungs → body → left ventricle
- C. Right ventricle → left ventricle → body → lungs → right atrium
- D. Left ventricle → right atrium → body → lungs → left atrium

___ 36. A pupil made a model of the circulatory system. The model shows the **heart, lungs, blood vessels, and body**, but it has **no arrows** to show where the blood goes. What is missing from the model?

- A. The heart
- B. The lungs
- C. The arrows showing the direction of blood flow
- D. The blood vessels

___ 37. A bee carries pollen from one flower part to another flower part. What process is happening?

- A. Germination
- B. Pollination
- C. Fertilization
- C. Asexual reproduction

___ 38. Mia wants to produce a new plant that is very similar to the parent plant. She does not want to use pollen from another plant. Which type of reproduction should she use?

- A. Sexual reproduction
- C. Pollination
- B. Asexual reproduction
- D. Fertilization

___ 39. Ana wants to grow a new plant from a healthy stem of her mother plant. Which propagation method should she use?

- A. Grafting
- B. Budding
- C. Cutting
- D. Layering

___ 40. Lina sees pollen from the anther of a flower being transferred to its stigma. What process is taking place?

- A. Germination
- B. Fertilization
- C. Pollination
- D. Asexual reproduction