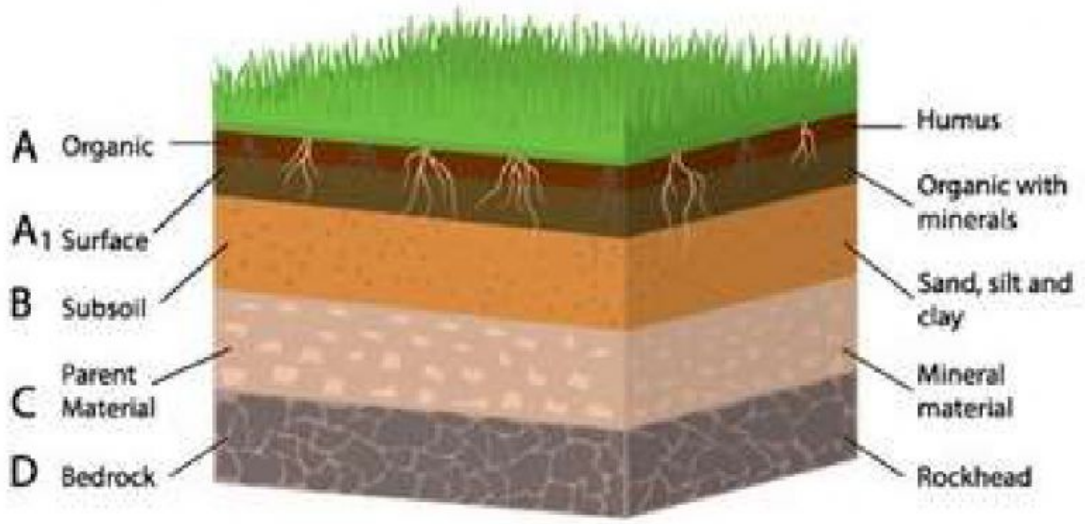
INSTITUTO LATINOAMERICANO
COMPROMETIDOS CON LA EDUCACIÓN

SCIENCE TEST
6TH GRADE
3RD TRIMESTER PART 1

School year: 2020-2021	Date:
Name:	

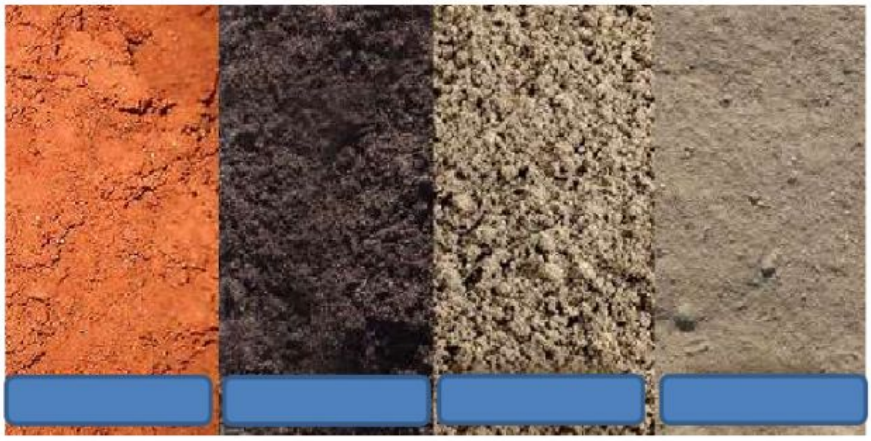
I. Choose the correct answer.



II. Choose T for true and F for false.

1. Exposure to weather —or weathering— breaks the rocks and minerals down into very tiny pieces. This is a rapid process.
2. Soil is not only in the surface.
3. Soil is distributed in layers called horizons, which have their own properties and characteristics.
4. Clay soil is the lightest and airiest type of soil. There is lot of air in it, and it is very dry when wet.
5. Sandy soil is called the perfect soil because it has all of the necessary nutrients to grow any type of plant.

III. Choose the correct answer to name the types of soils.



IV. Select the correct answer.

1. _____ is any material or substance that has mass and volume (occupies space).

   a) solid matter b) energy c) matter d) atoms and molecules

2. Changes in state of matter can be: _____.

   a) kinetic and static b) increasing and decreasing c) progressive and regressive d) regressive and continuous

3. Matter is made up of _____ which are microscopic structures only visible with special microscopes.

   a) molecules b) moving particles c) neutrons d) solids

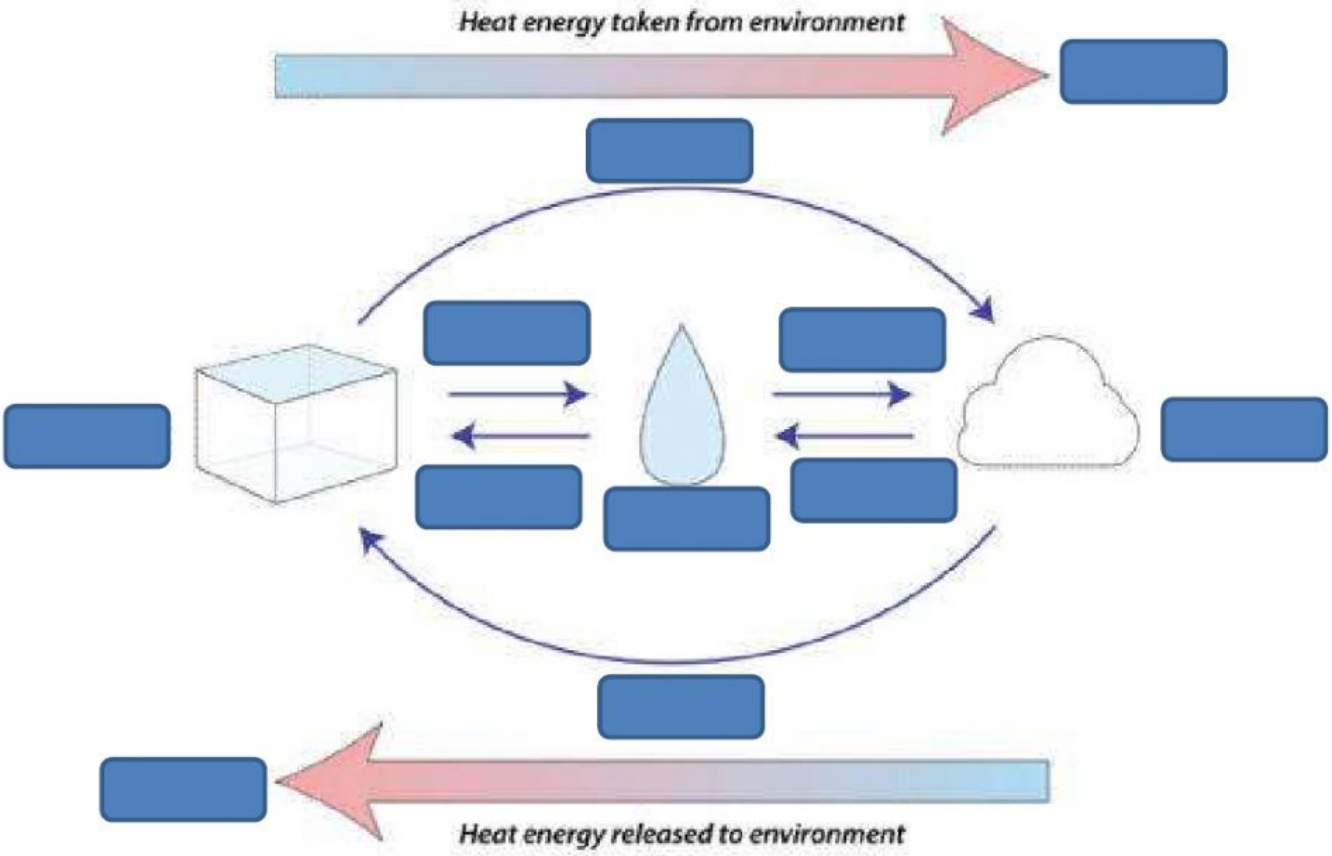
4. The molecules of _____ are bonded tightly together, in an organized regular pattern. That is why they are firm.

   a) solids b) gas c) plasma d) liquids

5. Molecules are formed by fundamental atomic particles:

   a) protons and electrons b) ions c) protons, neutrons, and electrons d) plasma particles

V. Drag and drop to complete the diagram.



PROGRESSIVE	REGRESSIVE	SUBLIMATION	FUSION (MELTING)
EVAPORATION	CONDENSATION	LIQUID	SOLID
GAS	DEPOSITION		SOLIDIFICATION (FREEZING)

VI. Choose the correct answer.

1. This process occurs when a gas releases _____, which causes the _____ energy of the particles and the distance between them to decrease. At the same time, it causes the force of attraction to grow greater and greater until the gas is converted into a _____. This process is the opposite of _____.

2. _____ is when a gas becomes a solid. The process takes place when a _____ releases heat and transforms directly into a solid without ever becoming _____. The separation between the particles _____, and the force of attraction increases. This process is the opposite of _____.

3. _____ is when a liquid becomes a gas. During this process, a _____ absorbs the necessary heat to increase the kinetic energy from molecules, causing the force of attraction among them to _____, and thus becoming a gas. There are two examples: evaporation and _____.