

8th Grade Science Exit Test – Part 3

THE EARTH

Features of Earth's surface

1. Match:

- A landform** is another type of feature found on Earth's surface.
- A body of water** is a solid feature of Earth's crust.
- A landslide** rocks and dirt move rapidly down a slope.

_____ is a sudden shift that can make the ground shake.

_____ is magma that flows onto Earth's surface.

_____ begin in the layer below crust called mantle.

_____ are large cracks in the crust.

Lava

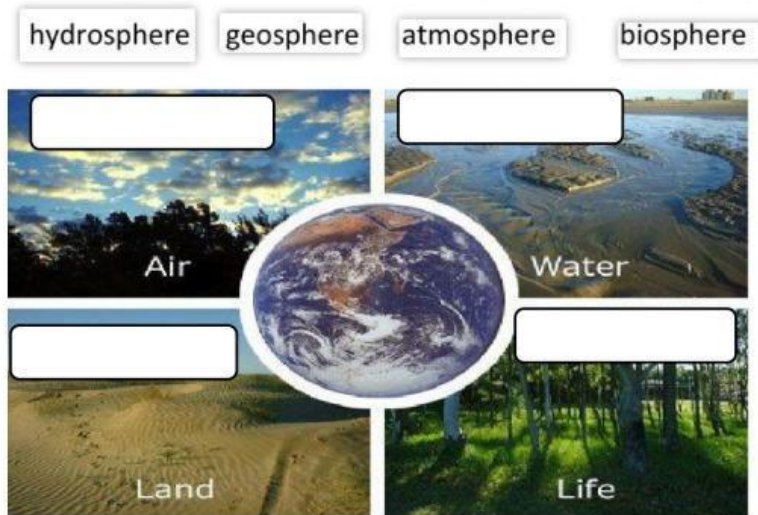
Volcanoes

An earthquake

Faults

2. What is a Scientist who studies the processes and materials that form a solid part of the Earth called?
Zoologist
Geologist
Scientologist
3. What is a valley with steep sides made of rock?
Mountain
Canyon
Cave
4. What is the highest mountain on Earth?
Mount Everest
Rocky Mountains
Mount of Olives
5. What country has the longest river in the world?
Asia
Africa
South America
6. What does the prefix "hydro" in the word hydrosphere mean?
Air
Water
Land

7. ❖ In each of the 4 boxes, label the correct system that it is showing. Use the words given.



8. What is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place called?
 Weather
 Climate
 Precipitation
9. What is the study of weather called?
 Geology
 Meteorology
 Astrology
10. What layer of the atmosphere do most weather conditions happen?
 Hydrosphere
 Stratosphere
 Troposphere

11.

3. Match the weather conditions below with the instruments used to measure it.

Weather Instruments	Weather Conditions
a) anemometer	_____measures humidity
b) wind vane	_____ measures precipitation
c) rain gauge	_____ measures wind speed and direction
d) barometer	_____ measures temperature
e) hygrometer	_____ measures wind direction
f) thermometer	_____ measures air pressure

FOSSILS & FOSSIL FUELS

1. Where does all the energy come from that plants and animals use?

Natural Gas

Coal

The Sun

2. Where is one of the best areas in the world where crude oil may be found?

Europe and China

The Middle East and North Africa

Australia

3. What kind of fossil fuel is relatively clean-burning?

Natural Gas

Coal

Crude Oil

4. 2. Classify the following statements into advantages (A) or disadvantages (D) of fossil fuels:

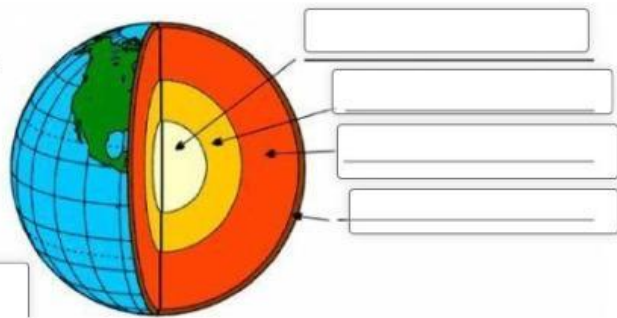
- Burning fossil fuels causes air pollution (carbon dioxide and toxic gases), acid rain and global warming (impacting on climate change)
- Deep mining is dangerous
- Existing technology: the fuel is available for most countries to use
- Extraction provides jobs
- Limited supplies: prices will rise as the supplies get smaller.
- Modern methods of coal extraction have increased output
- Non- renewable
- Oil and gas are easy to transport by pipelines or tankers
- Oil is the basis for the petrochemical industry
- Oil spillages and gas leaks are dangerous
- Open cast mining hurts the environment
- Production costs have risen
- Refineries take up much space
- Reserves of oil and natural gas may only last another 50–70 years
- It does not rely on the weather
- They are affected by global price rises and politics.
- They are safer than nuclear energy

5.

Complete this section about the **earth** and the **matter** which makes it up.

Correctly label the diagram with the layers of the earth (**crust, mantle, inner core, outer core**).

All three types of rock form in which earth layer?



6. Rocks & Rock Cycle - - - Igneous, Sedimentary, or Metamorphic

- A. Forms when sediment is compressed:.....
- B. Contains low-density minerals such as quartz:.....
- C. Limestone is an example:.....
- D. Forms from the layering of eroded rock:.....
- E. Marble is an example:.....
- F. Forms from lava:.....

7.

Ecosystem Vocabulary Practice

Write the CAPITAL letter of the correct definition next to each vocabulary term. Be sure to read each definition carefully.

Organism

A. All of the individuals of one kind in a specified area at one time.

Community

B. Any living thing

Individual

C. Word for Nonliving things in ecosystem

Abiotic

D. A system of interacting organisms and nonliving factors in a specified area

Population

E. Word for living things in an ecosystem

Biotic

F. One single organism

Ecosystem

G. All of the interacting populations in a specified area

8. What helps scientists learn about the past?

History books
Cave Paintings
Fossils

9. What does it mean if many fossils of the same species are found together?

They all died at different times
The lived and traveled in herds
They had many babies

10. Who was the pioneer of the theory of Natural Selection?

Charles Marvin
Charles Darwin
Robert Hooke

11. **True or False:**

- A. Natural Selection is controlled by humans. _____
- B. Animals of the same species are able to mate and have offspring. _____
- C. Survival of the fittest always means that the strongest survive. _____

12. **Selective Breeding, Natural Selection, or Genetic Engineering?**

A. Brown rabbits are spotted and eaten by hawks more quickly in the snow.

B. A farmer choosing a large hen and a large rooster to mate and have large offspring.

C. Scientists take DNA from a tomato that has a long shelf life & put it into an apple.

D. A farmer pollinating large corn plants with corn plants that have a sweeter taste.

E. Scientist takes a disease resistant DNA from a strawberry plant & put in into a blueberry.

13. What is the outer most layer of the Earth called?

Crust
Mantle
Inner core

14. What layer of the earth is the largest and is composed of iron, aluminum, calcium, magnesium, silicon, and oxygen?

Crust
Core
Mantel

15. What is the last and innermost layer that is separated into the liquid outer & the solid inner?

Mantle
Core
Crust

FORCE AND MOTION

1. The measure of the gravitational force exerted by Earth on an object is the object's _____.
a. weight b. mass
2. Every object in the universe exerts a force on every other object. This force is called _____.
a. friction b. gravity
3. The greater an object's _____, the stronger the gravitational force on it.
a. mass b. velocity
4. Mass is measure in units called _____.
a. meters, kilometers b. grams, kilograms
5. Earth exerts a stronger gravitational force that the moon because Earth has more _____.
a. mass b. density

6. **Vocabulary:** 1. Correctly match the Vocabulary Term to its definition.

Vocabulary Term	English Definition
Thermal	To come together with direct impact
Energy	Relating to heat
Contract	To spread out
Collide	The amount of space something fills
Volume	To become smaller
Expand	The ability to cause change

7. Renewable or Nonrenewable

- A. They cause air pollution - _____.
- B. They will never run out - _____.
- C. They will run out one day - _____.
- D. Two Examples are Sun and Wind - _____.
- E. They include fossil fuels, such as coal and natural gas - _____.

WRITE **NEEDS** OR **PRODUCES** (ESCRIBE "NECESITA" O "PRODUCE"):

8.

The sun light and thermal energy.
 A heater electrical energy.
 A candle light energy.
 A guitar sound energy.
 A fire thermal energy.
 A computer electrical energy.

9.

	Petroleum →	RENEWABLE ☐	NON-RENEWABLE ☐
	Sunlight →	RENEWABLE ☐	NON-RENEWABLE ☐
	Nuclear →	RENEWABLE ☐	NON-RENEWABLE ☐
	Wind →	RENEWABLE ☐	NON-RENEWABLE ☐
	Water →	RENEWABLE ☐	NON-RENEWABLE ☐

10.

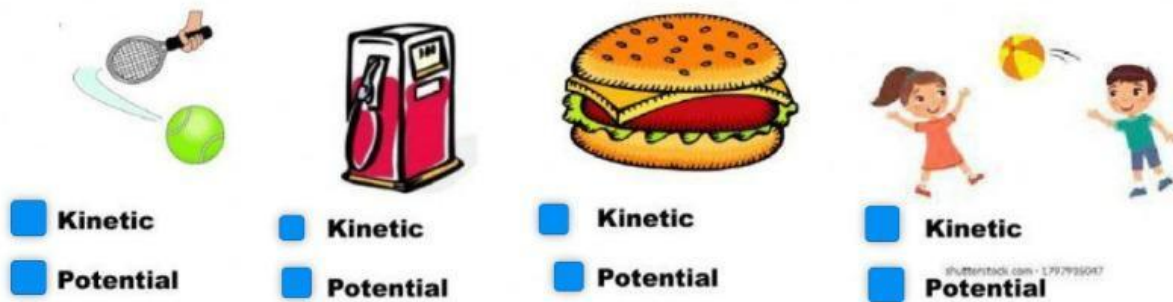
SCIENCE 10 – ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM WORKSHEET

Vocabulary			
A. Electromagnetic spectrum	C. Gamma rays	E. Radio waves	G. Visible light
B. Frequency	D. Infrared waves	F. Ultraviolet rays	

- The represents the different forms of electromagnetic radiation.
- is the only type of radiation that humans can see.
- Heat radiation, also known as , cannot be seen by your eyes but can be felt by your skin.
- have the lowest frequency in the spectrum, and are used in satellite transmissions and heating food.
- Because have the highest energy of all electromagnetic radiation, they are the most damaging to human tissue.
- Compared to all other types of electromagnetic radiation, radio waves have the lowest .
- An overexposure to can result in sunburns and skin cancer.

11.

Determine if the picture is illustrating Kinetic or Potential Energy.



12. Thermal energy can be measured as.....

- Temperature
- Kilograms
- Pounds

14. What does the term "thermal" mean?

- Sound
- Energy
- Heat

13. What is a device that can measure heat?

- Barometer
- Thermal energy
- Thermometer

15. What is the most important energy source for our planet?

- Wind currents
- Sun
- Water

16.

2. Match the terms to the definition.

The magnetosphere

The geographical north pole

Solar radiation

A compass.

A magnetised needle that helps us navigate.

The Earth's magnetic field.

The south pole of the magnetosphere.

Harmful energy produced by the Sun.

17. What is the distance from crest to crest or trough to trough of a wave called?

- Wave Length
- Amplitude
- Frequency

Absorption

20. Occurs when a wave bounces off a surface or object that it cannot pass through.

- Absorption
- Diffraction
- Reflection

18. The only light that people can see; composed of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet light; when all are put together it makes white light

- Gamma Ray
- Visible Light
- Microwaves

21. The push or pull on an object

- Force
- Magnetism
- Gravity

19. What is a repeated sound that is caused by the reflection of sound waves from a surface?

- Reflection
- Echo

22. A field that describes the magnetic influence on moving electric charges, electric currents, and magnetic materials.

- Electric Force Field
- Magnetic Force Field
- Work Force Field

23.

Density

1. Match to make correct sentences

a. Density indicates how much mass

b. If a small object has a lot of mass

c. Objects of the same size

d. To calculate the density of an object

1. we divide its mass by its volume.

2. can have very different densities.

3. is concentrated in an object.

4. it has a high density.

24.

Materials That Sink or Float

Choose the best answer.

☐ 1. The term density means _____.

- A. the force of water
- B. the ability to float
- C. the heaviness or lightness of objects
- D. the degree to which molecules are packed tightly or loosely together

☐ 2. An object will sink in water if it _____.

- A. is more dense than water
- B. is less dense than water
- C. has the same density as water
- D. is tastier than water

☐ 3. What factors affect an object's ability to float?

- A. density and size
- B. density and shape
- C. size and height
- D. shape and weight

