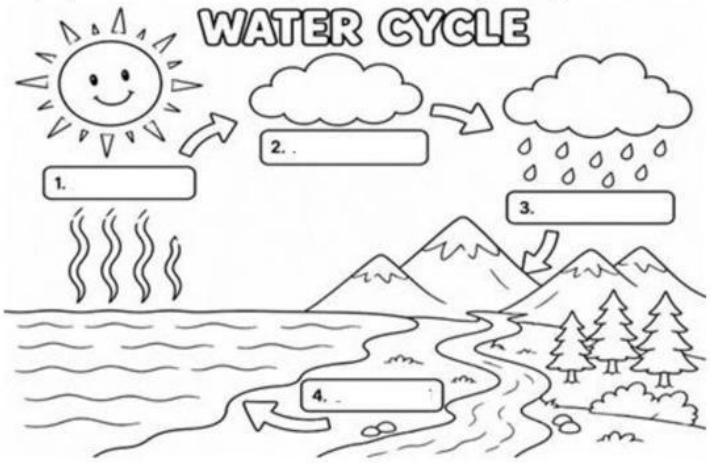
COLEGIO BILINGÜE NUESTRA SEÑORA DEL ROSARIO – BOGOTÁ
SCIENCE AREA - RALLY

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 a **#1**?
A. Condensation
B. Evaporation
C. Precipitation

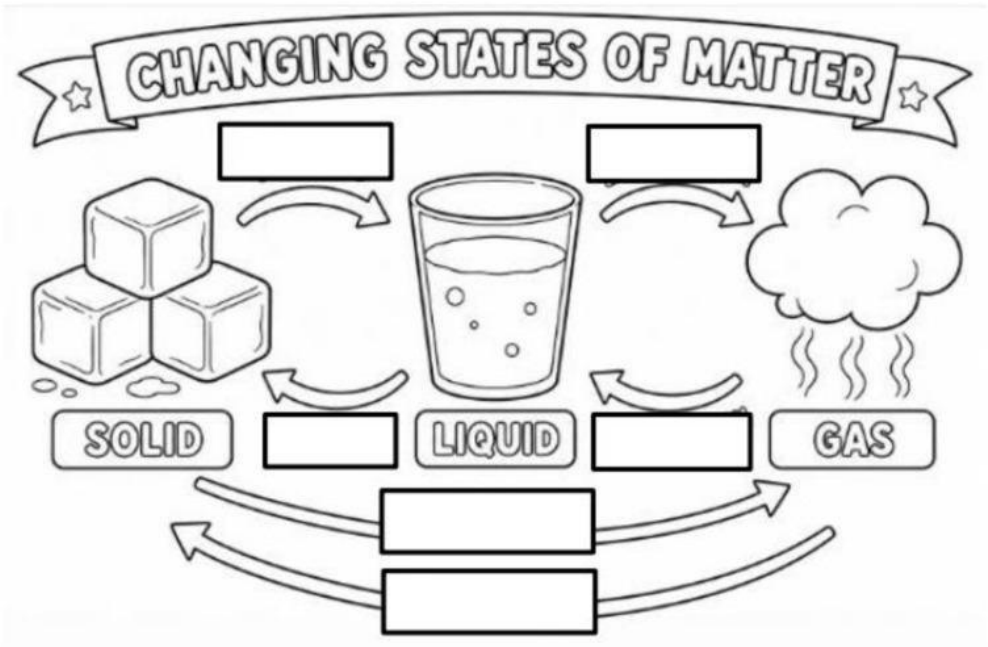
D. Freezing

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**

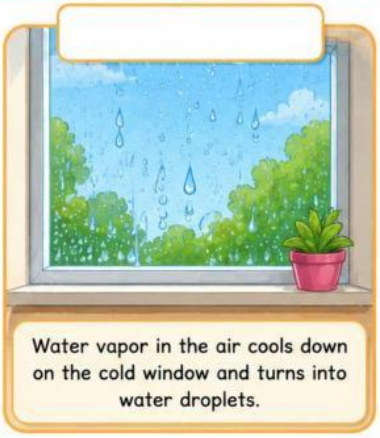


6. Look at the pictures, analyze each example and write what is the changing state of matter present: Melting, Freezing, Condensation, Evaporation, Sublimation, Deposition.

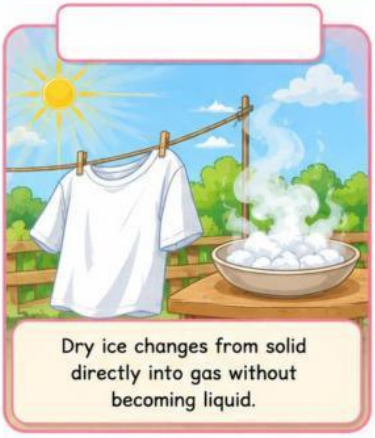
Ice cubes in a bowl melt and become liquid water.

Water in the freezer cools down and becomes solid ice.

Water in the kettle heats up and turns into water vapor.



Water vapor in the air cools down on the cold window and turns into water droplets.



Dry ice changes from solid directly into gas without becoming liquid.

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

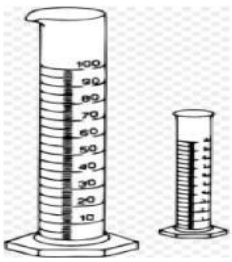
A. Volume
B. Mass
C. Length
D. Color

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.

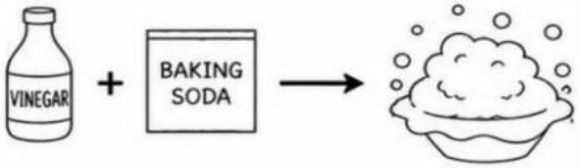
new iron nail rusty iron nail

Which object will oxidize (rust) more easily?

(A) The plastic nail
(B) The iron nail
(C) Both will rust the same
(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.
(B) It is very reactive.
(C) It can only react with water.
(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.

Filtration

Used to separate a solid from a liquid.
Example: sand and water

Sieving

Used to separate big pieces from small pieces.
Example: rocks and sand

Decantation

Used to pour off the liquid carefully and leave the solid behind.
Example: dirt and water

Evaporation

Used to remove the liquid and leave the solid behind.
Example: salt and water

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.

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.

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.

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**  _____