



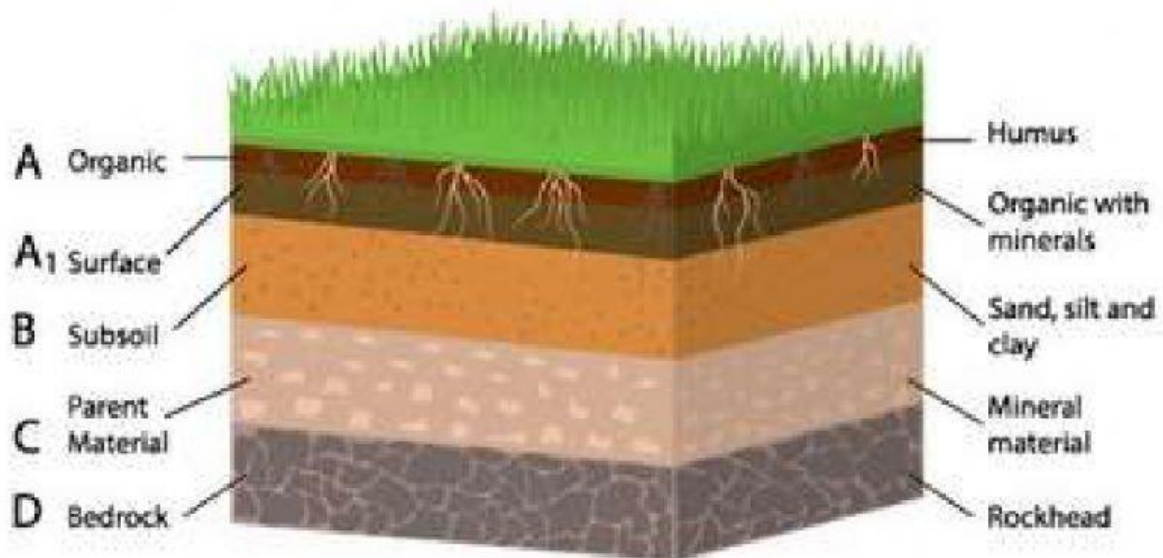
**SCIENCE TEST
6TH GRADE
3RD TRIMESTER PART 1**

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 takes many years to happen.
2. Soil is only on 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. Loamy soil is called the perfect soil because it has all of the necessary nutrients to grow any type of plant.

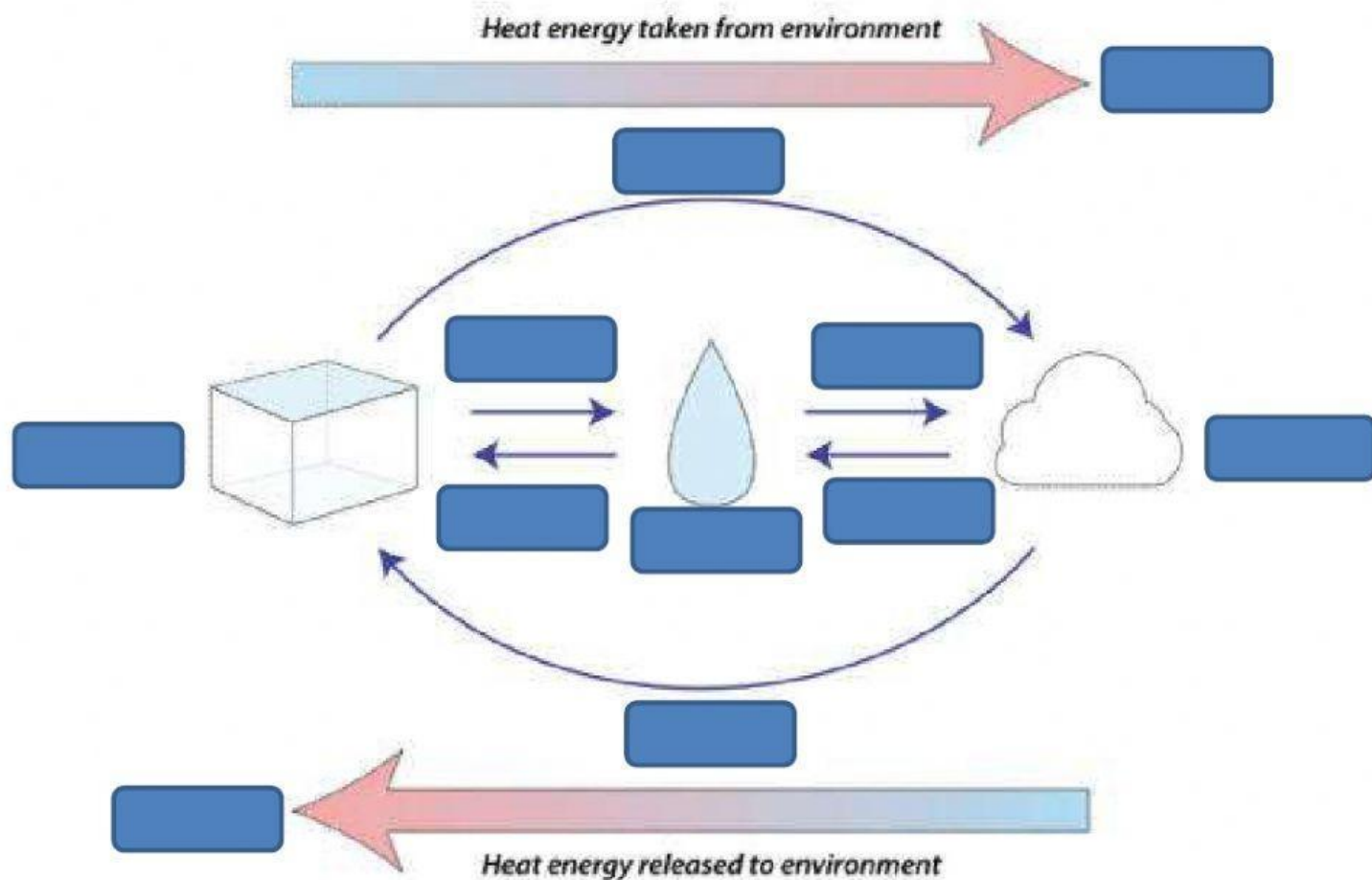
III. Choose the correct answer to name the types of soils.



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 closely together, but not in an organized pattern. That is why they can take the shape of its container.
 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 liquid 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 liquid is converted into a _____. This process is the opposite of _____.

2. Vaporization is a process where a liquid becomes a _____. It can occur through _____ or _____. _____ is the process in which only the particles on the surface of a liquid obtain the _____ energy necessary to turn into a gas. This process occurs slowly and at any temperature. _____, on the other hand, is the process in which all the particles of a liquid, including those on the interior, absorb heat and change state.
3. _____ is when a solid becomes a gas. During this process, a _____ absorbs the heat necessary to pass directly to a _____ state without ever becoming a _____.