



Santa Rosa de Lima Primary School
II Science Short Test
I Trimester 2021

Sixth Grade
Teacher Xinia Acuña Solís
Time: 70 minutes
Total points: 30 pts

Obtained points: _____
Percentage: 15%
Obtained %: _____
Score: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

Parent's signature: _____

General Instructions:

1. Read the whole test carefully with the teacher before you start.
2. If you have questions ask them after the test reading.
3. Check your test before handing it in.



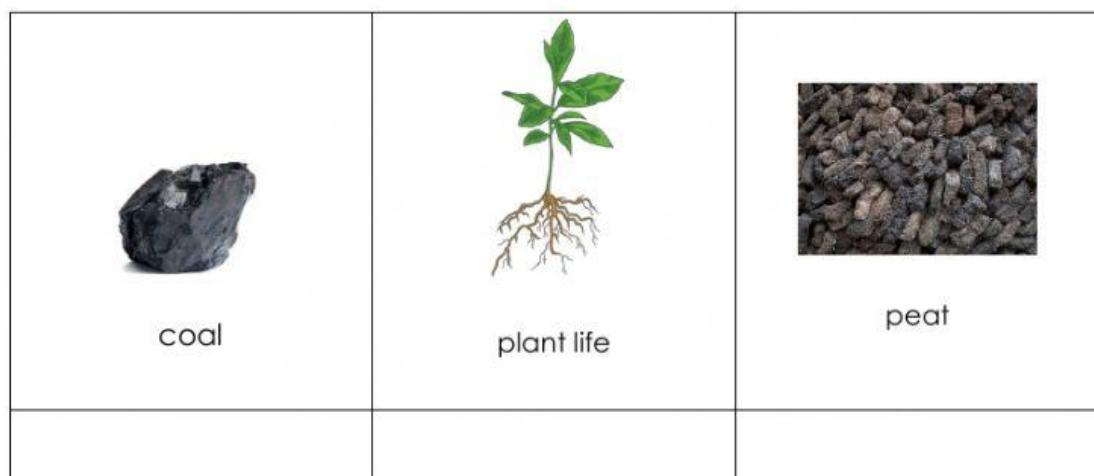
I Part. Identification. Value 18 points. (1 point each one).

A. Instructions: Label the chart about **natural resources**. (9 pts)

nonrenewable – renewable - inexhaustible –
nuclear - sun - wood – oil - manure – moving water

Energy	Energy	Energy
This type of energy comes from natural resources on Earth that will never run out .	This is an irreplaceable energy source or a resource that cannot be replaced as quickly as people need.	This type of energy is replaceable, but often only long periods of time .
Examples: _____	Examples: _____	Examples: _____

B. Instructions: Order from 1 to 3 the **coal formation**. (3 pts)



C. Instructions: Label the chart about Survival and Extinction . (6 pts)

physical adaptation – behavioral adaptation – extinct – fossil – instinct – paleontologist

Species that has no members that are left alive.	An inherited behavioral adaptation.	A way an animal acts that allows it to survive in its environment.	Scientist who studies fossils.	A body part that allows an animal to survive in its environment.	It is an animal or part or its shape that has been preserved in rock.

II Part. Short Answer. Value 2 points. (1 point each one).

Instructions: Write the correct answers in the blanks.

Two **sources of water pollutants** are:

III Part. Match. Value 10 points. (1 point each one).

Instructions: Match the statements in Column A with the correct answers in Column B.

Column A

Column B

They build new features on Earth's surface. () **1.** Lithosphere

It is a crack in the land in some places where two plates meet. () **2.** Magma

It is the solid, rocky outermost layer of Earth. () **3.** Eruption

They wear away or tear down features. () **4.** Constructive forces

It is a section of the lithosphere. () **5.** Destructive forces

The hot liquid rock inside Earth. () **6.** Fault

It occurs when two plates push into each other. () **7.** Plate

It occurs when magma is forced up through the lithosphere. () **8.** Sliding plate boundary

It may form when plates move apart from each other. () **9.** Converging plate boundary

It occurs when two plates move past each other in opposite directions. () **10.** Spreading plate boundary