

Science

Common Core,
Georgia
Milestones, & CRCT
5th Grade
Review Quizzes

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This pack is designed to give Science reviews over material that will be covered on the 5th grade Science standardized test.

I have broken the quizzes up by section. You could do this as a trivia game or let students work with partners.

It could also be utilized by giving students weekly quizzes in preparation for the upcoming test.

Included are the quizzes and answer keys.

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Name _____

Date _____

Scientific Tools

1. What tool is used to make quantitative observations of the volume of liquids?

2. What tool makes objects appear larger?

3. What tool measures an object's mass?

4. What is the observation that does not involve measurements or numbers?

5. What is the observation that involves numbers or measurements?

6. What kind of observations do you make with a hand lens?

7. What kind of observations do you make with a thermometer?

8. What do you measure length with?

9. What do you measure temperature with?

10. What does a spring scale measure?

11. A measuring cup measures

Name _____

Date _____

12. What can a curved glass do?

13. Curved glass became known as lens because it had the shape of what? _____

14. Who used a microscope to study thin slices of cork?

15. Name 3 pieces of a microscope.

16. What is the liquid metal inside a thermometer?

17. The difference between freezing and boiling point levels are divided into 180 equal units called? _____

18. What scale is used by all scientists when measuring temperature? _____

19. What is mass measured in?

20. What is a force that pulls on all objects on Earth?

21. What is a measure of the force of gravity's pull?

22. _____ is how much space something takes up.

23. Name 3 safety rules you should follow while working in a lab.

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Scientific Tools

1. What tool is used to make quantitative observations of the volume of liquids? **Graduated cylinder**
2. What tool makes objects appear larger? **microscope**
3. What tool measures an object's mass? **balance**
4. What is the observation that does not involve measurements or numbers? **qualitative**
5. What is the observation that involves numbers or measurements? **quantitative**
6. What kind of observations do you make with a hand lens? **qualitative**
7. What kind of observations do you make with a thermometer? **quantitative**
8. What do you measure length with? **rule or tape measure**
9. What do you measure temperature with? **thermometer**
10. What does a spring scale measure? **weight**
11. A measuring cup measures **volume**

Name Answer Key

Date _____

12. What can a curved glass do? **make things larger or magnify**

13. Curved glass became known as lens because it had the shape of what? **lentil (a kind of bean)**

14. Who used a microscope to study thin slices of cork?
Robert Hooke

15. Name 3 pieces of a microscope. **adjustment, knob, nosepiece, eyepiece, stage, base**

16. What is the liquid metal inside a thermometer? **Mercury**

17. The difference between freezing and boiling point levels are divided into 180 equal units called? **degrees**

18. What scale is used by all scientists when measuring temperature? **Celsius**

19. What is mass measured in? **grams or kilograms**

20. What is a force that pulls on all objects on Earth? **gravity**

21. What is a measure of the force of gravity's pull? **weight**

22. **Volume** is how much space something takes up.

23. Name 3 safety rules you should follow while working in a lab.
Answers vary

Name _____

Date _____

Inquiry Skills

1. What is a procedure carried out to gather data about an object?

2. What are the factors in an experiment that remain the same so that the dependent variable can be measured?

3. What is an organized way to gather information and answer questions?

4. What is a procedure you carry out under controlled conditions to test a hypothesis?

5. What is the factor in an experiment that you measure and that may change because of what you are testing?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Inquiry Skills

1. What is a procedure carried out to gather data about an object? **investigation**
2. What are the factors in an experiment that remain the same so that the dependent variable can be measured?
controlled variables
3. What is an organized way to gather information and answer questions? **inquiry**
4. What is a procedure you carry out under controlled conditions to test a hypothesis? **experiment**
5. What is the factor in an experiment that you measure and that may change because of what you are testing?
dependent variable

Name _____

Date _____

Record & Interpret Data

1. What are the specific qualities that allow you to group items together?

2. What is a decision you make based on information?

3. _____ means to group or organize objects into categories based on criteria that are similar.

4. What is a good graphic representation to record data you collect?

5. What kind of graph shows parts of data that form a whole?

6. What is a good graph for comparing information about different objects, events, or groups? _____

7. What kind of graph shows change over time?

8. What is a drawing, sketch, or other visual that shows an idea or object?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Record & Interpret Data

1. What are the specific qualities that allow you to group items together?
criteria
2. What is a decision you make based on information? **conclusion**
3. **Classify** means to group or organize objects into categories based on criteria that are similar.
4. What is a good graphic representation to record data you collect?
tables, charts
5. What kind of graph shows parts of data that form a whole? **circle graph**
6. What is a good graph for comparing information about different objects, events, or groups? **bar graph**
7. What kind of graph shows change over time? **line graph**
8. What is a drawing, sketch, or other visual that shows an idea or object?
diagram

Name _____

Date _____

Scientific Method

1. What is a testable possible answer to a scientific question?

2. What is a series of steps used to plan and carry out an experiment?

3. What is information that is collected during an experiment to support a hypothesis?

4. Write the 5 steps to the scientific method.

5. What is a statement that must be testable?

6. After collecting your data, how do you display your findings?

Name _____

Date _____

Scientific Method

1. What is a testable possible answer to a scientific question?
hypothesis
2. What is a series of steps used to plan and carry out an experiment?
scientific method
3. What is information that is collected during an experiment to support a hypothesis? **evidence**
4. Write the 5 steps to the scientific method.
observe and ask questions, form a hypothesis, plan an investigation, draw conclusions, and write a report
5. What is a statement that must be testable? **hypothesis**
6. After collecting your data, how do you display your findings?
charts, tables, graphs

Name _____

Date _____

Georgia's Landforms

1. What is a hill of sand that is shaped by the wind?

2. What is surface landforms of an area?

3. What is a natural land shape or feature?

4. What is the land like in your town? _____

5. What landform is usually in ranges and is higher than surrounding land?

6. What landform has rounded slopes?

7. What is a large, flat landform? _____

8. What is the difference in elevation between high and low places?

9. Name two landforms. _____

Name _____

Date _____

Georgia's Landforms

10. Long, narrow piles of sand that help protect the mainland from wave erosion are sand _____ and _____ islands.

11. What is a tall, flat-topped rock feature?

12. What are deep valleys with steep sides?

13. What is a break in Earth's crust? _____

14. Name the 4 regions of Georgia.

15. What is the highest point in Georgia?

16. What region can the Okefenokee Swamp be found?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Georgia's Landforms

1. What is a hill of sand that is shaped by the wind?
sand dune
2. What is surface landforms of an area? **topography**
3. What is a natural land shape or feature? **landform**
4. What is the land like in your town? **answers vary**
5. What landform is usually in ranges and is higher than surrounding land?
mountain
6. What landform has rounded slopes? **hills**
7. What is a large, flat landform? **plain**
8. What is the difference in elevation between high and low places?
relief
9. Name two landforms. **mountains, hills, plains, volcanoes**

Answer Key

Name _____

Date _____

Georgia's Landforms

10. Long, narrow piles of sand that help protect the mainland from wave erosion are sand **spits** and **barrier** islands.

11. What is a tall, flat-topped rock feature? **mesa**

12. What are deep valleys with steep sides? **canyons**

13. What is a break in Earth's crust? **fault**

14. Name the 4 regions of Georgia. **valley and ridge, blue ridge, piedmont, costal plain**

15. What is the highest point in Georgia? **Brasstown Bald**

16. What region can the Okefenokee Swamp be found? **coastal plain**

Name _____

Date _____

Changes to Landforms

1. What is the process of wearing away rocks?

2. What is a large hole formed when a cave collapses?

3. What is the process of moving sediment by wind, water, or ice?

4. What is an area of new land at the mouth of a river?

5. Where can sand dunes be found?

6. What occurs when sediment falls out of water or is set down by wind?

7. Where does a river usually deposit sediments?

8. When soil, mud, and rocks move quickly down a slope, it is called a _____

9. What kind of crops do farmers plant to help return nutrients to the soil and help prevent erosion?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Changes to Landforms

1. What is the process of wearing away rocks? **weathering**
2. What is a large hole formed when a cave collapses? **sinkhole**
3. What is the process of moving sediment by wind, water, or ice?
erosion
4. What is an area of new land at the mouth of a river? **delta**
5. Where can sand dunes be found? **desert, beach, lakeshore**
6. What occurs when sediment falls out of water or is set down by wind? **deposition**
7. Where does a river usually deposit sediments? **at its mouth**
8. When soil, mud, and rocks move quickly down a slope, it is called a **landslide**
9. What kind of crops do farmers plant to help return nutrients to the soil and help prevent erosion? **cover crops**

Name _____

Date _____

Movements of the Crust

1. What is a mountain that forms as molten rock flows through a crack in Earth's surface?

2. What is a section of Earth's crust and mantle that fits together with other sections?

3. What is molten rock that flows from a volcano?

4. What is a shaking of Earth's surface caused by a movement of rock in the crust?

5. What is melted rock that is beneath Earth's surface?

6. What is a crack in Earth's crust?

7. What is the point on Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake?

8. What are the four layers of Earth?

9. Where is the place within the crust where energy is released during an earthquake?

Name _____

Date _____

Movements of the Crust

10. Name 1 of the 3 ways earthquakes are caused by plate movement.

11. Earthquakes are estimated by their _____, or amount of energy released.

12. What kind of scale are Earthquakes reported?

13. Name 1 type of volcano.

14. What is another word for melted?

15. Magma travels upward to an opening, or a

16. An especially hot column of magma where volcanoes form is called a _____

17. What are the tallest landforms on Earth?

Name _____

Date _____

Movements of the Crust

1. What is a mountain that forms as molten rock flows through a crack in Earth's surface? **volcano**
2. What is a section of Earth's crust and mantle that fits together with other sections? **plate**
3. What is molten rock that flows from a volcano? **lava**
4. What is a shaking of Earth's surface caused by a movement of rock in the crust? **earthquake**
5. What is melted rock that is beneath Earth's surface? **magma**
6. What is a crack in Earth's crust? **fault**
7. What is the point on Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake? **epicenter**
8. What are the four layers of Earth? **crust, mantle, outer core, inner core**
9. Where is the place within the crust where energy is released during an earthquake? **focus**

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Movements of the Crust

10. Name 1 of the 3 ways earthquakes are caused by plate movement.

plates pushing together, plates sliding past each other, plates pulling apart

11. Earthquakes are estimated by their **magnitude**, or amount of energy released.

12. What kind of scale are Earthquakes reported? **Richter scale**

13. Name 1 type of volcano. **Composite, shield, cinder cone**

14. What is another word for melted? **molten**

15. Magma travels upward to an opening, or a **vent**

16. An especially hot column of magma where volcanoes form is called a **hot spot**

17. What are the tallest landforms on Earth? **mountains**

Name _____

Date _____

Humans Change Landforms

1. What is a wall-like structure that sticks out into the ocean?

2. How can earthquakes be constructive?

3. How can earthquakes be destructive?

4. What is a scientist who studies earthquakes?

5. What records movements in Earth's crust?

6. What does GPS stand for?

7. How is a flood destructive?

8. What is a method of controlling flooding?

9. What is the process of replacing sand on beaches?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Humans Change Landforms

1. What is a wall-like structure that sticks out into the ocean?
Jetty
2. How can earthquakes be constructive?
They can form mountains and lakes
3. How can earthquakes be destructive? **damage to roads, bridges, buildings**
4. What is a scientist who studies earthquakes? **Seismologist**
5. What records movements in Earth's crust? **seismograph**
6. What does GPS stand for? **global positioning system**
7. How is a flood destructive? **ruin crops for farmers, damage homes and towns, etc.**
8. What is a method of controlling flooding? **building dams and levees**
9. What is the process of replacing sand on beaches? **beach restoration**

Name _____

Date _____

Cells

1. A living thing is an _____

2. The basic unit of structure & function in all living things is a

3. A group of organs that work together to do a job for the body is an

4. A group of cells that work together to perform a certain function is

5. A group of tissues that work together to perform a certain function
is an _____

6. What English scientist observed cork through a microscope in
1665? _____

7. Most cells can only be seen with a

8. Cells contain structures called _____ to perform their
own function.

9. What directs all of a cell's activities?

10. What is located between the cell membrane and the nucleus?

Name _____

Date _____

Cells

11. What are known as the "powerhouse" of cells?

12. What stores nutrients, water, or waste material?

13. What structures do plant cells have that animal cells do not?

14. Within a cell, where are organelles located?

15. What structures are found inside the nucleus?

16. How many kinds of tissue are in your body?

17. Name the tissues in your body.

18. Tiny blood vessels are called

19. What kind of tissue is in your skin?

20. What kind of tissue are your bones made of?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Cells

1. A living thing is an **organism**
2. The basic unit of structure & function in all living things is a **cell**
3. A group of organs that work together to do a job for the body is an **organ system**
4. A group of cells that work together **tissue**
5. A group of tissues that work together to perform a certain function is an **organ**
6. What English scientist observed cork through a microscope in 1665? **Robert Hooke**
7. Most cells can only be seen with a **microscope**
8. Cells contain structures called **organelles** to perform their own function.
9. What directs all of a cell's activities? **nucleus**
10. What is located between the cell membrane and the nucleus?
cytoplasm

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Cells

11. What are known as the "powerhouse" of cells? **mitochondria**
12. What stores nutrients, water, or waste material? **vacuoles**
13. What structures do plant cells have that animal cells do not?
cell wall and chloroplasts
14. Within a cell, where are organelles located? **cytoplasm**
15. What structures are found inside the nucleus? **chromosomes**
16. How many kinds of tissue are in your body? **4**
17. Name the tissues in your body. **epithelial, muscle, connective,
and nervous**
18. Tiny blood vessels are called **capillaries**
19. What kind of tissue is in your skin? **epithelial**
20. What kind of tissue are your bones made of? **connective**

Name _____

Date _____

Microorganisms

1. What is a certain type of microorganism?

2. What is a kind of fungus?

3. What is a single or multi-celled organism that shares traits with plants or animals?

4. What is an organism that is too small to be seen with the unaided eye?

5. What is there more of on Earth than all other living things together?

6. What turns milk into yogurt?

7. What fungus makes bread rise?

8. What substance that is made by mold, was first used in WW2?

9. What is the main food for tiny fish?

10. What can grow on raw foods that can make you very sick?

Answer Key

Name _____

Date _____

Microorganisms

1. What is a certain type of microorganism? **bacteria**
2. What is a kind of fungus? **mold**
3. What is a single or multi-celled organism that shares traits with plants or animals? **protist**
4. What is an organism that is too small to be seen with the unaided eye? **microorganism**
5. What is there more of on Earth than all other living things together?
bacteria
6. What turns milk into yogurt? **bacteria**
7. What fungus makes bread rise? **yeast**
8. What substance that is made by mold, was first used in WW2?
penicillin
9. What is the main food for tiny fish? **phytoplankton**
10. What can grow on raw foods that can make you very sick?
Salmonella and E. coli

Name _____

Date _____

Classification

1. What is a large group of similar organisms?

2. What is a single kind of organism that can reproduce among its own kind?

3. What is the process of grouping similar things together?

4. Name something that you group/classify.

5. What are the 5 kingdoms? _____

6. Why do scientists classify living things?

7. What is a major group within a kingdom?

8. What are phyla divided into?

9. Classes are divided into

Name _____

Date _____

Classification

10. Orders are divided into

11. What is the subdivision of a family?

12. What is a unique kind of organism?

13. The names of the genus & species give each living thing its own

14. What is the largest grouping of organisms within a kingdom?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Classification

1. What is a large group of similar organisms? **kingdon**
2. What is a single kind of organism that can reproduce among its own kind? **species**
3. What is the process of grouping similar things together?
classification
4. Name something that you group/classify. **answers may vary**
animals, plants, books, shoes
5. What are the 5 kingdoms?
plants, animals, bacteria, fungi, protists
6. Why do scientists classify living things? **answers vary**
(to make it easier to share)
7. What is a major group within a kingdom? **phylum**
8. What are phyla divided into? **classes**
9. Classes are divided into **orders**

Name **Answer Key** _____

Date _____

Classification

10. Orders are divided into **families**

11. What is the subdivision of a family? **genus**

12. What is a unique kind of organism? **species**

13. The names of the genus & species give each living thing its own
scientific name

14. What is the largest grouping of organisms within a kingdom?
phylum

Name _____

Date _____

Vertebrates & Invertebrates

1. What is an animal with a backbone?

2. What is an animal without a backbone?

3. What are the 5 phyla of vertebrates? _____

4. Which vertebrate group has hair & produce milk for their young?

5. Which vertebrate group begin life in water, but live on land as adults?

6. Which vertebrate have feathers which help them fly?

7. Which vertebrate has scales and live in water their entire life?

8. Which vertebrate has scaly skin?

9. What percent of animals are invertebrates?

Name _____

Date _____

Vertebrates & Invertebrates

10. What percent of animals are vertebrates?

11. Octopus and squid are soft bodied animals that belong to the invertebrate phylum

12. What is the largest phylum of invertebrates?

13. Crabs, lobsters, & shrimp are examples of

14. Spiders are _____.

15. Beetles, mosquitoes, bees, roaches, & butterflies are

16. What is the form of a body part?

17. A wings' use for flight is its

Answer Key

Name _____

Date _____

Vertebrates & Invertebrates

1. What is an animal with a backbone? **vertebrate**
2. What is an animal without a backbone? **invertebrate**
3. What are the 5 phyla of vertebrates?
mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish
4. Which vertebrate group has hair & produce milk for their young?
mammals
5. Which vertebrate group begin life in water, but live on land as adults? **amphibians**
6. Which vertebrate have feathers which help them fly?
birds
7. Which vertebrate has scales and live in water their entire life?
fish
8. Which vertebrate has scaly skin? **reptiles**
9. What percent of animals are invertebrates?
97%

Answer Key

Name _____

Date _____

Vertebrates & Invertebrates

10. What percent of animals are vertebrates? **3%**
11. Octopus and squid are soft bodied animals that belong to the invertebrate phylum **mollusks**
12. What is the largest phylum of invertebrates? **arthropods**
13. Crabs, lobsters, & shrimp are examples of **crustaceans**
14. Spiders are **arachnids**
15. Beetles, mosquitoes, bees, roaches, & butterflies are **insects**
16. What is the form of a body part? **structure**
17. A wings' use for flight is its **function**

Name _____

Date _____

Classification of Plants

1. What is a flowering plant whose seeds are surrounded by fruit?

2. What is a vascular plant that produces seeds that are not surrounded by fruit?

3. What is a vascular tissue that carries food from leaves to the other parts of a plant?

4. What is a vascular tissue that carries water and nutrients from roots to the other parts of a plant? _____

5. What is a plant with tubes to carry nutrients and water throughout the plant?

6. What is a plant without transport tubes to carry water & nutrients throughout the plant?

7. Moss is a _____ plant.

8. Where do nonvascular plants absorb water and nutrients from?

9. Trees belong to the group of _____ plants.

10. Vascular plants can be grouped as _____ or

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Classification of Plants

1. What is a flowering plant whose seeds are surrounded by fruit?
angiosperm
2. What is a vascular plant that produces seeds that are not surrounded by fruit? **gymnosperm**
3. What is a vascular tissue that carries food from leaves to the other parts of a plant? **phloem**
4. What is a vascular tissue that carries water and nutrients from roots to the other parts of a plant? **xylem**
5. What is a plant with tubes to carry nutrients and water throughout the plant? **vascular plant**
6. What is a plant without transport tubes to carry water & nutrients throughout the plant? **nonvascular plant**
7. Moss is a **nonvascular** plant.
8. Where do nonvascular plants absorb water and nutrients from?
their surroundings
9. Trees belong to the group of **_vascular** plants.
10. Vascular plants can be grouped as **gymnosperms** or **angiosperms**

Name _____

Date _____

Cell Division

1. The stages that a living thing passes through as it grows and changes is its

2. A threadlike structure in the nucleus is a

3. The process by which most cells divide is

4. At the beginning of a chick's life, how many cells does it have?

5. All organisms start life as a single _____.

6. By the time you become an adult, your body will be made of about 100 _____ cells.

7. When bone cells divide what kind of new cells do they make?

8. The changes a butterfly goes through as it grows is called

9. The process of mitosis is directed by the

10. New skin cells form to replace lost tissue when you skin your knee. The cells in the area on your knee started the process of _____.

Replacing the tissue is called _____.

_____.

Name _____

Date _____

Cell Division

11. What is the process when there is no joining of cells from different parents?

12. What has twice as many chromosomes as a gamete?

13. Reproductive cells, or gametes, are formed during

14. What is a fertilized egg called? _____

15. Each human gamete has how many chromosomes?

16. Human body cells have how many chromosomes?

17. Which part of the cell pinches in to make a new cell during mitosis? _____

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Cell Division

1. The stages that a living thing passes through as it grows and changes is its **life cycle**
2. A threadlike structure in the nucleus is a **chromosome**
3. The process by which most cells divide is **mitosis**
4. At the beginning of a chick's life, how many cells does it have?
1
5. All organisms start life as a single **cell**
6. By the time you become an adult, your body will be made of about 100 **trillion** cells.
7. When bone cells divide what kind of new cells do they make?
bone
8. The changes a butterfly goes through as it grows is called **metamorphosis**
9. The process of mitosis is directed by the **nucleus**
10. New skin cells form to replace lost tissue when you skin your knee. The cells in the area on your knee started the process of **mitosis**
Replacing the tissue is called **regeneration**

Name _____

Date _____

Cell Division

11. What is the process when there is no joining of cells from different parents? **asexual reproduction**

12. What has twice as many chromosomes as a gamete? **zygote**

13. Reproductive cells, or gametes, are formed during **meiosis**

14. What is a fertilized egg called? **zygote**

15. Each human gamete has how many chromosomes? **23**

16. Human body cells have how many chromosomes? **46**

17. Which part of the cell pinches in to make a new cell during mitosis? **cell membrane**

Name _____

Date _____

Characteristics of Learned Behaviors & Inherited Traits

1. What is the part of a chromosome that contains the DNA code for an inherited trait?

2. What is a characteristic passed from parents to their offspring?

3. What is a trait that appears even if an organism has only one factor for the trait?

4. What is a trait that appears only if an organism has two factors for the trait?

5. Name 2 features that are inherited in humans.

6. Who did experiments with pea plants that taught scientists how traits are passed from parents to their offspring?

7. Being right-handed is a _____ trait.

8. What is the chemical that provides detailed instructions to the cell about every function of life? _____

9. Where are genes located? _____

10. What do genes control?

Answer Key

Name _____

Date _____

Characteristics of Learned Behaviors & Inherited Traits

1. What is the part of a chromosome that contains the DNA code for an inherited trait? **gene**
2. What is a characteristic passed from parents to their offspring?
inherited trait
3. What is a trait that appears even if an organism has only one factor for the trait? **dominant trait**
4. What is a trait that appears only if an organism has two factors for the trait? **recessive trait**
5. Name 2 features that are inherited in humans.
answers vary (hair color, eye color, freckles, etc.)
6. Who did experiments with pea plants that taught scientists how traits are passed from parents to their offspring? **Gregor Mendel**
7. Being right-handed is a **dominant** trait.
8. What is the chemical that provides detailed instructions to the cell about every function of life? **DNA**
9. Where are genes located? **chromosomes**
10. What do genes control? **all inherited traits**

Name _____

Date _____

Other Factors That Affect Characteristics of Learned Behaviors & Inherited Traits

1. What is a behavior that an organism inherits?

2. What is a behavior that an animal acquires through experience?

3. All the living & nonliving things that surround & affect an organism is its

4. Name 1 skill that you learned.

5. Name 1 instinct you do.

6. Name an animal and an instinct that was inherited.

7. When you were born, you had the instinct to eat. But as you grew, you learned how to use spoons, forks, and table manners. This is an example of a

8. Water, soil, air, & weather are part of an organism's

9. Give an example of a learned behavior.

10. What happens when an environment changes?

11. Give an example of an animal and how a change in the environment could affect them?

12. What is the process of cleaning & restoring a part of the environment?

Answer Key

Name _____

Date _____

Other Factors That Affect Characteristics of Learned Behaviors & Inherited Traits

1. What is a behavior that an organism inherits? **instinct**
2. What is a behavior that an animal acquires through experience?
learned behavior
3. All the living & nonliving things that surround & affect an organism is its
environment
4. Name 1 skill that you learned. **answers vary (read, write, etc.)**
5. Name 1 instinct you do. **answers vary (sleeping, eating, etc.)**
6. Name an animal and an instinct that was inherited. **answers vary**
7. When you were born, you had the instinct to eat. But as you grew, you learned how to use spoons, forks, and **learned behavior**
8. Water, soil, air, & weather are part of an organism's **environment**
9. Give an example of a learned behavior. **answers vary**
10. What happens when an environment changes? **all the living things in that area are affected**
11. Give an example of an animal and how a change in the environment could affect them? **answers vary**
12. What is the process of cleaning & restoring a part of the environment?
reclamation

Name _____

Date _____

Static Electricity

1. What is the basic property of the tiny particles that make up matter?

2. What is the area around electric charges, where electric forces can act?

3. What is the buildup of electric charges in one place?

4. Positive and negative charges do what to each other?

5. A balance of positive and negative charges is

6. If an object has more negative charged particles than particles with a positive charge, it is _____ charged.

7. What do opposite charges do?

8. What do charges that are the same do?

9. When you take a pair of socks out of the dryer, they crackle and stick together. This was caused by

10. The push or pull between objects that have different charges in an

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Static Electricity

1. What is the basic property of the tiny particles that make up matter? **electric charge**
2. What is the area around electric charges, where electric forces can act? **electric field**
3. What is the buildup of electric charges in one place?
static electricity
4. Positive and negative charges do what to each other?
they cancel each other **attract** (depends on context)
5. A balance of positive and negative charges is **neutral**
6. If an object has more negative charged particles than particles with a positive charge, it is **negatively** charged.
7. What do opposite charges do? **attract**
8. What do charges that are the same do? **repel**
9. When you take a pair of socks out of the dryer, they crackle and stick together. This was caused by **static electricity**
10. The push or pull between objects that have different charges in an **electric force**

Name _____

Date _____

Circuits

1. What is a flow of electric charges?

2. What is a flaw in a circuit?

3. What is a continuous pathway that can carry an electric current?

4. How much a material opposes the flow of electric current is

5. What is an electric circuit with only one path for current?

6. What is an electric circuit with two or more paths for current?

7. Could a series circuit have more than 1 device?

8. If you remove a device in a series circuit, what happens?

9. What causes the devices in a series circuit to turn off?

10. In a parallel circuit, if you add more bulbs, does this change the brightness of the bulbs? _____

11. What do many circuits have that contain a substance that melts if it gets hot? _____

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Circuits

1. What is a flow of electric charges? **electric current**
2. What is a flaw in a circuit? **short circuit**
3. What is a continuous pathway that can carry an electric current?
electric circuit
4. How much a material opposes the flow of electric current is
resistance
5. What is an electric circuit with only one path for current?
series circuit
6. What is an electric circuit with two or more paths for current?
parallel circuit
7. Could a series circuit have more than 1 device? **yes**
8. If you remove a device in a series circuit, what happens?
all the devices stop working
9. What causes the devices in a series circuit to turn off?
a break in the circuit
10. In a parallel circuit, if you add more bulbs, does this change the brightness of the bulbs? **no**
11. What do many circuits have that contain a substance that melts if it gets hot? **fuse**

Name _____

Date _____

Conductors & Insulators

1. What is a material that slows the flow of heat & electricity?

2. What is a material through which heat & electricity flow easily?

3. _____ are good conductors of electricity because negative charges move through them easily.

4. What is the most common metal used as a conductor in appliances in homes?

5. Most nonmetals are good _____ because negative charges don't move easily through them.

6. What could happen if insulation on a cord or plug is cracked or broken?

7. What kind of charges move easily through copper wire and aluminum foil?

Name _____ **Answer Key**

Date _____

Conductors & Insulators

1. What is a material that slows the flow of heat & electricity?
insulator
2. What is a material through which heat & electricity flow easily?
conductor
3. **Metals** are good conductors of electricity because negative charges move through them easily.
4. What is the most common metal used as a conductor in appliances in homes? **copper**
5. Most nonmetals are good **insulators** because negative charges don't move easily through them.
6. What could happen if insulation on a cord or plug is cracked or broken? **you could get a shock**
7. What kind of charges move easily through copper wire and aluminum foil? **negative**

Name _____

Date _____

Electromagnet

1. What is a magnet that has coils of current-carrying wire around an iron core?

2. How could you make the magnetic field around a current-carrying coil of wire stronger?

3. An electromagnet is a _____ magnet because if you turned off the electricity, it would no longer work.

4. Increasing the _____ current will increase the strength of an electromagnet.

5. An electromagnet has an N pole and S pole like a _____ magnet.

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Electromagnet

1. What is a magnet that has coils of current-carrying wire around an iron core? **electromagnet**
2. How could you make the magnetic field around a current-carrying coil of wire stronger?
wrap the coil around an iron core
3. An electromagnet is a **temporary** magnet because if you turned off the electricity, it would no longer work.
4. Increasing the **electric** current will increase the strength of an electromagnet.
5. An electromagnet has an N pole and S pole like a **bar** magnet.

Name _____

Date _____

Matter

1. What is the smallest unit of an element that has the properties of that element?

2. What is a substance made of only one kind of atom?

3. What is a group of two or more atoms that are joined chemically?

4. Give 3 examples of matter.

5. What is anything that has mass & takes up space?

6. Democritus, a Greek thinker, once said that different kinds of matter are made up of different kinds of _____.

7. Why can't you see an atom or molecule with a regular microscope?

8. What word means "cannot be divided"?

Name _____

Date _____

Matter

9. Is water an element? _____

10. Name an element. _____

11. What is one way scientists have grouped elements?

12. About what percent of all elements are metals?

13. Metals are _____, which means they are easy to shape or form.

14. Most metals are _____, like pennies, or gold & silver.

15. Metals are _____ which means they can be pulled into wires without breaking.

16. What group of 6 metals are neither metals or nonmetals?

17. What happens when electricity is added to neon or argon?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Matter

1. What is the smallest unit of an element that has the properties of that element? **Atom**
2. What is a substance made of only one kind of atom?
Element
3. What is a group of two or more atoms that are joined chemically?
Molecule
4. Give 3 examples of matter. **Answers will vary**
5. What is anything that has mass & takes up space? **Matter**
6. Democritus, a Greek thinker, once said that different kinds of matter are made up of different kinds of **particles**.
7. Why can't you see an atom or molecule with a regular microscope? **Because they are too small to reflect light**
8. What word means "cannot be divided"? **Atom**

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Matter

9. Is water an element? **No**
10. Name an element. **Answers will vary (iron, gold, etc.)**
11. What is one way scientists have grouped elements?
Into metals and nonmetals (for other ways)
12. About what percent of all elements are metals? **About 75%**
13. Metals are **Malleable**, which means they are easy to shape or form.
14. Most metals are **shiny**, like pennies, or gold & silver.
15. Metals are **ductile** which means they can be pulled into wires without breaking.
16. What group of 6 metals are neither metals or nonmetals?
noble gas
17. What happens when electricity is added to neon or argon?
they glow

Name _____

Date _____

Chemical Changes

1. What is a trait, like color or shape, that describes a substance by itself?

2. The mass of the products of a chemical reaction equals the mass of the reactants is the

3. What is a property that involves the ability of a substance to react with other materials to form new substances?

4. What is a substance made of 2 or more different elements?

5. What is a change in which a substance or two becomes a new substance?

6. What is a change in which 1 or more new substances are formed?

7. Bubbles are caused by what kind of change?

8. Water is made up of what 2 gases?

9. Bread baking is an example of a _____ change.

10. Wood burning is an example of a _____ reaction.

Name _____

Date _____

Chemical Changes

1. What is a trait, like color or shape, that describes a substance by itself? **physical property**
2. The mass of the products of a chemical reaction equals the mass of the reactants is the **law of conservation of mass**
3. What is a property that involves the ability of a substance to react with other materials to form new substances? **chemical property**
4. What is a substance made of 2 or more different elements?
compound
5. What is a change in which a substance or two becomes a new substance? **chemical change**
6. What is a change in which 1 or more new substances are formed?
chemical reaction
7. Bubbles are caused by what kind of change? **chemical change**
8. Water is made up of what 2 gases? **oxygen and hydrogen**
9. Bread baking is an example of a **chemical change**.
10. Wood burning is an example of a **chemical reaction**.

Name _____

Date _____

Physical Changes in Matter

1. What is a combination of 2 or more different substances?

2. What is a change in which a substance remains the same substance? _____

3. What is a physical change that occurs when matter changes from one state to another?

4. Every substance on Earth can exist in what three states?

5. If a solid is heated enough, it will turn into a

6. If a liquid is cooled enough, it will turn into a

7. If a liquid is heated enough, it will turn into a

8. A change of state is a _____ change.

Name _____

Date _____

Physical Changes in Matter

9. Shredding paper is an example of _____ change.

10. Why is cutting or carving a physical change?

11. Salad is an example of a _____.

12. A chain saw cutting wood is an example of a _____ change.

13. Why is granola considered a mixture?

14. Give an example of a mixture of liquids.

15. Give an example of a mixture of gases.

16. Why would sand and water be a mixture?

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Physical Changes in Matter

1. What is a combination of 2 or more different substances?
mixture
2. What is a change in which a substance remains the same substance? **physical change**
3. What is a physical change that occurs when matter changes from one state to another? **change of state**
4. Every substance on Earth can exist in what three states?
solid, liquid, gas
5. If a solid is heated enough, it will turn into a **liquid**
6. If a liquid is cooled enough, it will turn into a **solid**
7. If a liquid is heated enough, it will turn into a **gas**
8. A change of state is a **physical** change.

Name Answer Key

Date _____

Physical Changes in Matter

9. Shredding paper is an example of **physical** change.
10. Why is cutting or carving a physical change?
It doesn't make a new substance
11. Salad is an example of a **mixture**
12. A chain saw cutting wood is an example of a **physical** change.
13. Why is granola considered a mixture? **because the substances aren't permanently combines (they can be seperated from each other)**
14. Give an example of a mixture of liquids. **answers will vary (ex. chocolate milk, lemonade)**
15. Give an example of a mixture of gases. **answers vary (ex. air we breathe)**
16. Why would sand and water be a mixture? **because sand and water can be seperated**