

Review Key for the End of Year test.

Matching:

1. f Place where plates move apart
2. j Layer of rock that forms Earth's outer surface.
3. r Place where two plates slide past each other moving in opposite directions. Earthquakes occur frequently along these boundaries.
4. l or e Is a dense ball of solid metal that is deep within the Earth.
5. m Pure substance that cannot be separated into a simpler substance.
6. h Substance formed of 2 or more different elements
7. n The smallest unit of an element
8. k Anything that can be observed or measured
9. o Examples of these are when a substance freezes, gets cut in half or melts.
10. a Push or pull
11. v distance divided by time
12. p Unit of force
13. b transfer of heat through empty space
14. c type of energy in an electric current
15. i force that governs the motion of our solar system
16. q The liquid layer of Earth's core
17. l or e The solid layer of Earth's core
18. g The semi-solid layer of Earth where convection takes place
19. s Elements that are semiconductors
20. d 2 Tectonic plates moving towards one another
21. t 2 Tectonic plates moving away from one another
22. u The ability of an organism to make its own food

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|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Force | l. Inner core |
| b. Radiation | m. element |
| c. Electric | n. atom |
| d. Convergent boundary | o. Physical change |
| e. Inner core | p. newton |
| f. Plate boundary | q. Outer core |
| g. Mantle | r. Transform boundary |
| h. Compound | s. metalloids |
| i. Gravity | t. Divergent boundary |
| j. crust/lithosphere | u. autotrophy |
| k. Physical property | v. speed |

True or False:

1. F Producers eat plants.
2. T Animals are heterotrophic.
3. T A meteorite is also known as a shooting star and is in the atmosphere.
4. F A comet is a meteor with a tail.
5. T A telescope makes objects look bigger.
6. F Metamorphic rock is made by sediment compacted or cemented together
7. T Igneous rock is made from hardened lava or magma
8. T Sedimentary rock is made by sediment compacted or cemented together
9. F A prokaryotic cell has a nucleus.
10. T A eukaryotic cell has a nucleus.
11. T Abiotic means not living

Multiple Choice:

1. What do convergent boundaries create?
 - a. Prairies
 - b. Mountains
 - c. Oceans
 - d. Canyons

2. What is **not** a way to test for the identification of a mineral?
 - a. Hardness using the Moh's scale of hardness
 - b. Streak on a streak plate
 - c. Smell, when it's wet
 - d. Luster, how shiny it is

3. The 3 domains of life are:
 - a. Protist, Eukaryotic, Heterotroph
 - b. Archaeobacteria, Fungi, Eubacteria
 - c. Archea, Bacteria, Eukarya
 - d. Fungi, Plant and Animal

4. Bacteria that can withstand extreme conditions are:
 - a. Eubacteria
 - b. Archaeobacteria
 - c. All bacteria

5. What is Newton's Universal Law of Gravitation?
- The greater the object's mass, the greater the pull of gravity it has
 - Speed divided by time
 - Velocity
6. A compound has _____ element(s).
- One
 - Two or more
 - Three or more
7. In the chemical equation below, which substance represented is classified as an element?
 $\text{Cl}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{HCl} + \text{HClO}$
- Cl_2
 - H_2O
 - HCl
 - HClO
8. How is the chemical symbol for Cobalt written?
- C
 - CO
 - Co
 - cO
9. When a plant photosynthesizes, it takes Carbon Dioxide and turns it into glucose. What happens to the Carbon Dioxide during the chemical reaction?
- The Carbon Dioxide just changes shape.
 - The Carbon Dioxide remains the same.
 - No chemical bonds in the carbon dioxide are broken
 - A new substance forms which has different properties from Carbon Dioxide.
10. How many elements are in Glucose, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
11. Hydrogen (H), Oxygen (O), and Neon (Ne) all share similar physical properties. Which element listed below would best complete this group?
- Iron (Fe)
 - Germanium (Ge)
 - Nitrogen (N)
 - Gold (Au)

12. A rock was thrown into a pond and sank to the bottom. Which statement is true?

- a. The rock is less dense than the pond water.
- b. The rock is more dense than the pond water.
- c. The rock and pond water are equally dense.

13. Which example does not have **only** potential energy?

- a. A rock sitting at the top of a cliff
- b. A good battery not in use
- c. Manu Ginobili (Spurs player) going for the basket
- d. An arrow in a stretched bow

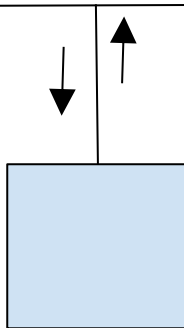
14. On a rollercoaster, the car has the most kinetic energy when:

- a. It's at the very top of a curve
- b. It's at the very bottom of a curve
- c. It's between the top and the bottom
- d. When it stops at the end of the ride

15. An good example of an insulator is:

- a. A t-shirt because it keeps us warm
- b. A Whataburger soda cup because it keeps the my soda cold
- c. My backpack because it keeps my popcicle from melting
- d. My tupperware container because my soup cools off in it

16. The block below **is still** and is hanging by a wire. Which of the following statements is true?



- a. The downward force of gravity is greater than the tension force pulling up on the block.
- b. The downward force of gravity is less than the tension force pulling up on the block.
- c. The downward force of gravity is equal to the tension force pulling up on the block.

17. The Law of Conservation of Energy states that:

- a. Energy cannot be created
- b. Energy cannot be destroyed
- c. Energy cannot be created or destroyed
- d. None of the above

18. The organization of an ecosystem starting with the fewest members is:

- a. Population, organism, community, ecosystem
- b. Ecosystem, community, population, organism
- c. Organism, population, community, ecosystem
- d. Ecosystem, community, organism, population

Fill in the blank:

1. mechanical energy: the sum of an object's potential and kinetic energy due to gravity or elastic deformation.
2. energy is the ability to cause change.
3. geothermal energy is produced from within the Earth.
4. radiant energy is energy produced by the sun.
5. nuclear is energy released by a fission or fusion reaction
6. hydroelectrical energy is electric energy produced by the flow of water.
7. bubbling/fizzing, smoke, temperature change, or formation of a precipitate could possibly indicate a chemical change.
8. conductivity is the ability of matter to transfer heat and electricity.
9. ductility is the ability for metals to be stretched into thin wires.
10. malleability is the ability of metals to be hammered into shapes.
11. luster is the shininess of metals.
12. The greater the mass a celestial body has, the greater its gravitational force is on other bodies.
13. The major difference between a space probe and the space shuttle, is that a probe doesn't carry people.

Short Answer:

Select either metal, nonmetal or metalloid:

1. Shiny metal
2. Semi-conductor metalloid
3. Brittle nonmetal
4. Not a good conductor nonmetal
5. Found along stair step line of periodic table metalloid
6. Malleable metal
7. Good conductor metal

8. Calculate the density of an object that has a mass of 12g and a volume of 6 cm³.

Density=mass ÷ volume 12 g ÷ 6 cm³ Answer is 2 g/cm³

9. In Moh's scale of hardness (1-10), what number means the softest? 1

What number means the hardest? 10

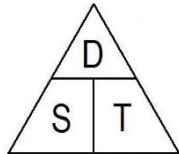
10. Why is the streak taken of a mineral when you can see what the mineral's color is just by looking at it?

Streak is the "true" color of the mineral.

11. What is needed, besides water, to have a functioning hydropower plant?

High potential energy of the water (example-the water is running down a mountain). You also must have a turbine that spins.

12. Draw the speed triangle that shows the formula for speed with distance and time.



13. Calculate the speed of a car that went 1000 meters in 60 seconds.

Speed = Distance ÷ Time 1000 meters ÷ 60 s = 16.6 m/s

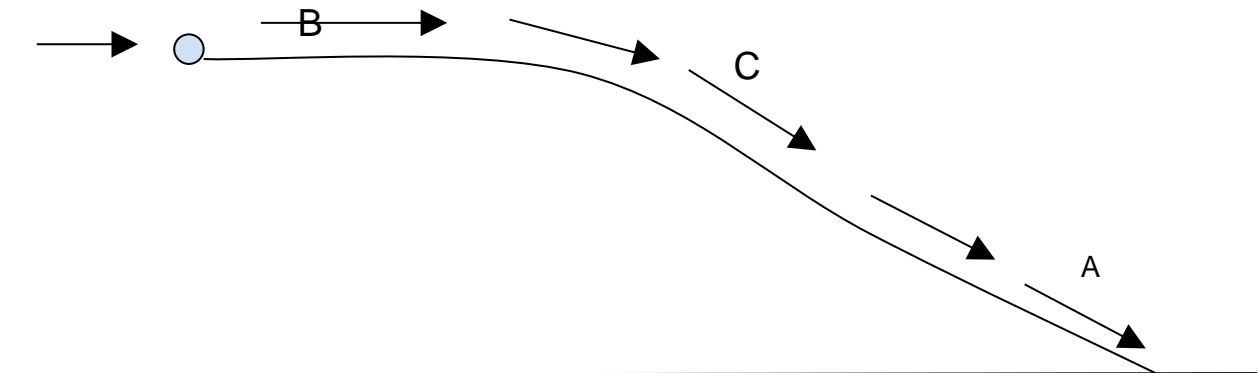
14. What are the common advantages of wind, hydropower, geothermal, and solar energy?

All of these energy resources are renewable and do not pollute our atmosphere.

15. What are the common disadvantages of coal and oil?

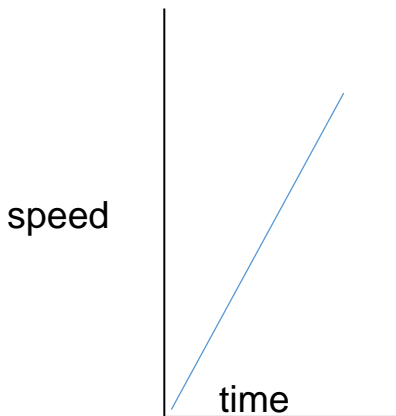
Coal and oil are nonrenewable and they pollute our atmosphere.

16. Make a sketch of the picture below **on your paper**. Then label the path of the ball with:
- a. Most kinetic energy
 - b. Most potential energy
 - c. Equal kinetic and potential energy

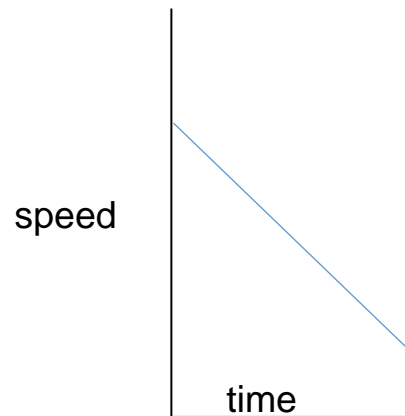


17. Make a sketch of the graphs below on your **own paper**, then draw a line on the acceleration graphs that shows that an object is:

Increasing in speed:



Decreasing in speed:



18. Draw an illustration showing convection in a pot of boiling water on a fire on your own paper.

