

ORANGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OFFICE OF CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION
OFFICE OF SCIENCE

GRADE 6 SCIENCE

Post - Assessment



School Year 2013-2014

Directions for Grade 6 Post-Assessment

The Grade 6 Post-Assessment is made up of multiple choice questions, and constructed response questions.

Read each question carefully, including diagrams and/or graphs. Work as rapidly as you can without sacrificing accuracy. Do not spend too much time puzzling over a question that seems too difficult for you. Answer the easier questions first; then return to the harder ones. Try to answer every question, even if you have to guess.

Where necessary, you may use scratch paper for your work. Do not use the margins of the test booklet to do scratch work.

**YOU MUST RECORD ALL ANSWERS IN THE TEST BOOKLET.
ALL SHORT CONSTRUCTED RESPONSES AND ESSAY
RESPONSES MUST BE WRITTEN IN YOUR TEST BOOKLET.**

Student Name _____

Teacher _____

Grade 6 – CPO Earth Science

Date _____

SGO Post-Assessment – Grade 6 – Earth Science

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

Use the following information to answer question 1.

Jorge discovered that a piece of bread left in a sandwich bag had developed a black mold-like substance growing on its surface. He decided to perform an experiment to determine factors affecting mold growth.

____ 1. In Jorge's bread mold experiment, he used the same brand of bread and sandwich bags. He placed the sealed bags in places that had varying temperatures. Temperature is the:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. control variable. | c. analysis. |
| b. hypothesis. | d. experimental variable. |

____ 2. Which of the following is the same measurement as 2000 grams of soda?

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. 0.2 liters of soda | c. 2 kilograms of soda |
| b. 2 liters of soda | d. 2 milliliters of soda |

____ 3. All matter consists of tiny particles known as atoms. The different types of atoms are known as:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. elements. | c. molecules. |
| b. compounds. | d. chemicals. |

____ 4. The atoms in gases:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| a. vibrate in place. | c. vibrate and move freely about. |
| b. move freely about | d. vibrate and move freely about, but not at the same time. |

Choose the one response below that appropriate fills in the blanks from top to bottom.

____ 5. Heat is transferred in conduction by _____.
Heat is transferred in convection by _____.
Heat is transferred in radiation by _____.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Movement of fluids
Direct contact
Waves through the air | c. direct contact
waves through the air
movement of fluids |
| b. waves through the air
direct contact
movement of fluids | d. direct contact
movement of fluids
waves through the ai |

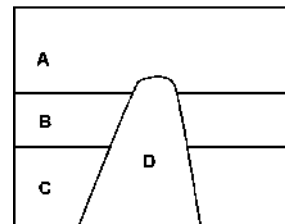
____ 6. Most of Earth's water is found in which phase?

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| a. Solid | c. Gas |
| b. Liquid | d. None of the above |

____ 7. Which of the following is an example of water changing its phase?

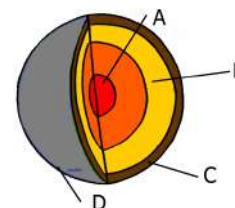
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. Glacier ice melting | c. Dew drops on grass in early morning |
| b. A mud puddle evaporating | d. All of the above |

- ____ 8. What affect does increasing atmospheric pressure have on the rate of evaporation?
- evaporation decreases
 - evaporation increases
 - evaporation stays the same
 - the effect depends on latitude
- ____ 9. The long-term record of precipitation, wind, and temperature for an area is:
- weather.
 - climate.
 - meteorology.
 - seasons.
- ____ 10. The correct order for fossil formation is:
- Soft body parts decay, sediments are deposited and cover organisms, sediments and hard parts become rock.
 - Sediments are deposited and cover organism, soft body parts decay, sediments and hard parts become rock.
 - Hard and soft body parts decay and become rock.
 - Sediments cover organism and all body parts decay.
- ____ 11. Rocks A, B, and C are layers of sedimentary rocks. Rock D is a rock intrusion. Which rock is oldest? Which rock is youngest?
- C is oldest, D is youngest
 - D is oldest, A is youngest
 - B is oldest, D is youngest
 - A is oldest, C is youngest
- ____ 12. In the Geologic Time Scale, *eras*:
- determine the dominant life forms present.
 - are divided into periods.
 - lasted for millions of years.
 - All of the above.
- ____ 13. The idea that continents move slowly on Earth's surface is known as:
- sea-floor spreading.
 - mountain making
 - continental drift.
 - convection cells



Refer to the figure to answer question 14

- ____ 14. On the figure to the right, which area marked is the crust of the earth?
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D



- ____ 15. More earthquakes occur near the region on Earth's surface that is split into two pieces because of earthquakes. This region is called a(n):
- chasm.
 - fault.
 - vent.
 - stick-slip.
- ____ 16. _____ rocks are formed from other rock particles broken down into small pieces by the rock cycle.
- Sedimentary
 - Metamorphic
 - Igneous
 - All of the above

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- ____ 17. Which substance has the greatest effect on the rate at which rocks weather (break down)?
- a. Sunlight
 - b. Water
 - c. Chlorophyll
 - d. Hydrogen
- ____ 18. If sustainable energy sources are not found and society continues to primarily use non-renewable energy
- a. pollution will decrease
 - b. there will be an energy shortage
 - c. there will be more jobs created
 - d. people will stop needing energy
- ____ 19. If humans put too much pollution in the environment:
- a. plants and animals can die.
 - b. habitats can be destroyed.
 - c. animals move to cleaner areas.
 - d. all of the above.
- ____ 20. An astronaut weighs 400 Newtons on the Moon's surface. On Earth they would:
- a. weigh less.
 - b. weigh more
 - c. weigh the same
 - d. increase in mass
- ____ 21. The length of a planet's day is defined by its:
- a. mass.
 - b. period of rotation.
 - c. density.
 - d. period of revolution.
- ____ 22. Which of the following is most responsible for causing changing seasons on Earth each year?
- a. Closeness to Earth to Sun during orbit
 - b. Speed of Earth's rotation
 - c. Tilt of Earth on its axis
 - d. Amount of meteorites in sky
- ____ 23. During which phase of the Moon does a solar eclipse occur?
- a. Full Moon
 - b. New Moon
 - c. Waning Gibbous
 - d. First Quarter
- ____ 24. Buoyancy describes the concept that:
- a. all objects float in water
 - b. objects denser than water will float in it
 - c. less dense objects will float in more dense fluids
 - d. objects must be filled with air in order to float
- ____ 25. The state of water as a solid, liquid, or gas in the water cycle is most affected by:
- a. humidity
 - b. wind
 - c. amount of water
 - d. temperature
- ____ 26. As shown on the diagram, the imaginary vertical lines that are east and west of the prime meridian are called:
- a. latitude lines.
 - b. longitude lines.
 - c. contour lines.
 - d. bathymetric lines.
- ____ 27. When an object's volume is made smaller and its mass remains the same, its density:
- a. increases.
 - b. decreases.
 - c. remains the same.
 - d. increases then decreases.



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Completion – Write a response to best fit each sentence.

28. The _____ biomes receive less than 35 centimeters of rainfall per year.

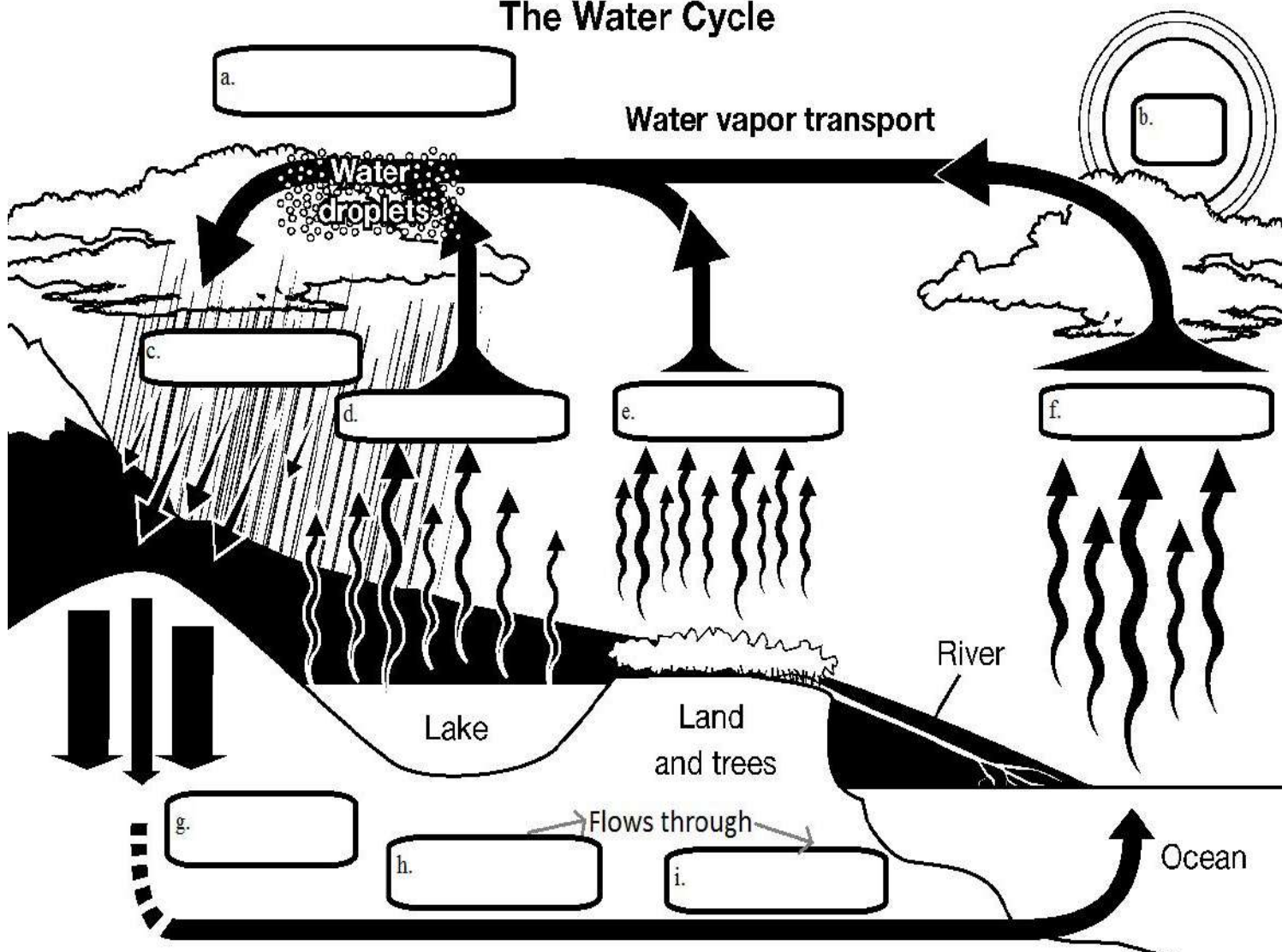
29. The _____ biomes are located near the equator with near constant temperature year-round.

Short Answer - Answer each question in the space provided. Use complete sentences.

30. Label the picture below that illustrates the water cycle. Label all parts as completely as possible, including the four main processes in the water cycle and the source of energy for the water cycle. Be sure to use the following words. Some words may be used more than once.

Aquifer Sun Transpiration Precipitation Evaporation Percolation Groundwater Condensation

The Water Cycle



31. Trace the path of water from the ocean to groundwater and back to the ocean. **Describe** the processes that allow water to travel from the ocean to the groundwater.

This topographic map shows two different views of an island.

32. In Figure 8-1, what is the **elevation** of the hill top?

33. Which end of the island is steeper, A or B? How do you know?

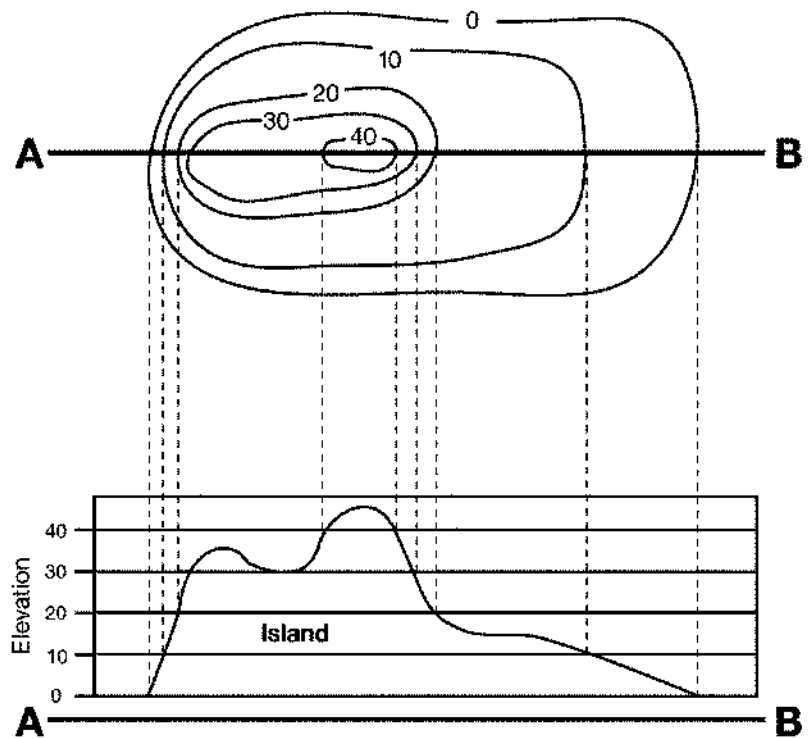


Figure 8-1

Student Name _____

Teacher _____

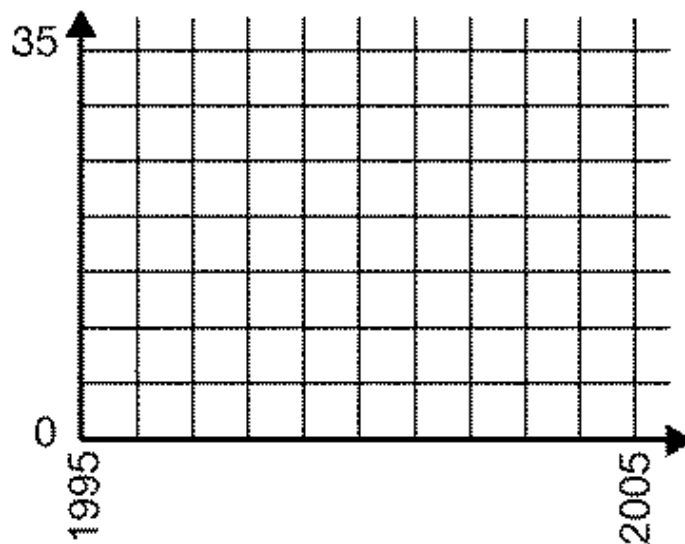
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The number of students in Ms. Jones' science class each year for 10 years is shown in the following data set.

1995	35 students
1996	33 students
1997	34 students
1998	32 students
1999	30 students
2000	30 students
2001	29 students
2002	27 students
2003	27 students
2004	26 students
2005	25 students

34. Draw a **line graph** of the data set of Ms. Jones' class size on the axes provided, making sure your graph has all the proper parts (title, labels with units, data points, best fit curve).



35. What does the data set show about the trend in class size in Ms. Jones' science class over 10 years?