Name:_____ College:_____

Happy Spring Break 2020!!!!

Class of 2027,

I hope you enjoy your break from school and spend a lot of time with friends and family during this mid-semester break.

Over the break, please complete the following:

- ☐ Homophones pg. 68
- ☐ Using Commas pgs 226-227
- ☐ Advantages and Disadvantages essay pg. 353
- ☐ NewsELA – Civil War: annotate and answers ?s with evidence
- ☐ Civil War vocabulary word search

Please call me if you have any questions!

My number is 832-622-7522 -Sincerely, Ms. Kohn

P. 226

Using Commas

Use commas to set off an **appositive**, a noun or phrase that explains or identifies the noun it follows.
Example: *Jack, the janitor, walked down the hall.*

Use commas to separate words or phrases in a **series**.
Example: *He ate the apple, the peach, and the plum.*

Use commas after **introductory** words or phrases.
Examples: *Yes, I'm going to the fair.*
By the way, did you bring a camera?

Use commas to set off a **noun of address,** the name of the person being addressed or spoken to.
Example: *Caroline, will you come with me?*

Use commas to set off **interrupting** words or phrases.
Example: *He was, as you know, an actor before he was elected.*

Add commas to the sentences where they are needed. On each line, explain why you added the comma by writing **appositive**, **series**, **introductory**, **noun of address** or **interrupting**.

1. Maryanne the new girl in school is a very good cook. _____
2. My favorite snacks are red apples pretzels and popcorn. _____
3. My skills however do not include cooking. _____
4. I know Sally that you love to cook. _____
5. That was in my opinion the best meal ever served. _____
6. After they finished the books Tom and Larry wrote the report. _____
7. Thomas Edison an inventor had failures before each success. _____
8. Pete our best soccer player won't be here for the big game. _____
9. No I won't be seeing the movie. _____
10. The coating on the pecans was sweet sugary and crisp. _____
11. That is if I'm not mistaken my yellow and green pencil. _____
12. Sam would you please pass me my pen? _____

pg. 227

Writing: Using Commas Correctly

A comma tells a reader where to pause when reading a sentence. Use commas when combining two or more complete sentences with a joining word.

Examples: We raked the leaves, and **we put them into bags.**
Brian dressed quickly, but **he still missed the school bus.**

Do not use commas if you are not combining complete sentences.

Examples: We raked the leaves and put them into bags.
Brian dressed quickly but still missed the school bus.

If either part of the sentence does not have both a subject and a verb, do not use a comma.

Read each sentence below and decide whether or not it needs a comma. If it does, rewrite the sentence, placing the comma correctly. If it doesn't, write **O.K.** on the line.

1. The cat stretched lazily and walked out of the room.

   _____

2. I could use the money to buy a new shirt or I could go to the movies.

   _____

3. My sister likes pizza but she doesn't like spaghetti.

   _____

4. Mom mixed the batter and poured it into the pan.

   _____

5. The teacher passed out the tests and she told us to write our names on them.

   _____

6. The car squealed its tires and took off out of the parking lot.

   _____

7. The snow fell heavily and we knew the schools would be closed the next day.

   _____

8. The batter hit the ball and it flew over the fence.

   _____

Pg-68

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings.

Write the correct homophone in the blank.

Their house is around the corner from us. (their, there)

1. We couldn't decide _____ to visit Boston or St. Louis. (weather, whether)
2. We chose to visit Boston, the _____ of Massachusetts.(capital, capitol)
3. We drove _____ the city in _____ days. (to, too, two)
4. Our _____ was over interstate highways. (route, root)
5. We _____ many signs along the way. (read, red)
6. My brothers couldn't hide _____ excitement. (their, there)
7. We found that _____ an exciting city. (its, it's)
8. It was interesting to _____ the accent of the people. (hear, here)
9. Many people related interesting _____ about the city's history. (tales, tails)
10. We appreciated the _____ and quiet of the parks. (peace, piece)
11. We walked up and down _____ of houses in the historic district. (rows, rose)
12. I wore a _____ in one of my shoes from _____ much walking. (whole, hole) (so, sew)
13. Luckily, this caused me _____ _____. (know, no) (pain, pane)
14. I had to have the _____ of the shoe repaired. (soul, sole)

Advantages and Disadvantages

As in the comparison/contrast essay, it is easiest to put all of the advantages in one paragraph and the disadvantages in another paragraph.

Write an essay in response to the prompt.

Writing Prompt: Think about what a society would be like if all people had the same skin tone, hair color, eye color, height and weight. What would the benefits of living in such a society be? Would there be any disadvantages? What would they be?

When you finish writing, reread your essay. Use this checklist to help make corrections.

- ❑ My essay makes sense.
- ❑ I used correct spelling, grammar and punctuation.
- ❑ I answered the writing prompt.
- ❑ I have varied sentence length.

As the U.S. Grew, the North-South Dispute over Slavery Led to Civil War

By Chandra Manning, The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History on 05.17.17
Word Count **632**
Level **850L**

In this political cartoon, the presidential and vice presidential candidates in the 1860 election are shown tearing apart a map of the United States. From Library of Congress

In 1857, future president Abraham Lincoln was making notes for an important speech. At the time, conflict was growing between the North and South over slavery. "A house divided against itself can not stand," Lincoln wrote. "I believe this government can not endure permanently, half slave, and half free."

Long road to the Civil War

Lincoln's words turned out to be true. Only a few years later the North and South entered the Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865. The bloody contest ultimately brought an end to slavery.

The years leading up to the war are known as antebellum. For most of this period, the North and South were able to avoid direct conflicts. Slavery was only legal in the South, but whites in both parts of the country shared a belief in the superiority of white people. They also shared a reluctance to talk about whether slavery was morally acceptable.

Slavery grows, some whites get rich

The country certainly had religious, ethnic and social differences within itself. These differences could be found in both the North and the South. Yet, when war came in 1861, it drew a hard line between Northern states and Southern states. The biggest difference between these two parts of the country was slavery. How did slavery become the problem that would split the nation in two?

Conflict began with the growth of slavery itself. In a very short time, the number of slaves exploded from 800,000 to 4,000,000. The Southern states were very wealthy because of slave labor. In the North, many people benefited from crops and goods produced by slaves. White Americans across the country relied on slavery for their wealth and comfort. Rather than face the problem, they preferred not to talk about it.

Should new U.S. territories have slaves?

The attitude changed when the United States began to expand to the west. Settlers moved into new land west of the Appalachian Mountains, which eventually became part of the United States. The land was divided into different regions known as territories. People were forced to debate whether slavery should be allowed there. During the 1850s, white Northerners and Southerners came to great disagreement over the issue. Pro-slavery forces seemed to be gaining the upper hand. The spread of slavery looked as though it would be almost impossible to stop.

The growing power of the Southern states worried people in the North. This gave rise to a new political group called the Republican Party. Republicans worried that Southerners were trying to take over the federal government and spread slavery. One person who shared these ideas was Abraham Lincoln, a leading member of the Republican Party.

Slavery foe Abraham Lincoln becomes president

Meanwhile, white Southerners wanted the government to do more to protect slavery. Their demands split the Democratic Party in two right during the presidential election of 1860. Southern Democrats wanted the government to allow slavery in all new U.S. territories. Northern Democrats wanted to let the people in each territory decide whether or not to allow slavery.

It became clear that the Republican candidate for president, Abraham Lincoln, would win. White Southerners became worried. They said that if Lincoln won, the Southern states would break away from the United States.

Slave states break away

As expected, Lincoln won the presidential election of 1860. Shortly after, seven states from the Deep South broke away from the United States. They formed their own country called the Confederate States of America, or the Confederacy. Soon other Southern states threatened to join them. As Abraham Lincoln took office, the country was preparing to go to war.

Chandra Manning teaches history at Georgetown University and is the author of "What This Cruel War Was Over: Soldiers, Slavery, and the Civil War" (2007).

This article is available at 5 reading levels at https://newsela.com.

Quiz

1 Fill in the blank in the sentence below.

In the opening paragraph, the author ____.

(A) uses a quote to introduce the conflict explained in the article

(B) tells a story about the president who is the focus of the article

(C) explains the effects of the election described in the article

(D) outlines the solution to the problems shown in the article

2 What information MOST contributes to the organization of the article's final paragraph?

As expected, Lincoln won the presidential election of 1860. Shortly after, seven states from the Deep South broke away from the United States. They formed their own country called the Confederate States of America, or the Confederacy. Soon other Southern states threatened to join them. As Abraham Lincoln took office, the country was preparing to go to war.

(A) the comparison between the North and the South

(B) the reasons why the South did not like Lincoln

(C) the causes of Lincoln's election

(D) the effects of the election of 1860

3 According to the article, what effect did the argument over slavery have on the Democratic Party?

(A) It caused the entire party to decide to join the Confederate States of America.

(B) It made the party more united because all Democrats feared and hated Lincoln.

(C) It split the party in half and caused Democrats to lose the election.

(D) It helped the party to become more popular with people in the South.

4 Which of the following BEST describes the relationship between the western territories and the Republican Party?

(A) The Republican Party was formed to help Northern settlers continue moving to western territories.

(B) The Republican Party was formed to fight the spread of slavery in western territories.

(C) The western territories made people decide to fight the Republican Party.

(D) The western territories were the biggest supporters of the Republican Party.

Civil War

Find the Civil War terms inside the word search puzzle. Go here for the online version.

O	I	N	O	I	T	C	U	R	T	S	N	O	C	E	R	S	S
N	W	A	O	L	Z	R	S	H	U	F	N	J	L	T	H	Z	H
P	H	B	Z	E	Z	E	E	M	P	Z	D	V	Y	I	I	I	S
D	P	O	I	G	V	T	E	V	R	T	V	M	L	X	B	M	O
R	C	L	C	V	G	M	G	V	C	N	S	O	M	E	X	K	S
L	O	I	L	O	R	U	X	L	K	U	H	L	J	F	V	P	O
M	N	T	A	U	A	S	J	G	V	R	P	A	A	N	G	E	U
G	F	I	R	N	N	T	N	O	R	T	H	B	O	V	D	T	T
E	E	O	A	I	T	R	M	B	N	P	R	I	T	D	E	K	H
T	D	N	B	O	K	O	E	E	L	E	T	R	E	B	O	R	V
T	E	I	A	N	A	F	W	I	O	A	D	P	K	C	S	A	Y
Y	R	S	R	Y	F	G	N	Y	P	A	Z	K	S	O	N	C	Q
S	A	T	T	V	H	C	R	I	M	A	S	H	L	T	W	X	E
B	T	A	O	D	O	U	C	I	Y	E	E	D	I	F	W	E	Q
U	I	B	N	L	L	N	V	F	C	R	I	E	R	R	K	L	K
R	O	I	N	U	A	R	F	E	M	E	T	N	M	N	J	C	O
G	N	P	L	M	B	E	D	A	R	A	L	X	A	B	G	S	X
Z	X	J	E	G	W	E	N	S	M	H	P	Y	F	L	U	Z	D

Sherman solve
Confederation solve
Robert E Lee solve
South solve
North solve
Yankee solve
Abolitionist solve
Lincoln solve
Grant solve
Shiloh solve
Gettysburg solve
Union solve
Slavery solve
Soldiers solve
Secede solve
Clara Barton solve
Antietam solve
Fort Sumter solve
Reconstruction solve
Emancipation solve

Courtesy of **www.ducksters.com**

Back to **Kids Games**

Copyright 2018 TSI Subject to terms of use. All rights reserved.

Name:_____ College:_____

Happy Spring Break 2019!!!!

Class of 2027,

I hope you enjoy your break from school and spend a lot of time with friends and family during this mid-semester break.

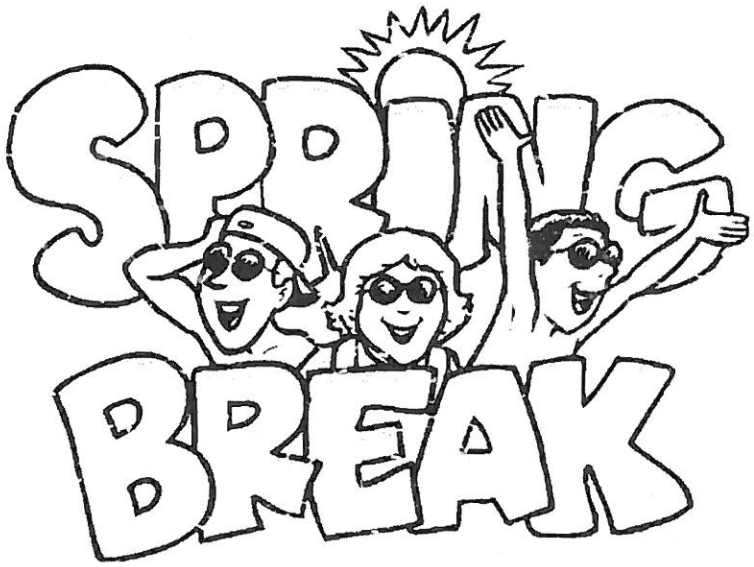
For Reading Lifework during the break, please check off the following items:

- ☐ Complete the following assignments:
  - "Brody's challenge" passage with full STAAR strategies
  - "An adventure through the human body" passage with full STAAR strategies

When we come back from Spring Break, we will have 13 class periods left before you take the STAAR and rock it out! Use these passages as practice. Parents, please make sure students are using their strategies:

1. Identify the genre at top of passage
2. Read the passage once
3. Read the passage again, this time write a 4-5 word gist for each paragraph
4. Read the questions, identify/write the type of question
5. Write your evidence or reason, explain why other answers are not correct

Please call me if you have any questions! My number is 832-987-4326



(Color me in if you get bored! NOT part of your Lifework. Sincerely, Mrs.Letts ☺)

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.

Brody's Challenge

1 "This is awesome!" the girl next to Brody said as they stepped onto the flight deck of the USS *Lexington*. "This is going to be the best summer camp ever! Wait until I tell everyone I spent five days on a real Navy aircraft carrier!"

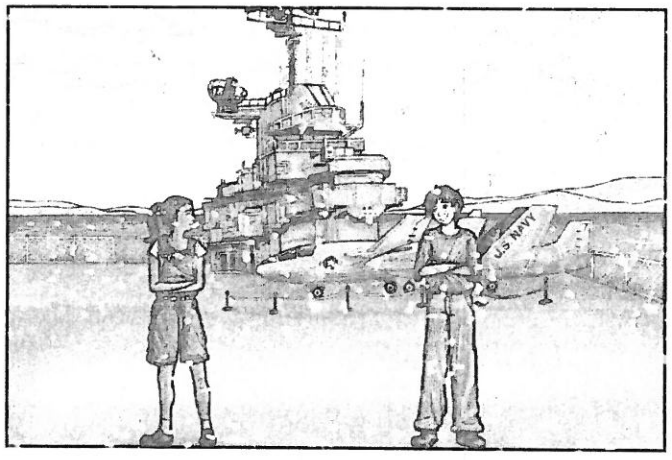
2 Brody glanced around the enormous ship. He had to admit that the girl was right. This camp would be the perfect start to summer vacation. If anyone needed a break from school and its endless rules, it was Brody.

3 Just then, a short, stern-looking man walked over and barked, "I'm Captain Nealson. Welcome, recruits, to the USS *Lexington*. LINE UP!"

4 As the kids scrambled to form a line, Captain Nealson looked at Brody and shouted, "Tuck in that shirt! Tie your shoe! You're a guest on one of the greatest aircraft carriers in the history of the United States Navy. This ship has survived many battles! Thousands of fighter planes have safely landed on this very flight deck. Thousands of brave men and women have proudly served on this ship. Have some respect!"

5 Brody's good mood was swept away like a leaf on a windy day. He barely listened as Captain Nealson explained that he would divide the kids into teams, each with its own leader. The teams would rotate between several training stations, learning different skills at each station. Brody's mood did not improve when he was assigned to a team with the girl standing next to him.

6 "I'm Cynthia," she said excitedly. "I hope we get to tie knots. I'm good with knots!"



7 "You!" said Captain Nealson, jabbing a finger at Brody. "You are the group leader." Brody

GO ON

didn't care about being group leader, but he did smile when he saw Cynthia's disappointment.

8 Captain Nealson handed some papers to each team leader. "These are maps of the ship," he said. "Learn your way around. Use the ladders where there are hatches, which are the small door openings on the floor of each deck. Teach everyone on your team the best routes for getting from deck to deck. Later today, you *will* be tested."

9 Brody stuffed his map in his pocket.

10 That evening as Brody was eating dinner with his teammates, he heard Captain Nealson's voice booming over a loudspeaker. "Team Brody, report to Area 1, the flight deck, as quickly as possible."

11 Brody's team stared at him. "Where's the nearest ladder?" a boy named Kyle asked.

12 Brody had no idea. "Um, let's just go up the way we came down."

13 "That's all the way at the edge of this deck," Cynthia protested. "We've got to find an inside ladder, one where you pass through a hatch to get to the next deck. The captain is timing us!"

14 "This isn't fair," a girl complained. "How do they expect us to get there quickly if we haven't been taught the way?"

15 Brody felt a big lump in his throat. "Come on. We'll figure it out," he told his team.

16 When Brody's team finally reached the flight deck, Captain Nealson was staring at the timer in his hand. "Your team took too long to get here, Brody. On a Navy vessel, someone's life could depend on how fast you respond."

17 "Sorry, sir," Brody said, panting.

18 "Brody, I gave you a map so you could teach your team how to navigate around the ship," the captain said. "If you had followed orders, you would have had no problem responding quickly. I'm afraid your team won't be able to participate in tomorrow's firefighting drill."

19 Brody looked at his team's faces. He deserved every bit of the anger he sensed from them.

20 "Please, Captain Nealson," said Brody. "This was my fault. Don't punish my team."

21 "On a ship a team depends on its leader," said Captain Nealson. "If the leader is irresponsible, the team suffers."

GO ON

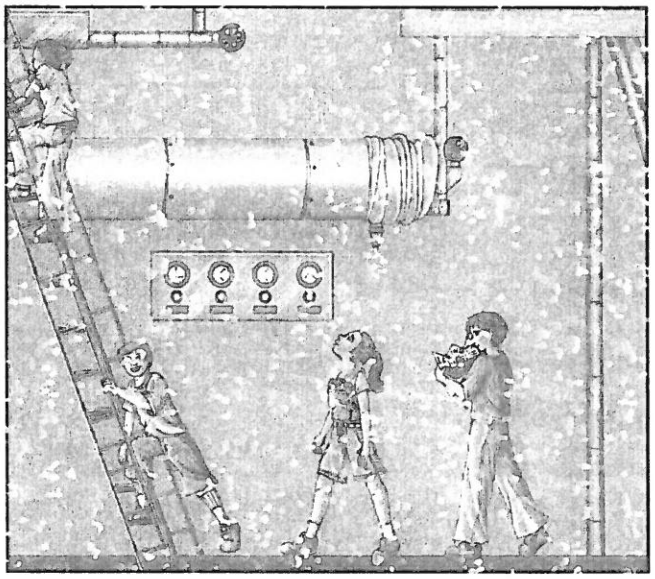
22 "Give us another chance," Brody pleaded. "Early tomorrow morning, we'll beat all the other teams' times."

23 "All right," Captain Nealson finally agreed. "You're dismissed."

24 Before his team members could speak, Brody held up his hand, saying, "I know. I know. I didn't take this seriously. But, honestly, I didn't realize we could lose a privilege."

25 For a moment no one spoke. Then Kyle sighed. "So where's the map?"

26 The team traced the route to Area 1 on paper and then practiced it at least 10 times.



27 The next morning Brody waited for Captain Nealson to summon the team.

28 Finally, the captain's voice boomed over the loudspeaker. "Team Brody! Report to Area 4—Damage Control!"

29 "Area 4?" Cynthia gasped. "That's not what we practiced!"

30 "It's all right," Brody told his team. "I memorized the map. Follow me."

31 Captain Nealson raised an eyebrow as he recorded Team Brody's time on his clipboard. Brody grinned because he knew that the team—which he had actually led—had successfully completed its task. But there was no time for congratulating himself; he had firefighter gear to put on.

GO ON

31 How is Brody able to solve his problem?

A Cynthia suggests using inside ladders to reach the flight deck.

B The team helps him plan a route to the flight deck.

C Cynthia realizes that the team practiced the wrong route.

D The captain gives him another chance to lead his team.

---

32 From events in this story, what can the reader conclude about Captain Nealson?

F He ignores some of the campers.

G He likes people to think independently.

H He is a good judge of character but sometimes makes mistakes.

J He is stern but reasonable.

---

33 Why does it make sense that Cynthia is disappointed when she isn't chosen as team leader?

A She likes to be friendly and treat others with kindness.

B She knows how to tie knots and read maps.

C She is eager to participate in the summer camp.

D She knows many facts about navy vessels.

GO ON

34 Which words from paragraph 18 help the reader know what the word navigate means?

F *to participate in*

G *around the ship*

H *had no problem*

J *teach your team*

---

35 Which sentence from the story best shows that Brody realizes that he has been an irresponsible team leader?

A *"Um, let's just go up the way we came down."*

B *He deserved every bit of the anger he sensed from them.*

C *"Early tomorrow morning, we'll beat all the other teams' times."*

D *The team traced the route to Area 1 on paper and then practiced it at least 10 times.*

---

36 Before the members of Team Brody can succeed on a timed task, it is necessary for them to —

F learn to use the safety equipment

G demonstrate that they can tie knots

H know where the nearest hatch is located

J practice skills at different training stations

GO ON

37 When Captain Nealson assigns Brody to be a team leader, Brody —

A is pleased that he was selected from among the other campers

B thinks Cynthia will try to change the captain's mind

C seems uninterested in the job

D thinks his teammates will not trust him

---

38 Read this sentence from paragraph 31.

> *Brody grinned because he knew that the team—which he had actually led—had successfully completed its task.*

This sentence shows that Brody is —

F aware of his mistakes

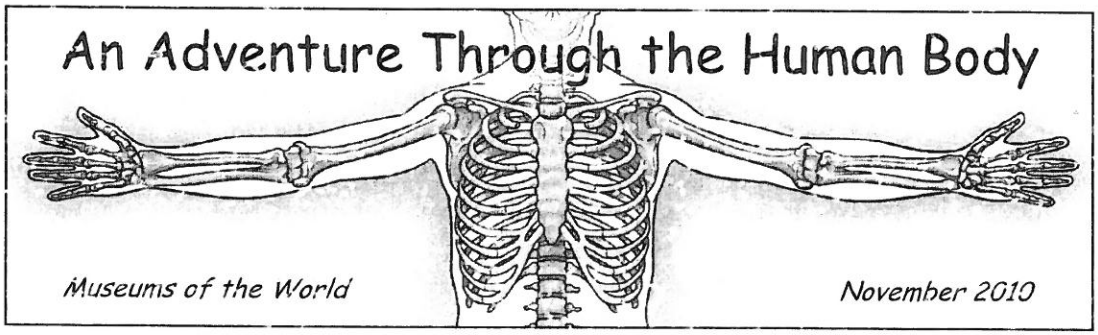
G proud of his performance

H amused by other team members

J prepared to start a new drill

GO ON

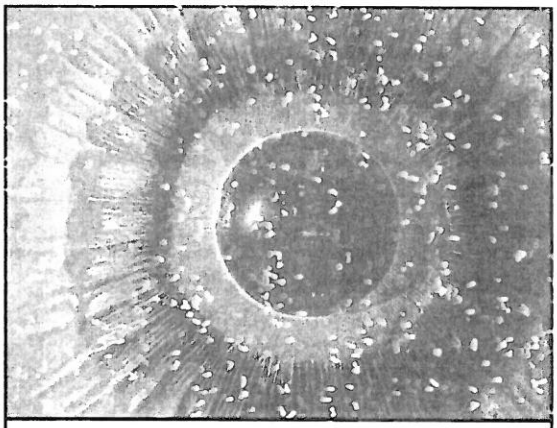
Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question. Then fill in the answer on your answer document.



1 What really happens inside the human body? How does the brain communicate with the heart, the lungs, and other organs? How does the skin heal itself?

2 The Health Museum, located in Houston, Texas, is the perfect place to discover the answers to questions like these. Visitors don't just look at items in a display case. Instead they get to experience exhibits to learn about the human body and understand how it works.

3 One exhibit at the Health Museum is the Amazing Body Pavilion. This exhibit allows visitors to walk through an enormous model of the human body. They can see and touch gigantic models of human organs and bones, play memory games inside a large brain, sit on giant teeth, and even ride a bicycle with a skeleton. While standing inside a monstrous eyeball, visitors learn how the eyes are able to focus on images. A 22-foot rib cage surrounds them from ceiling to floor as they walk through a human backbone. Whatever activities visitors choose, they learn about the importance of good health in a way that's fun.



Visitors can learn about how the eye works by taking a walk inside this giant eyeball.

© 2011 by Sharon Tonsing

4 Exhibits at the Health Museum change often so that returning visitors are able to see new things. But the museum has had one permanent exhibit since it opened in 1996 called You: The Exhibit. This exhibit has 10 stations to explore. The different stations use special effects to help visitors learn more about themselves.

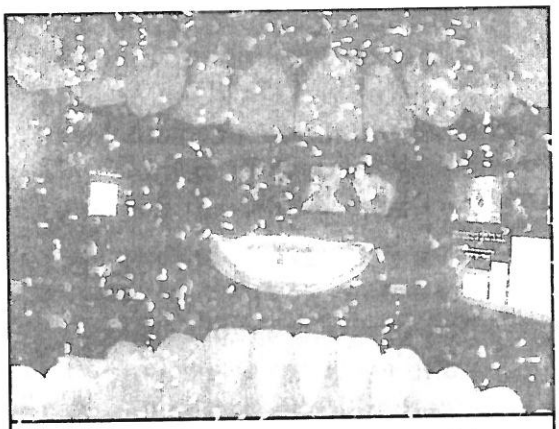
GO ON

5 With the help of computer programs, visitors see how diet and exercise can affect their health in the future. The Age-O-Matic station shows what visitors might look like after 30 years of aging if they get too much sun or become overweight.

6 At another station, people can look into the Mirror of Heredity to see how their eyes, nose, and other physical traits are different from those of other museum visitors. A feature changer shows visitors how they might look if they had a different family heritage.

7 The museum is home to Houston's first 4-D theater. While the McGovern 4D Theater shows 3-D movies, it adds other kinds of special effects that allow moviegoers to experience what is happening on screen. For example, different scents are released in the theater so that viewers can smell what is happening. Water, wind, or vibrations are also included to enhance the movie experience.

8 The movies shown in the McGovern 4D Theater cover different science topics. For example, *Planet You* shows a journey inside the human skin through a mix of live action and computer animation. Viewers learn about things such as the formation of a paper cut in the skin and how the body repairs itself. They also learn about dust mites, ticks, and other organisms that sometimes live on human skin.



Come sit on these giant teeth!

© 2011 by Sharon Tonsing

9 People who tour the museum are amazed by what they see. Each exhibit offers the chance to experience the human body in an entertaining way, allowing visitors to gain a new understanding of how the body works. What a wonderful adventure into the human body this museum provides!

GO ON

Does the Health Museum sound interesting? Plan a visit!

Address

1515 Hermann Drive
Houston, Texas 77004

Hours of Operation*

Tuesday–Saturday 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Sunday 12 P.M. to 5 P.M.

*The museum is also open Mondays, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., June through August.

Admission

Children 2 and under.....FREE
Child (ages 3–12).....$6.00
Adult.....$8.00
Senior (age 65 & up).....$6.00

FREE general admission on Thursdays, 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. During these hours there is an admission charge for special exhibits. The price for *Planet You* is $3.00 per person.

GO ON

39 In paragraph 4, what does the word permanent mean?

A Constant

B Popular

C Interesting

D Inexpensive

---

40 What do You: The Exhibit and the McGovern 4D Theater have in common?

F They both use special effects.

G They are both new exhibits at the museum.

H They both demonstrate how the body repairs itself.

J They both feature items in display cases.

---

41 The author wrote this article most likely to —

A encourage readers to visit more museums

B tell about the functions of the human body

C inform readers about a unique museum

D compare the different types of museum exhibits

GO ON

42 Which part of the article best helps readers visualize what they would experience at the museum?

F The heading at the top of the article

G The photographs and captions

H The last paragraph of the article

J The boxed information at the end of the article

---

43 The article is mainly about —

A why it is important to understand the human body

B why it is necessary to eat right and exercise

C how the Health Museum's special effects work

D what visitors can see at the Health Museum

---

44 In paragraph 7, the word enhance means to —

F reduce the volume

G imitate the sounds

H enlarge the images

J increase the quality

GO ON

45 Which of these is the best summary of the article?

A The Health Museum is located in Houston, Texas. It has several exhibits that help visitors learn about the human body. The museum's model of the inside of a human body is large enough for visitors to walk through.

B The Health Museum has exhibits that help people learn more about the human body. Visitors can learn about diet and exercise and see how the physical traits of other visitors differ from their own.

C People enjoy the Health Museum in Houston, Texas. The museum has exhibits that let visitors experience how the human body works. Some exhibits teach the importance of diet and exercise, while others teach about inherited traits. The museum's theater shows movies about a variety of science topics.

D People are amazed when they visit the Health Museum in Houston, Texas. One exhibit allows visitors to walk through a model of a human body. In this exhibit visitors can touch models of organs and bones that are found in the human body. Visitors can even ride a bicycle with a skeleton.

---

46 Why is the boxed information at the end of the article included?

F To describe some of the many exhibits at the museum

G To share information about the history of the museum

H To show that the museum welcomes people of all ages

J To provide details a museum visitor would need to know

BE SURE YOU HAVE RECORDED ALL OF YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER DOCUMENT.

Heading: _____

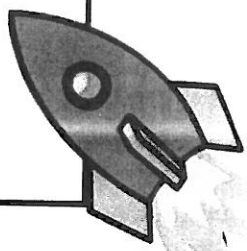
5th Science Spring LW

Directions:

- DUE Monday!
- DO NOT PUT IT INTO THE SCIENCE LW BIN!
- We will check all of these answers in class!
- Complete all questions in this packet.
- Show all of your work and knowledge.

- **Students who do not show justifications will be counted as incomplete**

- Email Mr. Benito for questions
- Cbenito@kipphouston.org



Shooting towards my goal on May STAAR test!

Name_____ Date_____

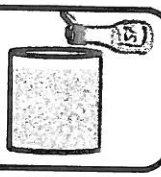
. Salt, sand, and pepper are poured into a beaker and stirred. What will most likely happen after the contents are stirred?

A. The salt and pepper will dissolve.
B. Only the salt will dissolve.
C. Only the sand will dissolve.
D. The salt and sand will dissolve.

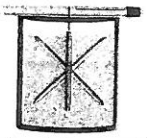
. Students are making crystal snowflakes with water and salt. The steps are below. (5.2.D)

Twist three pipe cleaners into a snowflake shape.

Fill the container with boiling water. Pour Epsom salt into the container and stir. Continue adding the salt until it will no longer dissolve.



Connect the snowflake to a string and tie it to a pencil. Hang the snowflake into the jar with the pencil resting on top of the jar.



Place the jar in a safe place where it won't be disturbed for 1-2 weeks. Check each day to see crystals forming.

What is the best explanation for the salt crystals forming on the pipe cleaner after 1-2 weeks?

A. The salt dissolves in the water forming a solution; the water evaporates and leaves the salt behind.
B. The salt dissolves in the water forming a solution; the salt evaporates and sticks to the pipe cleaner.
C. The salt is less dense than the water.
D. The salt has more mass.

3. A teacher pours sugar in a glass of tea. After stirring the mixture for a few seconds, the sugar is no longer visible. What is the most reasonable explanation for what happened to the sugar after it was stirred?

A. The sugar disappeared in the mixture and formed a solution.
B. The sugar dissolved in the mixture and formed a solution.
C. The sugar evaporated from the mixture.
D. The sugar blends in with the tea making it hard to see.

4. Which of the following is soluble in water?

A. Pepper
B. Sand
C. Iron filings
D. Table salt

5. An experiment asks students to form a solution by mixing chocolate syrup and water. Which tool is needed to separate the solution? (5.4.A)

A. strainer
B. spoon
C. hot plate
D. magnet

6. Analyze the chart below. (5.2.B)

Type of matter	Soluble in water?
Baking soda	Yes
Cocoa powder	Yes
Rice	No

What question was most likely being tested?

A. What types of matter dissolve in water?
B. What types of matter evaporate?
C. What types of matter float in water?
D. What types of matter sink in water?

Name_____ Date_____

7. Examine the figures below.

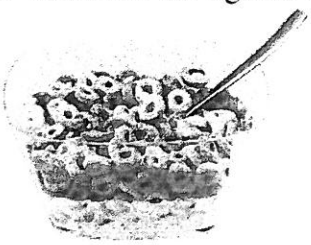


Figure 1

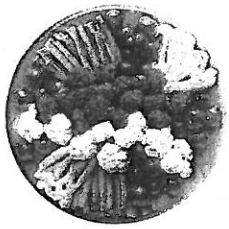


Figure 2

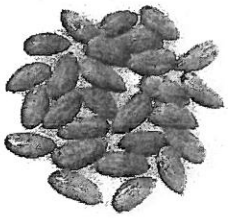


Figure 3

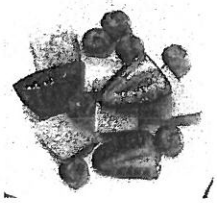


Figure 4

Which figures are mixtures?

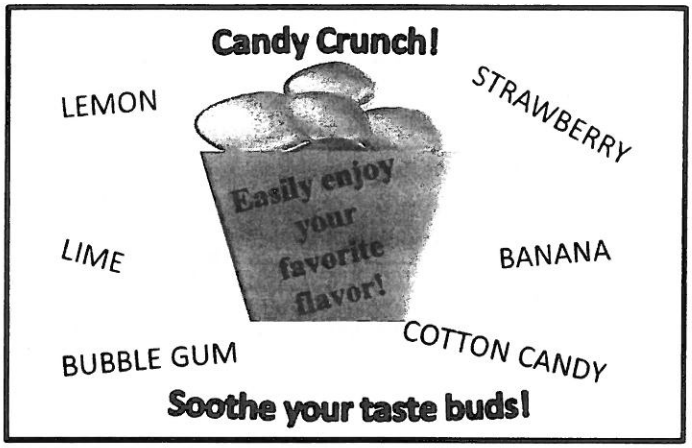
A. Figure 2 only
B. Figure 3 only
C. Figures 1, 2, and 3
D. Figures 1, 2, and 4

8. Below is an assortment of toys that will be used for different science experiments. They are of various sizes and are made of plastic, wood, or rubber.

The mixture of toys would be easy to separate because all the toys –

A. are magnetic
B. are more dense than water
C. are solids
D. have the same volume

9. A student reads the advertisement below. (5.3.B)



What can be inferred from the advertisement?

A. The different flavors of candy are sour.
B. The different flavors of candy have different densities.
C. The mixture of candy will be hard to separate.
D. The mixture of candy will be easy to separate.

10. Students are asked to separate a mixture of sand, iron filings, and water without using their hands. Which answer choice shows the easiest way to separate the mixture?

A.
1. Add heat to the mixture.
2. Allow the water to evaporate.

B.
1. Pour the mixture through a coffee filter.
2. Pull out the iron filings with a magnet.

C.
1. Freeze the mixture.
2. Chip away the iron filings.

D.
1. Pour the mixture through a coffee filter.
2. Add heat to melt the iron filings.

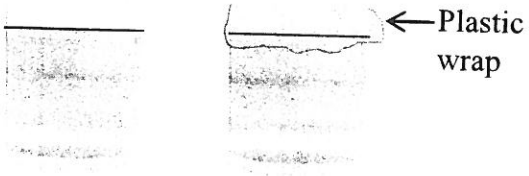
Name_____ Date_____

. Students observe a bowl of ice cream during an experiment. After a few minutes, the solid ice cream begins changing into a liquid. What most likely causes this change?

A. The temperature of the ice cream increases.
B. The temperature of the ice cream decreases.
C. The temperature of the ice cream stays the same.
D. The temperature of the ice cream increases and then decreases.

. Students are investigating what happens to water as it is heated. Below are the steps of the investigation.

1. Pour the same amount of water into two identical cups.
2. Draw a line on each cup to show the amount of water in the cup.
3. Put plastic wrap over 1 cup and leave the other cup open.
4. Put both cups in a sunny place.
5. Observe the cups for 3 days.



What is the variable in this experiment?

A. The same amount of water in both cups.
B. Using two cups that are the same size.
C. Placing the cups in different temperatures.
D. One cup is covered and the other cup is uncovered.

3. Melted butter is a liquid. If melted butter is put into the freezer is will become a solid. What causes the butter to change its state?

A. melting
B. evaporation
C. cooling
D. pressure

4. The directions to make strawberry gelatin are shown below.

Cherry Gelatin

1. Boil 1 cup water and pour into bowl
2. Empty the contents of gelatin into the bowl
3. Stir until dissolved
4. Place bowl in refrigerator for a few hours

Nutrition Facts
Serving Size 100g
Servings Per Container: about 15
Calories 119 Calories From Fat 8

	%daily value
Total Fat 0.9g	2%
Saturated fat 0.5g	0%
Cholesterol 3mg	1%
Sodium 15 mg	1%
Total Carbohydrate 13mg	4%
Dietary fiber 0g	0%
Sugars 12g	
Protein 1g	

Vitamin A 0% Vitamin C 0%
Calcium 3% Iron 0%

During which step in the recipe will a liquid change into a gas?

A. step 1
B. step 2
C. step 3
D. step 4

5. Which statement best fits in the third box?(5.2.D)

1. Water is poured into a pot and heated.
2. The temperature rises to 100°C
3. ?

A. Liquid water cools.
B. Liquid water turns into water vapor.
C. Liquid water turns into a solid.
D. Liquid water begins to freeze.

Name_____ Date_____

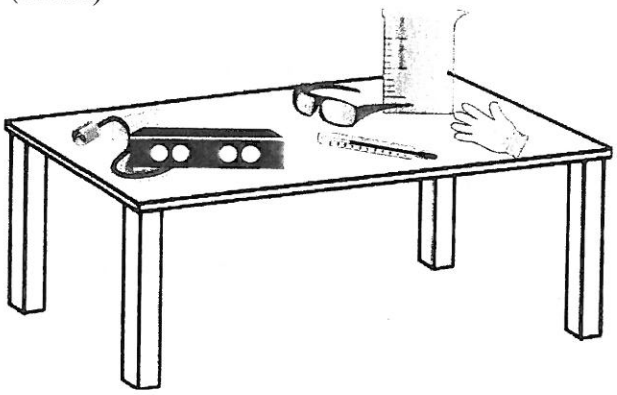
. A student collects rain water in a bowl and leaves it outside for a week. What will most likely happen to the water in the bowl if it does not rain again within the week? (5.2.D)

A. The amount of rain water will increase due to condensation.
B. The amount of rain water will increase due to moisture from the sky.
C. The amount of rain water will decrease due to evaporation.
D. The amount of rain water will stay the same.

. Which of the following is an example of changes in the state of matter caused by heating?

A. melting
B. freezing
C. hardening
D. cooling

. Students walk into the science lab and see the following materials on the table along with directions for testing the three states of matter. (5.1.A)



What should the students do first?

A. Put the safety goggles on.
B. Plug in the hot plate to warm it up.
C. Read the directions and begin the lab.
D. Wait for the teacher's directions.

4. After sitting out on the counter for an hour, tiny water droplets have formed on the outside of the cold water bottle shown below.

What most likely caused this change?

A. change in temperature
B. a water leak in the bottle
C. ice melting
D. freezing water

5. When water vapor in the air touches a cold glass, it is cooled and changes into drops of liquid water. What is the process of a gas changing into a liquid form?

A. evaporation
B. freezing
C. condensation
D. precipitation

6. Students make a small container out of foil and place an ice cube inside. The container and the ice cube are put in a sunny place for 1 hour and then observed. Which question were the students most likely trying to answer? (5.2.B)

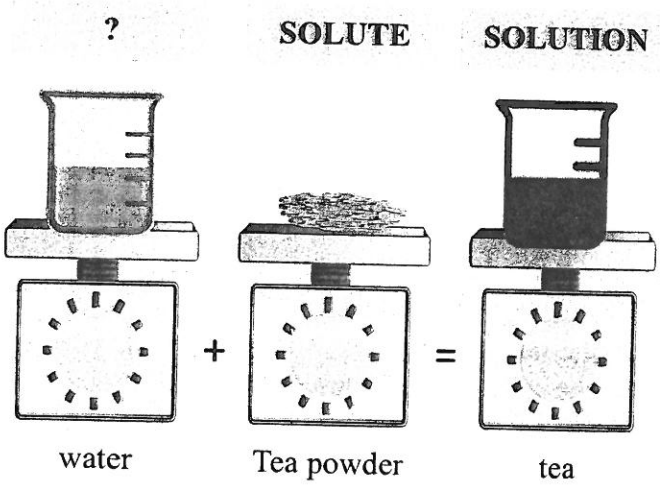
A. What happens when water is cooled?
B. What happens when water is heated?
C. What happens when foil is placed in the sun?
D. What happens when foil is cooled?

Name_____ Date_____

7. Combining melted tin and copper forms a metal called bronze. Which answer choice best explains why bronze is considered a solution?

A. When the two metals are combined their properties do not change.
B. When the two metals are combined their properties change.
C. When the two metals are combined they can be easily separated.
D. When the two metals are combined their mass increases.

8. Look at the diagram below.



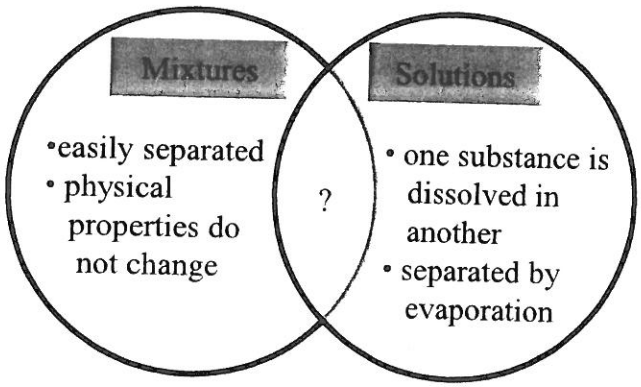
Which term fits in the missing rectangle from the diagram?

A. variable
B. solvent
C. mixture
D. combination

9. Lemon juice is added to a glass of water during and experiment. How will the physical properties of the water change?

A. The water will become cloudy throughout the glass.
B. The top of the water will become cloudy.
C. The bottom of the water will become cloudy.
D. None of the water's physical properties will change.

10. Look at the Venn diagram below.



Which answer choice best fits in the middle of the Venn diagram?

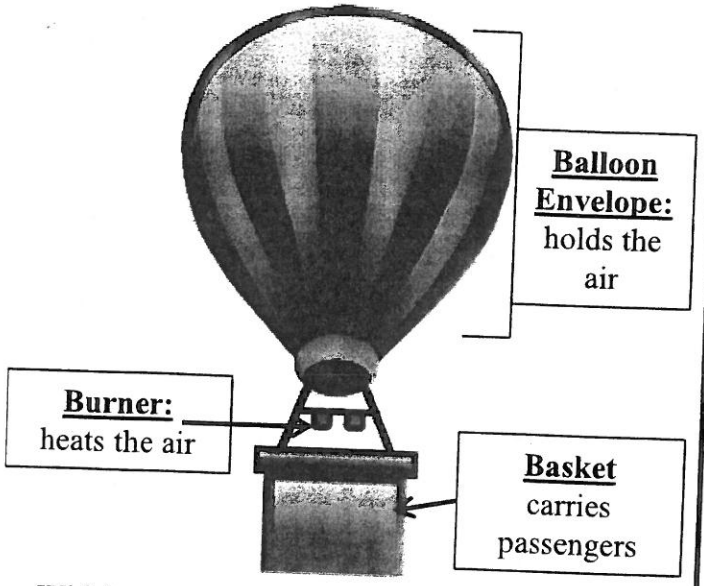
A. physical properties are changed when mixed together
B. a combination of two or more things
C. can be separated by physical means
D. can be separated with a magnet

11. Which item will form a solution when mixed with water?

A. loam
B. rice
C. silt
D. chocolate syrup

Name _____ Date _____

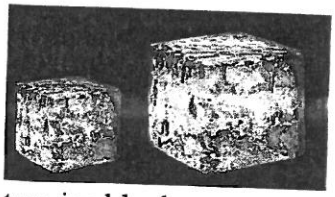
7. The diagram below shows a hot air balloon and its three essential parts. (5.2.D)



Which answer choice best explains the purpose of the burner on a hot air balloon?

A. When air is heated it expands and keeps the balloon afloat.
B. When air is heated it contracts and keeps the balloon afloat.
C. When air is heated it produces helium.
D. When air is heated it produces wind.

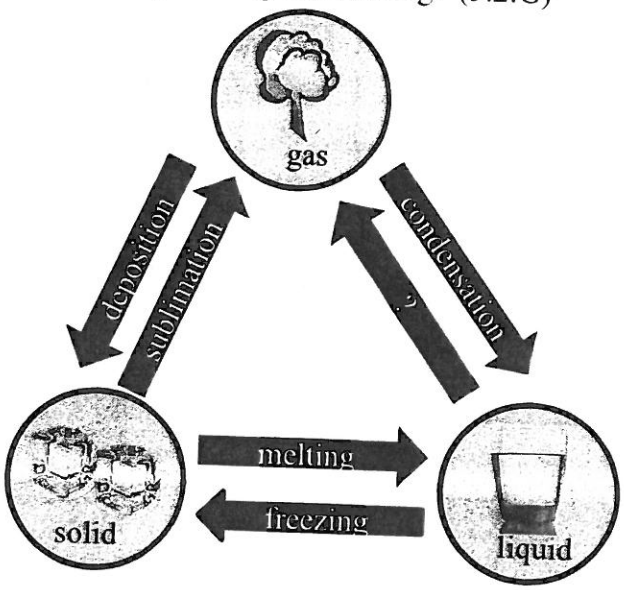
8. Two ice blocks are shown below. (5.2.D)



If the two ice blocks are set out on a table, which result would be the same for both of them?

A. The total mass for both ice blocks.
B. The total volume for both ice blocks.
C. The temperature at which both ice blocks melt.
D. The time it takes each ice block to melt.

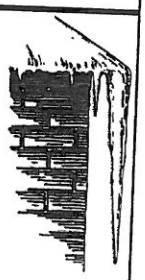
8. The chart below shows changes in state of matter caused by heating and cooling. (5.2.G)



Students are asked to use their knowledge in science to fill in the arrow with the question mark. Which answer choice best completes the chart?

A. cooling
B. freezing
C. melting
D. evaporation

9. Icicles start out as liquid water droplets and then turn into solid ice. What causes a liquid to change into a solid?



A. Heat is added.
B. Heat is taken away.
C. Heat is produced.
C. Heat is frozen.

10. All the examples below show a change in the state of matter caused by heating EXCEPT –

A. A piece of chocolate softens in the sun.
B. A puddle of water evaporates.
C. Water turns into an ice cube.
D. Water turns into water vapor.