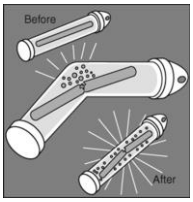
Name _____

Date _____ Period/Teacher _____

6th Science
S.C.O.P.E.S.
Students Creating Ownership Practicing Everyday Science
2.2

1. At the school football game, the cheerleaders handed out glow sticks to the crowd. When Meg was handed a glow stick, it was not glowing. Then she snapped the plastic tube and a glow began to form.



Why did it start to glow when she snapped the tube?

A. The liquids in the two tubes had a chemical change.
B. The liquids in the two tubes had a physical change.
C. The liquids in the two tubes had a magnetic change.
D. The liquids in the two tubes had a mechanical change

6.5C

2. Mrs. Johnson put an iron pot in her garden and filled it with soil and plants. After a few weeks, she noticed a chemical change had taken place.

What change **most** likely took place?

A. The pot became dented.
B. The pot became rusted.
C. The pot was moved.
D. The pot had disappeared.

6.5C

3. VOCABULARY – Define the following terms and give examples of both.

Potential Energy –

Example:

Kinetic Energy –

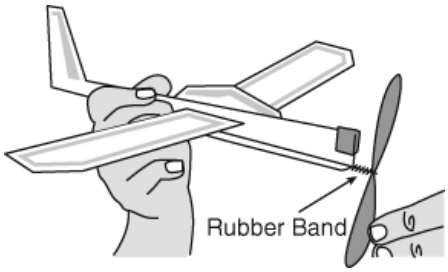
Example:

4. Terrence is observing water in various forms. Which of these forms has the **greatest** kinetic energy?

A. steam
B. liquid water
C. ice cube
D. boiling water

6.8A

Frank has a toy airplane he likes to play with after school. The airplane has a plastic propeller connected to a rubber band. Turning the propeller several times stores energy in the rubber band. When Frank lets it go, the propeller spins and the toy airplane flies through the air.



5. What type of energy is stored in the rubber band?

A. Potential Energy

B. Kinetic Energy

6.8A

6. What type of energy is demonstrated when the propeller spins and the toy airplane flies through the air?

A. Potential Energy

B. Kinetic Energy

6.8A

7. VOCABULARY – List three characteristics of metals:

1._____

_____

2._____

_____

3._____

_____

Where on the Periodic Table are the metals located?

_____

_____

8. Trini adds 10 g of baking soda to 100 g of vinegar. The mixture begins to bubble. When the bubbling stops, Trini finds the mass of the resulting mixture. She determines its mass is 105 g.

Before mixing		After mixing
Mass, baking soda	Mass, vinegar	Mass, mixture
10 g	100 g	105 g

Why has the mass changed?

A. A gas formed and left the mixture

B. Vinegar evaporated during the experiment

C. Mixtures always are less massive than their parts

D. Mass was destroyed when vinegar reacted with baking soda

6.5C