

Science Process Skills and Properties of Materials

Science · Practice Test · 43 Questions

1. Which sense is used when you feel how soft a pillow is?

- A) sight
- B) hearing
- C) touch
- D) smell

2. Why are correct observations important?

- A) They help us make stories.
- B) They help us make good decisions and solve problems.
- C) They make our work harder.
- D) They are not important.

3. After observing that plants need water to grow, what is the best prediction?

- A) Plants will grow taller if we water them.
- B) Plants will grow without water.
- C) Plants will change color if we sing to them.
- D) Plants will not need sunlight.

4. Which tool is best used to measure the length of a pencil?

- A) thermometer
- B) ruler
- C) balance scale
- D) stopwatch

5. Why is measuring a science process skill important?

- A) It makes our observations more accurate.
- B) It helps us finish early.
- C) It is only used in math class.
- D) It is not needed in science.

6. What does observing mean?

- A) guessing what will happen
- B) watching, listening, or using the senses to collect information
- C) measuring with a tool
- D) doing an experiment

7. You see ice cubes getting smaller until they disappear. What pattern do you observe?

- A) The ice cubes grow bigger.
- B) The ice cubes change from solid to liquid.
- C) The ice cubes stay the same.
- D) The ice cubes turn into powder.

8. What is predicting?

- A) measuring the size of an object
- B) guessing what will happen based on what we observed or learned
- C) drawing a picture
- D) recording the results

9. Which unit is most appropriate to measure the height of a door?

- A) millimeters (mm)
- B) centimeters (cm)
- C) meters (m)
- D) kilometers (km)

10. Which shows the correct order of science process skills when doing a simple activity?

- A) Predicting - Observing - Measuring
- B) Measuring - Predicting - Observing
- C) Observing - Predicting - Measuring
- D) Measuring - Observing - Predicting

11. What happens to clay when it is pressed?

- A) It melts.
- B) It changes shape.
- C) It breaks.
- D) It disappears.

12. What happens to paper when you fold it?

- A) It changes shape.
- B) It becomes wet.
- C) It turns into powder.
- D) It breaks into pieces.

13. Why do we bend metal wires?

- A) To break them
- B) To change their shape for a use
- C) To melt them
- D) To make them wet

14. Which action is done when you bend a metal spoon?

- A) Cutting
- B) Bending
- C) Hammering
- D) Joining

15. Which action is used to join two pieces of wood?

- A) Cutting
- B) Pressing
- C) Folding
- D) Joining

16. Which of the following is a product made by cutting paper?

- A) Paper fan
- B) Paper bag
- C) Paper plate
- D) Wire hanger

17. What happens to a can when it is hammered flat?

- A) It becomes round.
- B) It changes shape.
- C) It becomes bigger.
- D) It turns into liquid.

18. Which action is shown in the picture?

- A) Cutting
- B) Bending
- C) Folding
- D) Pressing

19. Which technique is used to pour off clear liquid from a container, leaving the solid at the bottom?

- A) Decantation
- B) Sieving
- C) Winnowing
- D) Filtering

20. Which method is shown in the picture?

- A) Scooping
- B) Sieving
- C) Evaporation
- D) Picking

21. Which technique is used to pick out unwanted materials from a mixture by hand or using tweezers?

- A) Decantation
- B) Winnowing
- C) Filtering
- D) Picking

22. Which technique uses a scoop or spoon to separate larger solid particles from smaller ones?

- A) Scooping
- B) Sieving
- C) Decantation
- D) Picking

23. Which method is used to obtain a solid from a liquid by heating the liquid until it turns to vapor and leaves the solid behind?

- A) Evaporation
- B) Winnowing
- C) Filtering
- D) Decantation

24. Which technique uses a filter paper or cloth to separate insoluble solid from liquid?

- A) Filtering
- B) Sieving
- C) Evaporation
- D) Decantation

25. Which tool is used in sieving to separate smaller particles from larger ones?

- A) Strainer
- B) Spoon
- C) Magnet
- D) Fan

26. Which technique uses a magnet to separate magnetic materials from non-magnetic materials?

- A) Using magnets
- B) Sieving
- C) Filtering
- D) Winnowing

27. Which of the following is an example of a mixture that can be separated by winnowing?

- A) Sand and salt
- B) Rice and husk
- C) Salt and sugar
- D) Water and oil

28. Which sequence shows the correct steps in decantation?

- A) Mix - Pour - Heat- Filter
- B) Pour - Let it settle- Separate
- C) Pour - Evaporate
- D) Sieve - Filter

29. Which technique is best used to separate flour from lumps or small stones in flour?

- A) Sieving
- B) Using magnets
- C) Decantation
- D) Filtering

30. Which mixture can be separated by using a magnet?

- A) Iron filings and sand
- B) Salt and sugar
- C) Rice and beans
- D) Water and oil

31. Which technique is used to separate muddy water?

- A) Winnowing
- B) Decantation
- C) Sieving
- D) Filtering

32. Which method is used to separate salt from salt water?

- A) Evaporation
- B) Sieving
- C) Filtering
- D) Picking

33. Which of the following is NOT a technique for separating mixtures?

- A) Dissolving
- B) Winnowing
- C) Filtering
- D) Sieving

34. Which technique is used to separate bran from rice?

- A) Winnowing
- B) Filtering
- C) Evaporation
- D) Scooping

35. Which condition is necessary for decantation to be effective?

- A) The solid must be heavier and settle at the bottom.
- B) The mixture must be heated.
- C) The liquid must be colored.
- D) The mixture must be stirred well.

36. Which tool is used for filtering?

- A) Filter paper
- B) Magnet
- C) Strainer
- D) Fan

37. Which technique would you use to separate pebbles from sand?

- A) Sieving
- B) Winnowing
- C) Evaporation
- D) Filtering

38. Which statement is TRUE about the techniques in separating mixtures?

- A) They change the chemical composition of the substances
- B) They help separate components based on physical properties.
- C) They are used only in laboratories.
- D) They cannot be used in everyday life.

39. What is the problem?

- A) What materials do you need?
- B) What do you need to do?
- C) What have you found out/learned?
- D) What is the problem?

40. Which step comes first in a simple science investigation?

- A) What materials do you need?
- B) What is the problem?
- C) What do you need to do?
- D) What have you found out/learned?

41. What does the question "What materials do you need?" help you do?

- A) Write the results
- B) Make a conclusion
- C) Do the experiment
- D) Make a list of the things you will use

42. Which of the following is an example of a problem or question for an investigation?

- A) How many cups do I need?
- B) What is the color of my pencil?
- C) Why do plants need sunlight to grow?
- D) Where can I buy a plant?

43. In which step do you follow the plan or procedure?

- A) What is the problem?
- B) What materials do you need?
- C) What do you need to do?
- D) What have you found out/learned?