Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz

Section: Science and Scientists

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

_____ **1.** The knowledge obtained by investigating the natural world is called
- **a.** research.
- **b.** observation.
- **c.** investigation.
- **d.** science.

_____ **2.** Answering some questions by looking up facts in magazines is an example of
- **a.** cheating.
- **b.** observation.
- **c.** research.
- **d.** experimentation.

_____ **3.** Developing methods to recycle steel from old cars is an example of how science can
- **a.** save the ozone layer.
- **b.** use observations.
- **c.** save lives.
- **d.** save resources.

_____ **4.** When you answer questions by performing an activity, you are using
- **a.** research.
- **b.** experimentation.
- **c.** resources.
- **d.** questioning.

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ **5.** a person who draws scientific diagrams

_____ **6.** a person who studies the atmosphere

_____ **7.** a person who studies organisms and their environment

_____ **8.** a person who studies volcanoes

_____ **9.** a person who studies the chemistry of rocks, minerals, and soil

- **a.** volcanologist
- **b.** science illustrator
- **c.** geochemist
- **d.** meteorologist
- **e.** ecologist

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz

Section: Scientific Methods

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

_____ **1.** What are scientific methods?
- **a.** the steps scientists use to answer questions and solve problems
- **b.** the steps scientists use to look up the answers to questions
- **c.** the steps scientists use to ensure a hypothesis is supported
- **d.** the steps scientists use to answer questions and cause problems

_____ **2.** In a controlled experiment, the one factor that changes between groups is called a(n)
- **a.** observation.
- **b.** controlled parameter.
- **c.** variable parameter.
- **d.** hypothesis.

_____ **3.** What must a good hypothesis be?
- **a.** opinionated
- **b.** testable
- **c.** difficult
- **d.** correct

_____ **4.** Which of the following is a good way to analyze data?
- **a.** Organize it into charts and graphs, and do calculations if necessary.
- **b.** Check it over, and then copy it.
- **c.** Put it away for a few months to see if it makes more sense later.
- **d.** Try to find some way to make it support your hypothesis.

_____ **5.** At the end of an investigation, what could you do if you conclude that your results do not support your hypothesis?
- **a.** Buy new measurement tools.
- **b.** Change the topic you are studying.
- **c.** Change the hypothesis, change the procedure, gather more information, or ask new questions.
- **d.** Repeat your investigation over and over until you get the results that support your original hypothesis.

_____ **6.** What are some methods for communicating the results of scientific investigations?
- **a.** calling the news media and handing out flyers
- **b.** writing a scientific paper, making a presentation, and publishing the results on a Web site
- **c.** advertising the results on television and radio
- **d.** revealing results only to close friends and family

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Assessment

Section Quiz

Section: Safety in Science

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

_____ **1.** Which of the following is NOT an example of taking responsibility for your safety in the laboratory?
- **a.** wearing the right safety equipment
- **b.** taking every precaution to prevent accidents
- **c.** cleaning up carefully to hide an accident
- **d.** handling all lab materials safely and correctly

_____ **2.** What causes the most accidents in the laboratory?
- **a.** failure to read and follow directions carefully
- **b.** incorrect teaching and explanations
- **c.** broken glassware and spilled water
- **d.** taking necessary safety precautions

_____ **3.** Emergency medical care for someone who has been hurt or who is sick is called
- **a.** lending a hand.
- **b.** first aid.
- **c.** medical help.
- **d.** intensive care.

_____ **4.** When an accident happens during a science lab, you should always
- **a.** hide the accident.
- **b.** tell your teacher.
- **c.** leave the lab.
- **d.** warn people by yelling.

Match the correct description with the correct element of safety. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ **5.** checking all instructions before doing an experiment

_____ **6.** wearing heat-resistant gloves when picking up a hot object

_____ **7.** gathering equipment before starting an activity

_____ **8.** knowing what a picture of goggles means

_____ **9.** following your teacher's directions when disposing of wastes

- **a.** recognizing safety symbols
- **b.** reading and following directions
- **c.** practicing neatness
- **d.** using proper safety equipment
- **e.** cleaning up properly