Republic of the Philippines

Department of Education

**NEGROS ISLAND REGION**

Division of Cadiz City

Cadiz District IV

**CADIZ WEST II ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

with Special Science Curriculum

Cadiz City

**FIRST QUARTERLY ASSESSMENT- SCIENCE 6**

**TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS**

**School Year 2017-2018**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| COMPETENCIES | **COGNITIVE PROCESS DIMENSIONS** | | | | | | Number of Items | % Competencies |
| Remem | Under | App | Ana | Eval | Crea |
| 1. Describe mixture |  | 2 |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Identify the kind of mixtures | 3, 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe uniform and non-uniform mixtures | 5, 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe the appearance of solution |  | 7, 8 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Differentiate solute from solvent |  | 9 |  | 10 |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Infer that not all solutes dissolve in all solvents |  | 12 |  |  | 11, 13 |  | 3 | 6% |
| 1. Identify factors affecting the Solubility of Solutes in a Solvent | 14, 15 | 17 |  |  | 16 |  | 4 | 8% |
| 1. Describe the appearance and Uses of Suspension | 19 | 18 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe the appearance and Uses of Colloids |  |  |  | 21 | 20 |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Classify types of colloids | 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 10% |
| 1. Describe how to separate mixtures through picking. | 23 |  | 22 |  |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe how to separate mixtures through sifting or sieving. |  |  |  | 24, 25 |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe how to separate mixtures through winnowing. | 27 |  |  | 26 |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe how to separate solid – liquid mixtures through filtering | 29 | 28 |  |  |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe the process of separating mixtures through funnel. |  |  |  | 30 |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe the process of through magnet |  | 32 |  | 33 | 31 |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe the process of separating mixtures through evaporation |  | 35 |  | 34 |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe the process of separating mixtures through sedimentation |  |  | 37 | 36 |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Describe the process of separating mixtures through decantation |  |  | 39 | 38 |  |  | 2 | 4% |
| 1. Enumerate the techniques in separating mixtures | 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 10% |
| 1. Describe the benefits of separating mixtures from products in the community |  |  |  | 40 |  |  | 1 | 2% |
| No of Items per Cognitive Process | 20 | 10 | 3 | 12 | 5 |  | 50 | 100% |
| % of Items per Cognitive Process | 40% | 20% | 6% | 24% | 10% |  |  | 100% |

Republic of the Philippines

Department of Education

**NEGROS ISLAND REGION**

Division of Cadiz City

Cadiz District IV

**CADIZ WEST II ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

with Special Science Curriculum

Cadiz City

**FIRST QUARTERLY ASSESSMENT- SCIENCE 6**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Grade & Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Directions:** Read and understand carefully each question. Write the letter of your answer in the space provided before each number.

1. Which of the statements **BEST** describes a mixture?
2. It is the combination of two or more materials without chemical changes.
3. It is the combination of one material without chemical changes.
4. It is the combination of two or more materials with chemical changes.
5. It is the combination of one material with chemical changes.
6. Which of the following is **NOT** a mixture?
7. antibiotic b. evaporated milk c. brewed coffee d. hydrogen chloride
8. Which of the following is a homogeneous mixtures?
9. water b. oatmeal c. shampoo d. rocky road ice cream

1. What do we call a substance that is the same throughout?
2. a homogeneous mixture b. a solid c. a heterogeneous mixture d. a gas
3. Which of the following is **NOT** a heterogeneous mixture?
4. ketchup b. white sugar c. pizza d. concrete
5. If you can easily see the different parts that make up a mixture, you know that it is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mixture?
6. homogeneous b. plasma c. suspension d. heterogeneous
7. A soluble substance can be dissolved in a solvent because the particles of matter \_\_\_\_?
8. Are always in motion c. are insoluble
9. Are rigid and unmoving d. becomes a universal solvent
10. A solution consists of single particles of solute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ throughout the solvent are?
11. evenly mixed c. concentrated
12. randomly distributed d. diluted
13. In a solution of two liquids, which is the solute and which is the solvent?
14. The substance that can become a solid or gas more readily is the solute.
15. The substance that is denser is the solute.
16. The substance that was present first is the solvent
17. The substance present in the greatest concentration is the solvent.
18. What is **TRUE** of solvents and solutes?
19. Solutes and solvents are part of suspensions
20. Neither solvents nor solutes dissolve in each other.
21. Solvents dissolve in solutes.
22. Solutes dissolve in solvents.
23. What can you infer when you try to make a solution of salt and oil?
24. It becomes a homogeneous solution, the salt dissolves into the oil
25. It becomes a heterogeneous mixture, the salt doesn’t dissolve into the oil
26. The oil can only dissolve a little bit of salt
27. The salt can dissolve a little bit of oil
28. What actually happens to things like sugar and salt when we mix them with water?
29. They become a partial solution
30. They disappear
31. They dissolve so that they become too small to be seen
32. They become solid
33. A student place a solid knor cubes in a glass of water. As he watches, the knor cubes just goes to the bottom of the glass and sits there. When he returns to the class the next day, the knor cubes seems to be there. What can he infer in that experiment?
34. Not all solutes dissolve in solvents c. Not all solvent dissolves in solute
35. All solutes dissolve in solvent d. All solvent dissolves in solute
36. What are the main factors that affect solubility?
37. temperature b. pressure c. nature of solute and solvent d. all of the above
38. What affect does shaking or stirring a solution have on the rate of dissolving?
39. It makes solutes dissolves faster c. It makes solute dissolves slower
40. No effect- it’s all about polarity d. It makes solute less dissolved in solvent
41. All of the following will speed up dissolving **EXCEPT**:
42. Heating b. Crushing the solute c. Mixing by stirring or shaking d. filtering
43. When you measure how fast a solute dissolves, you are measuring the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
44. Amount of dissolving c. Amount of particle movement
45. Rate of particle movement d. Rate of dissolving
46. How do the solute particles in a suspension behave after mixing with solvent?
47. Settle at the bottom/ float in the water c. It doesn’t dissolved in solvent
48. All particles appeared clearly d. A and B
49. Which of the following is an example of a suspension?
50. Medicines b. milk c. whipped cream d. fog
51. Which statement **BEST** describes colloids?
52. Composed of molecules bigger than a solution but smaller than a suspension
53. Mixtures of two or more substances that can be easily separated
54. Formed by mixing different kind of solutions
55. Have molecules that are big enough to settle at the bottom
56. The following statements are true about colloids **EXCEPT**:
57. It has the ability to scatter light.
58. The particles move in a haphazard zigzag motion.
59. It appears to be clear in a glass.
60. It has the ability to hold other substances
61. Jonathan wants to separate stones, insects and other unwanted materials in his mixture of grains and corn. What technique of separating mixture is appropriate?
62. Winnowing b. physical manipulation c. filtering d. magnetism
63. Which of the following mixtures can be separated by handpicking?
64. Sliced fruits b. nails and water c. vinegar and oil d. muddy water
65. What happens when you separate the mixture of flour and sugar?
66. The smaller particles of flour will not pass through the screen together with the sugar.
67. The larger particles of sugar will pass through the screen leaving the flour.
68. The smaller particles of flour and sugar will pass through leaving the larger particles of the mixture in the screen.
69. The larger particles of flour and sugar will pass through the sifter.
70. Which of the following statements B**EST** describe sifting or sieving?
71. Sifting/sieving uses a screen material which allows smaller particles to pass through and leaving the larger particles as residue on the screen.
72. Sifting/sieving uses a hand which allows smaller particles to pass through and leaving the larger particles as residue on the screen.
73. Sifting/sieving uses a screen material which allows larger particles to pass through and leaving the smaller particles as residue on the screen.
74. None of the above
75. Which of the following statement is **INCORRECT** about winnowing?
76. It uses a winnower as a tool in separating mixture.
77. The heavier components of the mixture are separated from the lighter substances.
78. The mixture is thrown into the air allowing the wind to blow away impurities.
79. It is separated with the use of magnet.
80. Which of the following can be winnowed?
81. dingdong b. rice and hull c. iron fillings and sawdust d. pizza
82. What happens to your solid substance in the filtration process?
83. It is trap and becomes a residue c. It changes color
84. It passes through the filter paper d. It changes into liquid
85. Filtration is a process of separating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?
86. Solid substance from a liquid substance with the use of filter paper or cloths.
87. Solid substance from a solid substance with the use of filter paper or cloths.
88. Liquid substance from a liquid substance with the use of filter paper or cloths.
89. Gas substance from a liquid substance with the use of filter paper or cloths.
90. Which statements describe the process of separating mixture through funnel?
91. Immiscible liquids can be separated through the use of the separating funnel
92. Liquids that do not dissolve very well in each other can be separated through funnel.
93. Separating funnel is used in separating immiscible liquids.
94. A, B, and C
95. Which statement **BEST** describe magnetism?
96. It uses magnet to attract another magnetic object away from the substance it is in.
97. It uses magnet to repel another magnetic object away from the substance it is in.
98. It uses magnet to repel another non-metal object away from the substance it is in.
99. None of the above
100. If you form mixture of iron filings and sawdust, how can you separate them?
101. by shifting b. by dissolving c. by picking d. by magnetizing
102. What happens to the mixture of staple wires and chalk when you let the magnet close to it?
103. The chalk will be separated from the mixtures.
104. The magnet will attract the staple wires towards it causing it to be pulled out from the mixture.
105. The magnet will cause the staple wire to move in spiral motion.
106. Nothing will happen.
107. Which of the statements below describes evaporation?
108. It is a process where solvent changes from vapour or gas state to a liquid state.
109. It is a process where solvent changes from liquid state to a vapour or gas state.
110. It is a process where solid changes from solid state to a vapour or gas state.
111. It is a process where solid changes from vapour or gas state to a liquid state.
112. Which is involved in order for the liquid to change into vapour or gas?
113. Heat b. cool temperature c. pressure d. humidity
114. Which of the following statements describe sedimentation as a way of separating mixture?
115. Sedimentation is the process where insoluble substance settles at the bottom of the solvent.
116. Sedimentation is the process where soluble substance settles at the bottom of the solvent.
117. Sedimentation is the process where insoluble substance floats at the bottom of the solvent.
118. Sedimentation is the process where soluble substance floats at the bottom of the solvent.
119. What happens to your insoluble substance in the process of sedimentation?
120. They will float at the top. c. They will settle at the bottom.
121. They will move in spiral movement. d. None of the above
122. Which of the statements **BEST** describe decantation as a process of separating mixtures?
123. It is used when separating two or more immiscible liquids.
124. The lighter liquid is poured off leaving the heavier liquid behind.
125. A layer of liquid is removed from the insoluble particles settled at the bottom of liquid.
126. All answers are correct.
127. Micah mixed water and oil unconsciously while cooking. What is the best thing that Micah will do in order to separate the mixtures?
128. She will let the immiscible liquids to settle and then removed the oil by using spoon or scoop.
129. She will use filter paper in separating water and oil.
130. She will let the liquid to settle at the bottom of the solvent.
131. She will use screen to separate the two liquids.
132. The statements below describe the benefits of separating mixtures from products in the community **EXCEPT**:
133. Rice hull is separated from the palay grain and use as a fertilizer in soil,
134. Decaying is separated from non-decaying wastes to impose proper disposal.
135. Insects and pebbles are left in rice grains to be eaten by people.
136. Dirty water is filtrated to make it clean and useful.

**II. Classify the following types of colloids below.**

mayonnaise gelatin glue clouds whipped cream

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Foam | Aerosol | Emulsion | Gel | Sol |
| 41. | 42. | 43. | 44. | 45. |

**III. Enumerate the different techniques in separating mixtures.**

46.

47.

48.

49.

50.

“Trust in the LORD with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding”. **Proverbs 3:5**

**GOD BLESS!**



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **KEY TO CORRECTION**  **1ST QUARTERLY EXAM IN SCIENCE 6** | |
| 1. A | 26. D |
| 2. D | 27. A |
| 3. A | 28. A |
| 4. A | 29. A |
| 5. B | 30. D |
| 6. D | 31. A |
| 7. A | 32. D |
| 8. A | 33. B |
| 9. D | 34. B |
| 10. D | 35. A |
| 11. B | 36. A |
| 12. C | 37. C |
| 13. A | 38. D |
| 14. D | 39. A |
| 15. C | 40. C |
| 16. D | 41. FOAM- whipped cream |
| 17. D | 42. AEROSOL- clouds |
| 18. D | 43. EMULSION- mayonnaise |
| 19. A | 44. GEL- gelatin |
| 20. A | 45. SOL- glue |
| 21. C | 46. handpicking, winnowing |
| 22. B | 47. filtration, sifting/sieving in any order |
| 23. A | 48. magnetism, evaporation |
| 24. C | 49. sedimentation, decantation |
| 25. A | 50. |

Prepared by:

**KIM A. MAGALLANES**

Teacher I

Submitted to:

**DONDY A. DEPOSITARIO**

Public Schools District Supervisor

School-in-Charge