**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Grade and Section: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**FIRST QUARTER TEST IN SCIENCE 6**

**Read and understand the sentences and questions. Choose the correct answer by shading the corresponding letter of the correct answer on your answer sheets:**

1. How are mixture formed if sugar dissolve in water?
2. Solid C. Dissolution
3. Liquid D. Solution
4. From what mixture do oxygen , carbon dioxide and nitrogen came from ?
5. Gas in liquid C. Solid in liquid
6. Gas in gas D. Liquid in liquid
7. Mix orange juice powder to water is what kind of mixture?
8. Heterogeneous mixture C. Homogenous mixture
9. Insoluble mixture D. Mixture
10. Biko, nilupak and buko salad is an example of what kind of mixture?
11. Solid C. Heterogeneous
12. Liquid D. Homogenous
13. Let us assumed that the composition varies from one region to another, with at least two phases that remain separate from each other, with clearly identifiable properties. This is a heterogeneous or \_\_\_ mixture?
14. uniform C. Non-uniform
15. dissolution D. Solution
16. It is the combination of two or more substances that are not chemically combined and a new substance was formed. What do you mean by this?
17. It is solid C. It is gas
18. It is liquid D. It is mixture
19. There are five kinds of solution. Gas in liquid is one of it, therefore, which of the given example is one of the solution?
20. Air and water C. Oxygen and salt
21. Cola or Soft drink D. Rocks and solvent
22. Homogeneous mixture has the same properties. It means that the substances mixed thoroughly and after stirring, it appeared as one substance. You can no longer distinguish one component from the other. What is the other term for homogenous mixture?
23. Solution C. solute
24. Dissolution D. Solvent
25. When sugar dissolves in water, the two substances appear as one. The sugar particles can no longer be identified. However, the taste of the water proves that the sugar was not lost after mixing. Its chemical property is retained and so the water taste sweet. What kind of solution is this?
26. Solid in liquid C. Liquid in liquid
27. Solid in solid D. Gas in liquid
28. A sugar solution is prepared by adding dissolving sugar in water. Sugar solution consists of two components, namely, sugar and water. Which is solute?
29. Water C. solution
30. Sugar D. Components
31. In question number 10 (ten), which is solvent?
32. Water C. solution
33. Sugar D. Components
34. Do all solutes dissolve in all solvents?
35. Yes C. Maybe
36. No D. None of the above
37. Not all substance can be dissolved in water. What do you call the substances that can be dissolved in water?
38. soluble C. solution
39. insoluble D. Dissolution
40. What is the meaning of solubility?
41. property of substance
42. It is the ability of a solute to dissolve in a solvent at a given temperature.
43. Clear to naked eye
44. None of the above
45. Miscibility is another factor that affects the solubility of substances. It is the property of a substance to mix evenly and completely with another substance. Do you agree?
46. Yes C. Maybe
47. No D. Not at all
48. Which is not true about **solubility**?
49. The higher the temperature, the faster a solute can be dissolved in a solvent
50. The nature of solute and the amount of solvent also determine how fast the solute dissolves in a solvent.
51. The size of the particles affects the dissolving process. The finer the particles are, the faster the solute dissolves.
52. The manner of stirring is not a factor to dissolve a solute in a solvent.
53. Apply nail polish on your nails. When it dries up, remove the nail polish with acetone. Can you identify the factors that affect the solubility of the nail polish in acetone?
54. Miscibility or nature of the solute and the solvent
55. Size of the materials
56. The tempearature
57. None of the above
58. When the solute particles mixed with water, what do they become?
59. Solvent C. soluble
60. Matter D. Mixture
61. How do the solute particles in a suspension behave after mixing with solvent?
62. settle at the bottom/ float in the water
63. all particles appeared clearly
64. It doesn’t dissolved in solvent
65. A and B
66. A suspension is a heterogeneous cloudy [mixture i](https://www.chemicool.com/definition/mixture.html)n which solute-like particles settle out of a solvent- like phase some time after their introduction. Do you agree?
67. No C. Yes
68. Not at all D. Maybe
69. What kind of mixture is **suspension**?
70. Heterogeneous D. Gas in gas
71. Homogenous E. Solid in solid
72. Some substances do not dissolve completely in solvents. The particles that do not dissolve settle down at the bottom of the container. Is this a suspension mixture? Why?
73. Yes, because particles in suspension does not dissolve completely.
74. No, because particles dissolve completely
75. Maybe because I am not sure
76. It can be, but let me try
77. Which of the following solute and solvent is not a belong to suspension mixture?
78. Water and sugar C. Oil and water
79. Flour and water D. Oil and vinegar
80. What is a suspension mixture?
81. It is liquid and clear.
82. It is a mixture that do not completely dissolve and settle down at the bottom and cloudy.
83. It is a mixture dissolved completely
84. None of the above
85. Which mixture is not included to suspension?
86. Sand and water C. Flour and water
87. Fruit juice and water D. Oil and vinegar
88. Anything that occupies space and has mass. What is it?
89. Solid C. Gas
90. Liquid D. Matter
91. It has definite shape and strong hold of particles or molecules. What is it?
92. Solid C. Gas
93. Liquid D. Matter
94. No definite shape but assumes the containers it occupies. What is it?
95. Solid C. Gas
96. Liquid D. Matter
97. It assumes the shape and volume of its container with lots of free space between particles with a very weak hold of molecules. What is it?
98. Solid C. Gas
99. Liquid D. Matter
100. A mixture with particles evenly scattered in a dispersed medium without settling down. It is called as special kind of mixture because its tiny particles can’t be seen by naked eye. What kind of mixture is this?
101. Decantation C. Solution
102. Colloids D. Suspension
103. Which description best describes colloids?

A. Composed of molecules bigger than a solution but smaller than a suspension.

B. Mixtures of two or more substances than can be easily separated

C. Formed by mixing different kinds of solutions

D. Have molecules that are big enough to settle at the bottom

1. Which of the following is the best description of colloids?

A. Sticky, creamy substance C. Dark, black substance

B. Clear, pure substance D. Clear, flawless substance

1. Which colloid has both protective and decorative function?

A. Ink C. paint

B. Insecticide Spray D. Creams

1. What is an emulsion?
2. It is a liquid dispersed in either a liquid or solid
3. It is a solid dispersed in either solid or a liquid.
4. These are suspensions of liquid or solid particles in a gas
5. None of the above
6. Which mixtures cannot be separated through picking?
7. grains and mongo seeds C. sliced fruits
8. nails and pins D. Oil and vinegar
9. Which mixture can be separated through picking?
10. Softdrinks C. creamer
11. Orange juice D. Sliced mixed fruits
12. To get the smaller particle size of flour for baking, leaving larger particles of flour in the sifter above the screen. What kind of separating of mixture it is?
13. Sieving C. Picking
14. Sifting D. Drying
15. To separate rocks into different sized particles for road building and other construction projects, which method is applicable?
16. Sieving C. Picking
17. Sifting D. Drying
18. To separate the palay and pebbles, which process or separating of mixture is applicable?
19. Sifting C. Picking
20. Sieving D. Winnowing
21. What is winnowing?
22. Is used to separate smaller solid particles from larger solid particles.
23. It is the process of freeing (grain) from the lighter particles of chaff, dirt, etc.
24. Picking of small particles to larger
25. B and C
26. Which is the process of separating solid substances from a liquid through the use of a filter paper or any cloths that can be used as a filtering medium?
27. Sifting C. Picking
28. Sieving D. Filtration
29. What is an apparatus use as containing medium?
30. Filter C. residue
31. Filter medium D. Bottle
32. Which statements describe the process of separating mixture through funnel?
33. Immiscible liquids can be separated through the use of the separating funnel
34. Liquids that do not dissolve very well in each other can be separated through funnel.
35. Separating funnel is used in separating immiscible liquids.
36. A, B, and C
37. Magnets pull other objects made of magnetic materials towards them. What do you call the force use in magnets?
38. Magnetism C. Limited force
39. Magnetic field D. Magnet force
40. This is a process of separating mixture which magnetically susceptible material is attracted from a mixture using a magnetic force. What kind of separating mixture is this?
41. Filter B. Magnetism C. Sieving D. Sifting
42. Read and understand: “At the end of every day, we wipe off the blackboard with wet sponge to make it clean and ready to use for the next day. After a few minutes, the water disappeared. Where do you think the water goes? Why?
43. The water disappeared because of the hot temperature.
44. The water disappeared because of evaporation.
45. The water disappeared because it is the way it used to be
46. Never mind of the water
47. What is the process by which water changes from a liquid to gas or vapor?
48. Filtration C. Evaporation
49. Mixture D. Decantation
50. Which is the best way to get salt from a salty water?

A. evaporation B. filtration C. distillation D.magnetism

1. Where does the liquid go during evaporation process?

A. below the ground B. up C. inside the salt D. None

1. This is a form of separating substances that involves letting an insoluble substance (a substance that will not dissolve in a solvent) settle at the bottle of a solvent.
2. Filtration C. Sedimentation
3. Evaporation D. Decantation

**TABLE OF SPECIFICATION (TOS)**

**1ST PERIODICAL TEST IN SCIENCE 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TOPIC** | **# OF DAYS** | **# OF ITEM** | **%** | **REM** | **UND** | **APP** | **ANA** | **EVA** | **CRE** | **PLA** |
| 1. Describing mixture
 | 5 | 7 | 12% | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,2,3,4,5,618 |
| 1. Describing the appearance of solution
 | 2 | 2 | 4% |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 7,8 |
| 1. Differentiating solute from solvent
 | 1 | 3 | 6% |  | 1 |  | 2 |  |  | 9,10, 11,19 |
| 1. Inferring that not all solutes dissolve in all solvents
 | 1 | 2 | 4% |  |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 12, 13 |
| 1. Factors Affecting the Solubility of Solutes in a Solvent
 | 2 | 4 | 8% | 1 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | 14,15,16 17 |
| 1. Appearance and Uses of Suspension
 | 2 | 6 | 12% | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 |  | 20,21,2223,24,25 |
| 1. Describing the three phases of matter
 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 26.27,28,29 |
| 1. Appearance and Uses of Colloids
 |  1 | 5 | 10% | 1 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 30,31,32,33 |
| 1. Types of colloids
 | 1 | 1 | 2% | 2 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 34 |
| 1. Describing how to separate mixtures through picking.
 | 1 | 2 | 4% |  | 2 |  |  |  |  | 35,36 |
| 1. Describing how to separate mixtures through sifting or sieving.
 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 37,38 |
| 1. Describing how to separate mixtures through winnowing.
 |  1 | 2 | 4% | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 39,40 |
| 1. Describing how to separate solid – liquid mixtures through filtering
 | 1 | 2 | 4% | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 41,42 |
| 1. Describing the process of separating mixtures through funnel.
 | 1 | 1 | 2% |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | 43 |
| 1. Separating mixtures through magnet
 | 1 | 2 | 4% |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 44,45 |
| 1. Separating mixtures through evaporation
 | 1 | 2 | 4% |  | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 46,47 |
| 1. Separating mixtures through Sedimentation
 | 1 | 3 | 6% |  |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 48,49,50 |

**KEY TO CORRECTION**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1. D** | **11 A** | **21. A** | **31. A** | **41. D** |
| **2. B** | **12. B** | **22. A** | **32. A** | **42. B** |
| **3. C** | **13. A**  | **23. A** | **33. C** | **43. D** |
| **4. C** | **14. B** | **24. B** | **34. A** | **44. B** |
| **5. C** | **15. A** | **25. B** | **35. D** | **45. B** |
| **6. D** | **16. D** | **26. D** | **36. D** | **46. B** |
| **7. B** | **17. A** | **27. A** | **37. B** | **47. C** |
| **8. A** | **18. D** | **28. B** | **38. A** | **48. C** |
| **9. A** |  **19. A** | **29. C** | **39. D** | **49. B** |
| **10. B** | **20. C** | **30. B** | **40. B** | **50. C** |

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