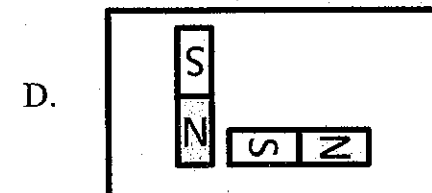
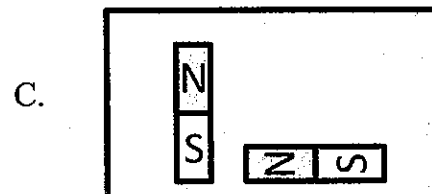
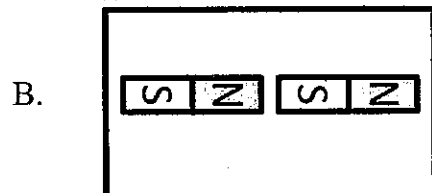
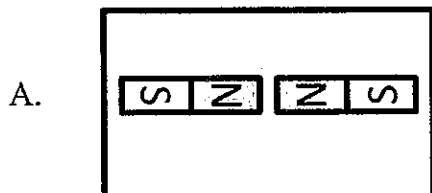


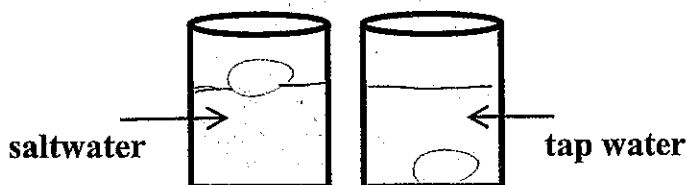


Name \_\_\_\_\_ WK 5 HmWK Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Magnets can attract or repel each other when placed together. Which picture shows a set of magnets that will repel?



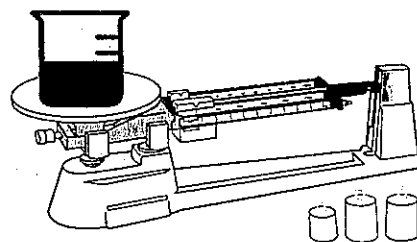
2. Students place a boiled egg in two identical jars. Both jars contain the same amount of water, but one has tap water and the other has saltwater.



Which answer choice best explains why the boiled egg floats in the saltwater solution?

- A. The boiled egg is less dense than the saltwater solution.
- B. The boiled egg is more dense than the saltwater solution.
- C. The saltwater solution changes the mass of the boiled egg.
- D. The saltwater solution changes the volume of boiled egg.

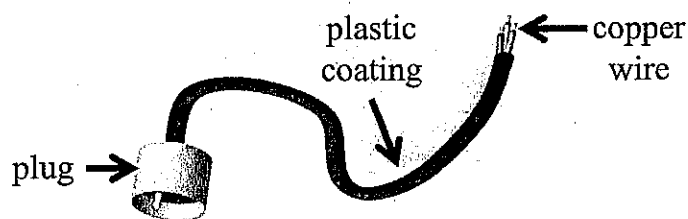
3. The mass of the beaker and the liquid is 325 grams. If the mass of the beaker is 110 grams, what is the mass of the liquid inside the beaker?



Record your answer and fill in the bubbles on the grid below. Be sure to use the correct place value.

0	0	0		
1	1	1		
2	2	2		
3	3	3		
4	4	4		
5	5	5		
6	6	6		
7	7	7		
8	8	8		
9	9	9		

4. The picture below is an electrical wire.



What is the most reasonable answer for using copper in an electrical wire?

- A. Copper is a good insulator of electricity.
- B. Copper is magnetic.
- C. Copper is a good conductor of electricity.
- D. Copper is shiny.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Use the information below and your knowledge of science to answer questions 5 and 6.

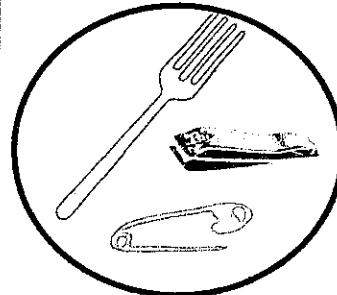
5. Conducting a fair test is one of the most important parts of making sure an experiment is reliable. Scientists call the changing factors in an experiment variables. A student designs an experiment to learn which objects are the best conductors of heat. The steps are listed below. (5.2.A)

- 1 Take two identical beakers and fill them both up with 200 ml of hot water.
- 2 Place a wooden spoon in one beaker of hot water.
- 3 Place a metal spoon in the other beaker of hot water.
- 4 Touch the handles of both spoons and record your observations.

5. What is the variable in the student's experiment? (5.2.A)
- A. The type of beakers.
  - B. The amount of water.
  - C. The temperature of the water.
  - D. The type of spoon used.
6. During the investigation, one of the beakers falls to the ground and breaks. What should the student do next? (5.1.A)
- A. Get another beaker out of the cabinet.
  - B. Immediately clean up the glass.
  - C. Report it to the teacher right away.
  - D. Continue with the experiment.

7. Which object would be the least dense in a tub of water?
- A. Golf ball
  - B. Glass marble
  - C. Rubber ball
  - D. Beach ball

8. Students sort materials into two groups. Group 1 contains a metal fork, a safety pin, and metal nail clippers. Group 2 contains a penny, a compact disc, and a soda can.



Group 1



Group 2

Which physical property of matter did the class use to sort the materials? (5.2.D)

- A. Sinking and floating
- B. Magnetic and not magnetic
- C. Conductors and insulators
- D. Solids and liquids

9. A student is dissolving sugar in water. What can the student do to make the sugar dissolve faster?
- A. Nothing, sugar will not dissolve in water.
  - B. Add more water.
  - C. Add ice to the water.
  - D. Stir the solution.

10. Three jars are filled with the same amount of water and placed in the freezer over night. The next day, a different type of material is wrapped around each jar and placed in a pan of hot water. Students observe the ice in each jar and discover that the jar wrapped in aluminum foil melts first, and the jar wrapped in cotton melts last. Which property of the different types of materials are the students most likely investigating? (5.2.A)

- A. Ability to produce thermal energy
- B. States of matter
- C. Ability to conduct electricity
- D. Ability to insulate thermal energy