



## To the Student:

After your registration is complete and your proctor has been approved, you may take the Credit by Examination for SCI 6A.

## WHAT TO BRING

- several sharpened No. 2 pencils

## ABOUT THE EXAM

The examination for the first semester of 6th grade Science consists of 34-36 questions, of which 28-30 are multiple choice and the rest are short answer and essay. The exam is based on the Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS) for this subject. The full list of TEKS is included in this document (it is also available online at the Texas Education Agency website, <http://www.tea.state.tx.us/>). The TEKS outline specific topics covered in the exam, as well as more general areas of knowledge and levels of critical thinking. Use the TEKS to focus your study in preparation for the exam.

The examination will take place under supervision, and the recommended time limit is three hours. You may not use any notes or books. A percentage score from the examination will be reported to the official at your school.

In preparation for the examination, review the TEKS for this subject. All TEKS are assessed. A list of review topics is included in this document to focus your studies. It is important to prepare adequately. Since questions are not taken from any one source, you can prepare by reviewing any of the state-adopted textbooks that are used at your school. The textbook used with our SCI 6A course is:

- *Texas Science Fusion, Student Edition*. Houghton Miller Harcourt Publishing. ISBN 978-0-544-06779-7 (digital)
- *Texas Science Fusion, Write-in Student Edition*. Houghton Miller Harcourt Publishing. ISBN 978-0-544-02552-3 (print)

The practice exam included in this document will give you a model of the types of questions that will be asked on your examination. It is **not** a duplicate of the actual examination. It is provided to illustrate the format of the exam, not to serve as a complete review sheet.

Good luck on your examination!

## SCI 6A Study Topics

- safe practices during laboratory and field investigations
- correct use, disposal, or recycling of lab resources
- using scientific inquiry methods during laboratory and field investigations
- how to collect and record data using the International System of Units (SI)
- creating labeled drawings, writing, tables, and graphic organizers to communicate results
- using repeated experiments to identify patterns and predict trends
- the importance of using critical thinking, scientific reasoning, and problem solving to make informed decisions
- how to analyze, evaluate, and critique scientific explanations by using empirical evidence, logical reasoning, and experimental and observational testing, including examining all sides of scientific evidence of those scientific explanations
- using models to represent aspects of the natural world such as a model of Earth's layers
- advantages and limitations of models such as size, scale, properties, and materials
- the impact of research on scientific thought and society
- the history of science and the contributions of scientists
- tools and safety equipment used to conduct science inquiry:
  - ◇ journal/notebook
  - ◇ beaker
  - ◇ Petri dish
  - ◇ meter stick
  - ◇ graduated cylinder
  - ◇ hot plate
  - ◇ test tube
  - ◇ triple beam balance
  - ◇ microscope
  - ◇ thermometer
  - ◇ calculator

- ◇ computer
- ◇ timing devices
- preventative and emergency safety equipment for the lab:
  - ◇ chemical splash goggles, aprons, and gloves
  - ◇ eye/face wash
  - ◇ fire blanket
  - ◇ fire extinguisher
- the differences between elements and compounds
- how to identify the formation of a new substance by using the evidence of a possible chemical change such as:
  - ◇ production of a gas
  - ◇ change in temperature
  - ◇ production of a precipitate
  - ◇ color change
- using the physical properties of matter for classification:
  - ◇ luster
  - ◇ conductivity
  - ◇ malleability
  - ◇ density
  - ◇ hardness
  - ◇ color
  - ◇ streak
- Earth's energy resources, both renewable and nonrenewable
- the advantages and disadvantages of using various energy resources:
  - ◇ coal
  - ◇ oil
  - ◇ natural gas
  - ◇ nuclear power
  - ◇ biomass
  - ◇ wind

- ◇ hydropower
- ◇ geothermal
- ◇ solar resources
- force and motion
- compare and contrast potential and kinetic energy
- the effect of unbalanced forces on an object
- how to calculate average speed using distance and time measurements
- measuring and graphing changes in motion
- how inclined planes and pulleys can be used to change the amount of force needed to move an object
- the Law of Conservation of Energy
- methods of thermal energy transfer:
  - ◇ conduction
  - ◇ convection
  - ◇ radiation
- energy transformations
- the organization of our solar system and the relationships among the various bodies that comprise it
- gravity

## SCI 6A Practice Exam

**Multiple Choice.** Choose the best answer.

1. A collection of structures, cycles and processes that relate to and interact with each other is a/an
  - A. system.
  - B. machine.
  - C. organism.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ science deals with matter and energy.
  - A. Life
  - B. Social
  - C. Earth
  - D. Physical
3. A/an \_\_\_\_\_ is a well-organized procedure that tests an idea.
  - A. method
  - B. experiment
  - C. hypothesis
  - D. theory
4. What factors can be changed in an experiment?
  - A. constants
  - B. standards
  - C. variables
  - D. controls
5. An object's \_\_\_\_\_ depends only on the amount of matter in the object.
  - A. volume
  - B. weight
  - C. force
  - D. mass
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a measurement of force.
  - A. Volume
  - B. Mass
  - C. Weight
  - D. Temperature

7. What type of graph is used to show parts of a whole?
- A. circle graph
  - B. line graph
  - C. table
  - D. bar graph
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a way to describe the world with numbers.
- A. Measurement
  - B. Digit
  - C. Unit
  - D. Multiplier
9. Examples of chemical properties include
- A. length and mass.
  - B. color and shape.
  - C. melting point and boiling point.
  - D. flammability and reactivity.
10. Why are vitamins often sold in dark brown containers?
- A. to prevent the vitamins from going through a chemical change from exposure to light
  - B. to stop any physical changes inside the bottle
  - C. to make the vitamins more powerful
  - D. to promote chemical changes in the vitamins
11. An example of a change of state is
- A. ice cubes melting.
  - B. exposing photographic film.
  - C. liquid filling a glass.
  - D. paper being crumpled.
12. The law of conservation of mass states that matter cannot be
- A. burned.
  - B. created or destroyed.
  - C. changed into a different form.
13. What causes a falling skydiver to slow down after his or her parachute opens?
- A. reference motion
  - B. gravity
  - C. inertia
  - D. air resistance

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the distance traveled divided by the time needed to travel that distance.
- A. Velocity
  - B. Displacement
  - C. Acceleration
  - D. Speed
15. To calculate the distance traveled continuously in a straight line,
- A. subtract the final position from the starting position.
  - B. divide the distance traveled by the time needed to travel the distance.
  - C. divide the change in velocity by the time over which the change occurs.
  - D. subtract the starting position from the final position.
16. At 8:00 A.M. you leave home and walk 0.5 km to a friend's house. At 11:30 A.M. you return home, then travel by car to the mall, which is 10 km away, and arrive at 11:41 A.M. What is the total distance traveled?
- A. 11 km
  - B. 2.8 km/h
  - C. 10 km
  - D. 10.5 km
17. Forces that cancel each other out are called \_\_\_\_\_ forces.
- A. inactivated
  - B. balanced
  - C. null
  - D. neutral
18. The direction and speed of an object is described by its
- A. velocity.
  - B. average displacement.
  - C. displacement.
  - D. average speed.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the energy stored in an object due to its position.
- A. Kinetic energy
  - B. Potential energy
  - C. Thermal energy
  - D. Entropy
20. Gasoline is an energy source that is refined from
- A. runoff.
  - B. oil.
  - C. geothermal energy.
  - D. radioactive energy.

21. Which of the following is an example of electrical energy?
- A. lightning
  - B. burning wax producing a flame
  - C. your body utilizing food to maintain your internal temperature
  - D. the sun warming a windowsill
22. \_\_\_\_\_ energy is the type of energy light has.
- A. Electrical
  - B. Thermal
  - C. Radiant
  - D. Potential
23. Which of the following is **not** a scientific model?
- A. physical
  - B. experiment
  - C. conceptual
  - D. mathematical
24. In a flashlight, energy can be found in all the following forms EXCEPT
- A. chemical
  - B. kinetic
  - C. thermal
  - D. electrical
25. One example of a chemical change is
- A. wood burning from logs to ash
  - B. paper being cut into small pieces
  - C. wool being dyed from white to blue
  - D. water boiling into steam

**True or False?** Identify each statement as true or false.

26. Scientists may conduct an experiment to try and answer a question.
- A. True
  - B. False
27. In an experiment, the part that does not change is called the variable.
- A. True
  - B. False

## Essay

28. Explain the differences between elements and compounds.
29. Describe the differences between physical and chemical changes. Explain how I can tell the difference. Give at least 3 examples.

## SCI 6A Practice Exam Answer Key

### Multiple Choice

- |      |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 10. A | 19. B |
| 2. D | 11. A | 20. B |
| 3. B | 12. B | 21. A |
| 4. C | 13. D | 22. C |
| 5. D | 14. D | 23. B |
| 6. D | 15. D | 24. B |
| 7. A | 16. A | 25. A |
| 8. A | 17. B |       |
| 9. D | 18. A |       |

### True or False?

- 26. A
- 27. B

### Essay

- 28. Elements are pure substances that are made up of one type of atom. Elements have their own unique properties. Examples include hydrogen, oxygen, and aluminum. Compounds are unique substances made up of two or more atoms from different elements. Compounds have their own unique properties from the elements that comprise the structure. Examples include carbon dioxide and water.
- 29. Physical changes are a change in size, shape, or state. Chemical changes are a change in the substance and its characteristics. Physical changes can be reversed. Chemical changes cannot be reversed. A chemical change is indicated by the presence of light, heat, or color. Students can include any combination of changes as long as they specify what it is. For example, melting ice and cutting paper is a physical change, while burning wood is a chemical change.

## Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills SCI 6 – Science, Grade 6

### Chapter 112. Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Science Subchapter B. Middle School

Statutory Authority: The provisions of this Subchapter B issued under the Texas Education Code, §7.102(c)(4) and §28.002, unless otherwise noted.

#### **§112.17. Implementation of Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Science, Middle School, Adopted 2017.**

The provisions of §§112.18-112.20 of this subchapter shall be implemented by school districts beginning with the 2018-2019 school year.

*Source: The provisions of this §112.17 adopted to be effective August 4, 2009, 34 TexReg 5063; amended to be effective August 24, 2010, 35 TexReg 7230; amended to be effective August 27, 2018, 42 TexReg 5052.*

#### **§112.18. Science, Grade 6, Adopted 2017.**

##### (a) Introduction.

(1) Grade 6 science is interdisciplinary in nature; however, much of the content focus is on physical science. National standards in science are organized as multi-grade blocks such as Grades 5-8 rather than individual grade levels. In order to follow the grade level format used in Texas, the various national standards are found among Grades 6, 7, and 8. Recurring themes are pervasive in sciences, mathematics, and technology. These ideas transcend disciplinary boundaries and include change and constancy, patterns, cycles, systems, models, and scale.

The strands for Grade 6 include the following.

##### (A) Scientific investigations and reasoning.

(i) To develop a rich knowledge of science and the natural world, students must become familiar with different modes of scientific inquiry, rules of evidence, ways of formulating questions, ways of proposing explanations, and the diverse ways scientists study the natural world and propose explanations based on evidence derived from their work.

(ii) Scientific investigations are conducted for different reasons. All investigations require a research question, careful observations, data gathering, and analysis of the data to identify the patterns that will explain the findings. Descriptive investigations are used to explore new phenomena such as conducting surveys of organisms or measuring the abiotic components in a given habitat. Descriptive statistics include frequency, range, mean, median, and mode. A hypothesis is not required in a descriptive investigation. On the other hand, when conditions can be controlled in order to focus on a single variable, experimental research design is used to determine causation. Students should experience both types of investigations and understand that different scientific research questions require different research designs.

(iii) Scientific investigations are used to learn about the natural world. Students should understand that certain types of questions can be answered by investigations, and the methods, models, and conclusions built from these investigations change as new observations are made. Models of objects and events are tools for understanding the natural world and can show how systems work. Models have limitations and based on new discoveries are constantly being modified to more closely reflect the natural world.

##### (B) Matter and energy.

(i) Matter can be classified as elements, compounds, or mixtures. Students have already had experience with mixtures in Grade 5, so Grade 6 will concentrate on developing an understanding of elements and compounds. It is important that students learn the differences between elements and compounds based on observations, description of physical properties, and chemical reactions. Elements are represented by chemical symbols, while compounds are represented by chemical formulas. Subsequent grades will learn about the differences at the molecular and atomic level.

(ii) Elements are classified as metals, nonmetals, and metalloids based on their physical properties. The elements are divided into three groups on the Periodic Table. Each different substance usually has a different density, so density can be used as an identifying property. Therefore, calculating density aids classification of substances.

(iii) Energy resources are available on a renewable or nonrenewable basis. Understanding the origins and uses of these resources enables informed decision making. Students should consider the ethical/social issues surrounding Earth's natural energy resources, while looking at the advantages and disadvantages of their long-term uses.

(C) Force, motion, and energy. Energy occurs in two types, potential and kinetic, and can take several forms. Thermal energy can be transferred by conduction, convection, or radiation. It can also be changed from one form to another. Students will investigate the relationship between force and motion using a variety of means, including calculations and measurements.

(D) Earth and space. The focus of this strand is on introducing Earth's processes. Students should develop an understanding of Earth as part of our solar system. The topics include organization of our solar system, the role of gravity, and space exploration.

(E) Organisms and environments. Students will gain an understanding of the broadest taxonomic classifications of organisms and how characteristics determine their classification. The other major topics developed in this strand include the interdependence between organisms and their environments and the levels of organization within an ecosystem.

(2) Science, as defined by the National Academy of Science, is the "use of evidence to construct testable explanations and predictions of natural phenomena, as well as the knowledge generated through this process." This vast body of changing and increasing knowledge is described by physical, mathematical, and conceptual models. Students should know that some questions are outside the realm of science because they deal with phenomena that are not scientifically testable.

(3) Scientific hypotheses are tentative and testable statements that must be capable of being supported or not supported by observational evidence. Hypotheses of durable explanatory power that have been tested over a wide variety of conditions become theories. Scientific theories are based on natural and physical phenomena and are capable of being tested by multiple independent researchers. Students should know that scientific theories, unlike hypotheses, are well established and highly reliable, but they may still be subject to change as new information and technologies are developed. Students should be able to distinguish between scientific decision-making methods and ethical/social decisions that involve the application of scientific information.

(4) Statements containing the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.

(b) Knowledge and skills.

(1) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student, for at least 40% of instructional time, conducts laboratory and field investigations following safety procedures and environmentally appropriate and ethical practices. The student is expected to:

(A) demonstrate safe practices during laboratory and field investigations as outlined in Texas Education Agency-approved safety standards; and

(B) practice appropriate use and conservation of resources, including disposal, reuse, or recycling of materials.

(2) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student uses scientific practices during laboratory and field investigations. The student is expected to:

(A) plan and implement comparative and descriptive investigations by making observations, asking well defined questions, and using appropriate equipment and technology;

(B) design and implement experimental investigations by making observations, asking well defined questions, formulating testable hypotheses, and using appropriate equipment and technology;

(C) collect and record data using the International System of Units (SI) and qualitative means such as labeled drawings, writing, and graphic organizers;

(D) construct tables and graphs, using repeated trials and means, to organize data and identify patterns; and

(E) analyze data to formulate reasonable explanations, communicate valid conclusions supported by the data, and predict trends.

(3) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student uses critical thinking, scientific reasoning, and problem solving to make informed decisions and knows the contributions of relevant scientists. The student is expected to:

(A) analyze, evaluate, and critique scientific explanations by using empirical evidence, logical reasoning, and experimental and observational testing, so as to encourage critical thinking by the student;

(B) use models to represent aspects of the natural world such as a model of Earth's layers;

(C) identify advantages and limitations of models such as size, scale, properties, and materials; and

(D) relate the impact of research on scientific thought and society, including the history of science and contributions of scientists as related to the content.

(4) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student knows how to use a variety of tools and safety equipment to conduct science inquiry. The student is expected to:

(A) use appropriate tools, including journals/notebooks, beakers, Petri dishes, meter sticks, graduated cylinders, hot plates, test tubes, balances, microscopes, thermometers, calculators, computers, timing devices, and other necessary equipment to collect, record, and analyze information; and

(B) use preventative safety equipment, including chemical splash goggles, aprons, and gloves, and be prepared to use emergency safety equipment, including an eye/face wash, a fire blanket, and a fire extinguisher.

(5) Matter and energy. The student knows the differences between elements and compounds. The student is expected to:

(A) know that an element is a pure substance represented by a chemical symbol and that a compound is a pure substance represented by a chemical formula;

(B) recognize that a limited number of the many known elements comprise the largest portion of solid Earth, living matter, oceans, and the atmosphere; and

(C) identify the formation of a new substance by using the evidence of a possible chemical change such as production of a gas, change in temperature, production of a precipitate, or color change.

(6) Matter and energy. The student knows matter has physical properties that can be used for classification. The student is expected to:

(A) compare metals, nonmetals, and metalloids using physical properties such as luster, conductivity, or malleability;

(B) calculate density to identify an unknown substance; and

(C) test the physical properties of minerals, including hardness, color, luster, and streak.

(7) Matter and energy. The student knows that some of Earth's energy resources are available on a nearly perpetual basis, while others can be renewed over a relatively short period of time. Some energy resources, once depleted, are essentially nonrenewable. The student is expected to

research and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear power, biomass, wind, hydropower, geothermal, and solar resources.

(8) Force, motion, and energy. The student knows force and motion are related to potential and kinetic energy. The student is expected to:

(A) compare and contrast potential and kinetic energy;

(B) identify and describe the changes in position, direction, and speed of an object when acted upon by unbalanced forces;

(C) calculate average speed using distance and time measurements;

(D) measure and graph changes in motion; and

(E) investigate how inclined planes can be used to change the amount of force to move an object.

(9) Force, motion, and energy. The student knows that the Law of Conservation of Energy states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed, it just changes form. The student is expected to:

(A) investigate methods of thermal energy transfer, including conduction, convection, and radiation;

(B) verify through investigations that thermal energy moves in a predictable pattern from warmer to cooler until all the substances attain the same temperature such as an ice cube melting; and

(C) demonstrate energy transformations such as energy in a flashlight battery changes from chemical energy to electrical energy to light energy.

(10) Earth and space. The student understands the structure of Earth, the rock cycle, and plate tectonics. The student is expected to:

(A) build a model to illustrate the compositional and mechanical layers of Earth, including the inner core, outer core, mantle, crust, asthenosphere, and lithosphere;

(B) classify rocks as metamorphic, igneous, or sedimentary by the processes of their formation;

(C) identify the major tectonic plates, including Eurasian, African, Indo-Australian, Pacific, North American, and South American; and

(D) describe how plate tectonics causes major geological events such as ocean basin formation, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and mountain building.

(11) Earth and space. The student understands the organization of our solar system and the relationships among the various bodies that comprise it. The student is expected to:

(A) describe the physical properties, locations, and movements of the Sun, planets, moons, meteors, asteroids, and comets;

(B) understand that gravity is the force that governs the motion of our solar system; and

(C) describe the history and future of space exploration, including the types of equipment and transportation needed for space travel.

(12) Organisms and environments. The student knows all organisms are classified into domains and kingdoms. Organisms within these taxonomic groups share similar characteristics that allow them to interact with the living and nonliving parts of their ecosystem. The student is expected to:

(A) understand that all organisms are composed of one or more cells;

(B) recognize that the presence of a nucleus is a key factor used to determine whether a cell is prokaryotic or eukaryotic;

(C) recognize that the broadest taxonomic classification of living organisms is divided into currently recognized domains;

(D) identify the basic characteristics of organisms, including prokaryotic or eukaryotic, unicellular or multicellular, autotrophic or heterotrophic, and mode of reproduction, that further classify them in the currently recognized kingdoms;

(E) describe biotic and abiotic parts of an ecosystem in which organisms interact; and

(F) diagram the levels of organization within an ecosystem, including organism, population, community, and ecosystem.

*Source: The provisions of this §112.18 adopted to be effective August 4, 2009, 34 TexReg 5063; amended to be effective August 27, 2018, 42 TexReg 5052.*