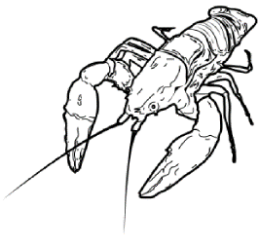
Name: _____
Date: _____ Class: _____

6th Grade Science Final Exam Practice

1. Which of these animals is least likely a member of the **pond community**? (6.L.2.3)

A. 
Crayfish

C. 
Shark

B. 
Alligator

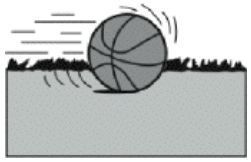
D. 
Carp

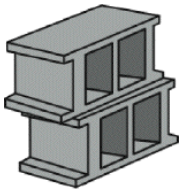
2. Which of these is a **natural resource** of North Carolina? (6.L.2.3)
   A. A dam
   B. A glacier
   C. A river
   D. A power plant

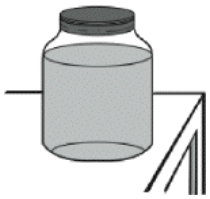
3. Which of the following materials is **transparent**? (6.P.3.2)
   A. Solid wood door
   B. White paper
   C. Clear window glass
   D. Your eyelids

4. Students collect pond water in their beakers. Which is the best unit of measurement for the **volume** of water they collect? (6.P.2.3)
   A. Grams
   B. Milliliters
   C. Meters
   D. Centimeters

5. Which of these has **kinetic energy**? (6.P.3.3)

A. 

C. 

B. 

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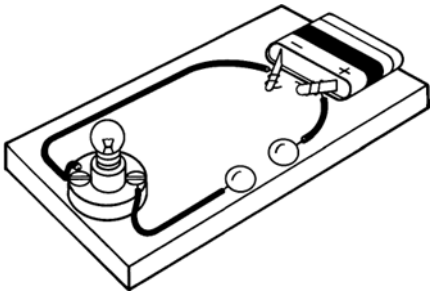
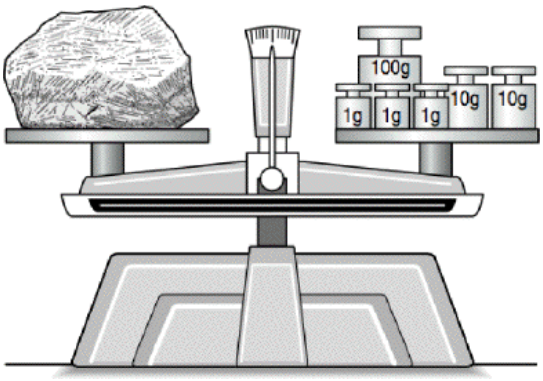


6. This instrument can be used to see if materials conduct electricity. Which of these groups contains items that could all **conduct electricity** to complete the circuit? (6.P.3.3)
   A. Pencil, eraser, spoon
   B. Rubber ball, plastic comb, nail
   C. Cork, dollar bill, tweezers
   D. Paper clip, penny, screw

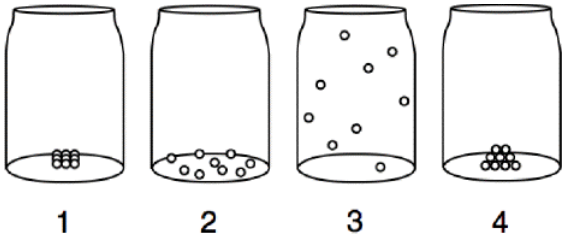
7. For the native birds and mammals of North Carolina to survive, plant life must be conserved. What do **plants** provide directly to all animals? (6.L.1.2)
   A. Minerals
   B. Oxygen
   C. Light
   D. Hydrogen



8. Which of these is the most accurate reading of the **mass** of the rock on the balance scale pictured? (6.P.2.3)
   A. 123 g
   B. 33 g
   C. 120.3 g
   D. 303 g

9. In plant cells, **chloroplasts** - (6.L.1.2)
   A. enable plant cells to produce their own food
   B. allow materials to move into and out of the cell
   C. support and protect the cell
   D. act as the cell's control center

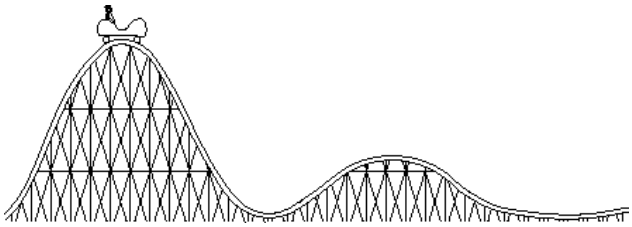
10. Which of these **Earth layers** is the thinnest? (6.E.2.1)
   A. The mantle
   B. The outer core
   C. The inner core
   D. The crust

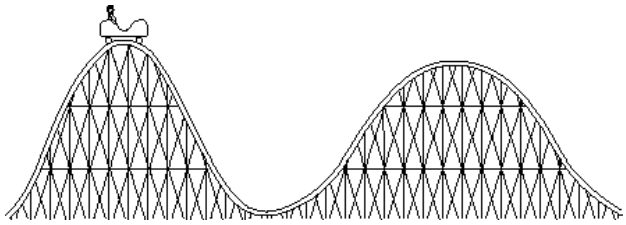


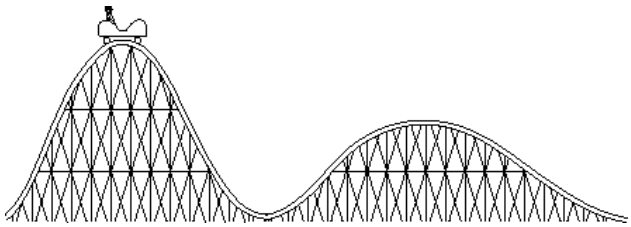
11. The circles in the bottles represent the same particles of matter. Which pattern of particles represents a **gas** in a bottle? (6.P.2.2)

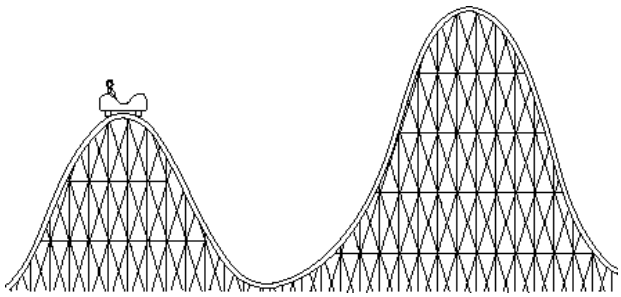
    A. 3 C. 2
    B. 1 D. 4

12. Which roller coaster will not have enough **kinetic energy** at the bottom of the first hill to carry the car over the second hill? (6.P.1.1)

A. 

B. 

C. 

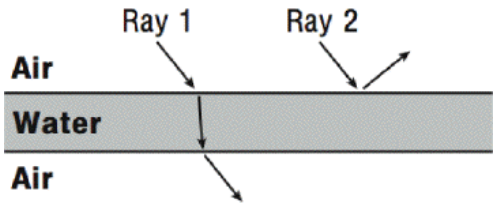
D. 

13. An electric motor is designed to turn **electrical energy** into - (6.P.3.3)

    A. mechanical energy C. static electricity
    B. potential energy D. solar energy

14. Which of these animals is *most likely* to be found living and feeding on the **forest floors** of North Carolina? (6.L.2.3)

A. Golden eagle
B. Trout
C. Bat
D. Deer mouse



15. Two flashlights are turned on. The light rays they create are shown in the diagram. These **light rays** best illustrate that - (6.P.1.2)

A. Ray 1 is reflected and Ray 2 is refracted
B. both rays are refracted
C. Ray 1 is refracted and Ray 2 is reflected
D. both rays are reflected

16. If you hit a drum extremely hard, it will make a loud sound. The same drum, if you hit it softly, will make a much lower volume sound. Why does hitting the drum at different strengths produce different **volumes**? (6.P.1.3)

A. Because the vibrations are not the same strength.
B. Because the vibrations are the same strength.
C. Because the pitch is not the same strength.
D. Because the pitch is the same strength.

Use the following diagram to answer questions 17-18:

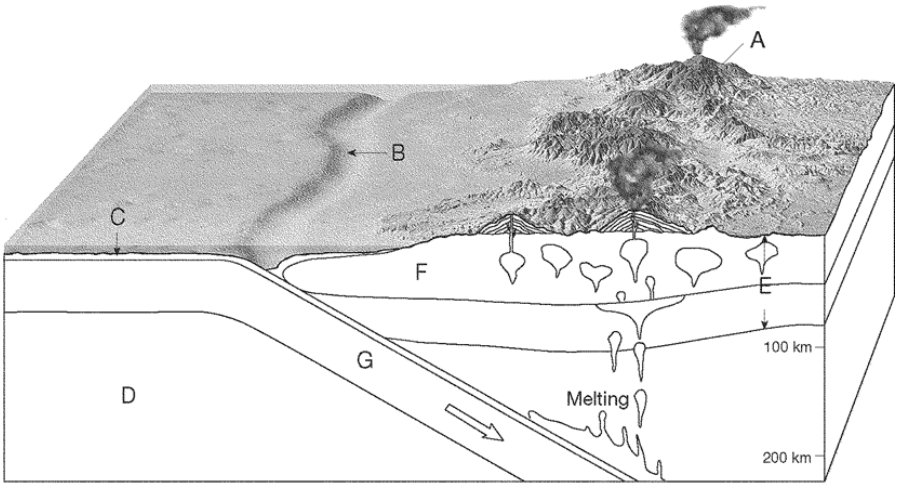


Figure 9-1

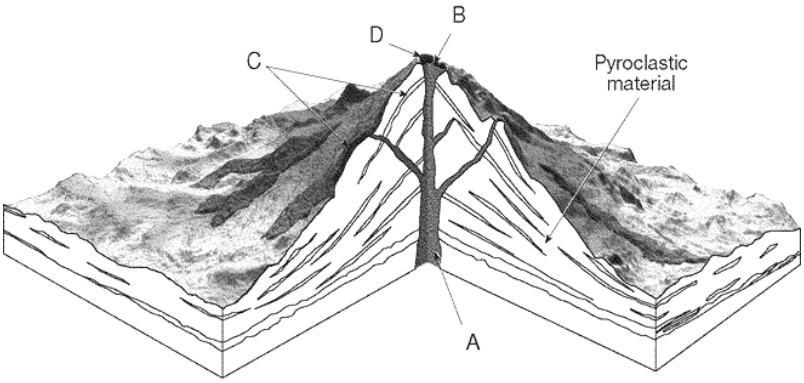
17. What type of **plate boundary** is illustrated in Figure 9-1 (6.E.2.2)

A. transform fault boundary
B. divergent boundary
C. convergent oceanic-oceanic boundary
D. convergent oceanic-continental boundary

18. What **process** is occurring at point G in the diagram? (6.E.2.2)

A. subduction
B. convection
C. uplift
D. conduction

Use the following diagram to answer questions 19 and 20:



19. What **feature** is labeled D in the above diagram? (6.E.2.2)

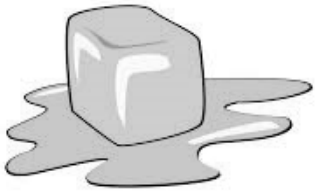
A. Conduit
B. Magma Chamber
C. Crater
D. Lava Flow

20. What letter in the diagram above represents the **Lava Flow**? (6.E.2.2)

A. A
B. B
C. C
D. D

21. **Soil** is a complex mixture of (6.E.2.3)

A. mineral nutrients.
B. eroded rock.
C. air and water.
D. all of these answers.



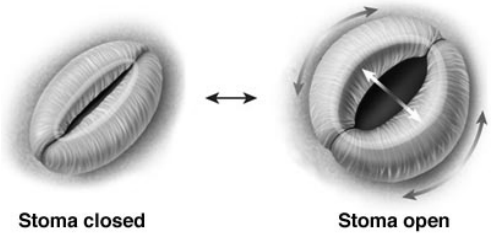
22. An ice cube has a **mass** of 25 grams. The ice cube is placed in a glass and melts. What is *TRUE* about the ice cube? (6.P.2.3)

A. The melted ice cube has a mass of 15 grams.
B. The mass of the ice cube is less than the mass of the melted cube.
C. The mass of the ice cube is the same as the mass of the melted cube.
D. The mass of the ice cube is greater than the mass of the melted cube.

23. Which of the following terms refers to the **bending** of waves around objects? (6.P.3.2)

A. diffraction
B. reflection
C. refraction
D. transmission

24. Many plants are able to regulate the amount of water they hold by opening and closing tiny pores on the surface of their leaves. The image below shows one of these pores, called a stoma, magnified many times. The stoma opens to allow water to evaporate from the plant and closes to conserve it.



During extended periods of heat, many plants close their **stomata**. How does this behavior most likely benefit the plant? (6.L.1.2)

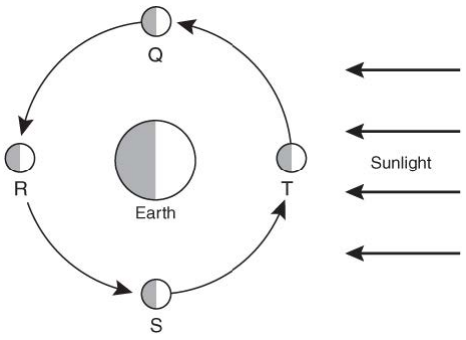
A. by increasing the amount of carbon dioxide available for photosynthesis
B. by reducing the amount of water absorbed during rainstorms
C. by increasing the amount of light available for photosynthesis
D. by reducing the amount of water vapor lost from the plant

25. Many plant seeds do not **sprout** if the environmental conditions are not ideal. The seeds go into a state of lowered metabolic activity until environmental conditions improve. What is the term for this state? (6.L.2.2)

A. acclimation
B. germination
C. hibernation
D. dormancy

26. What processes change liquid water into water vapor in the **water cycle**? (6.L.1.2 & 6.L.2.3)

A. precipitation and condensation
B. sublimation and evaporation
C. evaporation and condensation
D. evaporation and transpiration



27. The above diagram shows the orbit of the moon around Earth. Which point represents a **new moon**? (6.E.1.1)

A. Q
B. R
C. S
D. T

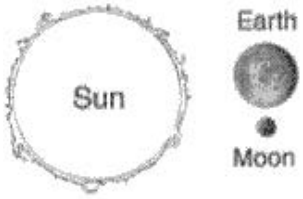
28. Which of these is *not* one of the **inner planets**? (6.E.1.2)

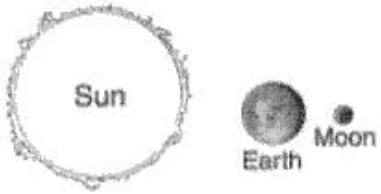
A. Earth
B. Venus
C. Uranus
D. Mercury

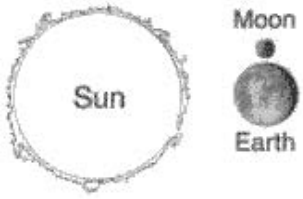
29. Which is a list of **abiotic** parts of an environment? (6.L.2.3)

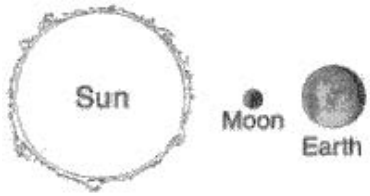
A. soil, leaves, and flowers
B. soil, rocks, and water
C. rocks, leaves, and water
D. water, rocks, and tadpoles

30. Which diagram below shows the Earth-Moon-Sun system arranged to cause a **total solar eclipse**? (6.E.1.1)

A.


C.


B.


D.


31. The northern hemisphere experiences **summer** in June, July, and August because (6.E.1.1)

A. the Earth is closest to the sun during these months.
B. Earth is orbiting the sun faster during these months.
C. the northern hemisphere is tilted toward the sun during these months.
D. the northern hemisphere is tilted away from the sun during these months.

32. As matter **changes state** from gas to liquid, which of these statements is true? (6.P.2.2)

A. The particles speed up.
B. The particles slow down.
C. The particles get farther apart.
D. The attractive force between the particles decreases.

33. How many days does the **moon** take to go around the Earth? (6.E.1.1)

A. 28.7
B. 30.2
C. 29.5
D. 27.32

34. The farming practice which would improve **soil fertility** is (6.E.2.4)

A. clean weeding
C. continuous cropping
B. crop rotation
D. mono cropping

35. Human beings are **omnivorous** because they eat (6.L.2.1)

A. both cooked and raw food
C. only fruits
B. only flesh
D. both plants and animals

36. Which of the following substances can be used as an **electrical insulator**? (6.P.3.3)

A. Copper
C. Plastic
B. Graphite
D. Zinc

37. The **physical change(s)** that take(s) place when a piece of ice is heated continuously for a long time can be represented by (6.P.2.2)

A. solid → vapor
C. solid → liquid → vapor
B. vapor → solid → liquid
D. liquid → vapor

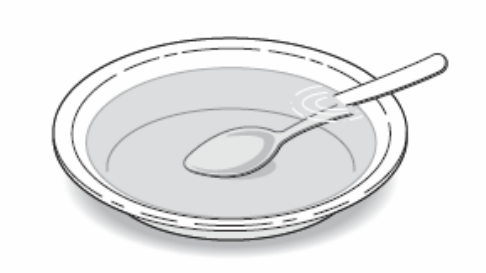
38. The **energy** possessed by a compressed spring is a (6.P.1.1)

A. chemical energy
C. magnetic energy
B. kinetic energy
D. potential energy

39. Which of the following processes is a **physical change**? (6.P.2.3)

A. Rusting of iron
C. Formation of water from hydrogen and oxygen
B. Burning of wood
D. Solidification of water into ice

40. Look at the drawing below. It shows a spoon in a bowl of water. The spoon looks broken.



What makes the spoon look broken? (6.P.3.2)

A. The light is being **refracted**.
C. The light is being **absorbed**.
B. The light is being **conducted**.
D. The light is being **reflected**.