

SCIENCE

EOG

STUDY

PACKET

Student: By signing below you are agreeing to study this packet AT LEAST 20 minutes EVERY NIGHT to help prepare for your Science EOG. When available, I will study with a parent, sibling or friend to help better my understanding of our Science content.

Student Signature: _____

Parent: By signing below, I am verifying that I have seen my child's EOG study packet and I will encourage my student to study at least 20 minutes every night. When available I will study with my student in a "question & answer" method to help ensure my student is prepared for the upcoming EOG on May, 28th.

Parent Signature: _____

Forces and Motion Study Guide

Position: the location of an object

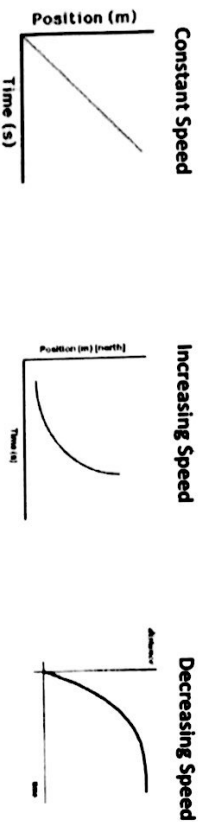
Reference Point: any object that is not moving and can be used to describe the position of another object

Distance: the length of a line between two points

Motion: a change in an object's position

Direction: the path that a moving object follows

Speed: a measure of how far an object moves in a certain amount of time; Distance / Time



Force: a push or pull on an object

Objects move in the direction of the applied force

A force can change the direction of an object's motion and the speed.

The greater the force, the greater the motion.

The greater the mass, the less the motion. Objects that weigh less can move faster.

Mass: how much matter makes up an object

Matter: anything that has mass and takes up space

Gravity: a force that pulls objects toward each other

The more mass an object has, the greater its pull of gravity

The closer two objects, the stronger the pull of gravity.

Friction: a force that acts against motion; causes objects to move slower and eventually stop moving

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Matter and Energy Study Guide

Water Cycle: the movement between Earth's surface and the atmosphere; driven by the sun's energy

Evaporation: liquid water is heated by the sun's energy and changes from a liquid to a gas

Transpiration: water evaporating from the leaves of plants

Condensation: water vapor cools and turns into liquid water, forming a cloud

Precipitation: clouds get too heavy and water falls to the ground as rain, sleet, or snow

Matter: anything that has mass and takes up space

Physical Property: a feature of matter that can be observed or measured

Color	Smell	Taste	Ability to Conduct Heat	Temperature
Texture	Sounds	Magnetic	Ability to Dissolve	State of Matter

Chemical Property: a property of matter that cannot be observed without changing the matter into something else

Ability to Burn	Ability to Rust
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Physical Change: a change in which no new materials form; happens when one or more physical properties are changed

Cutting Paper	Folding Paper	Coloring Paper	Drawing on Paper
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Changing state (solid, liquid, gas)

Mixture: matter made up of two or more materials; objects are mixed, but nothing new forms

Chemical Change: a change in which one or more new types of matter form

Signs of Chemical Change:

New Materials Form	Change of Color	Gases are Given Off
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Heat Energy: the energy of moving particles

Heat Transfer: the movement of heat

Conduction: the transfer of heat through things that are touching

Convection: the transfer of heat through the movement of liquids or gases

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Weather Conditions and Patterns Study Guide

Weather: the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time and place

Measuring weather conditions help meteorologists predict future weather.

Temperature: how warm the air is

Rain Gauge: measures precipitation (rain, sleet, snow, hail)

Wind Vane and Anemometer: measure wind speed and direction

Barometer: measures air pressure (the weight of the air)

Clouds: masses of tiny water droplets

Clouds form when water vapor in the air cools and condenses around tiny pieces of dust in the air.

Types of Clouds – used to describe weather and predict weather

Stratus: low, sheetlike gray clouds that bring rain sometimes

Cumulus: puffy, fair-weather clouds

Cumulonimbus: large thunderhead clouds that bring thunderstorms

Cirrus: wispy, high-level clouds that are associated with fair weather and approaching rain

Air Mass: a large body of air with about the same temperature and humidity, or moisture, throughout

Front: where two air masses meet

Cold Front: cold air mass bumps against a warm air mass, bringing strong storms (thunderstorms or snowstorms). Causes a drop in temperature.

Warm Front: a warm air mass meets a colder air mass and rises over it. Often brings rain, stratus clouds, and an increase in temperature.

Stationary Front: two air masses meet and stop moving; brings clouds and precipitation that often lasts several days

Uneven heating of earth's surface causes wind. The greater the difference in temperature and pressure, the more wind there will be.

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Jet Stream: an air current that flows from west to east

When the jet stream dips south, it brings cold arctic air down into the United States.

When the jet stream bends north, it carries warm air from the south

Gulf Stream: a warm ocean current in the Atlantic Ocean that carries warm waters out across the Atlantic Ocean and toward the north; keeps weather along the coast mild

El Niño: the unusual warming of surface water in the Pacific Ocean

La Niña: the unusual cooling of surface water in the Pacific Ocean

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Living Organisms Study Guide

Cells: the basic building blocks of living organisms; cells can carry out all processes necessary for life

Unicellular Organisms: made of only one cell; can carry out all basic life processes (move, find food, grow, reproduce)

Examples: Bacteria, Amoeba, Euglena, Paramecia

Multicellular Organisms: a living thing made of one or more cells; cells have different jobs

Unicellular Organisms can take in materials directly from their environment, while Multicellular Organisms have to have systems for moving materials from cell to cell.

Human Body Systems: groups of body parts that work together to carry out all the body's functions

Respiratory System: takes in oxygen from the air we breathe; involves the nose/mouth, the trachea, the lungs, and the diaphragm.

Digestive System: breaks down food so it can be used by the body; involves the mouth, the esophagus, the stomach, the small intestine, and the large intestine.

Circulatory System: (AKA the cardiovascular system): carries oxygen, food, and wastes throughout the body; involves the heart, blood vessels, and blood

Skeletal System: the basic framework of the body; made of bones

Muscular System: made of the muscles attached to bones that create movement

Nervous System: controls all body systems by transmitting electrical messages from the brain to other parts of the body; involves the brain, the spinal cord, and nerve cells.

Trait: a quality or characteristic of a living thing

Behavior: how a living thing responds to its surroundings

Inherited Trait: a characteristic a living thing gets from its parents (ex: eye color, hair color, dimples, height, etc.)

Acquired (learned) Trait: a characteristic that a living thing develops after it is born (ex: ability to talk, walk, scars, reading)

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Ecosystems Study Guide

Ecosystem: an area made of living and nonliving things

Terrestrial Ecosystems: land ecosystems

Forests, Rainforests, Grasslands, Deserts, Tundra

Aquatic Ecosystems: water-based ecosystems

Lakes (freshwater) Ponds (freshwater)

Oceans (saltwater)

Estuary (brackish water – freshwater and saltwater mix)

Producers: living things that make their own food (ex: plants, grasses, shrubs, trees)

Producers undergo photosynthesis, the process by which the sun's energy is turned into food

Consumers: living things that get energy by eating

Herbivores: consumer that eats only plants

Omnivore: consumer that eats plants and animals

Carnivore: consumer that eats only animals

Decomposers: a living thing that gets energy by breaking down wastes and dead plants and animals

Food Chain: a model that shows the path of energy from one living thing to the next

Producer → Consumer → Consumer → Decomposer

Food Web: several food chains that connect

Energy Pyramid: a model that shows how the amount of energy changes as energy moves through a food chain or food web

Energy decreases as you go through the food chain. Producers have more energy than consumers.

Predator: animals that hunt other animals

Prey: animals that are hunted

Competition: the demand for a resource by two or more organisms

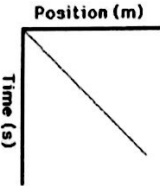
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Force and Motion Quiz


1. Which of the following terms is defined as "the location of an object"?
 - a. Distance
 - b. Direction
 - c. Speed
 - d. Position

2. Which of the following would be a good reference point to describe location?
 - a. A moving car
 - b. A bird flying overhead
 - c. A school building
 - d. A person walking down the street

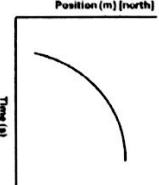
3. Which graph shown below shows an object that is moving at a **constant speed**?



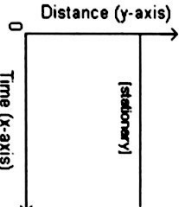
a.



b.



c.



d.

4. A force can _____ .
 - a. Change the direction an object is moving
 - b. Change the speed at which an object is moving
 - c. Both A and B
 - d. Neither answer is correct

5. Which of the following would move the **shortest** distance, if all are kicked with the same force?
 - a. A ball with a mass of 5 g
 - b. A ball with a mass of 10 g
 - c. A ball with a mass of 15 g
 - d. A ball with a mass of 20 g

6. Josh approaches a soccer ball from the left and kicks a soccer ball in the opposite direction. In what direction should he expect the ball to move?
 - a. To the left
 - b. To the right
 - c. Backwards
 - d. No motion will occur

7. Which would you prefer to pull in a wagon: an elephant or a kitten? Why? Use your knowledge of mass and forces to explain.

8. When you toss something up into the air, it goes up for a few seconds, but then it will fall back to the earth. What **force** can be used to explain this phenomenon?

9. On which object would gravity have the **greatest** pull?
 - a. A school bus
 - b. A hamburger
 - c. A pair of socks
 - d. A science textbook

10. Which surface would have the **most** friction?
 - a. An ice skating rink
 - b. A smooth tile floor
 - c. A soft carpeted rug
 - d. A gravel rock parking lot

Matter and Energy Quiz

1. Rashade places a bowl of water outside. Three hours later, the bowl is nearly empty. What might have happened to the water in the bowl? Think about the stages in the water cycle.
2. What is matter?
 - a. Anything that weighs at least 2 pounds
 - b. Anything that has mass
 - c. Anything that takes up space
 - d. Anything that has mass and takes up space
3. Which of the following is not a **physical property** of matter?
 - a. Color
 - b. Ability to rust
 - c. Taste
 - d. Texture
4. Imagine you are given a piece of plain what construction paper. What could you do to that paper to cause a **physical change**?
5. Jessica makes a salad for her family for dinner. What is her salad an example of?
 - a. A solution
 - b. A mixture
 - c. Heat transfer
 - d. A chemical change
6. Laura is boiling water in a pot to cook rice. After five minutes, the pot's handle is hot. What type of heat transfer can be used to explain this?
 - a. Conduction
 - b. Convection
 - c. Radiation
 - d. There is no heat being transferred
7. In which of the following do the particles have the most energy?
 - a. Ice cream
 - b. A ham sandwich
 - c. A sugar cookie
 - d. A cup of hot coffee
8. The sun's rays transmit heat through electromagnetic waves. What type of heat transfer is this?
 - a. Conduction
 - b. Convection
 - c. Radiation
 - d. There is no heat being transferred
9. Allisa cuts on the air conditioning in her bedroom, and cool air starts to pour into the room. What type of heat transfer is being used? Describe how it works.
10. What type of heat transfer explains why the Earth is heated unevenly?
 - a. Conduction
 - b. Convection
 - c. Radiation
 - d. There is no heat being transferred

Living Organisms Quiz

1. What is the basic building block for all living organisms?
 - a. Cytoplasm
 - b. Cell
 - c. Mitochondria
 - d. Golgi Bodies
2. Which of the following is an example of a unicellular organism?
 - a. Caterpillar
 - b. Arctic fox
 - c. Amoeba
 - d. Pumpkin
3. Which human body system takes in oxygen from the air that we breathe?
 - a. Digestive System
 - b. Skeletal System
 - c. Respiratory System
 - d. Muscular System
4. Which human body system involves the mouth, the esophagus, the stomach, the small intestine, and the large intestine?
 - a. Respiratory System
 - b. Circulatory System
 - c. Digestive System
 - d. Skeletal System
5. Which two body systems work together to provide the framework for the human body?
 - a. Respiratory and Digestive
 - b. Skeletal and Muscular
 - c. Circulatory and Muscular
 - d. Digestive and Skeletal
6. What human body system controls all other body systems?
 - a. Digestive System
 - b. Skeletal System
 - c. Muscular System
 - d. Nervous System
7. Give some examples of traits a human might inherit from a parent?
8. Elizabeth is a young girl, has black hair, is of average height, and likes to play basketball. Which of her characteristics did she **not** inherit?
 - a. Her gender
 - b. Her hair color
 - c. Her interest in basketball
 - d. Her height
9. How is a bacteria like a giraffe?
 - a. Both are animals.
 - b. Both have lungs.
 - c. Both are herbivores.
 - d. Both are able to carry out all processes necessary for life.
10. Read the paragraph below. Then, make a list of all the characteristics that are **learned traits**.

Larissa is a fifth grade student in Ms. Evans's class. She has curly, dark brown hair that she usually wears in a ponytail. She is tall. She likes to sing and dance. She is a very good reader. She speaks both English and Spanish.

Ecosystems Quiz

1. Which statement below *best* describes an ecosystem?
 - a. An area with lots of plants and animals.
 - b. A natural environment.
 - c. An area made of living and nonliving things.
 - d. An animal's habitat.
2. Describe a terrestrial (land) ecosystem that we have discussed this year.
3. What is a producer's role in a food chain?
 - a. To make their own food using the sun's energy.
 - b. To hunt other animals for food.
 - c. To break down waste and dead plants.
 - d. To eat both plants and animals.
4. A deer eats grass and leaves from bushes and trees. What kind of consumer is a deer?
5. At what level in the food pyramid is there the **most** energy?
 - a. Third-Level Consumer
 - b. First-Level Consumer
 - c. Producer
 - d. Decomposer
6. Read the sentences below. Then, list all of the consumers that were mentioned.

In the Sahara Desert, the camel walks slowly across the hot, dry sand. He stops when he encounters a coyote nibbling on a desert flower. The coyote picks up his head and growls. A few feet away, a rattlesnake lies in a tight coil, waiting for a helpless victim. A cactus provides a small amount of shade for a desert rat, who is taking a short nap.
7. A hawk flies low over the grassland, hunting for a prairie dog. Which organism is the predator?
 - a. The hawk
 - b. The prairie dog
 - c. Neither are predators

8. Which aquatic ecosystem listed below is an example of brackish water?
 - a. Lake
 - b. Pond
 - c. Ocean
 - d. Estuary
9. What model is used to show how food chains connect to one another?
 - a. Energy Pyramid
 - b. Food Web
 - c. Ecosystem Drawing
 - d. Herbivore