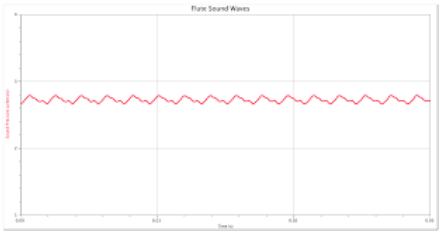
Science Big 16 Review – Week 2

Monday	1. This sound wave from a flute can be described as…  A) low amplitude and high frequency B) low amplitude and low frequency C) high amplitude and high frequency D) high amplitude and low frequency	2. True or False. When conducting an experiment using the scientific process, it is necessary that 3 trials are completed in order to get enough data for results.	3. Which of the following always causes a sound to change pitch? A) changing the speed of the vibration B) changing the material that is make the vibration C) changing the strength of the vibration D) none of these	4. Why does the volume of sound decrease as it moves farther away from its source? A) The vibrations stop. B) Air slows down the sound wave. C) The amplitude of a sound wave increases. D) The energy in the sound wave become more spread out.
Tuesday	5. Calen has four strings that are the same thickness and are made of the same material. She cuts the strings to different lengths and pulls them to the same tightness. When she picks the strings with her finger, which string will have the highest pitch? A) It is impossible to say. B) They will all have the same pitch. C) The longest string will have the highest pitch. D) The shortest string will have the highest pitch.	6. What is light? A) what we see with our eyes B) a form of work that refracts C) a form of work that reflects D) a form of energy that travels in waves	7. Once a scientist has made observations and decided on a question to ask, then he/she needs to… A) ask even more questions. B) collect data. C) conduct an experiment. D) research the topic to find out what other scientists have already learned.	8. Zachary plays the saxophone in his college band. He can make the saxophone play different pitches. What causes the pitch to change? A) Air in the saxophone vibrates faster or slower. B) Zachary makes the sounds louder by blowing harder into the saxophone. C) Zachary plays the musical notes faster. D) Zachary plays in a smaller room.

Wednesday	9. Evan is farsighted and cannot see well when things are close to his face. Which is the BEST tool for him to use to refract light and allow him to more easily read words in his book? A) hand lens B) microscope C) glasses D) water in a glass	10. When scientists communicate actively and clearly, they do NOT… A) inform others about their work. B) allow others to check their findings. C) learn about other scientists' discoveries. D) keep their methods secret to avoid being copied.	11. Which of these is part of the scientific method? A) figuring out how to make the biggest bubbles B) explaining how to teach a dog to lie down C) gathering the ingredients to make cookies D) convincing classmates to attend a concert	12. Logan stretches two different rubber bands across an open tissue box. She plucks each of them. One makes a sound with a high pitch. The other makes a sound with a low pitch. What causes them to have different pitches? A) the direction of the plucks B) the height of the box C) the frequency of the vibrations D) the loudness of the sound
Thursday	13. While you are working on an investigation in a lab, you get a headache from the smell of a mixture you made. What should you do? A) Tell your teacher. B) Quickly pull the fire alarm. C) Tell your lab partner. D) Leave the room.	14. Which object is transparent? A) Aluminum can B) Waxed paper C) Horseshoe magnet D) Magnifying glass	15. Which tool would you use to study the colors of the rainbow? A) a hand lens B) a microscope C) a computer D) a prism	16. Which of the following objects is opaque? A) a window B) air C) wax paper D) a shoe box