Science - Big 16 Review - Week 4

Monday	 Which of the following always causes a sound to change pitch? A. changing the frequency of the vibrations B. changing the material that is making the vibrations C. changing the strength of the vibrations D. none of these 	 When should goggles be worn during science experiments? A. anytime chemicals or heat are used in the lab B. only if you don't wear regular glasses C. only if your eyes get tired D. when you need to see better 	 3. Scientists often organize the data they collect from experiments into A. tables or graphs. B. paragraphs on paper. C. codes on the backs of their hands. D. secrets for friends only. 	 4. The following are all examples of material that absorbs sound waves EXCEPT A. soft cloth. B. foam rubber. C. carpet. D. the wall of an empty classroom.
Tuesday	 5. A group of 5 scientists have reached their research destination in the Okeefenokee Swamp. What is the first thing they do? A. Experiment on the cypress trees. B. Observe and ask questions. C. Conclude they have nothing to do. D. Report to other scientists about the pollution they found. 	 6. 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 	 7. White objects A. absorb all colors. B. reflect all colors. C. looks white in any color of light. D. allows all light to pass through them. 	 8. You and your lab partner are reading about how to conduct a light experiment with water and a glass bead. You and your partner do not understand the directions. What should you do? A. You should try several different things until you figure it out. B. You should figure it out as you play with the water and glass bead. C. You should make up your own instructions. D. You should ask the teacher before you start.

W e	9. A hand lens 10. Scientists can when they decide if		11. Which of the following colors make	12. Which of the following is an example of how sound waves are pictured?	
d n e s d a y	 A. refracts light. B. reflects light. C. bounces light. D. blocks light. A. end their experiment B. repeat their experiment C. describe their experiment D. draw conclusions 	up white light? A. all the colors of the rainbow B. all the primary colors (red, blue, yellow) C. all the dark colors D. all the bright colors	A. zigzag B. up and down C. forward and backward D. east and west		
T h u r s d a y	 13. The amount of energy in a sound wave is called its A. amplitude B. frequency C. pitch D. wavelength 	 14. What do light waves do when they reflect? A. They pass through transparent material. B. They are absorbed in black material. C. They bend when they hit a lens. D. They bounce when they strike a shiny material. 	 15. The is the distance from the bottom of one sound wave to the bottom of the next sound wave. A. frequency B. energy C. wavelength D. trough 	 16. When you are finished with your experiments, all your trash should be A. placed carefully in the sink. B. shoved into your backpack. C. put away according to your teacher's directions. D. left at your lab table for the next group. 	