



**USING THE FORCE
TO SUCCEED!**



Ponce de Leon Middle School

6th Grade – Summer 2017

Summer Instructional Packet

DIRECTIONS:

1. You are required to complete the Summer Instructional Packet.
2. Turn in your completed package to your teacher, when you return to school in August.



Name: _____ Date: _____ Science Teacher: _____

6th Grade Ponce Science '17 Summer Instructional Package

Completion: Complete each statement.

- 1 A microscope allowed Hooke to see “tiny rectangular rooms,” which he called _____.
- 2 A lens that is thicker in the center than at the edges is called a(n) _____ lens.
- 3 The degree to which two separate structures that are close together can be distinguished in an image is called _____.
- 4 Obtaining and using energy from food and removing wastes are two processes that help cells maintain _____.
- 5 Rapid chemical weathering can be caused by _____, which is rain combined with pollutants.
- 6 One agent of chemical weathering is _____, which combines with water to form carbonic acid.
- 7 A(n) _____ is a landform with high elevation and a more or less level surface.
- 8 A very slow downhill movement of rock and soil that can occur even on gentle slopes is called _____.
- 9 Energy from the sun that reaches Earth is mostly in the form of visible light, infrared radiation, and _____ radiation.
- 10 Climate changes may be linked to changes in the number of _____ on the surface of the sun.
- 11 The ozone layer is important because it helps to screen out harmful _____ radiation.
- 12 Scientists divide Earth’s atmosphere into four main layers, classified according to changes in _____.
- 13 Work is the transfer of _____ from one object to another.
- 14 A baseball flying through the air has _____ energy because of its motion.
- 15 The law of _____ states that energy cannot be created or destroyed.
- 16 Suppose you are sitting in a car at a red light when a car moving toward the north begins to pass you. If you use the passing car as a reference point, the direction in which you appear to be moving is toward the _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Science Teacher: _____

- 17 If two lines appear on the same motion graph, the line with the steeper _____ indicates a greater speed.
- 18 The main difference between respiration and fermentation is that respiration uses _____ to obtain energy from food.
- 19 Certain bacteria change nitrogen gas into a usable form in a process called _____.
- 20 Producers use carbon from the gas _____ to make sugars and starches.
- 21 The times in the past when continental glaciers covered large parts of Earth's land surface were the _____.
- 22 A kind of glacier called a(n) _____ forms when ice and snow build up in a mountain valley.
- 23 Loess is sediment made up of fine particles of silt that have been deposited far from their source by _____.
- 24 The main way that the wind erodes the land is by the process of _____.
- 25 _____ is a sedimentary rock formed from the remains of tiny sea animals.
- 26 As the distance between two objects decreases, the gravitational force between them _____.
- 27 According to Newton's _____ law of motion, if you kick a soccer ball with your bare foot, it hurts because the ball exerts a force on your foot equal in size to the force you exert on the ball.
- 28 The percent difference between the known value and its measured value is called the _____.
- 29 Scientific _____ refers to the diverse ways in which scientists study the natural world and propose explanations based on the evidence they gather.
- 30 The name of the molecule that is made up of three oxygen atoms is _____.
- 31 The gas that is found in the greatest amount in the atmosphere is _____.
- 32 The atmospheric gas called _____ forms clouds when it condenses.
- 33 An instrument called a(n) _____ is used to measure how hot or cold the air is.
- 34 Streams of water called ocean _____ move warm or cold water, warming or cooling the nearby land.

Name: _____ Date: ____ Science Teacher: _____

- 35 The land on the _____ side of a mountain range is in a rain shadow.
- 36 Uneven heating of the atmosphere leads to differences in _____, which causes wind.
- 37 Clouds form when water vapor in air becomes liquid water in the process called _____.
- 38 Flat, layered, gray clouds that form at low altitude and can cover most of the sky are called _____ clouds.
- 39 An ice pellet larger than 5 millimeters in diameter that forms during a thunderstorm is called a(n) _____.
- 40 Cold, dry _____ air masses blow into the United States from central Canada.
- 41 A(n) _____ front is a fast-moving front that often brings thunderstorms followed by clear skies.
- 42 From the center of a “high,” or _____, winds spiral outward toward areas of lower pressure.
- 43 Sudden, violent floods that occur shortly after a storm are called _____.
- 44 A hurricane’s storm surge is caused by a combination of high winds and _____.
- 45 Scientists called _____ study the causes of weather and attempt to predict it.
- 46 _____ is the process of grouping together items that are alike in some way.
- 47 Scientists who possess the attitude of _____ always report their observations and results truthfully.
- 48 You travel a total of ____ degrees if you circle the globe completely and return to the spot from where you began.
- 49 Density is a measure of how much mass is contained in a given _____.
- 50 A common tool used to measure length is the _____.

Name: _____ Date: ____ Science Teacher: _____

NOTES: