



Ponce de Leon Middle School

6th Grade



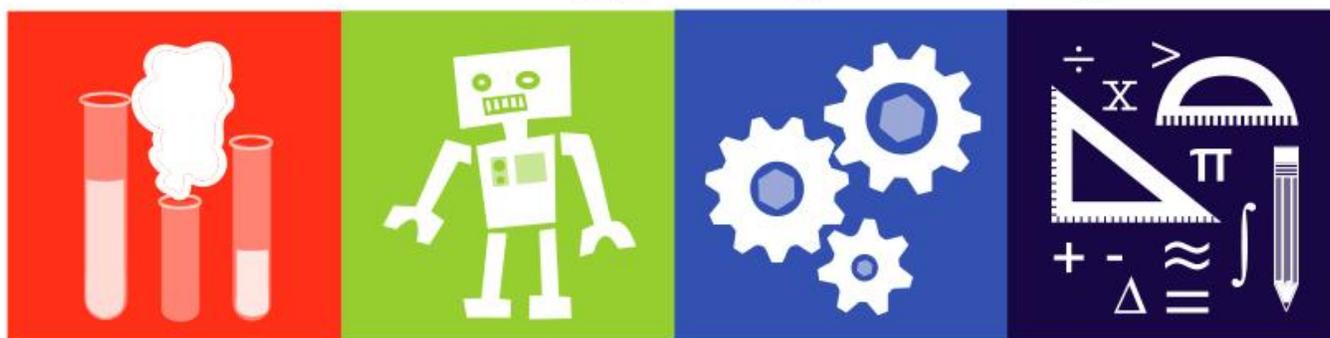
Summer 2018 Instructional Packet

DIRECTIONS:

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



science • technology • engineering • math



6th Grade Science Ponce Summer '18 Instructional Review Package

Completion - Complete each statement.

1. A mistake in the design of an experiment that makes a certain result more likely is called experimental _____.
2. _____ bias describes when your likes and dislikes affect how you think about something.
3. The branch of _____ science includes chemistry, the study of the tiny particles that make up all things.
4. The study of the human body is part of _____ science, one of the three main branches of science.
5. The three main branches of science are earth and space science, physical science, and _____.
6. Solar energy called _____ radiation is felt as heat and has wavelengths longer than that of red light.
7. Climate changes may be linked to changes in the number of _____ on the surface of the sun.
8. During cold periods called _____, large parts of Earth's surface were covered with sheets of ice.
9. One possible explanation for past climate changes is the movement of Earth's _____ from their previous positions.
10. A long period of scarce rainfall or dry weather called a _____ may result in a shortage of water.
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. People add the greenhouse gas _____ to the atmosphere by burning wood, oil, natural gas, and coal.
14. _____ is the process of grouping together items that have similar characteristics.
15. The amount of matter contained in a given volume for a substance is called _____.

16. An estimate is not a guess because an estimate is based on _____.
17. If you measure the mass of an object four times and get values that are very close to each other, the measurements are said to be _____.
18. If you add 4.667 g and 3.2 g, the answer has _____ significant figures.
19. Because scientific reasoning relies on gathering and evaluating evidence, it is classified as _____ reasoning.
20. A set of beliefs that may make use of science but whose conclusions and predictions are based on subjective and faulty reasoning is called a _____.
21. To study a complex system such as how water levels affect the Everglades, scientists use a _____ model.
22. When making decisions that will affect many people, communities must weigh the costs and _____ of the decision.
23. Thinking scientifically about health topics means understanding the _____ related to health issues.
24. By having _____, you will be able to identify good sources of scientific information, evaluate them for accuracy, and apply the knowledge to questions or problems in your life.
25. The name of the molecule that is made up of three oxygen atoms is _____.
26. The atmospheric gas called _____ forms clouds when it condenses.
27. Water in the form of a gas is called _____.
28. An instrument called a(n) _____ is used to measure how hot or cold the air is.
29. _____ temperature zones occur between tropical and polar zones.
30. A(n) _____ barometer measures air pressure by using a metal chamber that is sensitive to pressure changes.
31. The _____, or elevation, of a mountaintop is its distance above sea level.
32. On a mountaintop, a person becomes out of breath quickly because fewer _____ molecules are present per cubic meter of air.

33. Cold, dry _____ air masses blow into the United States from central Canada.
34. Hot, dry air moves into the Southwest in summer from a(n) _____ air mass.
35. A(n) _____ front is a fast-moving front that often brings thunderstorms followed by clear skies.
36. A long-lasting storm that begins over the warm surface of the ocean and has winds of 119 kilometers per hour or higher is a(n) _____.
37. A hurricane's storm surge is caused by a combination of high winds and _____.
38. Storms that form within large cumulonimbus clouds and produce rain and lightning are called _____.
39. Scientists called _____ study the causes of weather and attempt to predict it.
40. On newspaper weather maps, colors are often used to indicate _____ ranges for different areas
41. On a weather map, places that have the same temperature are joined with lines called _____.
42. If you state that your basketball team will win tonight's game because your team has always beaten the other team in the past, you are making a(n) _____.
43. _____ is the process of grouping together items that are alike in some way.
44. Scientists who possess the attitude of _____ always report their observations and results truthfully.
45. The basic SI unit of mass is the _____.
46. Density is a measure of how much mass is contained in a given _____.
47. A common tool used to measure length is the _____.
48. The kelvin is the official SI unit for _____.
49. _____ are data points that do not fit with the rest of a data set.
50. A high percent error means that your result was not very _____.

NOTES: