To the Teacher

Macmillan/McGraw-Hill Standards Test Preparation for TCAP is designed to familiarize students with standardized testing and to review the concepts covered in the Tennessee Science Standards.

About This Book

The test items in this book will accustom students in a grade-appropriate manner with standardized testing in preparation for the Tennessee Comprehensive Assessment Program (TCAP). Each test item is correlated to a specific State Performance Indicator (SPI), or Grade Level Expectation (GLE) in the case of Grades 1 and 2.

- **Correlation Chart:** The first correlation chart illustrates how the SPIs or GLEs covered in this book align with lessons in Macmillan/McGraw-Hill *Tennessee Science A Closer Look*. The second chart illustrates how the SPIs or GLEs align with Macmillan/McGraw-Hill *Key Concept Cards* and other materials that can be used for intervention if test results indicate that students are having difficulty with particular SPIs or GLEs.

- **Diagnostic Tests:** Two Diagnostic Tests, which can be used as pretests or posttests, are provided. The Diagnostic Tests are designed to simulate the statewide TCAP tests that students will be taking. Each Diagnostic Test consists of multiple-choice questions that cover SPIs or GLEs spanning all 12 Conceptual Strands in Life Science, Earth and Space Science, and Physical Science. Inquiry and Technology & Engineering SPIs or GLEs are embedded within each test.

- **Standards Tests:** These practice tests give students the opportunity to answer questions that focus on each of the Conceptual Strands of the Tennessee Science Standards. One test is provided for each of the 12 Life Science, Earth and Space Science, and Physical Science Conceptual Strands. Inquiry and Technology & Engineering SPIs or GLEs are embedded within each test. These tests can also be used as pretests and posttests, or as homework assignments or extra practice.
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Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. You use a hand lens to observe a snail. What question could you answer?
   - A. How much does a snail weigh?
   - B. How old is a snail?
   - C. How does a snail grow?
   - D. What are the parts of a snail?

2. Look at the weather in this picture. What might this weather be?
   - F. sunny and warm
   - G. cloudy and cold
   - H. cloudy and warm
   - J. rainy and cool
3 Mei Lee’s aunt is a scientist. She studies the Moon. What should she do to learn more about the Moon?

A. Observe the Moon once a week.
B. Observe the Moon once a day.
C. Observe the Moon often and compare it to other objects in the sky.
D. Observe the Moon once and compare it to other objects in the sky.

4 Look at the pictures of some classroom objects. Which objects could you group together by shape?
5. What is the water in the puddle?

A. a solid
B. a liquid
C. a gas
D. a rock

6. What is one way that puppies are the same as their parents?

F. same size
G. same leg length
H. same body shape
I. same color
7 Jimmy made a group of nonliving things. Which belongs with this group?

8 Lakes, ponds, and puddles are alike because they are
9  Deserts have very little water. How can plants live in deserts?

- They make water.
- They store water.
- They do not need water.
- They eat animals and other plants.

10 What happens when sand is added to a cup of water?

- The sand melts.
- The sand dissolves.
- The sand sinks to the bottom of the cup.
- The sand floats on top of the water.

11 Which is something people get from Earth’s surface?

- cars
- glue
- soil
- plastic
12. What tool could you use to see the tiny parts of an insect?

- ☐ hand lens
- ☐ ruler
- ☐ thermometer
- ☐ balance

13. Which two things can you see in the sky at night?

- ☐ Sun and Moon
- ☐ Moon and stars
- ☐ Moon and Sun
- ☐ Sun and other stars

14. What are fossils?

- ☐ remains of living things from long ago
- ☐ pretty pictures
- ☐ dinosaurs
- ☐ types of plants
15 How might the sky look?

- sunny and warm
- cloudy and cold
- cloudy or sunny
- gray and hot

16 What can seeds do?

- They can grow into new plants.
- They can move around.
- They can make plants warm.
- They can change into different kinds of living things.

17 What is true about soil?

- It is all the same.
- It always looks brown.
- It is always cold.
- It is made up of tiny pieces of rocks.

18 How are frogs born?

- from seeds
- from eggs
- from the land
- from cocoons
Daniel sorted objects into two groups. The pictures below show his groups. How did Daniel sort the objects?

- by shape
- by size
- by things that sink and things that float
- by things that are hard and things that are soft

(Click for options)
20 What will happen to this snowman on a warm day?

A. It will freeze.
B. It will grow and change.
C. It will melt.
D. It will evaporate.

21 What happened when Ethan added pepper to a cup of salt?

A. The salt got darker.
B. The salt got sweeter.
C. The salt melted.
D. The salt and pepper remained the same.
22. Which object would stick to a magnet?

- F. doll
- G. toy airplane
- H. paper clip
- J. rubber ball

23. What is the same of all plants and animals?

- A. They are made up of many parts.
- B. They make their own food.
- C. They have the same parts.
- D. They do not need water.
24. How do these cubs look different from their parent?

- color of fur
- number of eyes
- number of ears
- number of tails

25. Pedro went to the beach on a sunny day. The sand below his feet was hot, but the ocean water was cool. Why?

- The Sun heats the sand faster than it heats the water.
- The Sun heats the water faster than it heats the sand.
- The water was in the shade.
- The Sun heats the sand and the water at the same rate.

26. Which of the following can only be seen during the day?

- Sun
- Earth
- clouds
- stars
27 Ryan’s class learned about fish. The teacher said that fish have gills instead of lungs. They have fins instead of legs. Where do fish live?

- under water
- in the desert
- in the mountains
- on land

28 Jessie grouped a block, a pencil, a rock, and a ruler. What can you say about the objects in his group?

- All the objects can float.
- All the objects are liquid.
- All the objects are soft.
- All the objects are solid.
29 Which is a living thing?

A. Radio
B. Kite
C. Dog
D. Chair

30 Henry wanted to bring some books to his friend’s home. The books were too heavy to carry. Henry put the books in his wagon. What did he do to move the wagon?

F. He gave the wagon a push or a pull.
G. He blew air on the wagon.
H. He did not touch the wagon.
J. He looked at the wagon.
31 Which object can be picked up by a magnet?

A

B

C

D

32 Look at the picture of the animal. What is true about this animal?

F It is endangered.
G It is extinct.
H It lives in water.
I It is only found in zoos.
33 Maria has two bean plants. She waters one bean plant. She does not water the other bean plant. She puts both bean plants on a sunny windowsill. What is Maria trying to find out?

A. Do plants need water?
B. Do plants like each other?
C. Do plants need soil and air?
D. Do plants need light?

34 When will the desk move the most?
35  When can you see the Sun in the sky?

A  at night  
B  during the day  
C  during the summer  
D  during the winter

36  Which animal does a caterpillar turn into?

F  frog  
G  butterfly  
H  chicken  
J  dog
37 Which statement is true about all living things?

A. All living things have hair.
B. All living things can live in very cold places.
C. All living things have parts that work together.
D. All living things can live in very hot places.

38 Lucy and Caleb walked around the schoolyard. What is something they found there that is a natural part of Earth’s surface?

G
F
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. What part of the plant takes in light from the Sun?

   - A. flower
   - B. leaves
   - C. seed
   - D. roots

GLE 0107.9.2
2. What might you learn about this insect by looking at it with a hand lens?

- This bug eats other bugs.  
- This bug can live in a garden.  
- This bug has two eyes.  
- This bug is small.

3. What is correct about a living animal?

- It is found in the desert only.  
- It is made of many parts working together.  
- It provides protection for other animals.  
- It is found in the Arctic only.

4. What is the same among all animals?

- All animals have hair.  
- All animals have teeth.  
- All animals are made up of parts.  
- All animals have hard shells.
5. What is true about living things?

A. All living things have hair.
B. All living things can live in very cold places.
C. All living things have parts.
D. All living things can live in very hot places.

6. What tool could you use to see the tiny parts of an insect?

F. hands lens
G. ruler
H. balance
J. thermometer

7. Lucy pulled a plant from a pot. She used a hand lens to see the part of the plant. Lucy looked at the part that grows down into the soil. What plant part did she see?

A. leaves
B. roots
C. seeds
D. flowers
8. You observe a snail with a hand lens. What question could you answer?

- F How much does a snail weigh?
- G How old is a snail?
- H How does a snail grow?
- J What are the parts of a snail?

9. What tool could you use to see the parts of a seed?

- A scissors
- B ruler
- C thermometer
- D hand lens

10. What might you learn about an insect by looking at it with a hand lens?

- F The insect eats other bugs.
- G The insect lives in a garden.
- H The insect has little hairs on its body.
- J The insect is small.
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. How are the tree and the dog alike?
   - A. They both move around.
   - B. They both make their own food.
   - C. They both are nonliving things.
   - D. They both are living things.

2. Which is a living thing?
   - F. Stuffed bear
   - G. Kite
   - H. Dog
   - J. Chair

GLE 0107.2.1

Standards 2
3 Ruby collects pictures of living things. She has pictures of a dog, a snake, a fish, and a bird. Ruby wants to add more pictures to her collection. What could she add?

- a rabbit and a panda bear
- a car and a computer
- a cell phone and a radio
- a rock and some soil

4 Which is true about all living things?

- All living things make their own food.
- All living things need water.
- All living things can move around.
- All living things live on land.

5 How are you different from a car?

- You are a living thing, but a car is nonliving.
- A car will grow and change, but you will not.
- A car will break down one day, but you will live forever.
- You need energy from food to move, but a car does not need energy to move.
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1 What is the same about plants and animals?

- All plants and animals grow and change.  
- All plants and animals make their own food.  
- All plants and animals have the same parts.  
- All plants and animals can live without water.

2 What do all animals need to live?

- food and water  
- land and water  
- rocks and sand  
- grass and roots

3 What do plants get from the soil?

- rest  
- sunlight  
- nutrients  
- leaves

4 Marcel has two bean plants. He puts one plant on a sunny window ledge. He puts the other plant in a dark closet. What is he trying to find out?

- Do plants need soil?  
- Do plants need light?  
- Do plants need windows?  
- Do plants need water?
What do all plants need in order to grow?

A. soil and rocks
B. sand, worms, and soil
C. water and music
D. water, space, and sunlight
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. How are frogs born?
   - A. from mammals
   - B. from seeds
   - C. from eggs
   - D. from soil

2. How are pandas different from tadpoles?
   - F. Pandas feed each other.
   - G. Pandas can fly.
   - H. Pandas grow inside their mothers’ bodies.
   - I. Pandas are hatched from eggs.

3. Which stage comes before the birth of a tadpole?
   - A. egg
   - B. larva
   - C. pupa
   - D. adult
4 What is a life cycle?

- It tells how a living thing has fun.
- It tells what a living thing looks like as a baby.
- It tells the different stages of a living thing’s life.
- It tells how animals become extinct.

5 Which statement is true?

- Life cycles are different for different living things.
- Life cycles are like bicycles.
- All animals have the same life cycles.
- Plants do not have life cycles.
Look at the picture of a chicken.

Which could be the chicken’s young?

F

G

H

J
7 Which baby animal doesn’t look like its parent?

A horse

B elephant

C dog

D tadpole

8 Some plants make seeds. The seeds can grow into adult plants. What will the plants look like?

F They will look like their parent.

G They will grow into short trees.

H They will grow into tall trees.

J They will not be healthy.
9. What is one way that puppies are the same as their parents?

A) same size  
B) same leg length  
C) same body shape  
D) same color

10. What is one way that puppies might be different from their parents?

E) number of ears  
F) number of feet  
G) body shape  
H) size
**Directions:** On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. Deserts have very little water. How can plants live in deserts?

   A. Desert plants make water.
   B. Desert plants store water.
   C. Desert plants do not need water.
   D. Desert plants eat animals and other plants.

2. A rain forest is a very wet place. What helps plants survive there?

   F. thick stems that store water
   G. roots that grow close to the ground
   H. stems that move around
   I. large, pointy leaves

3. What helps a sea otter live in cold water?

   A. long claws
   B. thick fur
   C. big teeth
   D. small eyes
4 Why is the ocean a good place for fish to live?

① The fish have other fish near them.
② The fish are far from the Sun.
③ The fish can get what they need. [anno]
④ The fish get too cold on land.

5 Which animal lives its whole life in the water?

A  beaver
B  fish
C  duck
D  frog
What are fossils?

- F remains of plants and animals from long ago
- G pretty pictures of plants and animals
- H living dinosaurs
- J types of plants found in the desert

When is an animal extinct?

- A when it is in its habitat
- B when it is hiding
- C when there are only a few left in the world
- D when it is dead and gone forever

How can people learn about plants and animals that lived long ago?

- F by studying the wind
- G by studying the stars
- H by talking to people who lived long ago
- J by studying fossils
Look at the picture of a dinosaur fossil.

What can you learn from this fossil?

A. This dinosaur had four legs.
B. This dinosaur did not have horns.
C. This dinosaur did not have a tail.
D. This dinosaur was very thin.

What can you predict about the dinosaur shown in question 9?

F. It used its horns to stay safe.
G. It was probably like some animals that we see today.
H. It is probably still alive.
J. It probably lived far away from other dinosaurs.
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. When can you see the Sun in the sky?
   - A. only during the winter
   - B. at night
   - C. only during the summer
   - D. during the day

2. Why do stars look like dots of light in the night sky?
   - F. Stars are very small.
   - G. Stars are very far away.
   - H. Stars are very close together.
   - J. Stars are not very bright.

3. How are stars different from each other?
   - A. colors and sizes
   - B. shapes and sizes
   - C. shapes and colors
   - D. phases and gases

4. Which two things can you see in the sky at night?
   - F. Sun and Moon
   - G. Moon and stars
   - H. Moon and air
   - J. Sun and other stars

5. What can you only see at night?
   - A. Sun
   - B. Earth
   - C. clouds
   - D. stars
What can you see in the sky during the day?

- Moon
- Sun
- Moon and the Sun
- Stars

Look at the picture of a sky.

What kind of sky is this?

- a daytime sky
- a rainy sky
- a nighttime sky
- a cloudy sky

What would Earth be like without the Sun?

- cold and dark
- bright and warm
- hot and dry
- bright and cold

The Moon seems to change shape from night to night. What is this change of shape called?

- month
- orbit
- phase
- Model
10  What helps us see the Moon at night?

- F  light from Earth
- G  light from the clouds
- H  light from the stars
- J  light from the Sun
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1 Ava looked around the school grounds. She saw rocks, soil, water, grass, and trees. What are these things called?

- A habitats
- B pollution
- C energy
- D natural resources

2 Which is an example of a human-made object?

- F soil
- G water
- H bus
- I butterfly

3 Where is most of Earth’s water found?

- A oceans
- B lakes
- C rivers
- D streams

4 What is true about all rocks?

- F All rocks are the same color.
- G All rocks are the same size.
- H All rocks are made of minerals.
- I All rocks are the same texture.
5. Look at the picture of the girls. They are playing on the swings in a park.

What is true about the swing set?

A. The swing set is a mineral.
B. The swing set is a human-made object.
C. The swing set is a rock.
D. The swing set is a living organism.

6. What is air?

F. a mixture of solids
G. a mixture of gases
H. a mixture of liquids
J. a mixture of solids, gases, and liquids
7. Which natural resources can we use to make clothing?

A. air and animals  
B. plants and animals  
C. rocks and minerals  
D. soil and plants

8. Which one is a natural part of Earth's surface?

F. rock  
G. bottle  
H. rubber ball  
I. jump rope
9 Which resources can we use to build a home?
   A  air, water, animals
   B  plants, animals, water
   C  rocks, minerals, plants
   D  rocks, animals, soil

10 What is one way people use coal?
   F  to help grow plants
   G  to help build houses
   H  to help them breathe
   J  to help heat homes
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1 Suri saw a newspaper. It told of the weather for the week. Every day had a picture of a Sun. What kind of weather should Suri expect?

- ☐ foggy
- ☐ windy
- ☐ sunny
- ☐ cloudy

2 Look at the data table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>How the Sky Looks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>sunny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which day was sunny?

- ☐ Monday
- ☐ Tuesday
- ☐ Wednesday
- ☐ Thursday
3. Look at the table in question 2. What was the weather like on Tuesday?

- A. It was sunny.
- B. It was cloudy.
- C. It was rainy.
- D. It was gray.

4. What should you wear on a dry, windy day?

- F. a snowsuit
- G. a jacket
- H. a bathing suit
- J. a raincoat

5. How often does the weather change?

- A. day to day
- B. four times a year
- C. when it rains
- D. once a month only
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1 Look at the picture.

How are these objects alike?

A They all can float.
B They all are liquids.
C They all are soft.
D They all are solids.
2. Look at the picture of buttons.

Which buttons are the same shape?

- F buttons 1 and 2
- G buttons 2 and 3
- H buttons 1 and 3
- J buttons 2 and 4

3. Look at the buttons in question 2. Which buttons are the same color?

- A buttons 1 and 2
- B buttons 2 and 3
- C buttons 1 and 3
- D buttons 2 and 4

4. Look at the buttons in question 2. Which buttons are the same shape?

- F buttons 1 and 2
- G buttons 2 and 3
- H buttons 1 and 3
- J buttons 3 and 4
5. What is a property of milk?

A. Milk is a solid.
B. Milk is round.
C. Milk is cold.
D. Milk is white.

6. Which ones are liquids?

F. sandwich and soup
G. soup and juice
H. cookie and juice
I. sandwich and cookie

7. How are solids and liquids different?

A. Solids have mass. Liquids do not have mass.
B. Solids have their own shapes. Liquids do not have their own shapes.
C. Liquids have their own shapes. Solids do not have their own shapes.
D. Liquids have volume. Solids do not have volume.
Hector sorted his lunch items into two groups. The chart shows his groups. What could Hector add to the things in group 2?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1</th>
<th>Group 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ham sandwich</td>
<td>Tomato soup,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn chips</td>
<td>Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F  juice  
G  carrots  
H  pickles  
J  crackers

Look at the chart in question 8. How are the things in group 1 alike?

A  They are all sweet.  
B  They are all solids.  
C  They are all sour.  
D  They are all liquids.
10 Which flows the slowest?

- honey
- milk
- water
- orange juice

11 Tina added sugar to her tea. What did she change about the tea?

- its size
- its color
- its shape
- its taste

12 Which one dissolves when it is mixed with water?

- sand
- salt
- rock
- soil
13 Marco spilled bits of iron into a cup of salt. What could he use to get the bits of iron out?

A

B

C

D any of these

14 You stir sand into a glass of water. Then you stop stirring. What happens?

F The sand floats to the top.
G The sand sinks to the bottom.
H The sand stays mixed with the water.
J The sand causes a chemical change.
You can make a salad with different vegetables. What is a salad?

- A  a solid
- B  a mixture
- C  a liquid
- D  a gas

Standards 9
Test
GLE 0107.9.3
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. The Sun is a source of light. What other form of energy comes from the Sun?
   - A) heat
   - B) sound
   - C) electricity
   - D) wind

2. What happens to an ice cube if you put it in a sunny place?
   - F) It freezes.
   - G) It gets bigger.
   - H) It dissolves.
   - J) It melts.

3. Milo put a bowl of water in sunlight. How does the water change after a few days?
   - A) It melts.
   - B) It evaporates.
   - C) It cools.
   - D) It freezes.
4 Hiro and Sally did an experiment. They used buckets of sand, soil, and water. They put a thermometer in each bucket. Then they put all the buckets in a sunny place. What was their result?

- The sand had the highest temperature.
- The soil had the highest temperature.
- The water had the highest temperature.
- All three had the same temperature.

5 It is a hot, sunny day. Where would you be the coolest?

- on a soccer field
- on a playground
- under a big tree
- in a sandbox
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. What force do you use when you put on a sock?

A. a push  
B. a pull  
C. friction  
D. gravity
2. A batter hits a baseball. What kind of force does the batter use?

- a push
- a pull
- friction
- speed

3. Reka plays soccer. What can she do to make the soccer ball move faster?

- pick up the ball
- kick the ball
- put her foot on top of the ball
- run away from the ball
4 A force can make things move faster. Which uses the most force to move?

- F bicycle
- G train
- H turtle
- J skateboard

GLE 0107.II.1
5 Lupe put her little brother in a swing. How can she keep the swing moving?

A give it a push or a pull
B leave it alone
C hold it still
D sit on the swing
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. Which object can you pick up with a magnet?
   - A. cup
   - B. paper clip
   - C. pencil
   - D. shirt

2. Which magnets will repel each other?
   - F
   - G
   - H
   - J none of these
3 Scott has a bowl of steel clips and plastic clips. The clips are all mixed together. What can Scott use to separate the steel clips from the paper clips?

A hand lens
B thermometer
C ruler
D magnet

4 What kinds of objects will a magnet attract?

F objects that have iron
G objects that are solid
H objects that are hot
I objects that are heavy
Which object can block the pull of a magnet?

A) air  
B) wood  
C) your hand  
D) a sheet of paper
Directions: On your answer sheet, fill in the circle next to the correct answer.

1. Clara tested how many paper clips she could hang from a magnet. She made observations. Then she wrote down what happened. What should Clara do next?

A. draw her conclusion and share her results
B. play outside with her best friend
C. draw a conclusion and keep it a secret
D. go to music class

2. What can help a person see that a storm is coming?

F. [Image of a thermometer]
G. [Image of clouds]
H. [Image of a hand pointing to the sky]
J. [Image of a girl reading a newspaper]
3 Which of these things are found in nature?

A

B

C

D

GLE 0107 2.1
4 Which animal does a tadpole turn into?

- frog (F)
- butterfly (G)
- chicken (H)
- bird (I)

GLE 0107.4.1
5 What is the job of an eraser?

A. It makes marks.
B. It gets rid of marks.
C. It holds the pencil together.
D. It makes the pencil work.

6 Which is a true statement about this insect?

F. It has two body parts
G. It makes its own food.
H. It has several body parts that work together.
I. It has one body part.
7 Deserts have very little water. What is true about the plants that live in deserts?

A. They make water.
B. They eat animals and other plants.
C. They do not need water.
D. They store water.

GLE 0107.5.1
8 Look at the rocks in the picture. How are rocks 2 and 3 most alike?

- smoothness
- shape
- size
- pattern

9 Which can not be seen during the day?

- Sun
- Moon
- clouds
- stars
A swing set and a seesaw are in the school playground. What is true about these objects?

- They are both yellow.
- They are human-made objects.
- They are made of soil and water.
- They are for grown-ups.

Lindsey is making lemonade. She stirs a small amount of drink mix into a glass of water. What happens?

- The drink mix floats to the top.
- The drink mix falls to the bottom.
- The drink mix dissolves in the water.
- The drink begins to freeze.
12 Look at the pictures. How are these things alike?

F They all can move.
G They all are living.
H They all are nonliving.
J They all come from nature.

13 Remains of plants and animals from long ago are called

A fossils
B endangered
C dinosaurs
D amber
14 Lucy goes to the beach every summer. She leaves her ball in the hot sand. What makes her ball hot?

- the waves
- the clouds
- the Sun
- the people

15 Look at the animal in the picture. How does it change as it grows?

- It changes from a caterpillar to an adult frog.
- It changes from a caterpillar to a butterfly.
- It changes color from brown to green.
- It becomes a frog.
16 Hannah wants to know how hot it is outside. What tool could she use?

- hand lens
- thermometer
- ruler
- balance

17 How are solids and liquids different?

- Solids have mass. Liquids do not.
- Solids have their own shapes. Liquids do not.
- Liquids have their own shapes. Solids do not.
- Liquids have volume. Solids do not.
18 Renee is playing soccer. What does she need to do to make the ball move faster?

- kick the ball gently
- kick the ball really hard
- put her foot on top of the ball
- wear her lucky shirt

19 Where do rocks come from?

- people
- plants
- Earth
- the Sun
20. You observe a leaf with a hand lens. What question could you answer?

F. How much does the leaf weigh?
G. How old is the leaf?
H. How does the leaf grow?
J. What are the parts of the leaf?

21. How are the kittens like their parent?

A. They all have the same color fur.
B. They all are the same size.
C. They all like to play with people.
D. They all have four legs and fur.
Look at the buttons. Which ones would you group together by size?

- buttons 1 and 2
- buttons 2 and 3
- buttons 1 and 3
- buttons 2 and 4
23 Which object can you pick up with a magnet?

A  

B

C

D
A rainforest is a very wet place. What helps plants survive there?

① thick stems that store water
② roots that grow close to the ground
④ stems that move around
⑤ large, pointy leaves
25 Maya has a hand lens. She uses it to see the root hairs on a plant’s root. How does the hand lens help her?

A. It makes the root hairs look smaller.
B. It makes the root hairs look green.
C. It makes the root hairs grow.
D. It makes the root hairs look larger.

26 How do some trees change during the fall?

F. They grow more leaves.
G. Their leaves get greener.
H. They lose their leaves.
J. The leaves get bigger.
27. Which can be seen during the day and at night?

- A. stars
- B. the Moon
- C. the Sun
- D. Earth

28. How can you close a refrigerator door?

- F. by watching it
- G. by pushing it
- H. by pulling it
- I. by rubbing it
29. What is different about ice and water?

A. Ice is a liquid. Water is a solid.  
B. Both water and ice are liquids.  
C. Both water and ice are solids.  
D. Ice is a solid. Water is a liquid.

30. Which is true about dinosaurs?

F. They are endangered.  
G. They are extinct.  
H. They live in water.  
J. They are only found in zoos.

31. What happens to a puddle on a sunny day?

A. It gets bigger.  
B. It evaporates.  
C. It changes into ice.  
D. It moves around.
What does this picture show?

- All living things have hair.
- All living things can survive in very cold places.
- All living things have parts that work together.
- All living things can survive in very hot places.
33 You stir salt into a glass of water. Then you stop stirring. What happens?

A The salt floats to the top.
B The salt sinks to the bottom.
C The salt mixes with the water.
D The salt causes a change in texture.

34 When can you see the Sun in the sky?

F at night
G during the day
H only during the summer
J only during the winter
35 Look at the picture of a chicken.

Which could be the chicken’s young?

A

B

C

D
36 Which of these things is a natural part of Earth’s surface?

F

G

H

J

GLE 0107.7.1
37 Maria planted some seeds. She watched them grow. What can happen to seeds?

• They can disappear.
• They can move around.
• They can make a plant warm.
• They can grow into new plants.

38 Which statement about the Moon is true?

• It always looks the same from Earth.
• It is a very large star.
• It has water and air.
• It can be seen at night and sometimes during the day.