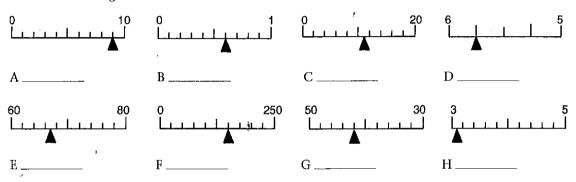
- 5 Complete these instructions for using a Bunsen burner:
 - a Light the match ______ you turn on the gas.
 - b When you light the flame the air-hole should be _____
 - c When you use the flame the colour should be _____
 - d If the flame blows out _____ the gas.
 - e Turn the flame to _____ when not in use.
- 6 What happens to a test tube heated in a yellow flame? ___

5 Reading scales

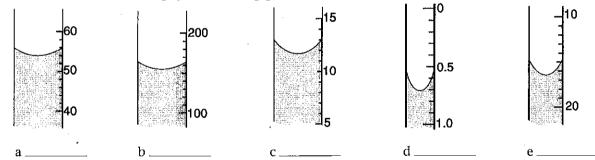
M___/4

3

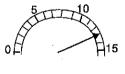
1 Fill in the readings on the scales shown.



2 What do these measuring cylinders and pipettes read?



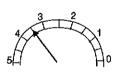
3 What amounts do these meters read?



a _____



b _____



c _____

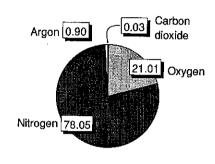
6 Gra

Graph types

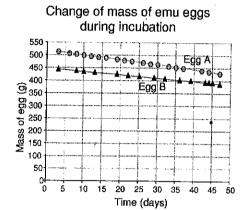
Scientists use different types of graphs to show different sorts of information.

A pie graph is used to show the parts of a whole.

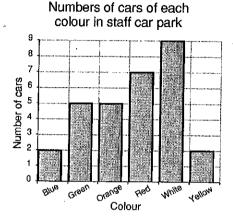
Composition of the Earth's atmosphere (%)



A line graph is used to show changes in a continuous variable.



A bar graph is used to show changes in a discrete variable.



1 Choose best sort of graph for the following data.

a The average yield per hectare for different types of wheat _

b The moisture content of the soil in a particular paddock each week ___

c The skylark population in different fields _

d The proportion of land planted in each crop on a particular farm ___

e The amount of milk produced by a particular cow on the first day of each month this year

2 Allison is doing a Science Fair project looking at different types of jerseys and sweatshirts. First she did a survey of the types of material used in the jerseys and sweatshirts worn by 50 people at her local cinema. Then she took soft-drink bottles filled with hot water, wrapped them in the different materials, and measured the temperature of the water as it cooled down.

a What type of graph should she use to display the results of her survey?

b What type of graph should she use to show how one bottle cooled down over a 90-minute period?

What type of graph should she use to show how long it took bottles wrapped in each material to reach room temperature?



	7 Tools for the) job			K_/2
Na	ame the following pieces of	equipment, and exp	lain what each one is used for.		
S					
				•	
	8 Sketching g	graphs			_/4 T/2
	any of the graphs you have bels on the axes but no num		a tables, but sometimes it is use	ful to sketch a graph. A ske	tch graph has
Ske	ketch the following graphs o	n the axes below. (Re	emember that time always goes	s on the horizontal axis.)	
			g the cycle path. Sketch a graph		
			steady rate. Sketch a graph of		
	The beaker in 2 is exchange	**	•	0 0	
	You jump out of an aircraft a you had no parachute b you opened a parachute	t. Sketch graphs of sp	peed against time if:	·	
1		2	3		

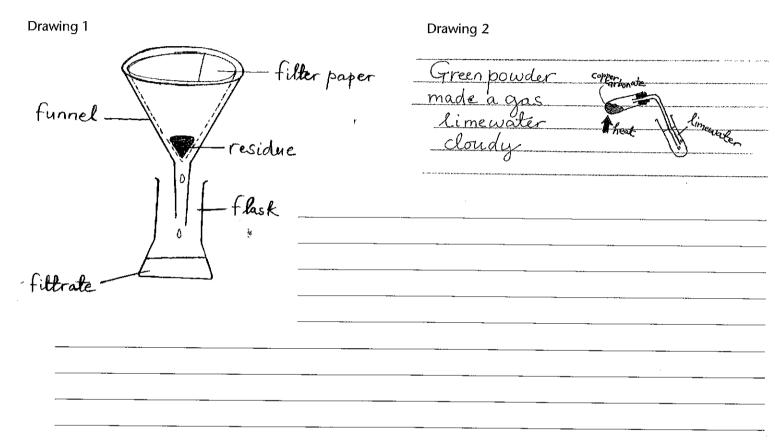
9 | Scientific drawings

L__/6

Aidan's teacher has given him these rules for drawing scientific diagrams:

- use a pencil
- rule straight lines
- do outline drawings
- label objects clearly

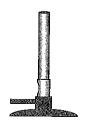
- make the drawing big enough so that it can be read easily
- · keep the scale consistent
- 1 Here are two drawings from Aidan's book. List the mistakes he has made with each one.



2 Complete this diagram showing a 250 mL beaker containing about 200 mL of water being heated on a tripod and gauze mat by a Bunsen burner.

3 Dhiraj made oxygen gas by adding a small amount of manganese dioxide powder to hydrogen peroxide solution. He collected the gas over water as shown in the picture.

Draw a labelled scientific diagram of Dhiraj's experiment.



10 Scientific reports

T___/6

Science experiments should be written up in a brief, formal report. Use headings such as Aim, Method, Results and Conclusion where appropriate.

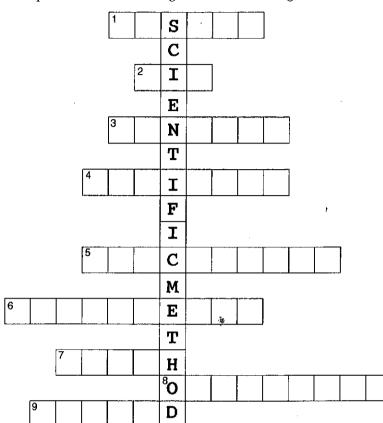
Write formal reports on the following experiments using the headings above.

L	Tony used a ball-point pen to write the <i>wrong</i> address on a plastic envelope. He tried to remove the writing using water, then bleach, and finally methylated spirits. He found that only the methylated spirits would remove the writing.						
	Aim						
	Method						
	Results						
	,						
	Conclusion						
;	Carol is a dog breeder. An advert for a new brand of puppy food claims that puppies fed on this food for the first 3 months of their life will grow faster than other puppies. Carol decided to test this claim. She fed 4 of the puppies from a litter with the new food, and the other 4 puppies with their usual food. After 3 months she weighed all the puppies. She						
	found the average weight of the puppies in each group was the same.						
	Aim						
	Method						
	Results						
	Conclusion						
•	sobelle is in charge of the school photocopier. She recently changed to a new brand of paper, but found that the nachine jammed 17 times in 2000 copies. She changed back to the old brand of paper, and found the machine jammed times in 2000 copies. She decided that the new paper was not suitable for her photocopier.						
	Aim						
	Method						
	Go ahead –						
	make my day!						
	Results						
	The state of the s						
	Conclusion						

11 Scientific method

K___/2

Complete this acrostic using the clues on the right.



- 1 What happens in the experiment.
- 2 What do you want to find out.
- 3 A duplicate experiment with one factor missing.
- 4 Something that can be changed.
- 5 What you have found out.
- 6 A testable statement.
- 7 Information in a picture form.
- 8 Something that is noticed.
- 9 Instructions for doing the experiment.

12 Gassy guesses

K /4

Mark each of the statements below as correct (✓) or wrong (×).

		✓×		✓×
1	Carbon dioxide makes up about 3% of the air.		11 Limewater turns milky in carbon dioxide.	
2	Helium is much lighter than air.		12 Hydrogen gas burns easily.	
3	The bubbles in a fizzy drink contain oxygen.		13 Water is formed when a candle burns.	
4	Pure oxygen makes things burn faster.		14 Soot is a form of carbon.	
. 5	Carbon dioxide is formed when a candle burns.		15 Plants use oxygen for photosynthesis.	¥2
6	Advertising blimps are filled with hydrogen gas.		16 The air we breathe out contains no oxygen.	ALUM.
7	The air is mostly oxygen.		17 Carbon dioxide is heavier than air.	
8	Hydrogen gas will relight a glowing splint.		18 A candle burns brightly in pure carbon dioxide.	
9	Nitrogen gas is unreactive.		19 Oxygen is necessary for respiration.	
10	Dry ice is frozen carbon dioxide.		20 The air is mostly nitrogen.	