

# ABCs of Science Review

Why review? Because you have a quiz on \_\_\_\_\_!! What you'll find below is the important stuff.

## PART 1: METRIC SYSTEM

**Vocabulary:** Use the words in the box to fill in the blank and answer the riddle below

### WORD BANK

Absolute zero  
Celsius  
Centimeter  
Cubic centimeter  
Displacement  
Graduated Cylinder  
Gram  
L x W x H  
Liter  
Kilogram  
Mass  
Meniscus  
Meter stick  
Milliliters  
Meter  
Newton  
Standard  
Triple-beam balance  
Volume  
Weight

- Instrument used to find mass. \_\_\_\_\_  
21 17
- Metric unit for length \_\_\_\_\_  
20
- Amount of space an object takes up \_\_\_\_\_  
16
- A fixed quantity used by everyone when measuring \_\_\_\_\_  
10
- Metric unit for mass \_\_\_\_\_  
15
- Instrument used to measure volume \_\_\_\_\_  
6 8
- The Kelvin temperature scale is based on \_\_\_\_\_  
25 19
- 1 meter = 100 \_\_\_\_\_  
4
- Metric unit for weight \_\_\_\_\_  
5
- Metric unit for liquid volume \_\_\_\_\_  
3
- Amount of matter in an object \_\_\_\_\_  
26
- Measure of the force of gravity acting on an object \_\_\_\_\_  
18
- One of the metric units for temperature \_\_\_\_\_  
11 1
- 1 liter = 1,000 \_\_\_\_\_  
7 24
- The name of the "bubble" in a graduated cylinder \_\_\_\_\_  
22
- 1000 grams = 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
12
- Instrument used to measure length \_\_\_\_\_  
14
- 1 milliliter = 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
13
- Method for finding the volume of an irregular solid \_\_\_\_\_  
23 9
- Formula for calculating volume  $\_ \times \_ \times \_$   
2

**Why were the teacher's eyes crossed?**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 !

**Metric Math:** Convert the following.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 21) 24 cm = _____ km    | 25) 50 mm = _____ cm   |
| 22) 3.8 mL = _____ dL   | 26) 0.42 hL = _____ mL |
| 23) 1,000 g = _____ kg  | 27) 0.75 cm = _____ m  |
| 24) 80.3 dag = _____ kg | 28) 3,200 mg = _____ g |

## PART 2: SAFETY

For the quiz, review the safety rules. Below, answer True or False (please write out the entire word).

29. It is always ok to goof off in the science classroom during a laboratory. \_\_\_\_\_
30. Any time chemicals, heat or glassware is used, students will wear safety glasses. \_\_\_\_\_
31. Report any accidents to Ms. Wiggin, no matter how trivial it may appear. \_\_\_\_\_
32. Return all unused materials to their original containers. \_\_\_\_\_
33. Clean up broken glass by picking it up with your fingers and dumping it in the trash can. \_\_\_\_\_
34. If you don't know understand the directions: guess! \_\_\_\_\_
35. Never leave a lit candle unattended, unless of course it's lunch time. \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3: SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Ok, so you begin noticing that your dog is shedding everywhere. That gets you wondering, why do dogs and cats have hair in the first place? Lucky for you, your amazing 8<sup>th</sup> grade science teacher just taught you all about the scientific method and you decide to set up an experiment.

Step	Example
1. Observation	<i>My dog (or cat!) is shedding everywhere.</i>
2. Ask a question	<b>Why do dogs and cats have hair?</b>
2.5 Research the question	<i>How could you research this?</i>
3. Form Hypothesis	<i>What is your hypothesis?</i>
4. Create and conduct Experiment	<p><i>How could you test your hypothesis? What kind of procedures may you have?</i></p> <p><i>Experimental Variable (what you're changing):</i> _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>Measured Variable (what you're measuring):</i> _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p><i>Controls:</i> _____</p> <p>_____</p>
5. Analyze Results	<i>How could you analyze your results?</i>
6. Form Conclusions	<i>Once conclusion could be ...</i>
7. Recommendations & Communication	<i>How would you share your results? Are there more experiments that should be conducted?</i>