

TMSCA MIDDLE SCHOOL SCIENCE TEST#5 © NOVEMBER 14, 2020

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

- 1. About this test:
- A. You will be given 40 minutes to take this test.
- B. There are 50 problems on this test.
- 2. All answers must be written on the answer sheet/Scantron form/Chatsworth card provided. If you are using an answer sheet be sure to use **BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS**. Clean erasures are necessary for accurate grading.
- 3. If using a Scantron answer form, be sure to correctly denote the number of problems not attempted.
- 4. You may write anywhere on the test itself. You must write only answers on the answer sheet.
- 5. You may use additional scratch paper provided by the contest director.
- 6. All problems have **ONE** and **ONLY ONE** correct [BEST] answer. There is a penalty for all incorrect answers.
- 7. On the back of this page is a copy of the periodic table of the elements as well as a list of some potentially useful information in answering the questions.
- 8. A simple scientific calculator with the following formulas is sufficient for the science contest: +, -, %, $^{\wedge}$, $\log x$, e^{x} , $\ln x$, y^{x} , $\sin x$, \sin^{-x} , $\cos x$, \cos^{-x} , $\tan x$, \tan^{-x} , with scientific notation and degree/radian capability.

The calculator must be silent, hand-held and battery operated. The calculator cannot be a computer or cannot have built-in or stored functionality that provides scientific information and cannot have communication capability. If the calculator has memory, it must be cleared. Each student may bring one spare calculator. **NO GRAPHING CALCULATORS ARE PERMITTED.**

- 9. All answers within \pm 5% will be considered correct.
- 10. All problems answered correctly are worth **FIVE** points. **TWO** points will be deducted for all problems answered incorrectly. No points will be added or subtracted for problems not answered.
- 11. In case of ties, percent accuracy will be used as a tie breaker.

1A 1			Pe	erio	dic	Ta	ble	of	the	e El	em	ent	ts				8A 18
1 H	2A 2											за 13	4A 14	^{5A} 15	6A 16	^{7А} 17	2 He
3 Li 6.94	4 Be _{9.01}											5 B 10.81	6 C 12.01	7 N 14.01	8 O 16.00	9 F 19.00	10 Ne 20.18
11 Na 22.99	12 Mg _{24.31}	3B 3	4B 4	5B 5	6B 6	7В 7	8	—8B—	10	1B 11	2B 12	13 Al 26.98	14 Si _{28.09}	15 P 30.97	16 S 32.07	17 Cl 35.45	18 Ar 39.95
19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.87	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.93	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga _{69.72}	32 Ge 72.64	33 As 74.92	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.90	36 Kr 83.80
37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo _{95.94}	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.91	46 Pd 106.42	47 Ag 107.87	48 Cd 112.41	49 In 114.82	50 Sn 118.71	51 Sb 121.76	52 Te 127.60	53 126.90	54 Xe 131.29
55 Cs 132.91	56 Ba 137.33	57 La 138.9	72 Hf 178.49	73 Ta 180.95	74 W 183.84	75 Re 186.21	76 Os 190.23	77 r 192.22	78 Pt 195.08	79 Au 196.97	80 Hg _{200.59}	81 TI 204.38	82 Pb 207.20	83 Bi _{208.98}	Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra (226)	89 Ac (227)	104 Rf (261)	105 Db (262)	106 Sg (266)	107 Bh (264)	108 Hs (277)	109 Mt (268)	110 Ds (281)	111 Rg (281)	112 Cn (285)	113 Nh (286)	114 FI (289)	115 Mc (289)	116 Lv (293)	117 Ts (293)	118 Og (294)

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dν	Но	l Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
140.1	140.9	144.2	(145)	150.4	152.0	157.3	158.9	162.5	164.9	167.3	168.9	173.0	175.0
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103
Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
232.0	231.0	238.0	(237)	(244)	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(252)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(262)

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

Acceleration of gravity at Earth's surface, $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$

Avogadro's Number, N = 6.02 x 10²³ molecules/mole

Planck's constant, $h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s}$

Planck's reduced constant, $\hbar = h/2\pi = 1.05 \text{ X } 10^{-34} \text{ J} \bullet \text{s}$

Standard temperature and pressure (STP) is 0°C and I atmosphere

Gram molecular volume al STP = 22.4 liters

Velocity of light, $c = 3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/sec}$

Absolute zero= 0 K = -273.15°C

Gas constant, R = 1.986 col/K•mole = 0.082 liter•otm/K•mole

One Faraday= 96,500 coulombs (9 .65 x 10⁴ C)

Dulong and Pelil's constant= 6.0 amu•cal/gram•K

Electron rest mass, $m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$

Atomic mass unit, $m_u = 1.66 \times 10^{-21} \text{ kg}$

Boltzmann constant, $k_B = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$

Permittivity of free space ε_0 = 8.85 x 10^{-12} C²/N•m²

Permeability of free space $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ T} \cdot \text{m/A}$

1 Atmosphere= $1.02 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2 = 760 \text{ Torr} = 760 \text{ mmHg}$

1 Electron Volt - 1.6 x 10⁻¹⁹ Joules

Charge of on electron" -1.6 x 10^{-19} coulombs (C)

1 horsepower (hp) = 746 W = 550 ft•lb/s

Neutron Moss= 1.008665 au

Proton Mass= 1.007277 au

1 au= 931.5 MeV

1 calorie= 4.184 Joules (J)

Specific heal of water= 4.18 J/g• °C

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- 1. Look at this chart with involving electrical terms. There is a mistake. What is it?
 - A. Volt measures charge, not electric potential difference.
 - B. A coulomb measures power not charge.
 - C. The symbol for Ohm should be O.
 - D. Hertz measures frequency not decibels.

Name	Measures	Symbol
Volt	Electric potential	V
	difference (voltage)	
Ampere	Electric current	A
Watt	Power	W
Coulomb	Charge	C
Ohm	Electrical unit	Ω
	of resistance	
Hertz	decibels	Hz

- 2. What is the brightest star we see in Earth's sky?
 - A. Polaris
- B. Sirius
- C. our Sun
- D. Vega
- 3. Look at the photo of a juvenile yellow-crowned night heron. What does it eat and where does it hunt (according to legs and bill shape)?
 - A. seeds on tall grasslands
 - B. snakes in a desert environment
 - C. insects found in tree cavities
 - D. aquatic species in wetland areas



- 4. How do geologists currently study about the Earth's interior?
 - A. drilling down to the core
 - B. seismic wave results
 - C. pressure and heat protected cameras
 - D. geologist do not study the Earth's interior at all
- 5. What do you call a coarse sandstone rock that forms in a dry climate? (25% or more of it is feldspar with some quartz and mica)
 - A. quartzite
- B. arkose
- C. granite
- D. chert
- 6. Which of the following is not a group of sedimentary rocks?
 - A. organic
- B. chemical
- C. intrinsic
- D. detrital
- 7. Which list below show the human body's first built in defense against pathogens?
 - A. receptor proteins, and personal protection equipment
 - B. T-cells, B-cells, antibiotics
 - C. skin, mucous, oil and sweat
 - D. hand washing, alcohol wipes

 The spinal cord is responsible for all of the following except which one? A. connects the brain to the peripheral nervous system B. helps to control reflexes C. controls long-term memory function D. contains a core of gray matter covered by a sheath of white matter 							
 A. A measure of the salts within a solution B. A measure of the conductivity of water based on hydrogen ions C. Number from 0-14 describing the acid in the water D. The relative measure of hydrogen ion concentration within a solution 							
10. An object that has a mass of 55 kg is placed on a shelf 2 meters off the ground. What is its gravitational potential energy? gravitational PE = mass(kg) x 9.8 m/s ² x height(m) A. 1078 J B. 550 J C. 110 J D. none of these							
11. The chemical composition for chert is wh A. CaSO ₄ B. H ₂ O C.		owing? D. SiO ₂					
 12. Which of the following is not true? A. Earth's magnetic field helps to protect us from solar storms. B. Satellites can operate in the Van Allen belts. C. It is possible for astronauts to be exposed to radiation in space. D. Particles in the radiation belts can travel faster than the speed of light. 							
13. When building an electrical circuit, the circuit must be what in order to complete the task intended?							
A. insulated B. closed C. open D. parallel 14. Which list below shows the metals in order from most dense to least dense (using the chart above)?							
A. aluminum, zinc, nickel, lead	Metal	Principal Ore	Density				
B. zinc, lead, nickel, aluminum	Aluminum	Bauxite	2.7 g/cm^3				
C. nickel, lead, aluminum, zinc	Lead	Galena	11.34 g/cm^3				
D. lead, nickel, zinc, aluminum	Nickel	Pentlandite	8.9 g/cm^3				
, , ,	Zinc	Sphalerite	7.14 g/cm^3				
 15. Which of the following is true about tornados? A. sometimes tornados are called meteotsunami B. the duration of tornados is 10 to 20 minutes C. tornados are measured using the Fujita scale D. a tornado on land is called a "dust devil" 							

16. I came up with the theory that equal volumes of gas with the same pressure and temperature have the same number of molecules. I discovered that elements can exist as molecules, not just single atoms. They named a special number after me. Who am I? A. Avogadro B. Pascal C. Priestley D. Newton
17. The amount of heat per unit mass needed to raise the temperature of a substance by 1 degree Celsius is called the what?A. specific heat B. potential energy C. convectional factor D. coulomb
18. Resistance to a particular disease is called what? A. immunity B. autoimmune response C. reticent D. antigens
 19. One supporting reason that scientists believe that the Earth's outer core is liquid is because of what? A. P-waves can travel through liquid and S-waves cannot. B. They do not believe that the Earth's outer core is a liquid. C. The Earth rotates on its axis. D. The Earth's magnetic field is caused by iron and nickel in Earth's core.
 20. If a solution has a pH of 2, this means the solution is what? A. Slightly basic B. Slightly acidic C. More basic than acidic D. Dangerously acidic, do not touch
21. I discovered X-rays and won the first Nobel prize for physics. Who am I?A. Curie B. Venter C. Priestley D. Roentgen
 22. Daniel and Jose were discussing how far it is to the moon from Earth. Daniel said that he read that the earth was 405,500 km from the moon. Joe said that he was sure the moon was 363,300 km from the Earth. Who is correct? A. Daniel is the only one who is correct because of measurements taken by lasers. B. Jose is the only one who is correct because his source was more accurate. C. Neither one is correct because the moon is 93,000,000 miles from Earth. D. Both are correct depending on when the measurement was taken in the moon's orbit
23. What can help to produce long-term immunity to pathogens? A. vaccination B. memory cells C. interferon D. Both A and B

Element	Volume	Mass
Gold	2 cm^3	38.56 g
Lead	1 cm^3	11.342 g
Uranium	3 cm^3	57 g
Osmium	1 cm ³	22.6 g

24.		the follow Pb	ring elements on B. Au	this chart, whic	h has the grea D. Os	atest density?
25.	A. B. C.	Transcript Translatio There are	below about ger ion takes place in takes place out 23 pairs of chron is a compound m	nside the nucleus side the nucleus nosomes in hum	s of a cell. s of a cell. nan sex cells.	s of amino acids.
26.	A. B. C.	one pair of two pair of two legs t	g to the Class – I of legs on each of of legs on body so hat are specialize of legs on all but	f the body segments for a to ed for climbing	ents otal of 1,000 l	egs.
27.	A. B. C.	the long-t	tion of the atmoserm conditions of rature of the air of of precipitation	f the atmospher	re in an area	me
28.		these make	e good insulators B. sea wat	-	except for wh dry wood	ich one? D. diamond
29.	A. B. C.	Minerals a Minerals a	owing is not true are naturally occu have a crystal strue are solid at room are only made of	arring. acture. temperature.	.?	
		usty soil fo		that is crushed b	y a blast of n	nicrometeorites on the moon's
	A.	regolith	B. later	ic (C. loam	D. humus
31.		organelle is	s the cell is the "Jarion B. vao	•		. lysosome

- 32. Which of the following statements is true about geologic areas formed from evaporated seawater?
 - A. When the water evaporates, the minerals in the water precipitate at the same time.
 - B. When the water evaporates, the minerals in the water precipitate in a sequence determined by their solubility in the water.
 - C. When the water evaporates, the minerals in the water will not precipitate until the evaporation rate reaches at least 90%
 - D. The water evaporates, the minerals dissolved in the water will only precipitate when salt is present
- 33. Which list below describes the steps in the process of transcription in cells?
 - A. prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase
 - B. coding, decoding, expression
 - C. only one step, transcription
 - D. initiation, elongation, termination
- 34. The scientific name for the fungal disease called white-nose syndrome that is affecting bats is what?
 - A. Pseudogymnoascus destructans
 - B. Colus pussilus
 - C. Ophryocystis elektroscirrha
 - D. Albinium bateotis
- 35. Who is known as the "Father of Genetics"?
 - A. Robert Hooke B. Donald Herbert C. Thomas Hunt Morgan D. Gregor Mendel
- 36. When one egg cell is fertilized by one sperm cell and then the fertilized egg develops into two individuals, what results?
 - A. identical twins
 - B. fraternal twins
 - C. genetically different offspring
 - D. nothing, this is not possible
- 37. Agates can be amazingly beautiful rocks and are often polished and sold as jewelry. How does an agate form?
 - A. magma underground cools and hardens slowly creating beautiful rings
 - B. minerals in water evaporates in the bottom of an ancient sea
 - C. weathered particles are deposited and cemented into hardened rock
 - D. silica precipitates in concentric rings in voids found in rock
- 38. The ocean floor crust is relatively thin and made out of mostly what type of rock?
 - A. igneous rock
- B. granite
- C. basalt
- D. both A and C

39. Alexander finished his science project on the genetics of fruit flies. He needed to put his data in a graph. He wanted to graphically display the numbers of the different fruit flies with red eyes, and white eyes and whether they were male or female. What would be the recommended graph(s) to use for this data?

A. line graph

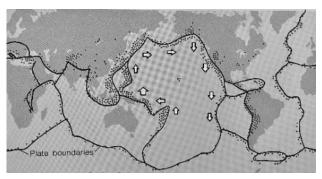
B. bar graph C. pie graph

D. either B or C

40. Look at area on this map marked with arrows. What statement below is true about this area?

A. it is an area with little volcanic activity

- B. it shows an oceanic current
- C. it is called the Ring of Fire
- D. it is an area of stability on the crust



- 41. The Hertzsprung-Russell diagram is used to show what?
 - A. intrinsic brightness and surface temperature of stars
 - B. absolute magnitude and spectral type of stars
 - C. luminosity and surface temperature or color of stars
 - D. all of these
- 42. An atom that has lost or gained one or more electrons is known as a what?

A. isotope

B. ion

C. neutrino

D. covalence

43. Carbon rich sedimentary rock belongs in what group?

A. detrital

B. chemical

C. organic

D. there are no carbon rich rocks

44. In 1940, the Tacoma Narrows bridge began undulating and twisting to catastrophic failure. After investigation, it found to be due to amplification of vibration that occurs when an object absorbs energy at the objects' natural frequency, in this case, the wind was involved. What is this amplification called?

A. convectional stress force

B. resonance

C. sound resistance

D. refractional failure



- 45. Hawaiian Islands sit on what is called a "hot spot". In geological terms, this is what?
 - A. a place in which magma is at a subduction zone
 - B. a place where volcanism is caused by a rising convection plume on the mantle below
 - C. a place where tectonic plates meet with a divergent boundary
 - D. place in the Earth's crust where the temperature is unnaturally higher than the surrounding areas which causes unusual weather phenomenon

balan	ce sc	ale and measu	red its mass. Ne	orking on an activity. ext, they inflated the bastracted the mass of the	alloon and placed it	on the balance
of the	e infla	ated balloon.	They wrote down	n the difference. The t	eacher asked them v	what they
learn			the best answer	•		
	A.	Because the	difference was 0,	air has no mass and the	nerefore, is not cons	idered to be
		itter.				
				lated is the mass of the		This shows
				e; therefore, the air is n		
			_	t the same no matter h	•	
	D.	The air in the	balloon is not m	natter because it took u	p space in the ballo	on.
47. V				tes in the opposite dire C. Moon D. M.	ection of Earth? Iercury	
48. <i>A</i>		apsing cloud of protostar	of gas and dust th B. quasar	nat is destined to become C. pulsar	ne a star is called w D. whit	
49. <i>A</i> what		s that have the	same number of	f protons, but different	number of neutrons	are called
	A.	isotope	B. ion	C. unstable	D. covalent	
50. N		al massless ato ions	omic particles that B. neutrinos	at travel at the speed of C. neutrons	f light are called what D. flash	at?

2020 - $2021\ TMSCA$ Middle School Science Test #5 - Key

1. D	18. A	35. D
2. C	19. A	36. A
3. D	20. D	37. D
4. B	21. D	38. D
5. B	22. D	39. D
6. C	23. D	40. C
7. C	24. D	41. D
8. C	25. C	42. B
9. D	26. D	43. C
10. A	27. A	44. B
11. D	28. B	45. B
12. D	29. D	46. B
13. B	30. A	47. A
14. D	31. A	48. A
15. C	32. B	49. A
16. A	33. D	50. B

17. A 34. A