

TMSCA MIDDLE SCHOOL SCIENCE TEST #6 © DECEMBER 2, 2017

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.

Periodic Table of the Elements

				•	•				•								
1A																	8A
1	1																18
1																	2
Н	2A 2											за 13	4A 14	5A 15	6A 16	7A 17	Не
1.008		ı															4.003
3	4_											5	6	7	8	9 _	10
Li 6.941	Be 9.012											B 10.81	C 12.01	N 14.01	O 16.00	F 19.00	Ne 20.18
11	12											13	14	15	16	17	18
Na	Mg	3B	4B	5B	6B	7B	8B	8B	8B	1B	2B	AI	Si	P	S	CI	Ar
22.99	24.31	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	26.98	28.09	30.97	32.07	35.45	39.95
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
K 39.10	Ca	Sc 44.96	Ti 47.87	V 50.94	Cr 52.00	Mn 54.94	Fe 55.85	Co 58.93	Ni 58.69	Cu 63.55	Zn 65.41	Ga 69.72	Ge 72.64	As 74.92	Se 78.96	Br 79.90	Kr 83.80
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rb 85.47	Sr 87.62	Y 88.91	Zr 91.22	Nb 92.91	Mo 95.94	Tc (98)	Ru 101.07	Rh 102.91	Pd 106.42	Ag	Cd	In 114.82	Sn	Sb 121.76	Te 127.60	126.90	Xe 131.29
55	56	57	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Cs	Ва	La	Hf	Ta	w	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	TI	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
132.91	137.33	138.91	178.49	180.95	183.84	186.21	190.23	192.22	195.08	196.97	200.59	204.38	207.20	208.98	(209)	(210)	(222)
87	88	89	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112						
Fr	Ra	Ac	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn						
(223)	(226)	(227)	(261)	(262)	(266)	(264)	(277)	(268)	(281)	(272)	(285)						

58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Но	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
140.12	140.91	144.24	(145)	150.36	151.96	157.25	158.93	162.50	164.93	167.26	168.93	173.04	174.97
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
232.04	231.04	238.03	(237)	(244)	(243)	(247)	(247)	(251)	(252)	(257)	(258)	(259)	(262)

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

Acceleration of gravity at Earth's surface, g = 9.81 m/s²

Avogadro's Number, $N = 6.02 \times 10^{23}$ molecules/mole

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

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

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 x 10⁸ 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•col/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 $\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ C}^2/\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2$

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. Flowering plants called they have		l into two large categories bas	ed on how many
A) seeds	B) petals	C) species	D) cotyledons
2. In regards to moon ph	nases, when it is waning it r	may appear as if it is	
A) getting smaller	B) getting larger	C) moving away	D) getting close
3. Density is a			
A) chemical	B) physical	C) electrical	D) classical
4. During an ionic bond	the electrons are	•	
A) shared equally	B) destroyed	C) transferred completely	D) divided up equally
5. Two water molecules	will bond together by wha	t type of bond?	
A) covalent	B) ionic	C) hydrogen	D) metallic
6. What is true about the	e gravitational force betwee	en objects?	
A) the greater the distath the force	ince between the stronger	C) the more matter in force	the objects the stronger the
B) the smaller the mas stronger the force	s of the objects the		ct the gravitational force
7. How does the density	of water compare to the de	ensity of floating stick?	
A) the floating stick ha		_	density
B) the floating stick ha	as a greater density	D) the water has a low	ver density
8. How many bonds doe	es each carbon appear to ha	ve in the molecule below?	
H—————————————————————————————————————	H H H -C		
A) 3	B) 4	C) 2	D) 12
9. When collecting dataA) qualitative	a student records the chang B) quantitative	ge in mass in grams. This is w	hat type of data? D) independent
10. What is true about a	ir resistance?		
A) it is a type of static		C) it works unoppos	-
B) it is a downward for	rce	D) as surface area of the air resistance	f an object increases so does
11. If a student is walking	ng down a 200 m hallway a	nd gets to their class in 6 min	utes, what is their speed?
A) 200 m/min	B) 300 m/min	C) 33.33 m/min	D) 0.03 m/min

12. To balance the equation below what coefficients are necessary?

 $_NaOH + H_2SO_4 \rightarrow Na_2SO_4 + _H_2O$

A) 2, 1

B) 2, 2

C) 4, 3

- **D**) 1, 2
- 13. In the image below what are the "dots" surrounding the element symbol representing?



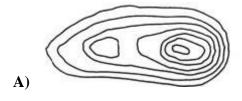
- **A)** Valence electrons
- **B)** Number of protons
- C) Number of neutrons
- **D**) Isotopes

- 14. What type of weather pattern will form a tornado?
- **A)** Cold fronts
- **B**) Warm fronts
- **C**) Stationary front
- D) Occluded front

- 15. Landforms created by shear stress would include
- A) Mountains
- **B**) Volcanoes
- **C**) Continental rifts
- **D**) Faults

16. Match the correct topography map with the image below











- 17. Which of the following can be found within a developing seed?
- A) plumule
- **B**) radicle

C) embryo

D) all of the above

18. If you are consuming beA) the stem	roccoli, what part of the plan B) the flower	t are you eating? C) the leaf	D) the root
19. What type of marsupial	has a baby known as a joey	?	
A) a koala	B) a kangaroo	C) a sugar glider	D) a wallaby
20. Which of the following	is true of DNA?		
A) single stranded	B) contains Uracil	C) contains genes	D) contains ribose
21. A neuron consists of all	• •		
A) a dendrite.	B) an axon.	C) a myelin sheath.	D) an iron rich core
22. The region of the kidneA) bulbourethral gland.	by that is responsible for the f B) Islets cells.	C) nephron.	D) oviduct.
22 Pland travaling to the l	ungs leaves through what str	natura?	
A) left ventricle	B) left atrium	C) right ventricle	D) right atrium
24. What enzyme is presen	t within the mouth that aids i	n the breakdown of starches?	•
A) catalase	B) amylase	C) pepsin	D) lignin
25. Panthera tigris and Pan	nthera leo belong to the same	e?	
A) genus	B) species	C) group	D) population
26. Which of the following	is not considered an organel	le?	
A) lysosome	B) peroxisome	C) ribosome	D) mitochondria
•		elle is theorized to have once	
A) mitochondria	B) vacuole	C) rough ER	D) Golgi apparatus
	_	ound in the nitrogen cycle tha	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
A) algae.	B) fungi.	C) animals.	D) bacteria.
29. Phosphorous is a necess A) DNA	sary component to living thin B) cell membrane	ngs and can be found in which C) ATP	h of the following? D) all of the above
30. During which stage of t	the cell cycle will DNA be re	eplicated?	
A) G1	B) Prophase	C) S	D) Cytokinesis
31. DDT was a governmen	t issued pesticide that are res	ponsible for the near endange	erment of
A) frogs.	B) fish.	C) the bald eagle.	D) dolphins.
32. Asexual reproduction c	an occur through all of the fo	ollowing processes except:	
A) budding.	B) fragmentation.	C) parthenogenesis.	D) conjugation.

33. Of the following whi	ch is a necessary tissue for a	bsorption of nutrients?	
A) epithelial	B) muscular	C) nervous	D) connective
34. The elements stored	in living cells of organisms in	n a community will eventua	ally be returned to the soil
for use by other living or	ganisms. This process is carr	ried out by	•
A) producers.	B) carnivores.	C) herbivores.	D) decomposers.
35. Which components of	of DNA are held together by	weak hydrogen bonds?	
A) phosphate and	B) adenine and	C) thymine and	D) cytosine and
ribose	thymine	ribose	phosphate
36. A sequence of three	nitrogenous bases in messeng	ger RNA is known as	
A) a polypeptide.	B) a codon.	C) a nucleotide.	D) a gene.
37. Insufficient iodine in	the diet may cause a goiter	which is a disorder of the	
A) thymus.	B) thyroid.	C) adrenal glands.	D) pancreas.
38. The chemical proces	s that builds proteins from m	any individual amino acids	is known as
A) decomposition.	B) synthesis.	C) digestion.	D) regulation.
39. What is the complem C-T-A-G-A-7	nentary strand to the followin Γ-C-G-T-T	g DNA sequence?	
A) C-T-A-G-A-T-C-G-	T-T	C) G-T-A-C-T-A-C	G-C-T-T
B) G-T-T-C-T-A-G-C-	A-A	D) G-A-T-C-T-A-C	G-C-A-A
40. Celsius and Fahrenhoused to measure tempera	eit are scales used to measure ture?	e temperature. Which of the	e following is also a scale
A) Richter	B) Pascal	C) Kelvin	D) Newton
41. Erythrocyte: red bloc	od cell ::	_: white blood cell	
A) platelet	B) peroxisome	C) phagocyte	D) leukocyte
42. A nebula is			
A) a star.	B) a white dwarf.	C) a supernova.	D) a cloud of gas and dust.
43. The process by which	h natural forces move weathe	ered rock and soil from one	place to another is called
A) erosion.	B) deposition.	C) succession.	D) transpiration.
44. According to Newton	n's second law of motion, for	ce is equal to	
A) mass divided by	B) acceleration	C) mass times	D) acceleration times
acceleration.	divided by mass.	acceleration.	gravity.

A) C-lipids; D-proteins

B) C-sugars; D-proteins

45. What is the maximum number of electrons that can occupy the first energy level of an atom? **A)** 2 **B**) 4 **C**) 8 **D**) 1 46. In which set do the elements exhibit the most similar chemical properties? A) N, O, and F **B**) Hg, Br, and Rn C) Li, Na, and K **D**) Al, Si, and P 47. Which element is classified as a metalloid? A) sulfur **B**) potassium C) barium **D**) boron 48. In an experiment, three test tubes containing the same amount of cow liver, in grams, each receive a varying amount of hydrogen peroxide. Test tube one receives 1 ml, test tube 2 receives 2 ml and test tube 3 receives 3 ml. The result is a varying amount of temperature increase and bubbling. What would be a constant in this lab? **A)** the amount of cow liver **C**) the amount of bubbling **B**) the amount of hydrogen peroxide **D**) the increase in temperature 49. The formula for ozone is **A**) O. **C**) O₃. D) ClO. **B**) O₂. 50. In the diagram of the plasma membrane shown below, which structures are indicated by the letters C and D?

C) C-proteins; D-lipids

D) C-carbohydrates; D-lipids

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1. D	18. B	35. B
2. A	19. B	36. B
3. B	20. C	37. B
4. C	21. D	38. B
5. C	22. C	39. D
6. C	23. C	40. C
7. A	24. B	41. D
8. B	25. A	42. D
9. B	26. C	43. B
10. D	27. A	44. C
11. C	28. D	45. A
12. B	29. D	46. C
13. A	30. C	47. D
14. D	31. C	48. A
15. D	32. D	49. C
16. A	33. A	50. A
17. D	34. D	