

PITLOCHRY PRIMARY SCHOOL			
NATURAL SCIENCE TASK 10 – JUNE 2020 ONLINE TEST			
Number of pages	3	Duration	1 hour
Date		Total	___/30
Name	MEMO	Grade	6

INSTRUCTIONS TO LEARNERS

1. Read ALL the instructions carefully.
2. Answer ALL the questions.
3. Write neatly and legibly.

QUESTION 1

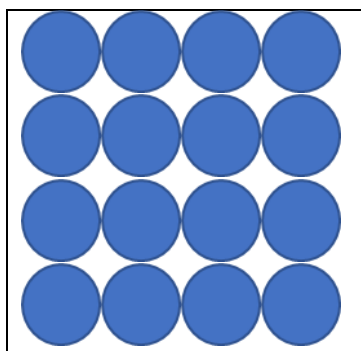
Match the concept (term) in Column A with the definition in Column C. Write only the answer (letter) next to the number in Column B.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1.1 melting	C	A Is known as a universal solvent.
1.2 solvent	D	B Unable to dissolve in a liquid.
1.3 water	A	C Uses heat to convert a solid into a liquid.
1.4 insoluble substance	B	D Comprises of the larger quantity in a solution.

(4)

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Draw the particle arrangement of a solid.



(1)

2.2 List two properties of a gas.

Gases have large particles and have large spaces between the particles.

Gases do not have a definite shape or volume (2)

2.3 Write the definition of the term 'Heterogeneous mixture'

A heterogeneous mixture is a combination of two or more substances, that is not uniform in appearance. The substances retain their original properties. (1)

2.4 What method of separation would you use to separate a mixture of leaves and water?

Sieving / filtering (1)

2.5 What is a saturated solution?

A saturated solution is formed when a solution has no more space between the solvent particles for more solute to dissolve. (1)

QUESTION 3

Complete the following sentences using the words provided in the box below.

Eutrophication	coffee powder	blood
Carbon dioxide	melts	dissolves

3.1 A candle **melts** when it burns.

3.2 **Eutrophication** is when algae feed off fertilizers and detergents and grow rapidly.

3.3 **Blood** is an example of a liquid.

3.4 **Carbon dioxide** is an example of a gas.

3.5 The solute in a cup of black coffee is **coffee powder**.

(5)

QUESTION 4

4.1 List the factors that affect the rate of dissolving.

The temperature of the solvent, the grain size of the solute and stirring (3)

4.2 Explain the difference between soluble and insoluble water pollutants and write an example of each.

Soluble pollutants dissolve in water and cannot be seen. Eg chemical fertilisers/ detergents

Insoluble pollutants do not dissolve in water. Eg plastic, oil, rubber, tin, glass (4)

4.3 Discuss how wetlands help clean and filter water.

Write 3 sentences.

Wetlands help filter and clean the water by:

-slowing down the flow of water which allows heavier insoluble particles to settle.

- wetlands contain certain plants that absorb soluble nutrients from the water, preventing eutrophication

- wetlands contain micro-organisms that consume certain harmful bacteria. (3)

4.4 Explain the cycle of infection.

People do not have access to clean water or sanitation and so they use pit latrines.

The sewage washes into the river

The people use the contaminated river water to bathe, drink, cook etc and ingest the germs which cause diarrhoea. The people once again use the pit latrines (3)

4.5 Describe how you would purify a cup of muddy water so that it would be drinkable.

I would filter the water to remove the insoluble substances, then boil the water to kill germs, bacteria and micro-organisms. (2)

(15)

