

## STAR Test Review; Ver 3

### Completion

*Complete each statement.*

1. Developing a hypothesis and designing an experiment to test it is part of the process of scientific\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Publishing an article in a scientific journal is one way that scientists \_\_\_\_\_ their conclusions.
3. Density is a measure of how much mass is contained in a given \_\_\_\_\_.
4. An estimate is not a guess because an estimate is based on \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you add 4.667 g and 3.2 g, the answer has \_\_\_\_\_ significant figures.
6. A repeating pattern in a graph is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ trend.
7. The most important lab safety rule is to always follow your teacher's \_\_\_\_\_ and the textbook directions exactly.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ means using one or more senses to gather information.
9. The study of matter, energy, motion, and forces, and how they interact, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A line graph in which the data points yield a straight line is called a \_\_\_\_\_ graph.
11. The point where the  $x$ -axis and  $y$ -axis cross is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of a graph.
12. A student increases the volume of a water sample five times to determine if the volume has an effect on the freezing point. In this experiment, the volume of water is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
13. Every form of matter has two kinds of properties—physical properties and \_\_\_\_\_ properties.
14. Hardness, texture, color, and freezing point are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ properties of matter.
15. A compound may be represented by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which shows the elements in the compound and the ratio of atoms.
16. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of two or more atoms that are held together by chemical bonds.
17. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance formed from two or more elements that are chemically combined in a set ratio.
18. Dissolving a spoonful of sugar in tea or coffee is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ change.
19. The tarnishing of metal is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ change.

20. The fact that matter is not created or destroyed in any chemical or physical change is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The burning of a fuel transforms \_\_\_\_\_ energy and releases it as thermal energy and electromagnetic energy.
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the average energy of random motion of particles of matter.
23. The three familiar states of matter are solid, \_\_\_\_\_, and gas.
24. The slow combination of a shiny metal with another substance that produces a dark coating on the metal is called \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The energy your body obtains when you eat food originally comes from the \_\_\_\_\_.
26. Like matter, \_\_\_\_\_ is never created or destroyed in chemical reactions.
27. Salt, sugar, and snow are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ solids.
28. Solids that have particles arranged in a regular, repeating pattern are known as \_\_\_\_\_ solids.
29. When a substance cools, it loses \_\_\_\_\_ energy to its surroundings.
30. The temperature of a substance increases when the \_\_\_\_\_ energy of the substance increases.
31. The characteristic temperature at which a pure solid changes to a liquid is its \_\_\_\_\_ point.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the average energy of motion of the particles of a substance.
33. To test Boyle's law, you could change the volume of a gas and measure its \_\_\_\_\_ at constant \_\_\_\_\_.
34. The graph of Boyle's law shows that as the volume of a gas at constant temperature is changed, its pressure varies \_\_\_\_\_ with the volume.
35. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the very small center core of an atom.
36. The property of an element that indicates the number of protons in its atoms is the \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Mendeleev discovered that periodic patterns appeared when he arranged the elements in order of increasing \_\_\_\_\_.
38. In the 1800s, Dmitri Mendeleev organized the first truly useful \_\_\_\_\_.
39. A column of elements in the periodic table is called a group, or \_\_\_\_\_.
40. Each element is given a specific \_\_\_\_\_ that usually consists of one or two letters.

41. Elements that easily transmit electricity and heat display the property known as \_\_\_\_\_.
42. Most metals are in the \_\_\_\_\_ state at room temperature.
43. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ particle is positively charged and consists of two protons and neutrons.
44. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a fast-moving electron given off by a nucleus during radioactive decay.
45. Chemical bonds form when valence electrons are \_\_\_\_\_ between atoms.
46. Nitrate ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), ammonium ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), and carbonate ( $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$ ) are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ ions.
47. When ions having a positive charge form bonds with ions having a negative charge, the charge on the resulting compound is \_\_\_\_\_.
48. \_\_\_\_\_ changes occur when bonds form between atoms, or when bonds break and new bonds form.
49. The presence of a solute makes it harder for solvent molecules to escape when heated, so the boiling point of a solution is \_\_\_\_\_ than that of the pure solvent.
50. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a compound that tastes sour and reacts with some metals.
51. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a compound that turns litmus blue and is often found in soaps and detergents.
52. One reason \_\_\_\_\_ can form so many compounds is that the same number of atoms can be bonded in different arrangements.
53. When one carbon atom is bonded with several other carbon atoms in a single line, the structure is described as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
54. Polymers that are produced in factories instead of by living things are called \_\_\_\_\_ polymers.
55. \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural composite made of long fibers of cellulose held together by another polymer called lignin.
56. The simple carbohydrate that is present in the blood and that circulates throughout the body is \_\_\_\_\_.
57. The simplest kind of carbohydrate is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
58. A reference point is assumed to be \_\_\_\_\_, or not moving.
59. When riding a bicycle past a building, you are not moving relative to the \_\_\_\_\_.
60. The distance traveled by a moving object per unit of time is called \_\_\_\_\_.
61. Speed that does not change is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ speed.
62. The statement that the motion of a hurricane is 20 kilometers per hour in an easterly direction is a description of the hurricane's \_\_\_\_\_.

63. Acceleration is the rate of change in \_\_\_\_\_.
64. A golf ball \_\_\_\_\_ when either its speed or direction changes.
65. The abbreviation of the unit of acceleration (meters per second per second) is \_\_\_\_\_.
66. If a ship has an acceleration of 3 kilometers per hour per hour, its speed is expressed in the unit \_\_\_\_\_.
67. If two lines appear on the same motion graph, the line with the steeper \_\_\_\_\_ indicates a greater speed.
68. A large truck and a small car are moving at the same speed. The truck has greater kinetic energy because its \_\_\_\_\_ is greater.
69. If the velocity of an object is doubled, its kinetic energy is multiplied by \_\_\_\_\_.
70. A quantity that consists of both a magnitude and a direction is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
71. The overall force on an object after all the forces are added together is called the \_\_\_\_\_ force.
72. Unbalanced forces acting on an object produce a change in the object's \_\_\_\_\_.
73. Wet pavement is more slippery than dry pavement because the force needed to overcome \_\_\_\_\_ friction is less than the force needed to overcome sliding friction.
74. Friction acts in a direction \_\_\_\_\_ to an object's direction of motion.
75. The force of gravity between you and Earth is greater than the force of gravity between you and a car because Earth has more \_\_\_\_\_ than the car.
76. The metric unit that is most often used to describe weight is the \_\_\_\_\_.
77. A measure of an object's \_\_\_\_\_ is a measure of the object's inertia.
78. A person traveling in a car that stops suddenly keeps moving forward due to \_\_\_\_\_.
79. According to Newton's third law of motion, the strength of a reaction force is \_\_\_\_\_ the strength of the action force.
80. If the action force of a bat striking a ball accelerates the ball in one direction, the reaction force accelerates the bat in the \_\_\_\_\_ direction.
81. The momentum of an object is in the same \_\_\_\_\_ as its velocity.
82. Because the moon travels around Earth, it is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
83. The force of gravity is responsible for continuously changing the \_\_\_\_\_ in which a satellite moves.
84. The pressure resulting from a force of 50 N exerted over an area of 5 m<sup>2</sup> is \_\_\_\_\_ Pa.
85. Pressure \_\_\_\_\_ as the area over which a force is distributed increases.

86. The buoyant force acts in the direction opposite the force of \_\_\_\_\_.
87. A block of wood is placed in a jar of water. According to Archimedes' principle, the \_\_\_\_\_ on the block is equal to the weight of the displaced fluid.
88. Chocolate syrup sinks in milk because chocolate syrup is more \_\_\_\_\_ than milk.
89. An Earth-centered model of the universe is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ model.
90. \_\_\_\_\_ discovered Jupiter's four largest moons.
91. The \_\_\_\_\_ consists of the sun, the planets and their moons, and several kinds of smaller objects.
92. Nuclear fusion occurs in the \_\_\_\_\_, or center, of the sun.
93. Energy is transferred from the sun's core toward the convection zone mainly in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.
94. The middle layer of the sun's atmosphere is the \_\_\_\_\_.
95. Red light has the longest \_\_\_\_\_ of any color of visible light.
96. The electromagnetic waves that have the lowest frequencies are called \_\_\_\_\_.
97. An object's apparent change in position when viewed from two different places is called \_\_\_\_\_.
98. A galaxy that does not have a regular shape is classified as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ galaxy.
99. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ galaxy has a characteristic pinwheel shape.

## STAR Test Review; Ver 3

### Answer Section

#### COMPLETION

1. ANS: inquiry.

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.1.2.1 Describe how scientists investigate the natural world.

STA: S 8.9.a BLM: comprehension

2. ANS: communicate

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.1.2.1 Describe how scientists investigate the natural world.

STA: S 8.9.a BLM: comprehension

3. ANS: volume

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.1.3.2 Identify the SI units of measure for length, mass, volume, density, time, and temperature.

STA: S 8.8.a | S 8.8.b BLM: knowledge

4. ANS: known information

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.1.4.1 Describe what math skills scientists use in collecting data and making measurements.

STA: S 8.9.b BLM: comprehension

5. ANS: two

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.1.4.1 Describe what math skills scientists use in collecting data and making measurements.

STA: S 8.9.b BLM: comprehension

6. ANS:

nonlinear

cyclical

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.1.5.3 Explain why line graphs are powerful tools in science.

STA: S 8.9.g BLM: comprehension

7. ANS:

instructions

directions

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.1.6.1 Explain why preparation is important when carrying out scientific investigations in the lab and in the field.

STA: S 8.9 BLM: comprehension

8. ANS: Observing

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.1.1.1 Explain what physical science involves. STA: S 8.9  
BLM: knowledge

9. ANS: physics

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.1.1.2 Identify skills that scientists use to learn about the natural world.  
STA: S 8.2 BLM: knowledge

10. ANS: linear

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.1.5.3 Explain why line graphs are powerful tools in science.  
STA: S 8.9.g BLM: knowledge

11. ANS: origin

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.1.5.1 Explain what types of data line graphs can display.  
STA: S 8.9.d BLM: knowledge

12. ANS: manipulated

PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.1.2.1 Describe how scientists investigate the natural world.  
STA: S 8.9.c BLM: application

13. ANS: chemical

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.2.1.1 Identify the properties used to describe matter. STA: S 8.5.a  
BLM: knowledge

14. ANS: physical

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.2.1.1 Identify the properties used to describe matter. STA: S 8.7.c  
BLM: knowledge

15. ANS: chemical formula

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.2.1.2 Define elements and explain how they relate to compounds.  
STA: S 8.3 BLM: knowledge

16. ANS: molecule

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.2.1.2 Define elements and explain how they relate to compounds.  
STA: S 8.3 BLM: knowledge

17. ANS: compound

- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.2.1.2 Define elements and explain how they relate to compounds.  
STA: S 8.3.b BLM: knowledge  
18. ANS: physical
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: CaPS.2.2.1 Describe what a physical change is.  
STA: S 8.5 BLM: application  
19. ANS: chemical
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: CaPS.2.2.2 Describe what a chemical change is.  
STA: S 8.5.a BLM: application  
20. ANS: law of conservation of matter
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: CaPS.2.2.2 Describe what a chemical change is.  
STA: S 8.5.b BLM: knowledge  
21. ANS: chemical
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.2.3.2 Describe how chemical energy is related to chemical change.  
STA: S 8.5.c BLM: knowledge  
22. ANS: Temperature
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.2.3.1 Identify forms of energy that are related to changes in matter.  
STA: S 8.3.d BLM: knowledge  
23. ANS: liquid
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: CaPS.2.2.1 Describe what a physical change is.  
STA: S 8.5.d BLM: knowledge  
24. ANS: tarnishing
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: CaPS.2.2.2 Describe what a chemical change is.  
STA: S 8.5.c BLM: knowledge  
25. ANS: sun
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.2.3.2 Describe how chemical energy is related to chemical change.  
STA: S 8.5 BLM: application  
26. ANS: energy



- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.2.3.1 Identify forms of energy that are related to changes in matter.  
STA: S 8.5.b BLM: comprehension  
27. ANS: crystalline
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.3.1.1 Describe the motion of particles in a solid. STA: S 8.3.e  
BLM: application  
28. ANS: crystalline
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.3.1.1 Describe the motion of particles in a solid. STA: S 8.3.e  
BLM: comprehension  
29. ANS: thermal
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.3.2.1 Explain what happens to a substance during changes between solid and liquid.  
STA: S 8.5.d BLM: knowledge  
30. ANS: thermal
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.3.2.1 Explain what happens to a substance during changes between solid and liquid.  
STA: S 8.5.d BLM: application  
31. ANS: melting
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.3.2.1 Explain what happens to a substance during changes between solid and liquid.  
STA: S 8.5.d BLM: comprehension  
32. ANS: Temperature
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.3.3.1 List the types of measurements used when working with gases.  
STA: S 8.3.d BLM: knowledge  
33. ANS: pressure, temperature
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.3.3.2 Explain how the volume, temperature, and pressure of a gas are related.  
STA: S 8.5.e BLM: application  
34. ANS: inversely
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.3.3.2 Explain how the volume, temperature, and pressure of a gas are related.  
STA: S 8.3.e | S 8.9.e BLM: application  
35. ANS: nucleus

- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.4.1.1 Describe how atomic theory differs from Democritus's idea of the atom.  
STA: S 8.3.a BLM: knowledge  
36. ANS: atomic number
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.4.1.2 Describe the modern model of the atom. STA: S 8.7.b  
BLM: comprehension  
37. ANS: atomic mass
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.4.2.1 Explain how Mendeleev discovered the pattern that led to the periodic table.  
STA: S 8.7 BLM: comprehension  
38. ANS: periodic table
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.4.2.1 Explain how Mendeleev discovered the pattern that led to the periodic table.  
STA: S 8.7 BLM: knowledge  
39. ANS: family
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.4.2.2 Describe how elements are organized in the modern periodic table.  
STA: S 8.7.a BLM: knowledge  
40. ANS: chemical symbol
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.4.2.2 Describe how elements are organized in the modern periodic table.  
STA: S 8.7.a BLM: comprehension  
41. ANS: conductivity
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.4.3.1 List the physical properties of metals. STA: S 8.7.c  
BLM: knowledge  
42. ANS: solid
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.4.3.1 List the physical properties of metals. STA: S 8.7.c  
BLM: knowledge  
43. ANS: alpha
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.4.5.2 Identify the types of particles and energy that radioactive decay can produce.  
STA: S 8.3.a BLM: knowledge  
44. ANS: beta particle

- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.4.5.2 Identify the types of particles and energy that radioactive decay can produce.  
STA: S 8.7.b BLM: knowledge  
45. ANS: transferred  
shared
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.5.1.1 Explain how the reactivity of elements is related to valence electrons in atoms.  
STA: S 8.3.b BLM: comprehension  
46. ANS: polyatomic
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: CaPS.5.2.1 Explain how ions form bonds.  
STA: S 8.3.c | S 8.3.f BLM: application  
47. ANS: zero
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: CaPS.5.2.1 Explain how ions form bonds.  
STA: S 8.3.b BLM: application  
48. ANS: Chemical
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.6.1.1 State how changes in matter can be described. STA: S 8.5.a  
BLM: knowledge  
49. ANS: higher
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.7.1.3 Explain how solutes affect the freezing point and boiling point of a solvent.  
STA: S 8.5.e BLM: comprehension  
50. ANS: acid
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.7.3.1 Name the properties of acids and bases. STA: S 8.5.e  
BLM: knowledge  
51. ANS: base
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.7.3.1 Name the properties of acids and bases. STA: S 8.5.e  
BLM: knowledge  
52. ANS: carbon
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.8.1.1 Describe how carbon is able to form a huge variety of compounds.  
STA: S 8.6.a BLM: comprehension  
53. ANS: straight chain

- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
 OBJ: CaPS.8.1.1 Describe how carbon is able to form a huge variety of compounds.  
 STA: S 8.6.a BLM: knowledge  
 54. ANS: synthetic
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
 OBJ: CaPS.8.2.4 List characteristics of substituted hydrocarbons, esters, and polymers.  
 STA: S 8.3.c BLM: knowledge  
 55. ANS: Wood
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: CaPS.8.3.2 Tell what composites are made of.  
 STA: S 8.3.c BLM: knowledge  
 56. ANS: glucose
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
 OBJ: CaPS.8.4.1 List the four main classes of organic compounds required by living things.  
 STA: S 8.6.c BLM: knowledge  
 57. ANS: sugar
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
 OBJ: CaPS.8.4.1 List the four main classes of organic compounds required by living things.  
 STA: S 8.6.c BLM: knowledge  
 58. ANS: stationary
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
 OBJ: CaPS.9.1.1 Determine when an object is in motion. STA: S 8.1.a  
 BLM: knowledge  
 59. ANS: bicycle
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
 OBJ: CaPS.9.1.1 Determine when an object is in motion. STA: S 8.1.a  
 BLM: application  
 60. ANS: speed
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
 OBJ: CaPS.9.2.1 Calculate an object's speed and velocity. | CaPS.9.2.2 Describe an object's change in velocity. STA: S 8.1.b BLM: knowledge  
 61. ANS: constant
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
 OBJ: CaPS.9.2.1 Calculate an object's speed and velocity. STA: S 8.1.b  
 BLM: knowledge  
 62. ANS: velocity

- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.9.2.2 Describe an object's change in velocity. STA: S 8.1.d  
BLM: comprehension  
63. ANS: velocity
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.9.3.1 Describe the motion of an object as it accelerates.  
STA: S 8.1.e BLM: knowledge  
64. ANS: accelerates
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.9.3.1 Describe the motion of an object as it accelerates.  
STA: S 8.1.e BLM: comprehension  
65. ANS:  $\text{m/s}^2$
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: CaPS.9.3.2 Calculate acceleration.  
STA: S 8.1.c BLM: knowledge  
66. ANS: km/h
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: CaPS.9.3.2 Calculate acceleration.  
STA: S 8.1.c BLM: analysis  
67. ANS: slope
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.9.3.3 Describe what graphs are used to analyze the motion of an accelerating object.  
STA: S 8.1.f BLM: comprehension  
68. ANS: mass
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.9.4.1 Identify factors that affect an object's kinetic and potential energy.  
STA: S 8 Framework BLM: application  
69. ANS: four
- PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.9.4.1 Identify factors that affect an object's kinetic and potential energy.  
STA: S 8 Framework BLM: comprehension  
70. ANS: vector
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.9.1.2 Distinguish between distance and displacement.  
STA: S 8.1 BLM: knowledge  
71. ANS: net
- PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: CaPS.10.1.1 Describe what a force is.  
STA: S 8.2.a BLM: knowledge

72. ANS: velocity

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.10.1.2 Explain how balanced and unbalanced forces affect an object's velocity.

STA: S 8.2.c BLM: knowledge

73. ANS: fluid

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.10.2.1 Identify factors that determine the friction force between two objects.

STA: S 8.2.d BLM: comprehension

74. ANS: opposite

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.10.2.1 Identify factors that determine the friction force between two objects.

STA: S 8.2.d BLM: knowledge

75. ANS: mass

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.10.2.2 Identify the factors that affect the gravitational force between two objects.

STA: S 8.2.d BLM: comprehension

76. ANS: newton

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.10.2.3 Explain why objects accelerate during free fall.

STA: S 8.2.a BLM: knowledge

77. ANS: mass

PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: CaPS.10.3.1 State Newton's first law of motion.

STA: S 8.2.f BLM: comprehension

78. ANS: inertia

PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: CaPS.10.3.1 State Newton's first law of motion.

STA: S 8.2.f BLM: comprehension

79. ANS: equal to

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.10.4.1 State Newton's third law of motion.

STA: S 8.2.e

BLM: knowledge

80. ANS: opposite

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.10.4.1 State Newton's third law of motion.

STA: S 8.2.e

BLM: application

81. ANS: direction

PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.10.4.2 Explain how an object's momentum is calculated.  
STA: S 8.2.e BLM: comprehension

82. ANS: satellite

PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.10.5.2 Describe the forces that keep a satellite in orbit.  
STA: S 8.2.g BLM: application

83. ANS: direction

PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.10.5.2 Describe the forces that keep a satellite in orbit.  
STA: S 8.2.g BLM: comprehension

84. ANS: 10

PTS: 1 DIF: L2 OBJ: CaPS.11.1.1 Explain what pressure depends on.  
STA: S 8.9.f BLM: analysis

85. ANS: decreases

PTS: 1 DIF: L1 OBJ: CaPS.11.1.1 Explain what pressure depends on.  
STA: S 8.9.f BLM: knowledge

86. ANS: gravity

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.11.2.2 Describe the effect of the buoyant force. STA: S 8.8.c  
BLM: knowledge

87. ANS: buoyant force

PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.11.2.2 Describe the effect of the buoyant force. STA: S 8.8.c  
BLM: comprehension

88. ANS: dense

PTS: 1 DIF: L2  
OBJ: CaPS.11.2.1 Explain how the density of an object determines whether it sinks or floats.  
STA: S 8.8.d BLM: application

89. ANS: geocentric

PTS: 1 DIF: L1  
OBJ: CaPS.14.1.1 Identify the geocentric and heliocentric systems.  
STA: S 8.4.e BLM: knowledge

90. ANS: Galileo

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.14.1.2 Recognize how scientists such as Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler contributed to acceptance of the heliocentric system. STA: S 8.4.e BLM: knowledge

91. ANS: solar system

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.14.1.3 Identify the objects that make up the solar system.

STA: S 8.4.e BLM: knowledge

92. ANS: core

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.14.2.2 Name the layers of the sun's interior and the sun's atmosphere.

STA: S 8.4.b BLM: knowledge

93. ANS: electromagnetic radiation

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.14.2.2 Name the layers of the sun's interior and the sun's atmosphere.

STA: S 8.4.b BLM: knowledge

94. ANS: chromosphere

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.14.2.2 Name the layers of the sun's interior and the sun's atmosphere.

STA: S 8.4.b BLM: knowledge

95. ANS: wavelength

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.15.1.1 State the regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

STA: S 8.4.d BLM: comprehension

96. ANS: radio waves

PTS: 1 DIF: L2

OBJ: CaPS.15.1.1 State the regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

STA: S 8.4.d BLM: comprehension

97. ANS: parallax

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.15.2.2 Describe how astronomers measure distances to the stars.

STA: S 8.4.c BLM: knowledge

98. ANS: irregular

PTS: 1 DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.15.4.2 Identify the major types of galaxies.

STA: S 8.4.a

BLM: knowledge



99. ANS: spiral

PTS: 1

DIF: L1

OBJ: CaPS.15.4.2 Identify the major types of galaxies.

STA: S 8.4.a

BLM: knowledge