

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Ice melts fastest when it is in

- A. cold water.
 - B. cold air.
 - C. warm water.
 - D. warm air.
-

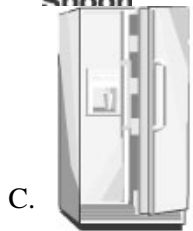
2. Which will melt ice the fastest?



Cup



Spoon



Refrigerator



Candle

3. An ice cube will melt fastest in a box that is

- A. black.
 - B. white.
 - C. clear.
 - D. red.
-

4. Ms. Rely's class is doing an experiment outside with ice cubes and colored paper. The ice cube will melt fastest on

- A. red paper.
 - B. green paper.
 - C. white paper.
 - D. black paper.
-

5. An ice cube will melt most quickly when it is

- A. in the freezer.
 - B. in the refrigerator.
 - C. outside in the sun.
 - D. left on the table.
-

6. The energy that melts ice into water is

- A. nuclear energy.
 - B. sound energy.
 - C. electrical energy.
 - D. heat energy.
-

7. Dew forming on the ground is an example of

- A. evaporation.
 - B. condensation.
 - C. precipitation.
 - D. transpiration.
-

8. Today weather forecasting is better because of the use of

- A. barometers.
 - B. telescopes.
 - C. satellites.
 - D. anemometers.
-

9. The letter H is the weather symbol for

- A. hail storms.
 - B. humidity.
 - C. hurricane.
 - D. high pressure.
-

10. If more water evaporates from the ocean,

- A. more water vapor will be in the atmosphere.
 - B. the ocean temperature will go up.
 - C. the air temperature will go down.
 - D. more water will flow into streams and lakes.
-

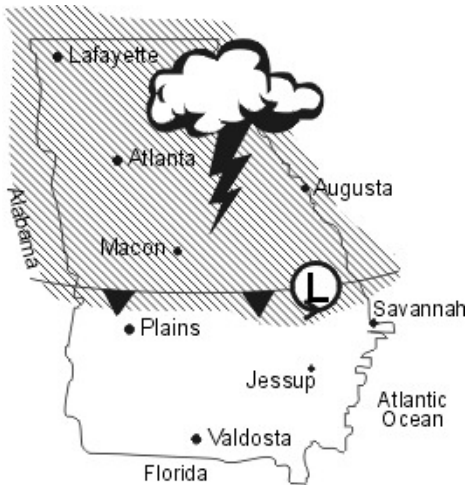
11. The heating effect of the Sun is greatest when

- A. the Sun is near the horizon.
 - B. the Sun is directly overhead.
 - C. it is late in the afternoon.
 - D. there are about 12 hours of daylight.
-

12. Of the following, which is the MOST important process in the water cycle?

- A. the formation of clouds over arid regions
 - B. the condensation of dew on the ground
 - C. the evaporation of water from the oceans
 - D. the movement of clouds out to the middle of the ocean
-

13. Use the map below to answer this question.



The diagonal lines on the map show the

- A. area of thunderstorms.
 - B. region of lowest pressure.
 - C. warmest temperatures.
 - D. partly cloudy skies.
-

14. Why does the weather near cities tend to be cloudier and wetter than in rural areas?

- A. Cities produce more heat and air pollutants than rural areas.
 - B. Cities are colder and have more air pollutants than rural areas.
 - C. Cities have more tall buildings near the clouds than rural areas.
 - D. Cities have fewer trees than rural areas.
-

15. Which list shows the events from the water cycle in the correct order?

- A. Water evaporates from the ocean, runs off into the ocean, condenses in clouds, then falls as precipitation.
 - B. Water evaporates from the ocean, condenses in clouds, falls as precipitation, then runs off into the ocean.
 - C. Water condenses in clouds, evaporates from the ocean, falls as precipitation, then runs off into the ocean.
 - D. Water runs off into the ocean, falls as precipitation, condenses in clouds, then evaporates from the ocean.
-

16. Which instrument gives the MOST information about air pressure?

- A. barometer
 - B. rain gauge
 - C. thermometer
 - D. humidity meter
-

17. The water in a dewdrop comes from

- A. melted frost.
 - B. a light rain.
 - C. melted snow.
 - D. water vapor in the air.
-

18. Which group of instruments would be MOST helpful to a scientist who studies weather?

- A. computer, barometer, thermometer
 - B. thermometer, microscope, telescope
 - C. telescope, seismograph, barometer
 - D. computer, speedometer, satellite
-

19. Weather satellites help scientists predict the weather by

- A. taking pictures that show the movement of clouds.
 - B. allowing the weather forecasters around the world to talk with each other.
 - C. measuring sunlight above the clouds and pollution.
 - D. measuring wind speed in the upper atmosphere where they orbit.
-

20. Clouds are MOSTLY made of

- A. smoke and smog.
 - B. tiny water droplets.
 - C. sleet and snow.
 - D. dust and pollen.
-

21. A WET sponge was put into an empty plastic bucket. A few hours later, the sponge was dry. What probably happened to the water in the sponge?

- A. The water in the sponge went into the air.
 - B. The water was still in the sponge but could not be seen or felt.
 - C. The water was soaked up by the plastic bucket.
 - D. Someone squeezed all of the water out of the sponge.
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22. How do dewdrops form on a leaf?

- A. They are formed from melted frost.
 - B. They are formed from water vapor in the air.
 - C. They fall as melted snow and are caught on the leaf.
 - D. They fall like a light rain and are caught on the leaf.
-

23. What causes the grass to get wet on a cool summer night when there is no rain?

- A. Water comes up from the ground.
 - B. Water from the air forms droplets on the grass.
 - C. Frost on the grass melts.
 - D. Clouds during the night make the grass wet.
-

24. At 10 a.m. the Sun is shining on a puddle of water on the road. At 2 p.m. the Sun is still shining and the puddle has disappeared. What happened to the water?

- A. It rained.
 - B. It condensed.
 - C. It evaporated.
 - D. It froze.
-

25. Wind speed is often measured in

- A. meters per second.
 - B. degrees.
 - C. kilometers.
 - D. pounds per square inch.
-

26. Use the chart below to answer this question.

Month	Average Temperature
July	79°
August	74°
September	65°
October	58°
November	?

According to this chart, the average temperature in November would most likely be

- A. lower than in October.
 - B. the same as in September.
 - C. the same as in October.
 - D. higher than in September.
-

27. A wet sponge was put into an empty plastic bucket. A few hours later, the sponge and bucket were dry. What probably happened to the water in the sponge?

- A. The water was soaked up by the plastic bucket.
 - B. The water in the sponge became a gas and went into the air.
 - C. All of the water was still in the sponge, but it could not be seen or felt.
 - D. No one knows what happened to the water when it disappeared.
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28. Rachel noticed that the level of water in a pan she left on her windowsill went down each day, and the water was totally gone after five days. What happened to the water?

- A. The molecules were slowly destroyed and no longer exist.
 - B. Insects or animals must have drunk the water.
 - C. The molecules were heated, and the water changed from a liquid to a gas.
 - D. The molecules condensed, and were now part of the pan.
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29. A student wants to find out how much rain falls in the schoolyard each day during a one-week period. What is the BEST way to do this?

- A. Call the weather bureau each day to find out how much rain fell in the state during that week. Record the amount of rain each day.
 - B. Leave a measuring cup out in the schoolyard during school hours. Record how much water is in it at the end of the week.
 - C. Leave a measuring cup out in the schoolyard night and day for a week. Record how much water is in it at the end of the week.
 - D. Leave a measuring cup out in the schoolyard night and day for a week. Record how much water is in it each day.
-

30. Accurate weather forecasts are probably most important to

- A. truck drivers.
 - B. baseball players.
 - C. police officers.
 - D. airline pilots.
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31. Isobars on a weather map are used to indicate

- A. air pressure.
 - B. frontal systems.
 - C. moisture in the air.
 - D. cloud cover.
-

32. Wind speed can be measured using

- A. an anemometer.
- B. a thermometer.
- C. a barometer.
- D. a spectrometer.

Answer Key

1. C) warm water.



2. D)

Candle

3. A) black.

4. D) black paper.

5. C) outside in the sun.

6. D) heat energy.

7. B) condensation.

8. C) satellites.

9. D) high pressure.

10. A) more water vapor will be in the atmosphere.

11. B) the Sun is directly overhead.

12. C) the evaporation of water from the oceans

13. A) area of thunderstorms.

14. A) Cities produce more heat and air pollutants than rural areas.

15. B) Water evaporates from the ocean, condenses in clouds, falls as precipitation, then runs off into the ocean.

16. A) barometer

17. D) water vapor in the air.

18. A) computer, barometer, thermometer

19. A) taking pictures that show the movement of clouds.

20. B) tiny water droplets.

21. A) The water in the sponge went into the air.

22. B) They are formed from water vapor in the air.

23. B) Water from the air forms droplets on the grass.

- 24. C) It evaporated.
- 25. A) meters per second.
- 26. A) lower than in October.
- 27. B) The water in the sponge became a gas and went into the air.
- 28. C) The molecules were heated, and the water changed from a liquid to a gas.
- 29. D) Leave a measuring cup out in the schoolyard night and day for a week. Record how much water is in it each day.
- 30. D) airline pilots.
- 31. A) air pressure.
- 32. A) an anemometer.