	dent's Name INKING WITH SCIENCE	- .	
Obs	servation Quiz	,	
Les	son 10 (The Broken Jar)		
1. T	he manipulated variable is:		
	A. how the groups are treated differently.		
	B. how the groups are treated the same.		
	C. how the groups are treated.		
	D. none of the above.		
2. T	he control question for "Was B in the freezer"	?" is:	
	A. was B in the freezer longer?		
	B. was B at a colder temperature?		
	C. was A in the freezer?	•:	
	D. none of the above.		

- A. a controlled variable.
- B. a manipulated variable.
- C. a control group.
- D. none of the above.
- 4. How do we know that putting them both in the freezer had nothing to do with the difference in the results?
 - A. both contained water.
 - B. both jars were the same.
 - C. there was the same amount of water in both.
 - D. none of the above.
- 5. The manipulated variable was:
 - A. the lid.
 - B. the water.
 - C. the jars.
 - D. all of the above.
- 6. If a conclusion can be called "reliable", that means that it:
 - A. is supported by the data.
 - B. is not refuted by the data.
 - C. both of the above.
 - D. neither of the above.

7.`	When water freezes, it:
	A. expands.
	B. forms ice.
	C. gets hard.
	D. all of the above.
8.	The process that makes water different from other substances is that it:
	A. expands when it freezes.
	B. gets hard when it freezes.
	C. forms a gas when boiled.
	D. none of the above.
9	An example that indicates that water expands when it freezes is:
	A. a soda pop can bursts in the freezer.
	B. the ice cubes in an ice tray are higher than the previous water wa
•	C. water pipes sometimes burst when the weather is freezing.
	D. all of the above.
10.	The word "tentative", when used to describe a conclusion, means:
	A. incomplete.
	B. temporary.
	C. not final.
	D. all of the above.
11.	The main reason why B broke was:
-	A. pressure.
	B. heat.
	C. water.
	D. none of the above.
12.	I was 10 years old 68 years ago. How old am I now?
	A. 68
	B. 73
	C. 78
	D. 83
13.	The way that milk is when it first comes out of cows is called:
	A. pasteurized.
	B. homogenized.
	C. raw
	D. cream

	A. cream.			
	B. cream and sugar.		•	
	B. cream, sugar, and salt.			
	C. none of the above.	•		
		•		
15. <i>A</i>	A rapid fire focus is one in which:	*		
	A. no questions are asked.			
	B. no one writes anything.			
	C. the data are written.			
	D. everyone asks questions.			
16 T	he reason why Jar D was partly empty was that:			
10. 1	A. it contained less water originally.			
	<u> </u>			
	B. the ice was sawed off after it was frozen.			
	C. the ice melted.			
	D. all of the above.			
17. V	When water freezes, it gets what per cent bigger?			
	A. 5			
	B. 8			
	C. 10		÷	
	D. 12			
18. V	When you hear water gushing out of a faucet under you	ur floor, vou	would pro	bably
feel:		, , , , ,		
	A. frantic.			
	B. panicky			
	C. desperate.			
	D. all of the above.			
	D. dif of the doore.			
19. H	low much of an iceberg is above the ocean that it is fl	oating in?		
	A. 6 per cent			
	B. 8 per cent			
÷	C. 9 per cent	•		
	- ·			
	D. 11 per cent			
20. V	Why not get close to an iceberg in your boat?	· v		
- * •	A. 92 per cent is under the water.	•		
	B. most of it is under the water.			
	C. you might hit the part that is under the water. D. all of the above.			
	D. all of the above.		•	

14. My ice cream, when I was a child, contained only:

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Students's Name Answer Key											
OBSERVATION QUIZ FOR "THINKING WITH SCIENCE"											
Quiz for Lesson 10 Quiz Number _											
	1.		В	c	D	E					
	2.	A :	В	©	D	E					
	3.	A	В	C	D	E					
	4.	A	В	C	(D)	E					
	5.	(A)	В	C	D	E					
	6.	A -	В	©	D	E					
	7.	A	В	C	(D)	E					
	8.		В	C	D	E	*				
	9.	A	В	C	(D)	E					
	10.	A	B	C	(D)	E					
	11.	A	В	C	\mathbf{D}	E					
		A									
	13.	A	В	©	D	E					
	14.	A	B	C	D	E					
	15.	Α (B	C	D	E					
		A (E					
		A (_	E					
	18.	A	B	C	(D)	E					
	10			~	_						

20.