

Important Concepts . . .

Preview Review



Science

Grade 8 TEACHER KEY

W3 - Quiz

Important Concepts of Grade 8 Science

Materials Required

W1 - Lesson 1	Mass, Volume, and Density
W1 - Lesson 2	Solubility and Saturation Points
W1 - Lesson 3A.....	Viscosity, Flow Rate, and Buoyancy
W1 - Lesson 3B.....	Simple Machines
W1 - Lesson 4	Gears, Mechanical Advantage, Speed Ratios, and Efficiency
W1 - Lesson 5	Hydraulics and Pneumatics
W1- Quiz	
W2 - Lesson 1	The Role of Cells within Living Things, Cells-Tissue-Organ System
W2 - Lesson 2	The Microscope
W2 - Lesson 3	Body Systems Part 1
W2 - Lesson 4	Body Systems Part 2
W2 - Lesson 5	Problems Associated with Body Systems
W2 - Quiz	
W3 - Lesson 1	Transmission and Absorption of Light
W3 - Lesson 2	Reflection and Refraction of Light
W3 - Lesson 3A.....	Vision and Lenses
W3 - Lesson 3B..	Water in its Various States Affects Earth's Landforms and Climate
W3 - Lesson 4	Adaptations to Aquatic Ecosystems
W3 - Lesson 5	Water Quality
W3 - Quiz	

Textbook:
*Science in
Action 8*

Science Grade 8

Version 5

Preview/Review W3 - Quiz TEACHER KEY

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Preview/Review Concepts for Grade Eight Science

TEACHER KEY



W3 - Quiz

W3 - Quiz

Total _____ /24

Part I: Fill In The Blanks

Use terms from the following list to complete the sentences. Not all terms will be used.
(9 marks)

chemical weathering	retina	opaque	effluent
transparent	colours	rods	cones
physical weathering	translucent	turbidity	cornea
convex	concave	iris	

1. Materials that allow easy transmission of light through them are said to be **transparent**.
2. Frost wedging is a type of **physical weathering**.
3. Colour-sensitive cells at the back of the eye are called **cones**.
4. Liquids released from sewage treatment plants or factories are called **effluent**.
5. When we discuss how clear or cloudy water is, we are discussing its **turbidity**.
6. The coloured part at the front of the eyeball is called the **iris**.
7. Acid rain causes **chemical weathering**.
8. Cement is considered **opaque** because it does not allow light to pass through.
9. A nearsighted person requires a **concave** lens to correct her vision.

Part II: Short Answer

1. How can flow rate affect water quality? (2 marks)

Flow rate affects turbulence, dissolved oxygen levels, sediment deposition, etc.

2. What is the problem with phosphates getting into a waterway? (2 marks)

They act as fertilizers and promote the growth of water plants and algae. When the plants and algae die, bacteria thrive on the remains. When they increase in numbers, they rapidly use up the available dissolved oxygen, and aquatic organisms such as fish and insects die.

3. Why does the ocean support a great diversity of living things? (1 mark)

Many "micro-habitats" are available for organisms to adapt to and develop diversity in.

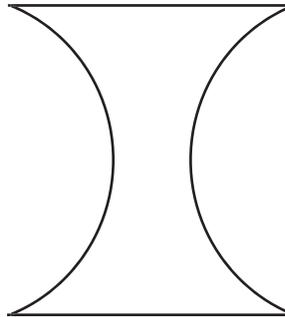
4. List two factors that can cause aquatic organisms to develop adaptations. (2 marks)

e.g., such factors as temperature, light, pressure, salinity, and water movement

5. What causes tides? (2 marks)

They are caused by the gravitational force of the moon and its location around the world at various times of the day.

6. Draw a sketch and describe the shape of a concave lens. (2 marks)



It will be thicker at the edges than at the center.

7. If light hits a material at a 32° angle of incidence, what will be the angle of reflection? (1 mark)

The angle of reflection will be 32° also.

8. In general terms, how do glaciers change the landscape? (3 marks)

Because of their weight, they gouge out soil and rocks. They then grind some of that material into smaller pieces. The material can be moved a great distance from its original location, either by the glacier itself or by melt water from the glacier.
