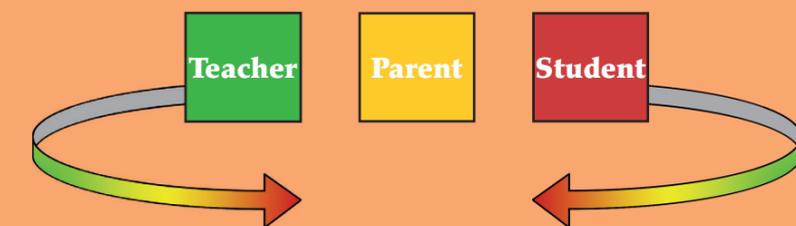


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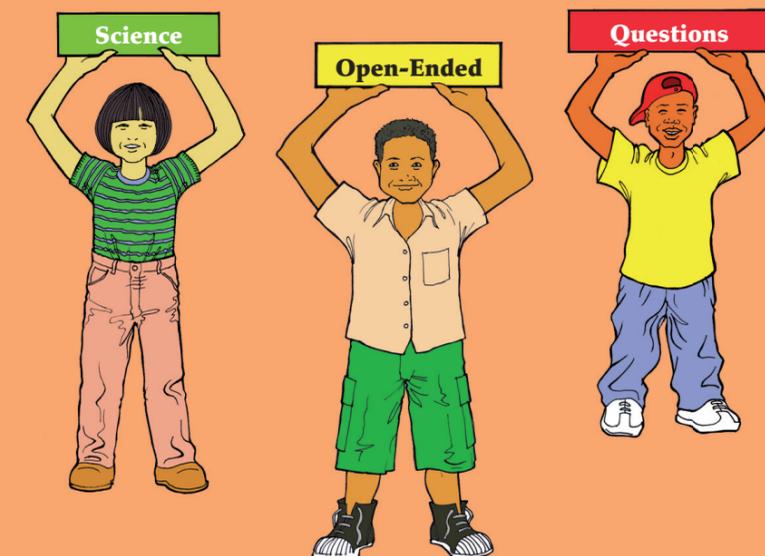
Critical Thinking in Science

Open-Ended Questions

Part 2



Teachers, Parents, Students a recipe for success.



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Practice Workbook



Practice Workbook

Part 1 - Living Environment	Page	Key Idea(s)
1. A River of Salad Dressing	1	1,3
2. Now you See It, Now You Don't	6	1, 2, 6
3. Jaguars in the Jungle	11	1, 3, 5, 6
4. Monkey Pox and Prairie Dogs	17	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
5. Monarchs - Tough Little Butterflies	23	4
6. Garbage Mouth	27	2, 3, 7
7. Give Carbs a Chance	33	5
8. Rain, Rain Go Away	40	5, 6, 7
9. Green, Green, It's Green They Say	46	5, 6
10. Say It With Flowers	51	1, 2, 4
11. Something Fishy Going On	58	6, 7
12. Sticky Sweet	63	1, 5
13. Microscope	69	1, 6
14. Whirled Peas	77	2
15. Trees, Trees, Trees	83	1
16. Pumping Iron	87	1
17. No Smoking Please	93	1, 5
18. You are What You Eat	100	1, 5
19. French Fried Cars?	108	7
20. Digging Deep	114	3, 5
21. Missing Lynx	120	3, 6, 7
22. What Goes Around, Comes Around	126	5, 6, 7

Part 2 - Physical Setting	Page	Key Idea
23. Is Anybody Out There?	131	1
24. Are We There Yet?	137	1, 2, 3
25. Water, Water Everywhere	143	2
26. Rock and Roll	148	2
27. Pretty Hot in the Arctic Ocean!	155	2
28. Bad Day at the Beach	161	2, 4
29. Lightning Strikes Twice	167	1, 2, 4
30. Mixing Like Oil and Water	174	3
31. One Lump or Two?	180	3, 4
32. States of Matter	187	3, 4
33. Mix It Up	192	3
34. Better Cool It!	197	3, 4
35. Double Jumbo Latte	203	3, 4
36. What Period Is This?	208	3
37. Burn, Baby, Burn	214	4
38. You'll Get a Charge Out of This	219	4
39. That's Attractive	225	4, 5
40. Slip Slidin' Away	230	5

Dear Student,

Science is all around us and that is what makes it so interesting and so much fun! This book has many, many examples of science in everyday life. You will be able to read about something happening that deals with the science facts and situations that you are learning about.

It is important for your teachers to know if you understand the information they are sharing with you. They also want to know if you can apply the content and skills that you are studying. The examples in this book will help your teachers and will help you learn more about the science around all of us.

What will the question look like?

Often they will start off with one paragraph or a few paragraphs that describe a situation. These paragraphs will be followed by a series of questions about the reading. The questions might ask for some facts that you should know, like the organs in the respiratory system. Most likely they will ask you to take what you know and use it to figure out what is happening in the situation described.

Sometimes the questions will give you hints to help with the answer. In our example of the respiratory system the hint might be “be sure to include the organs outside the chest cavity in your answer.” When you read that it should remind you to include the nose and mouth!

Other times your answer might include labeling a diagram or setting up a data table. Again, in our example you might be asked to complete a graph that shows the relationship between exercise and respiration rate.

An important thing to remember about these questions:

In these questions you will be asked to apply the science you know to the situation that you have just read about. These are also called “real-world application” questions. Getting practice in applying scientific concepts and the skills you have learned will help you understand that science is happening all around you every day.

How will the book help me?

This book will give you lots of practice reading about every day science issues and using what you know to understand what is happening. By thinking about what you have learned, you will be able to explain the natural phenomena around you.

Most of these examples are taken from newspaper and magazine articles that millions of people are reading every day. They have been summarized for you but they deal with questions and issues that exist in the real world. They will give you an idea of the kinds of problems scientists and government leaders must face on a day-to-day basis.

In addition, by completing the questions in the book, you will be getting more practice with this type of question. Your teacher will be able to tell if you understand the material. If you are having difficulty, your teacher will be able to help you in many ways. For instance, you might look at the science a different way or with different examples and that will make things much clearer for you. Also, if your teacher sees that you are especially interested in a topic or know a lot about it already, there may be some other activities you can do to learn even more.

How is the book set up?

This book has two parts. It has examples that deal with life science issues and those that deal with physical science issues. But remember, in the real world, these two areas often overlap so you might have to think of what you learned about chemistry, for example, to help answer a question about pollutants affecting baby birds.

Each of the examples will have a few paragraphs summarizing the situation. There will be several questions related to the situation.

For each question there is a Discussion section that will help you review what you should know about the topic. This section describes the kinds of information you should have been thinking about as you answered the question.

There is a Sample answer section which gives an example of an acceptable answer. Remember that your answer does not have to be exactly like this one but it should contain the same kind of information.

You can compare your answer to the sample one. Think about what you wrote and change it for a more complete answer if necessary. This is called “reflection” and it is something that scientists do often to think about what they are learning.

Important Suggestions:

Read the paragraph carefully - You will probably find that the situations are very interesting. They may even be about something in the news that you are especially interested in, like space travel, or animals, or pollution. Read carefully and go back to the passages to review what has been said as you answer the questions.

Answer the question that is asked - If the question says “explain” you should explain. If the question says “diagram” you should diagram. You should practice following directions. Learning science involves learning concepts and skills. Your teachers want to know that you understand both. If you explain the concept of a food web, for example, when the question is designed to make sure you know how to draw a food web, you will not have answered the question correctly.

Do not write too much - If the question asks for two examples, give two. If you add more examples you may run the risk of giving inaccurate information.

Look for hints in the question and/or directions - Sometime there will be guidelines built right into the question. You might be asked to make a list of the planets in our solar system “starting with Mercury”. By looking for hints, you will already have one of the answers.

Use complete sentences - Sometimes you will be directed to use complete sentences in your answer but even if you are not, it is still a good idea. You may know exactly what you mean with a word or two but the person reading your answers may not. If you use complete sentences and describe what you mean, your ideas will be understood better.

Do not leave blanks - Make a try. One of the nice things about writing your own answers is that you have a chance to give some of your ideas on a subject even if you are not 100% sure of the answer. If you are asked about sound waves but you can only remember information on light waves, you can try to make some comparisons or generalizations. You may be surprised on how close you come to the answer.

Have fun - Exploring science and the natural world is a lot of fun. You should keep this in mind as you work in your science classes, travel around outside your school, or try to figure out how things work. Hopefully, the passages you read in this book and the science concepts and skills that you review will help you on your exams and keep you interested in learning more and more science!

Dear Teacher,

This book is designed to give your students practice in answering questions and building their literacy skills in science. You can use them in a number of ways including, but certainly not limited to, review for national exams, as formative assessments during a unit, as homework, or as a “Do Now” to begin class. They are designed to help you assess your students progress on an on-going basis.

The examples in this book begin with a few paragraphs describing some scenario. The scenario includes several scientific concepts with which the student should be familiar. The paragraphs are followed by questions that ask the student to apply what he or she knows about the topic. Sometimes the student will be asked to complete a graph, draw or label a diagram, analyze some data that is graphically represented, or some other skill common to science learning.

They require the student to read and understand the situation described but also to apply the science concepts studies in order to answer the questions.

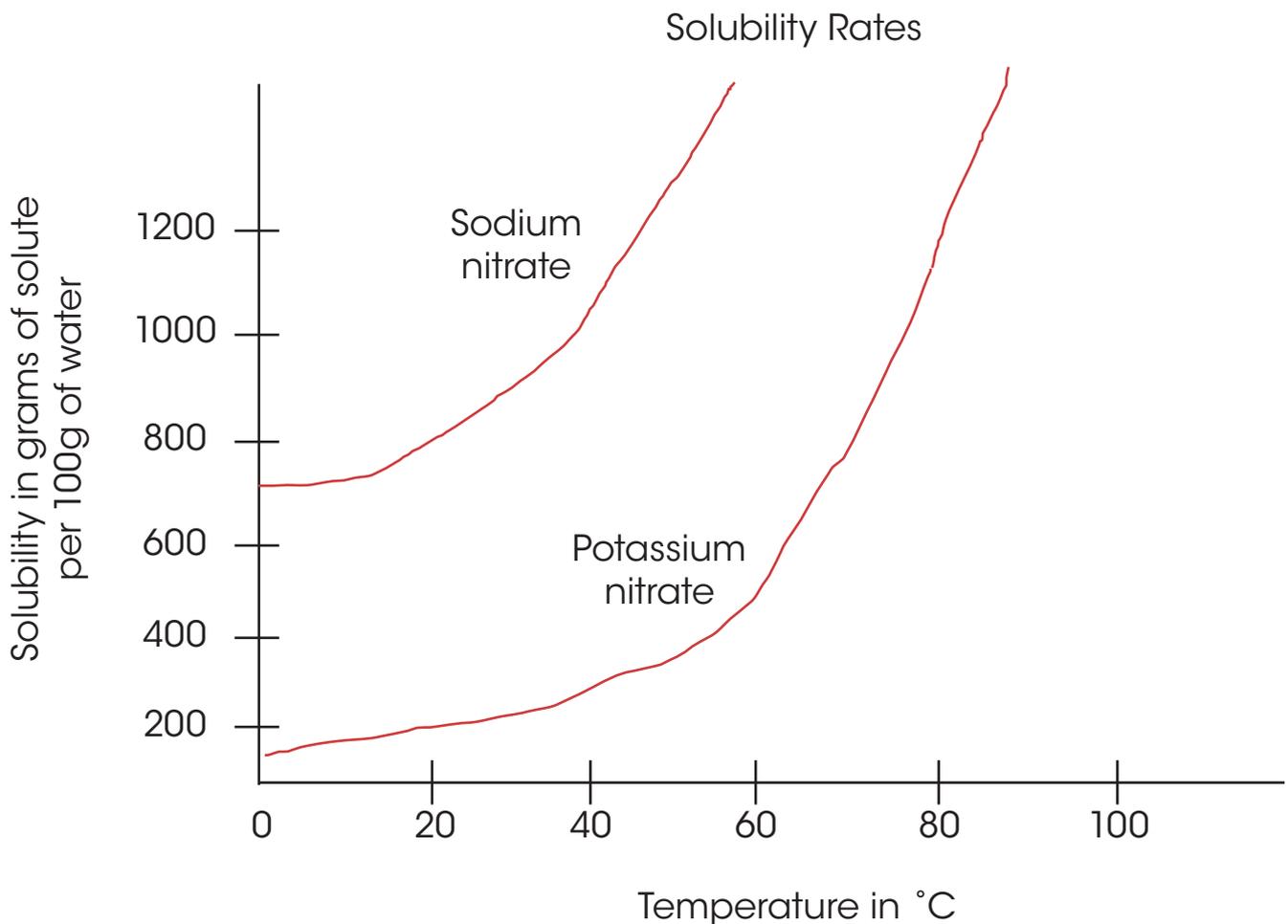
Usually there are several questions asked about each situation presented. Students are required to draw on the science they have learned over time to make sense of this new context and accurately answer the questions. Questions are often “scaffolded” to help the student come to the final answer in a step by step way. They are often given hints in the question itself, such as “be sure to include...in your answer”.

These examples have been designed specifically to test a wide range of science and literacy skills. They deal with science content but also assess science skills such as working with models, making predictions, drawing and labeling diagrams, and reading charts and graphs. The requirement to gather their information from a number of sources, present their thoughts by writing in a clear way, and then self-assess by reflecting on how their answers compare to those in the book help students practice process thinking and communicating their ideas.

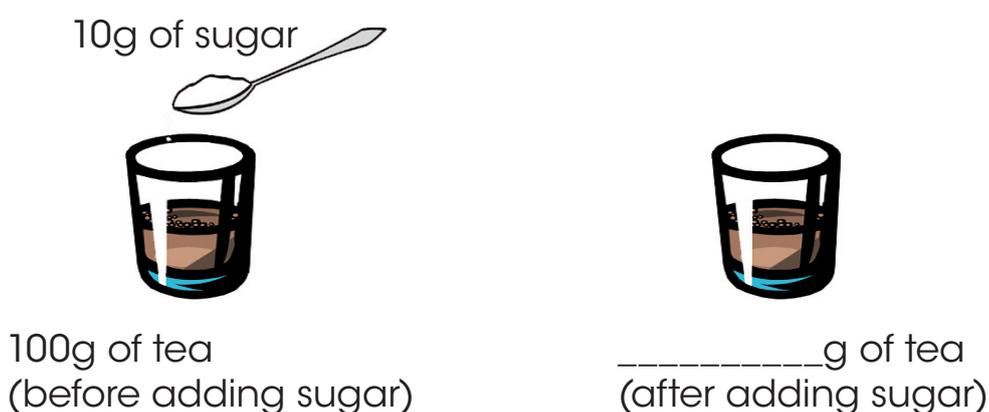
Reviewing your students’ use of science content and their success in communicating their ideas in writing will help you plan further lessons and differentiate your instruction where necessary to ensure higher student achievement in science class.

"One Lump or Two?"

Did you ever try to sweeten iced tea with a sugar cube? It is not very easy to get the sugar to dissolve. How well a substance can dissolve is called "solubility". The graph below shows the solubility of two chemical compounds: sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate. Use the information on the graph to help answer the following questions.



1. How does temperature affect the rate of solubility of these two compounds?
2. Identify three ways that the rate of solution can be affected. Choose one of the ways you have identified and explain why it would affect the rate. Use the iced tea example for your answer.
3. The drawing below shows two glasses of iced tea, before and after adding sugar. Using the measurements in the drawing, indicate the mass of the iced tea solution.



4. Although adding sugar to tea is a physical change, this example still demonstrates a "law" that is also shown in chemical reactions. State the name of the "law" and explain how the mass of reactants (or solutes in this case) relates to the mass of products (or solutions).

Try answering the questions:

Answer to question 1

Answer to question 2

Answer to question 3

Answer to question 4

DISCUSSION

This is a question to show how well you can read a graph. It is also asking what conclusions you can draw from the information. When reading a graph make sure you understand what variables are being shown on each axis.

1. In this investigation the variable being changed is temperature in °C. The responding variable is the amount of solute that will dissolve in 100 g of water. The lines for each compound rise (showing the greater amount of solute) as the temperature increases.

Sample answer:

As the temperature increases, the amount of solute being dissolved increases.

This question asks for three ways the rate can be affected. Notice that it doesn't say "three other ways" or "three additional ways". Take advantage of that. You have already identified one of the ways in question 1. Use "increase temperature" as one of your answers. When answering these kinds of questions make sure you not only read what is in the question but also what is not in the question.



2. Besides temperature, other methods of increasing the rate of solubility are things like: stirring, decreasing the size of solute particles, increasing the amount of solvent, and using a solution that isn't saturated already. (Remember "saturated" means the solvent has already dissolved all the solute it can).

Since the question says you should use the iced tea as an example, remember to do that. You could stir the iced tea for a longer period of time. You could use finer grained sugar. You could use only a small amount of sugar. You could even heat up the iced tea again.

Sample answer:

Three ways to increase the rate of solubility are: increase temperature, stir, or make the particle size smaller.

I would use fine-grained sugar, not a lump of sugar, in my iced tea because the smaller particle size would dissolve more quickly.

3. This question is a simple mathematics problem based on a more abstract science principle. When a solid dissolves in a solvent the particles of the solid mix with the particles of the solvent. The total number of particles is the same so the total mass is the same. Don't be tricked into thinking that if the solvent has dissolved, it has totally disappeared. That just doesn't happen in nature. To answer this question, just add the masses of the solute (sugar) and the solvent (tea).



For a lot of "open-ended response" questions there are many acceptable answers. When you are asked for a calculation like you are here, there is only one answer. Don't forget the units!

Answer:

110 grams

4. Adding both masses shows a very important “law” in nature. It is called the “Law of Conservation of Matter”. It states that in an ordinary chemical reaction matter cannot be created or destroyed. As stated in the question, in this example we are talking about a physical change. The “law” is still true. In chemistry you will learn that the total mass of the reactants (those things reacting together) equals the total mass of the products.

In this example, the total mass of the sugar and iced tea solution equals the total mass of the sugar and the tea added together. Remember the mass of the glass is not part of this equation. If you were actually doing this investigation, you would have to find the mass of the empty glass first. You would then subtract that amount from the mass of the glass with the iced tea in it to find the mass of the tea and sugar.

Sample answer:

This is an example of the “Law of Conservation of Mass”. The law states that matter cannot be created or destroyed. In this example, the mass of the sugar and the tea separately add up to exactly the mass of the sugar and tea when they are mixed together.

REFLECTION

How do the sample answers compare to your answers?

How could you improve what you wrote?

Reflect on question 1

Reflect on question 2

Reflect on question 3

Reflect on question 4
