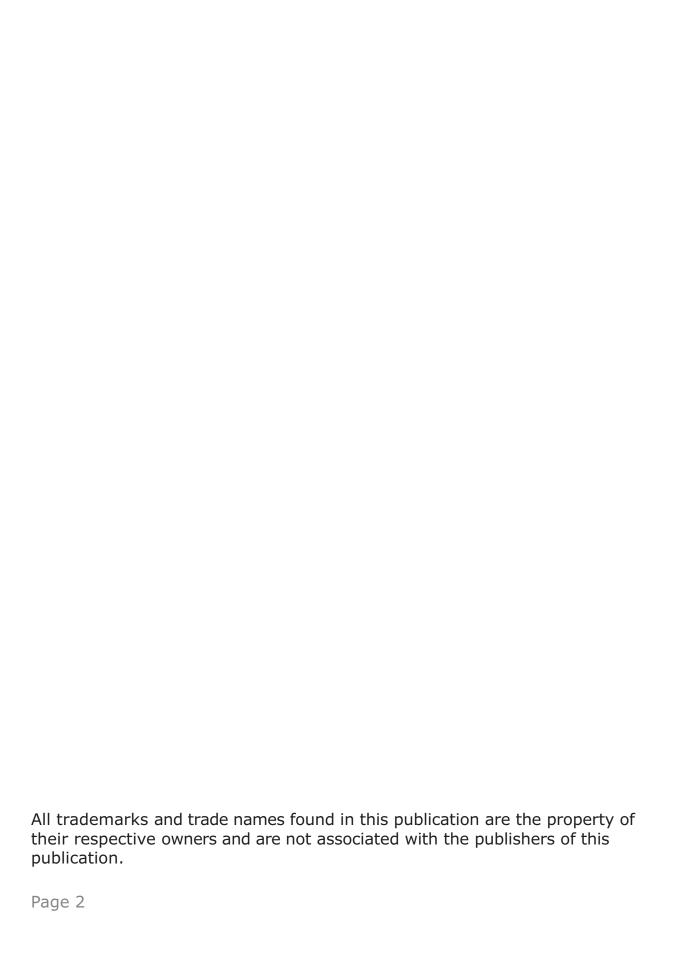


### **Grade 8**

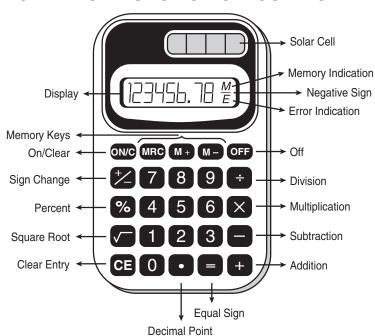
# Science Sample Test Materials

The purpose of these sample test materials is to orient teachers and students to the types of paper-based Grade 8 Science questions. By using these materials, students will become familiar with the types of items and response formats they may see on a paper-based test. The sample items and answers are not intended to demonstrate the length of the actual test, nor should student responses be used as an indicator of student performance on the actual test. The sample test materials are not intended to guide classroom instruction.



### HELPFUL HINTS FOR USING A FOUR-FUNCTION CALCULATOR

This is a picture of a generic 4-function calculator and its parts.



### **GENERIC 4-FUNCTION CALCULATOR**

If you decide you need the calculator to help you answer a question, use the following information:

- 1. When starting a new problem, always clear your calculator by pressing the on/clear key.
- 2. If you see an **E** in the display, clear the error before you begin.
- 3. If you see an **M** in the display, clear the memory and the calculator before you begin.
- 4. If the number in the display is not one of the answer choices, check your work.
- 5. Remember, your calculator will NOT automatically perform the order of operations.
- 6. Calculators might display an incorrect answer if you press the keys too quickly. When working with calculators, use careful and deliberate keystrokes, and always remember to check your answer to make sure that it is reasonable.
- 7. The negative sign may appear either to the left or to the right of the number.
- 8. Always check your answer to make sure that you have completed all of the necessary steps.

# Periodic Table of the Elements

(based on  $^{12}_{6}C = 12.0000$ )

Nonmetals Representative Elements Nickel 58.693 46 46 Pd alladium 106.42 78 Platinum 195.08 27 CO CODAIT COOPER SERVING SE - Symbol - Name - Average Atomic Mass 7
7B
7B
25
Mn
danganese
54.38
43
43
75
Residum
186.207
107
BBH
Bohrtum
(264) Atomic number 6B 6B Chromium 24 42 Chromium 61,896 42 A2 MO WORDHOUS 98.94 A 74 Tungsten 1106 Seaborgium (283) Silicon **Transition Metals** 4 4 4B 22 Tritanium 47.88 40 2.2 A 1.88 40 A 1.224 A 1 3B 21 21 21 39 39 39 39 39 39 57 57 57 57 89 88.906 89 88.406 89 88.406 Berlium 9.012

12

12

12

12

20

20

20

20

38

Sr.62

Strontium 87.62

56

Barlum 137.337

Ballum 137.337

Ballum 187.3405 Group Hydrogen 1.008 Period

	62	•
	61	<u>.</u>
	09	
e series	29	(
Lanthanide series	28	(

nner Transition Metals

89	ш	Erbium	167.26	100	Fm Fermium 257.095
29	유	Holminm	164.930	66	Einsteinium 252.083
99	٥	Dysprosium	162.50	86	Californium 251.080
65	<b>T</b> p	Terbium	158.925	26	Berkelium 247.070
64	рg	Gadolinium	157.25	96	<b>Car</b> Curium 247.070
63	Eu	Europium	151.96	92	Americium 243.061
62	Sm	Samarium	150.36	94	Purponium 244.064
61	Pm	Promethium	144.913	63	Neptunium 237.048
09	PN	Neodymium	144.24	62	Uranium 238.029
29	P	Praseodymium	140.908	91	Pa Protactinium 231.036
28	Ce	Cerium	140.12	06	Thorium 232.038
_					

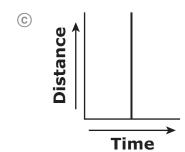
69
Thulium 168.934
101
Md endelevium 258.099

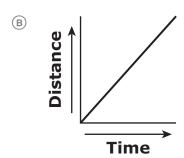
Actinide series

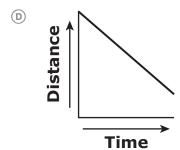
- **1.** Ethan is observing chemical and physical properties of a substance. He heats a substance and observes that the substance turns from a brown solid to a black powder. He refers to several chemistry journals that claim this represents a chemical reaction. From his observation and research, he concludes that the substance goes through a chemical change when heated. How can Ethan **best** defend his conclusion?
  - by demonstrating that the substance will eventually melt if the temperature continues to increase
  - B by verifying that the substance is now made up of different molecules than before it was heated
  - © by verifying that the substance is made up of only one type of element
  - by demonstrating that the substance is less dense after it is heated

**2.** Mr. Roberts drives his car away from his house at a constant speed. Which of the following graphs **best** shows the relationship between the distance traveled and the time spent driving?

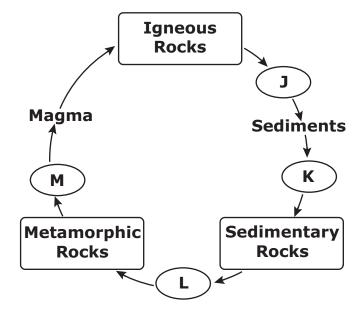








**3.** Ice forms in the cracks of a basalt rock formation and breaks some rock into smaller pieces. The diagram below shows part of the rock cycle.



At which point in the cycle shown above would the process of breaking down rocks occur?

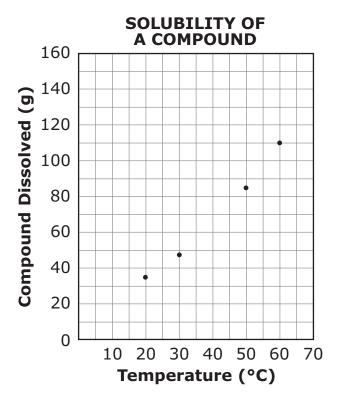
- (A)
- $^{\tiny{\text{B}}}$  K
- © L
- <sup>D</sup> M

- **4.** An object moves through space with balanced forces acting on it. Which statement **best** describes the speed and direction of the object as long as the forces acting on it remain balanced?
  - A The speed and direction of the object will both change.
  - The speed and direction of the object will remain constant.
  - © The speed will change, but the direction will remain constant.
  - The speed will remain constant, but the direction will change.

- **5.** A scientist performs an experiment and asks other scientists around the world to replicate it. Why would other scientists **most likely** try to perform the same experiment?
  - to find out if the weather of various regions of the world would affect
     the results
  - B to see if the experiment would be less expensive in another part of the world
  - © to confirm the results of the experiment conducted by the scientist
  - (D) to verify that the hypothesis of the experiment is a scientific law

# **Solubility**

Students in Ms. Alvarez's eighth grade science class are investigating how temperature, in degrees Celsius (°C), affects the solubility of a compound in 100 milliliters (mL) of water. Ms. Alvarez provides the students with a graph that indicates the solubility of a certain compound, in grams (g), as shown below.



She then tells the students that she will demonstrate how many grams of the compound will dissolve in 100 mL of water at 40°C.

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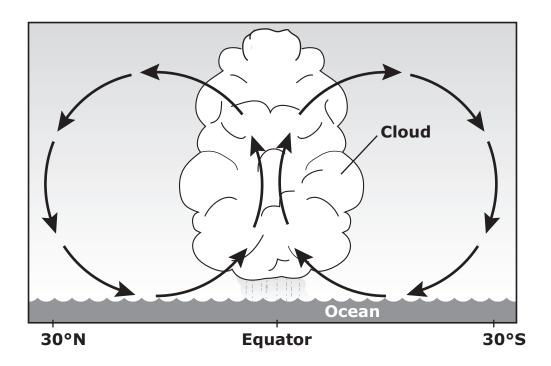
## To answer this question, refer to the "Solubility" passage and graph.

- **6.** Based on the information in the graph, which of the following is the **best** prediction of how many grams of the compound will dissolve at 40°C?
  - A 40 g
  - <sup>®</sup> 65 g
  - © 85 g
  - <sup>D</sup> 100 g

- **7.** Food webs show feeding relationships among different types of organisms. Those organisms each have a specific niche. Which of the following **best** describes a function of decomposers in food webs?
  - A to recycle nutrients into soil
  - <sup>®</sup> to convert solar energy into food
  - © to provide food for secondary consumers
  - (D) to compete with secondary consumers for oxygen

- **8.** The interaction between the cryosphere and hydrosphere can have an impact on Earth's oceans. Which of the following is an example of an interaction between the cryosphere and hydrosphere?
  - evaporation of water from oceans at the equator
  - <sup>®</sup> release of fresh water into ocean water as icebergs melt
  - © decomposition of organic matter at the bottom of oceans
  - release of large amounts of salt from icebergs into the ocean

**9.** Several factors can cause weather patterns in the atmosphere. The diagram below shows how air movement near the equator can form thunderstorms.



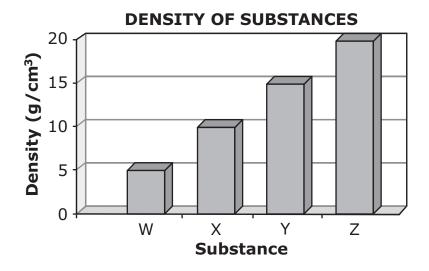
Which process is the main source of this movement?

- A movement of ocean currents
- <sup>®</sup> decrease in relative humidity
- © heating by energy from the Sun
- warming in the upper atmosphere

**10.** A student calculated the density, in grams per cubic centimeter (g/cm³), of four different substances—W, X, Y, and Z—using the density equation shown below.

Density = 
$$\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

Then, the student recorded the density of each substance, as shown in the graph below.



Based on the graph, which of the following **best** compares the physical properties of two of the substances?

- Substance X has less mass than substance Y has.
- B Substance W has less volume than substance X has.
- © Substance Y would have less mass than substance Z would have if they had the same volume.
- Substance Z would have less mass than substance W would have if they had the same volume.

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