FIFTH GRADE SCIENCE/SOCIAL STUDIES

WEEK ONE

Day One:
1. Daily Skill (Monday 1-5)
2. The Panama Canal (Study Guide and Question Set)

Day Two:
1. Daily Skill (Tuesday 6-10)
2. Earth: Inside and Out (Study Guide and Question Set)

Day Three:
1. Daily Skill (Wednesday 11-15)
2. The Spanish American War (Study Guide and Question Set)

Day Four:
1. Daily Skill (Thursday 16-20)
2. Chemical and Physical Changes (Study Guide and Question Set)

Day Five:
1. Impact of Industrialization (Study Guide and Question Set)
2. Electricity and Magnetism (Study Guide and Question Set)
Monday:

1. What was the main cause of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union after WWII?
   a. The Soviet Union's support of Germany during the war
   b. Difference in the government and economic beliefs of each country
   c. Rivalry for control of nuclear missiles
   d. The conflict between North and South Korea

2. Joseph Stalin was the leader of
   a. Great Britain
   b. Germany
   c. Italy
   d. Soviet Union

3. Rosie the Riveter symbolized
   a. Women in the armed forces during WWII
   b. Rationing during the Great Depression
   c. Women in the workforce to help the war effort
   d. Suffering US citizens forced to live in internment camps

4. What is rationing?
   a. Allowing certain amounts of foods and goods for each citizen
   b. Giving everyone the same amount of something
   c. Forcing people to grow their own food and make their own goods
   d. Getting as much of a good or food product that you need

5. What two messages did the Berlin Airlift send to the Soviet Union?
   a. The U.S. was concerned about the arms race
   b. The Soviet Union was not interested enough to continue to divide Berlin
   c. Berlin was able to get through conflict without outside help
   d. Western Allies were not willing to allow the Soviet Union to have Berlin
   e. The U.S. was determined to stop the spread of communism
THE PANAMA CANAL

What do you know about the Panama Canal?

The Panama Canal is located in Central America, and connects the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean (via the Caribbean Sea). It was built in the early 1900's in order to create a shorter route for trade. Before the Panama Canal was built, merchants were forced to travel around the southern tip of South America, which took a very long time.

Work on the Canal began in 1881, and the Canal was finished in 1914. The canal was originally built by the French, but the United States took over the construction after the French stopped working. President Roosevelt helped Panama become independent from Columbia in order to finish building the canal. The country of Panama now owns and operates the Canal, which cuts through its lands.

Many workers died during the construction of the canal. Disease and environmental conditions were two reasons that workers did not survive.

The Panama Canal was controlled by the United States after construction was finished. Eventually, control was given back to Panama. We still use the Panama Canal today to travel and trade goods. Over 14,000 large ships pass through the Canal each year now, carrying goods to trade or people on travel.
1. What was the estimated total end cost of the Panama Canal project?
   - A $375,000
   - B $375,000,000
   - C $375,000,000,000
   - D $650,000,000,000

2. In the beginning, the French estimated the total cost of the project to be 132 million dollars.
   - A true
   - B false

3. When was the Panama Canal completed?
   - A August 15, 1914
   - B December 25, 1900
   - C July 4, 1920
   - D April 11, 1912

4. What was the name of the first ship that traveled the Panama Canal?
   - A Panamax
   - B Ancon
   - C Nashville
   - D Roosevelt

5. How long is the completed Panama Canal?
   - A 7 miles
   - B 201 miles
   - C 12 miles
   - D 49 miles

6. How long is the average trip across the Panama Canal?
   - A 40-50 minutes
   - B 2-3 hours
   - C 8-10 hours
   - D 2-3 days

7. What structure helped guide the placement of the Panama Canal?
   - A the Bridge of the Americas
   - B Ancon Hill
   - C the Centennial Bridge
   - D the Panama Railway

8. Which lake formed as a result of the Panama Canal?
   - A Gatun Lake
   - B Panama Lake
   - C Ancon Lake
   - D Roosevelt Lake

9. Panama never wanted control of the canal.
   - A true
   - B false

10. When did the United States give control of the Panama Canal to Panama?
    - A 1905
    - B 1999
    - C 1914
    - D 1979
Tuesday:
6. What was the Truman Doctrine?
   A. a policy to contain communism
   B. the Space Race
   C. a program to develop hydrogen bombs
   D. an antiwar movement

7. The tension between the US and Soviet Union after WWII that many feared would lead to a nuclear war was called the
   a. Cold War
   b. Arms Race
   c. Iron Curtain
   d. Berlin Airlift

8. The Korean War was a result of
   a. Stalin blockading Berlin and cutting off the city’s electricity
   b. Castro allowing the Soviet Union to house missiles in his country
   c. President Johnson sending troops to the region
   d. North Korean communist forces invaded South Korea and crossed the 38th Parallel

9. Why was the Berlin Wall built?
   a. To keep Americans from entering the USSR
   b. To keep East Germans from entering West Germany
   c. To keep Germany from Great Britain
   d. To keep the USSR from invading West Germany

10. Which statement best describes why the U.S. became involved in the Vietnam Conflict?
    a. The U.S. wanted to prevent countries from becoming communist
    b. The U.S. hoped to convince North Vietnam and its allies to join NATO
    c. The American military was already training to fight Vietnam troops
    d. The American people wanted to protest actions that harmed the South Vietnamese people
EARTH: INSIDE AND OUT

Earth from the Inside
Let's look at the Earth from the inside out...
The Earth is made up three main layers called the crust, mantle, and core.

The innermost layer of the Earth is the Earth's core. The Earth has an inner and outer core. The inner core is in the middle and is packed tightly so it is mostly solid. The outer core of the Earth is made up of very hot, dense (thick) liquid.

The next layer is the mantle, which is made up of igneous and metamorphic rocks. The top layer is the Earth's crust. We live on the Earth's crust.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What are the three layers of the Earth?

What is Soil?
When we walk upon the Earth's crust, we are walking on soil. Soil is the loose material the covers much of the Earth's surface that is made up of several different layers: topsoil, subsoil, and bedrock. The three main particles found in soil are salt, silt, and clay.
All soil contains pieces of weathered rock, humus, air, and water. Soil is extremely important because soil supports all life on Earth.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What are three main particles found in soil?

Earth’s Surface
The Earth’s surface changes constantly because of wind, water, temperature changes, and living things. Earth’s surface has many shapes and features, known as landforms which include many different solid features naturally formed on top of the Earth’s crust, and bodies of water. Landforms change constantly due to weathering which is the process of rocks breaking into smaller pieces.
Did you know there are two types of weathering? The two types of weathering are physical and chemical. Physical weathering only changes the size of the rock. When water runs over rocks, the particles flowing in the water rub against each other breaking down rocks, causing the rocks to become smaller. This is an example of physical weathering.

Ice can cause physical weathering too. When water seeps into cracks in rocks and then freezes causing the rock to break apart because ice takes up more space than water. When water freezes, it expands taking up more space than water, causing the rock to break apart.

Plants growing in a crack of a rock cause physical weathering too. When the plant’s roots grow larger, they can cause the surrounding rock to break apart.

The second type of weathering is called chemical weathering, which refers to chemicals causing rocks to change into different materials.

Lesson Checkpoint: What is an example of physical weathering?

Changes Happen Constantly
The Earth’s surface changes constantly as a result of these processes:

- Erosion is caused by water, wind, gravity, and glaciers.
- Deposition is the laying down of pieces of Earth’s surface.
- Landslides are rapid downhill movement of large amounts of rock and soil.

Lesson Checkpoint: What causes erosion?
Rapid Changes
Volcanoes cause rapid changes when they erupt on the Earth’s crust.

An **active volcano** is a volcano that erupts often or show signs of future eruptions. **Ash** from **active volcanoes** can be spread around for many miles near the volcano and can kill trees and wildlife.

**Dormant volcanoes** are volcanoes that have **not** erupted for a long time and do not show signs of erupting in the future.

**Earthquakes** also cause rapid changes to the Earth’s surface. An earthquake is a sudden shift in the Earth’s crust that causes the ground to shake and vibrate violently. Earthquakes most often occur near faults. **Faults** are large breaks or cracks in the Earth’s crust. A **seismic wave** is a wave of energy that travels through the Earth, most often as the result of an earthquake.

**Lesson Checkpoint:**
What is a dormant volcano?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What causes erosion?</td>
<td>D water, wind, gravity, and glaciers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Deposition is the ______ of pieces of sediment on the earth's surface.</td>
<td>A rising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ______ are the rapid downhill movement of large amounts of rock and soil.</td>
<td>A Landslides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Some things that occur in nature cause rapid changes to the earth's surface. Which is an example of nature causing a rapid change?</td>
<td>C volcano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ______ from volcanoes can be spread around for many miles near the volcano and can kill trees and wildlife.</td>
<td>B Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. An active volcano _______.</td>
<td>D eruption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ______ have not erupted for a long time and do not show signs of erupting in the future.</td>
<td>D Dormant volcanoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. What are the large breaks or cracks in the earth's crust called?</td>
<td>C faults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. An earthquake is a sudden shift in the earth's crust which causes the ground to shake and vibrate violently. Earthquakes often occur near faults and cause a ______ change in the earth's surface.</td>
<td>D constant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. A seismic wave is a wave of energy that travels through the earth, most often as the result of a(n) ______.</td>
<td>B earthquake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Wednesday:**

11. What do we call characteristics passed from parent to offspring?
   a. Gene
   b. Trait
   c. Instinct
   d. Environment

12. A learned behavior
   A. is a new or changed behavior resulting from experience.
   B. is passed on through genes.
   C. is a natural instinct.
   D. is an unexplainable action that a species may perform.

13. What is weathering?
   a. A force that pulls pieces of rock downhill
   b. A process that builds up features on earth's surface
   c. The picking up and moving of rock pieces from one place to another
   d. The breaking down of rock into smaller pieces at or near Earth's surface

14. What causes water to flow downhill?
   a. Erosion
   b. Eruption
   c. Gravity
   d. The slope of the hill

15. Rita and Rosa are identical twins. What is something that would be a result of their environment or choices, or an acquired trait?
   a. Hairstyle
   b. Brown eyes
   c. Attached earlobes
   d. Ability to roll tongue
THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

What do you know about the Spanish American War?

In the late 1800’s, Spain’s empire controlled many colonies. Some of the citizens in these colonies said that they were being treated badly.

The United States was worried about the way the Cuban people were being treated by Spain, but President Cleveland was not ready to go to war. Many newspapers wrote articles that exaggerated the situation in Cuba. These articles made many Americans think that Cubans were being treated worse than they were. This is why some Americans wanted the United States to help Cuba. When the U.S. was attacked in Havana Harbor, they decided to send aid to help Cuba become independent from Spain. The U.S. government said that they would withdraw from the Cuba after Cuba was free from Spain.

The United States fought Spain in Cuba for a short period of time. When the Spanish American War ended, Cuba was independent from Spain and the Spanish empire had lost a great deal of power. However, the United States did not pull out of Cuba and bought control of the Philippines.
1. The Spanish-American War began in what year?
   A 1898  
   B 1885  
   C 1900  
   D 1879

2. How long did the Spanish-American war last?
   A one year  
   B four months  
   C two years  
   D four weeks

3. Which country was accused of mistreating the people of Cuba?
   A Cuba  
   B Puerto Rico  
   C Spain  
   D the United States

4. At first, President Cleveland did not want the United States to aid Cuba in their fight for independence.
   A true  
   B false

5. When was the explosion that caused the USS Maine to sink in Havana Harbor?
   A April 10, 1898  
   B June 1, 1900  
   C March 9, 1898  
   D February 15, 1898

6. About how many US soldiers died as a result of the sinking of the USS Maine?
   A 260  
   B 1,300  
   C 20  
   D 470

7. The US did not know the cause of the explosion on the Maine.
   A true  
   B false

8. The Spanish-American War was fought in both the Eastern and the Western hemispheres.
   A true  
   B false

   A true  
   B false

10. Which newspaper editor wrote exaggerated articles about the situation in Cuba?
    A Upton Sinclair  
    B Theodore Roosevelt  
    C William Randolph Hearst  
    D Mark Twain
Thursday:
16. Tippy the cat can do many things. What is an example of an instinct Tippy has?
   a. Ringing a doorbell for food
   b. Meowing along with a song
   c. Sleeping more than he’s awake
   d. Running in the kitchen when he hears a can open

17. How are earthquakes and volcanoes alike?
   a. They only occur on land
   b. They are only destructive forces
   c. They are only constructive forces
   d. They are both constructive and destructive

18. Which of the following is not a cause of weathering
   a. Waves crashing into a shoreline
   b. A plant growing through the crack of a rock
   c. Sand blowing against a rocky surface
   d. A river carrying sand and other sediments downstream

19. How can a town prevent beach erosion without causing other places to experience erosion?
   a. Build groins on the beach
   b. Plant vegetation along the beach
   c. Build seawalls along the beach
   d. Remove buildings from the beach

20. Which of the following causes both earthquakes and volcanic eruptions?
   a. Erosion
   b. Gravity
   c. Earth’s inner core
   d. Plant tectonic movement
CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL CHANGES OF MATTER

Chemical Changes

A chemical change is a change in which one kind of substance is changed into a different kind of substance. Chemical changes produce substances that were not there when you started. You can't reverse or undo a chemical change. For example, burning a log is an example of a chemical change: once you burn a log, you can't "unburn" it or reconstruct it from its ashes.

Examples of chemical changes include:
1. rusting metal
2. digesting food
3. spoiled food

Chemical Change Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Change Event</th>
<th>Substance/Item Before chemical change</th>
<th>Substance/Item After chemical change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>car rusting</td>
<td>steel</td>
<td>rust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burning paper</td>
<td>paper</td>
<td>ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frying an egg</td>
<td>raw egg</td>
<td>cooked egg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possible Signs a Chemical Change Has Taken Place:

- a change in color
- a change in the substance's temperature
- light is given off
- a gas is produced
- a change in smell
- a change in taste (Warning: do not taste anything during a science experiment.)

Lesson Checkpoint: What is a chemical change? Give one example of a chemical change.
Physical Changes

A **physical change** is when matter undergoes a change that does not affect its physical make up. Physical changes involve an object's physical properties such as size, shape, color, and weight. The substance or object involved is the same before and after the change (unlike a chemical change). The change is not permanent and can be undone.

**Examples of physical changes:**

1. an ice cube melting
2. a piece of paper cut into two pieces
3. a crushed can

### Physical Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Change Event</th>
<th>Substance/Item Before physical change</th>
<th>Substance/Item After physical change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grass being mowed</td>
<td>grass</td>
<td>grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glass broken</td>
<td>glass</td>
<td>glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butter being melted</td>
<td>butter</td>
<td>butter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Signs a Physical Change Has Taken Place:**

- change of shape
- change of state (solid, liquid, or gas)
- change in size
- change in any other physical property

*Lesson Checkpoint: What is a physical change? Give one example of a physical change.*
Physical VS Chemical Changes: Which Is Which?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Changes</th>
<th>Chemical Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A paper towel is ripped in half.</td>
<td>Milk goes sour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ball of clay is molded into a square.</td>
<td>A silver ring tarnishes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A stick is snapped in half.</td>
<td>Bread is toasted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stirring cake batter.</td>
<td>Dead leaves and grass clippings turn into compost.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chemical Reactions

Keep in mind: all matter is made of atoms, which may combine to form molecules.

A chemical reaction is when one or more substances change into different substances that have different chemical and physical properties. During chemical reactions, the atoms in the reactants rearrange to form products with different properties.

For example, hydrogen can combine with oxygen to form water. Another example: vinegar + baking soda = carbon dioxide

Words to know when dealing with chemical reactions:

A reactant is a substance used in a chemical reaction. The product is a substance made during a chemical reaction.

A chemical equation:

reactant + reactant = product

Lesson Checkpoint: What is a chemical reaction?
Types of Chemical Reactions:

1. **Decomposition reaction** is the process of a complex substance being split up into simpler substances.

   General formula to explain a decomposition reaction: \( AB \rightarrow A + B \)

2. **Synthesis reaction** is the process of two or more simple substances combining to form a more complex one.

   General formula for a synthesis reaction: \( A + B = AB \)

   Decomposition and synthesis reactions are opposites.

3. **Combustion reaction** is when all substances in a compound are combined with oxygen, which then produces carbon dioxide and water.

   So the equation for a combustion reaction is
   \[ A + B + \text{Oxygen} = \text{Carbon Dioxide} + \text{Water} \]

   Because the product of combustion is ALWAYS water and carbon dioxide.
Chemical and physical changes of matter

1. A(n) _________ is when matter undergoes a change that does not result in the formation of a completely new substance with different properties.
   A. physical change
   B. chemical change
   C. permanent change
   D. irreversible change

2. What does a physical change involve?
   A. an object’s chemical properties
   B. an object’s size, shape, or its state
   C. no properties of the object
   D. the elements the object is made of

3. After a physical change, the substance or object involved _________.
   A. is the same shape
   B. is chemically different, but looks the same
   C. looks different, but is chemically the same
   D. looks different, and is chemically different

4. Cutting paper is a physical change because the paper _________.
   A. can never be paper again
   B. has changed it’s chemical properties
   C. can be burned
   D. is still paper

5. Which of the following is an example of a physical change?
   A. an ice cube melting
   B. milk souring
   C. a ring tarnishing
   D. bread toasting

6. A piece of paper being torn into several pieces is an example of a _________.
   A. harmful change
   B. material changing into a different material
   C. chemical change
   D. physical change

7. Which is an example of a physical change?
   A. raking leaves
   B. dead leaves turning into compost
   C. burning leaves
   D. all of the above

8. Mowing your lawn is an example of a(n) _________ change.
   A. physical
   B. chemical
   C. permanent
   D. irreversible

9. Which of the following is an example of a physical change?
   A. steel swing set rusting
   B. a log burning
   C. butter being melted
   D. waffle burning in a toaster

10. These are possible signs that _________.
    A. no change has occurred
    B. an irreversible has occurred
    C. a chemical change has occurred
    D. a physical change has occurred
IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

What are the Effects of Industrialization?

After the Industrial Revolution, many other countries followed Great Britain’s example and started to create new technology. The Industrial Revolution in the 1800’s led other nations to want new and easier ways to make goods. This was usually done by building factories and making cities larger.

The Industrial Revolution is not the only time that this happened. When a country begins to use new technology, they are industrializing.

Many times industrialization leads to the growth of cities. New jobs are created and people move to where the jobs are. Industrialization can have a negative effect on the environment by causing pollution. In the past, it has also lead to disease and child labor.

Although industrialization makes it easy for people to create goods, it can cause new social and environmental challenges of a country if it is not managed carefully.
1. **Urbanization** is often a result of industrialization.  
   A true  
   B false

2. After the **Industrial Revolution**, many countries used **Great Britain as a model** for their own industrialization.  
   A true  
   B false

3. After the Industrial Revolution, **populations in rural communities**  
   A stayed the same  
   B decreased  
   C increased  
   D prospered

4. **Industrialization** often leaves ______ unemployed.  
   A urban citizens  
   B farmers  
   C children  
   D factory workers

5. After the Industrial Revolution, Britain signed **trade agreements** with China and Japan.  
   A true  
   B false

6. During the Industrial Revolution, Britain forced **Africa** to provide raw materials for their goods.  
   A true  
   B false

7. Which of the following was a **negative effect** of industrialization in the 1800's?  
   A technology  
   B disease  
   C better housing  
   D automobiles

8. What was the name of the **labor force** created in 1866 by Samuel Gompers?  
   A the American Federation of Labor  
   B the Workers Union  
   C the Federal Workers Party  
   D the Industry Party

9. Great Britain expanded its number of ______ in order to sell their goods.  
   A labor unions  
   B colonies  
   C geographical borders  
   D debts

10. In about what year did the US start to industrialize?  
    A 1750  
    B 1810  
    C 1850  
    D 1950
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

Electricity

Electricity is the flow of electrical charge.

Atoms are made of three different particles, of which some have a positive charge, some have a negative charge, and some have no charge at all. Matter usually has the same number of positive and negative charges, making it neutral.

Static Electricity is the imbalance of positive or negative charges between objects. If two objects have opposite charges, they’ll pull toward each other. Objects that have the same charge will repel each other.

Lesson Checkpoint: What is static electricity?

Electrical Circuits

A simple circuit is a circuit where an electric charge flows in only one path.

In a simple circuit that has two bulbs, if one of the bulbs burns out the other bulb will go out too.

A parallel circuit has two or more paths the electric charge can flow through.
In a **parallel circuit**, if one bulb goes out, the other bulb will stay lit.

**Lesson Checkpoint:** What is the difference between a simple and a parallel circuit?

**Two Main Types of Current**

**AC** = *Alternating Current* which is an electric current that reverses its direction at regular intervals. The outlets in our houses supply *alternating current*. The same amount of electrical charge flows through a circuit regardless of the direction of the current.

**DC** = *Direct Current*, which is an electric current flowing in one direction only, but it may increase and decrease. DC is the kind of electricity made by a battery that has positive and negative terminals.

**Lesson Checkpoint:** What are two types of current?

**Battery Cells**

A **dry cell battery**'s contents cannot be spilled. A **wet cell battery** is a battery whose contents can be spilled, like the batteries used in a car.

**Lesson Checkpoint:** What is a wet cell battery?
Electricity Safety

It is important to be **very careful** around any type of electricity. You should never touch wires, outlets, or any electrical device that you are not sure about. There are some tools and devices that have been created to make using electricity safer, like a **fuse**. A **fuse** is a safety device that has a metal wire which melts and stops the electrical current from flowing through the circuit when the current becomes too strong.

![Fuse Image]

A **transformer** allows electricity to be safely transmitted over long distances at a fast rate of speed. Electricity travels faster at high voltages. Electricity can be transmitted at high voltages because transformers change that voltage back into a lower voltage so that it is safe to use.

![Transformer Image]

**Lesson Checkpoint:**

*What is the purpose of a fuse?*

Magnetism

**Magnetism** is the property of attracting certain kinds of metals. The invisible field around a magnet is called a **magnetic field**.

![Magnetic Field Image]
Magnets have two poles, a North end and a South end. Like poles repel each other while opposite poles attract, meaning the North pole on one magnet will attract the South pole on another magnet.

The Earth is a Magnet?
Earth acts as a large magnet, with its magnetic fields being strongest at its poles, which are not exactly at the North and South Pole.

A compass is a tool that has a small needle that responds to the Earth’s magnetic field by always pointing North.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What is magnetism?

Electromagnetism
An electromagnet is a coil of wire through which an electric current passes. An electromagnet has a coil wrapped around an iron core.

There are several ways you can make an electromagnet stronger. You can:
- increase the number of coils,
- increase the amount of current running through the wire, and
- increase the size of the core that the wire coils around to make the electromagnet stronger.

Lesson Checkpoint:
What is one way to strengthen an electromagnet?

Using Electricity and Magnets Together
A generator uses magnets and wires to turn mechanical energy into electrical energy by using the wind, falling water, and even steam.
Electricity and magnetism

1. In a parallel circuit, if one bulb goes out, what happens to the other bulb?

A. The other bulb will go out
B. The other bulb will shatter
C. The other bulb will stay lit
D. The other bulb would become dimmer

2. What are the two main types of current?

A. CC and DD
B. AC and DC
C. AD and CD
D. AA and CC

3. An electric current that reverses its direction at regular intervals is called AC, or __________.

A. Accidental Current
B. Direct Current
C. Alternating Current
D. A Current

4. Electric current flowing in one direction is called DC, or __________.

A. Dissecting Current
B. Diagonal Current
C. Alternating Current
D. Direct Current

5. __________ is the kind of electricity made by a battery that has positive and negative terminals.

A. BC, or Big Current
B. DC, or Direct Current
C. AC, or Alternating Current
D. FC, or Fast Current

6. The outlets in our houses supply __________. The same amount of electrical charge flows through a circuit regardless of the direction of the current.

A. AC, or Alternating Current
B. DC, or Direct Current
C. DC, or Diagonal Current
D. AC, or Action Current

7. What is true of a dry cell battery?

A. Its contents are a powder
B. Its contents can be spilled
C. Its contents are frozen
D. Its contents cannot be spilled

8. A __________ is a battery whose contents can be spilled, like the batteries used in a car.

A. big cell battery
B. small cell battery
C. dry cell battery
D. wet cell battery

9. A __________ is a safety device that has a metal wire which melts and stops the electrical current from flowing through the circuit when the current becomes too strong.

A. switch
B. fuse
C. wire
D. circuit

10. What device allows electricity to be transmitted over long distances at a fast rate of speed?

A. fuse
B. circuit
C. transformer
D. outlet