

Suggested Test for the Third Term in English

A. Comprehension:

Read the passage carefully then do the activities.

Why does oil float on water but salt sinks?

Oil floats on water primarily because it is less dense than water. Density is defined as mass per unit volume, and substances with lower density will float on those with higher density. Therefore, when oil is added to water, it remains on the surface due to its lower density.

Salt, on the other hand, is denser than both water and oil. When salt is added to water, it begins to dissolve and sinks because its density is higher than that of water. In oil, salt does not dissolve and still sinks due to its higher density compared to oil.

This behavior can be explained by the concept of buoyant force. When a substance is placed in a fluid, it experiences an upward buoyant force equal to the weight of the fluid displaced. If the weight of the substance is greater than the buoyant force, it will sink; otherwise, it will float. Since oil is less dense than water, the buoyant force keeps it afloat. Salt, being denser, overcomes the buoyant force and sinks.

Adapted from (<https://www.scienceworld.ca/resource/floaters-and-sinkers/>)

1) **This text is about:**

- a) The relationship between oil and salt.
- b) Why substances float or sink depending on their density.
- c) The behavior of oil and salt in water and oil.
- d) How oil and salt are produced in nature.

2) **Say whether the following sentences are true or false:**

- a) Oil floats on water primarily because it is less dense than water.
- b) Salt, on the other hand, is denser than both water and oil.
- c) Since oil is less dense than water, the buoyant force keeps it afloat.
- d) Salt, being denser, overcomes the buoyant force and sinks.

3) **Answer the following questions :**

- a) What does the density of a substance determine?
- b) Why doesn't salt dissolve in oil?
- c) Does the buoyant force help objects float? Justify.

4) **Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text ?**

- a) those (§1)
- b) it (§1)

c) its (§2)

B. Text exploration

1) Find a word in the text that is opposite in meaning to the following words:

a) Heavy (§1)

b) Above (§2-3)

2) Give the correct form of the verbs between brackets:

a) If oil (to be) _____ less dense than water, it (to float) _____ on the surface.

b) If you (to drop) _____ a stone into water, it (to sink) _____ quickly.

c) What (to happen) _____ if salt (to dissolve) _____ in oil?

3) Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of their final (d/s):

Floats – mixes – added – placed.

/s/	/z/	/iz/	/d/	/t/	/it/

4) Fill the gaps with the words from the following list: less, down, density, greater.

Some materials float while others sink. This difference depends on, which is the amount of mass in a certain volume. When an object is, dense than the liquid, it stays on the surface. However, an object with density than the liquid will go Scientists use this concept to explain many things, like why oil floats on water.