

Hi there!

I'm glad you're using this resource. Continue to check our website (realsciencechallenge.com) to find more resources. And, sign up for our newsletter to receive updates on materials that will be available soon.

I spend countless hours writing, researching, editing and generating graphics/charts for each question. I want to continue creating useful content for you to use - however, I also want to ensure my work is fairly compensated.

Therefore, below are the terms and conditions for use of our materials.

What is allowed:

- photocopying our content for your students to use.
- posting a copy of our content (ie. questions, rubrics) on a password protected site for your students to access and/or complete.
- copying our questions into your tests or assignments. Please give credit in this case.

What is not allowed:

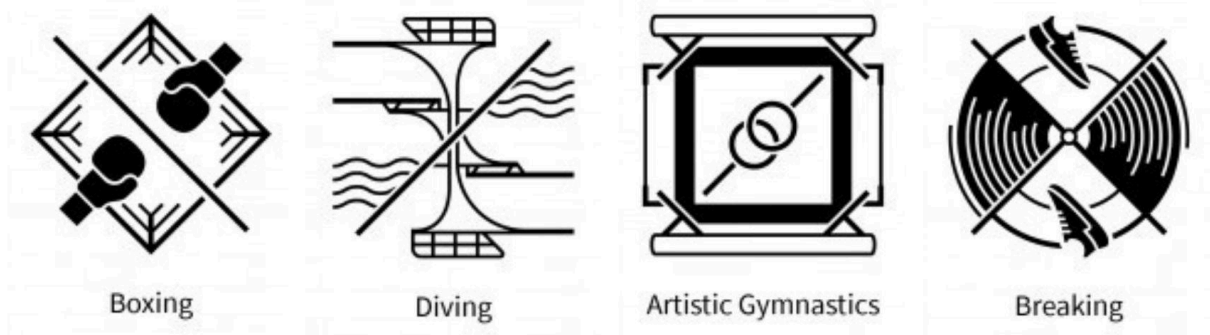
- Selling our content.
- Repackaging our content in your own materials and then selling it. NOTE: giving credit to us still does not make this okay.
- Distributing and/or posting our content online (for example, on social media or a blog).

Thank you for supporting us. And, we look forward to helping you with your teaching practice. Please feel free to reach out to us if you have any questions or suggestions.

Sincerely,

Kent
REAL Science Challenge Founder
Science Department Head (Burnaby South Secondary)

What do the following Olympic Sports have in common?



Answer: they're all sports where the outcome is determined by a panel of judges because these sports have elements that can't be captured through a traditional scoreboard.

- For example, In boxing, if the match goes the distance and nobody wins by knockout, the match is determined by the judges' scores - and judges award points for things like domination of the bout, technique and tactical superiority and competitiveness and not just on punches landed.

Sample Test Question

Curricular Competency	Question	Emerging	Developing	Proficient	Extending
Evaluating, Applying & Innovating	1				

CC: EVALUATING, APPLYING & INNOVATING

1. In a lab experiment, Bob took a piece of cloth (made of Material Z) and rubbed it against a rod made of Material X. After rubbing, the charge of the rod was negative. Bob took the rod and passed it over a small pile of Rice Krispies. The number of Rice Krispies it picked up is in the Table 1 below.

Material	Charge	# of Rice Krispies Picked Up
X	Negative	8

Table 1

After, Bob created a pith ball standing using a pith ball made of Material X. Bob charged the pith ball by rubbing it against a neutral cloth of Material Z.

Then, Bob took neutral cloths made of Material Z and rubbed it against rods made of Materials A, B, C, D, and E, respectively. As a result, each rod developed a static charge. Each rod was brought separately to the charged pith ball to see if the pith ball would be repelled or attracted to the rod. Also, each charged rod was passed over a small pile of Rice Krispies as well. The results of both observations are summarized in the Table 2 below.

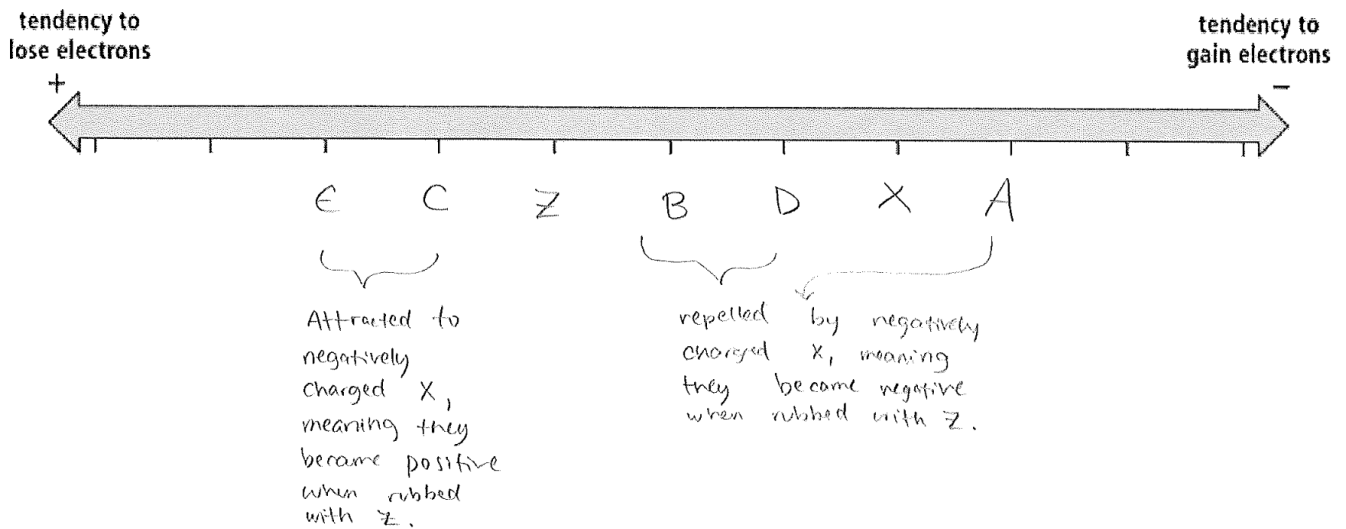
Material	Interaction with Pith Ball X	# of Rice Krispies Picked Up
A	Repel	12
B	Repel	3
C	Attract	6
D	Repel	6
E	Attract	10

Table 2

On the arrow below, label where materials A, B, C, D, E, X, and Z should be on an electrostatic series.



A "Proficient" Response



An "Extended" Response

