



GUIDE FOR PARENTS

Uniform Examination

555-410

Science and Technology
Secondary IV

Coordination and development
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INTRODUCTION

This guide is designed to inform parents about the Secondary IV uniform examination for Science and Technology. It presents the structure of the exam and the administration procedures, as well as sample documents from past exams.

The [Information Document](#) published on the website of the Ministère de l'Éducation is also a recommended resource. The Information Document echoes some of the information provided here, but it also provides complementary information.

SECTION 1 UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS

NATURE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EXAMINATIONS

Uniform examinations are set by the Minister of Education for the certification of studies and for awarding the Secondary School Diploma.

Every year, the Ministère organizes three exam sessions for the uniform exams: one in May/June, one in July/August, and one in December/January. The [official examination schedule](#) for this year can be found on the Ministère's website. As everyone enrolled in any given exam session must write the same examination, the dates and times must be respected. Only the Minister may authorize changes to the set schedule.

The Ministère is responsible for developing uniform examinations in certain subjects for each of the three exam sessions. Each exam is designed to evaluate the learning set out in the [Québec Education Program](#) and is based on the [Framework for the Evaluation of Learning](#) and the [Progression of Learning](#).

CONDITIONS FOR ADMINISTERING THE EXAMINATIONS

Educational institutions are the main entities responsible for making the necessary arrangements for the exams to take place (e.g. providing examination rooms), regardless of the education model (teaching provided at school or homeschooling).

To ensure equity and justice, the exam conditions must be the same for all candidates in Québec who write the exams. For this reason, the individuals designated to administer the examinations are given precise instructions to follow.

During an examination, it is forbidden for anyone to help the candidates in any way whatsoever by, for example, clarifying the task, providing additional information, explaining or translating words or expressions, or reformulating instructions. Examinations where a staff member has overstepped the boundaries of their role may be declared invalid by the Ministère.

Measures that adapt the conditions for administering ministerial examinations may be taken to enable candidates with specific needs to demonstrate their learning. In order to request special measures, please communicate with the educational institution responsible for administering the examination at the beginning of the school year or, in the context of homeschooling, when setting up the learning project. The educational institution will analyze the candidate's needs and determine which adaptive measures will be permitted, if any.

SECTION 2

OVERVIEW OF THE UNIFORM EXAMINATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EVALUATION OF COMPETENCIES

The Secondary IV Science and Technology uniform examination, which focuses on the theory component of the program, is designed to evaluate the following competencies:

- Competency 2, *Makes the most of his/her knowledge of science and technology*
- Competency 3, *Communicates in the languages used in science and technology*

SUMMARY OF THE EXAMINATION

The Science and Technology examination takes place in an exam room at a specific time, as set out in the [official examination schedule](#), and lasts 3 hours.

In the examination, candidates must analyze situations and a technical object, working alone to solve various problems using their knowledge of the compulsory concepts in the program.

The examination consists of 25 questions worth 4 marks each, and is divided into 3 parts:

- Part A: 15 multiple-choice questions
- Part B: 5 constructed-response questions
- Part C: 5 constructed-response questions pertaining to a technical object

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE EXAMINATION

The compulsory concepts in the Science and Technology program are divided into major areas. The questions in the uniform examination may cover these concepts (see list in appendix), with the notable exception of those related to the Living World. The table below shows the number of questions related to each major area in each part of the examination.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS IN EACH MAJOR AREA OF THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM AND RELATED WEIGHTING

Section	Number of Questions per Part	The Living World	The Earth and Space	The Material World	The Technological World	Weighting
A	15	---	4	10	1	60%
B	5	---	1	3	1	20%
C	5	---	---	---	5	20%
All sections	25	---	5 (20%)	13 (52%)	7 (28%)	100%

The examination tests the candidate’s knowledge of specific scientific and technological concepts, as well as the ability to correctly apply this knowledge and provide appropriate explanations or solutions for scientific and technological problems. For the purposes of evaluating candidates in this regard, exam questions may involve one of the following tasks:

- identification or understanding of a concept
- identification or formulation of examples pertaining to a concept
- simple application of a formula or an idea related to a concept
- understanding of a combination of concepts
- application of a complex procedure
- explanation or justification of one or more concepts that may require analysis

AUTHORIZED AND UNAUTHORIZED MATERIALS

Authorized materials

Candidates may bring and use the following materials:

- ruler
- calculator (that complies with the rules described below)

For the June examination, candidates must bring an **HB pencil**.

Rules for using calculators

Calculators with or without a graphic display may be used during the uniform examination for Secondary IV Science and Technology. However, computers, tablets, electronic organizers and calculators with an alphanumeric keyboard (QWERTY or AZERTY) or that perform the reasoning process for the candidate are prohibited.

The data and programs stored in the calculator’s memory must be erased before the examination begins. Candidates must therefore have been given the opportunity beforehand to learn how to reset their calculator’s memory. In addition, it is forbidden to store programs in the calculator’s memory during the examination.

User guides, memory expansion features or any other calculator accessories or peripherals are not allowed during the examination. Thus, memory expansion chips and data or program libraries are strictly forbidden. Communication between calculators is also not permitted during the examination.

If, during the examination, a candidate is caught in possession of a calculator whose memory contains data or programs, this will be considered a form of cheating, and the examination may be declared invalid by the Ministère.

Candidates may not lend their calculator to other candidates.

Unauthorized materials

No other materials are permitted.

Except for a calculator, no digital tool¹ is permitted unless its use has been planned in conjunction with the educational institution responsible for administering the examination.

Candidates may not bring a memory-aid sheet to the examination and they are strictly forbidden to have **in their possession** any digital device (smartphone, wireless headphones or earbuds, smartwatch, etc.) that can be used to communicate, access the Internet, translate text, or create, save or consult data.

SECTION 3

STEPS IN THE UNIFORM EXAMINATION FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

WRITING THE EXAMINATION

Upon arrival in the examination room, each candidate receives the following documents:

- Question Booklet, which contains the 15 multiple-choice questions in Part A
- Student Booklet, which contains the 10 constructed-response questions in Parts B and C
- Reference Document, which contains the list of formulas and quantities, the periodic table of the elements, and the diagrams of the technical object
- Scannable answer sheet (for the June examination only)

Working alone, candidates have 3 consecutive hours to answer all the questions in the examination. The examination consists of 25 questions worth 4 marks each. It is divided into three parts. Candidates can start with any part they like.

Part A

Part A consists of 15 multiple-choice questions.

For the June exam, candidates indicate their answers on a sheet that will be marked by a scanner, which can only read answers indicated with an **HB pencil**.

For each question, candidates must fill in the circle around the letter that corresponds to their answer, as shown in the example below.



For the July and January examinations, candidates indicate their answers in the Student Booklet by filling in the box below the letter corresponding to their answer for each question.

Examples of questions in Part A are provided on pages 6 to 8.

¹ The use of digital tools (e.g. an application with features equivalent to those permitted for a calculator) could be authorized under certain conditions but must be planned in conjunction with the educational institution responsible for administering the examination, either at the start of the school year or, in the case of homeschooling, when the learning project is implemented.

Part B

Part B consists of 5 constructed-response questions.

In this part of the examination, candidates may be required to solve a problem, select the correct answer from among several choices or provide an explanation.

In the Student Booklet, they show all the work involved in solving a problem, check off the correct answer, provide an explanation or a justification, or provide a representation, for example by drawing.

Examples of questions in Part B are provided on pages 9 to 11.

Part C

Part C consists of 5 questions on the technological analysis of a technical object.

In order to be able to answer these 5 questions, candidates must analyze how the technical object works. To do this, they must examine the diagrams found in the Reference Document and view a video that shows the object in motion. This video plays continuously in the exam room during the examination.

While viewing the video of the technical object, candidates are forbidden to communicate with one another or to ask a school staff member questions about the technical object.

An example of a diagram and examples of questions in Part C are provided on pages 12 to 14.

Throughout the examination, candidates can, if necessary, consult the sheet of formulas and quantities as well as the periodic table of the elements found in the Reference Document. Both documents are provided on pages 15 and 16.

If after 3 hours a candidate has not finished writing the examination, 15 more minutes may be allotted, as specified in the [Administrative Guide for the Certification of Studies and Management of Ministerial Examinations](#).

At the end of the examination, candidates must hand in to the examiner all the exam documents before leaving the examination room.

No candidates may leave the examination room before at least half the time allotted for the exam has elapsed. Any candidate who has a good reason to leave the examination room must be accompanied by an authorized person designated by the educational institution.

MARKING

The corrector will mark the examination using the answer key provided by the Ministère.

SECTION 4

EXCERPTS FROM UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EXAMPLES OF QUESTIONS IN PART A

The Earth and Space

The following characteristics are associated with a glacier or with pack ice.

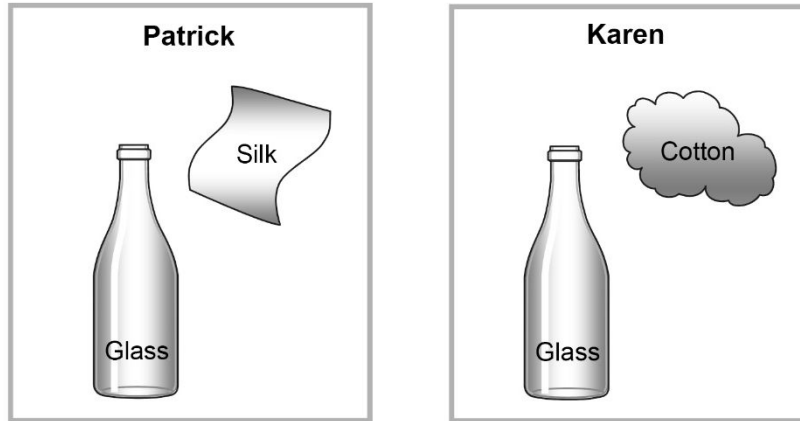
- 1- It is located on a continent.
- 2- It is located in an ocean.
- 3- When it melts, this contributes to rising sea levels.
- 4- When it melts, there is no impact on sea levels.

Which choice below indicates the characteristics associated with a glacier?

- A) Characteristics 1 and 3
- B) Characteristics 1 and 4
- C) Characteristics 2 and 3
- D) Characteristics 2 and 4

The Material World

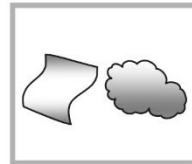
Patrick rubs a glass bottle with a silk cloth, and Karen rubs the same glass bottle with a piece of cotton.



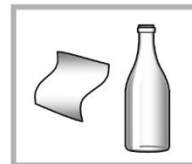
When used to rub the bottle, the silk and the cotton tend to acquire the negative charges from the glass.

After Patrick and Karen have rubbed the bottle:

1. the silk cloth is brought close to the piece of cotton.



2. the silk cloth is then brought close to the glass bottle.



Which of the following choices (A, B, C or D) correctly indicates the reactions between the different objects?

	Reaction between the silk cloth and the piece of cotton	Reaction between the silk cloth and the glass bottle
A)	Attraction	Attraction
B)	Attraction	Repulsion
C)	Repulsion	Attraction
D)	Repulsion	Repulsion

The Technological World

Dennis built a cart that meets the following two conditions:

- The cart must **travel** from point 1 to point 2.
- The components of the motion transmission system must not slip.

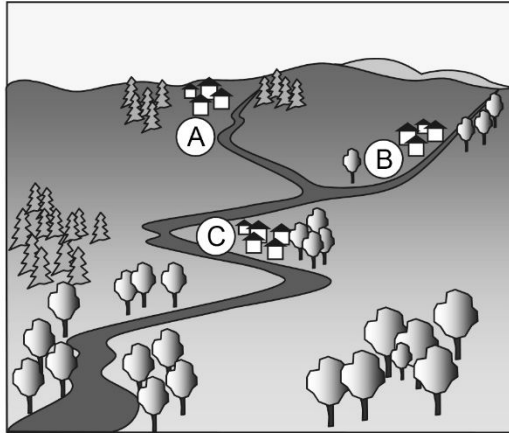
Which of the following carts corresponds to the one that Dennis built?



EXAMPLES OF QUESTIONS IN PART B

The Earth and Space

Consider the watershed in the diagram below.



While major repairs are being carried out at its waste water treatment plant, Town A, which is located next to a river, must empty its waste water into that river.

Will the waste water emptied into the river affect Towns B and C?
For each town, check off your answer and explain it.

	Answer	Explanation
Town B	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Town C	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

The Material World

Shown below is the rating plate for an electric lawn mower.

13 A
120 V
60 Hz

a) What is the power of this lawn mower?

Show all your work.

The power of this lawn mower is

b) How much electrical energy, in kilowatt hours (kW•h), does this lawn mower consume if it is used for 2 hours?

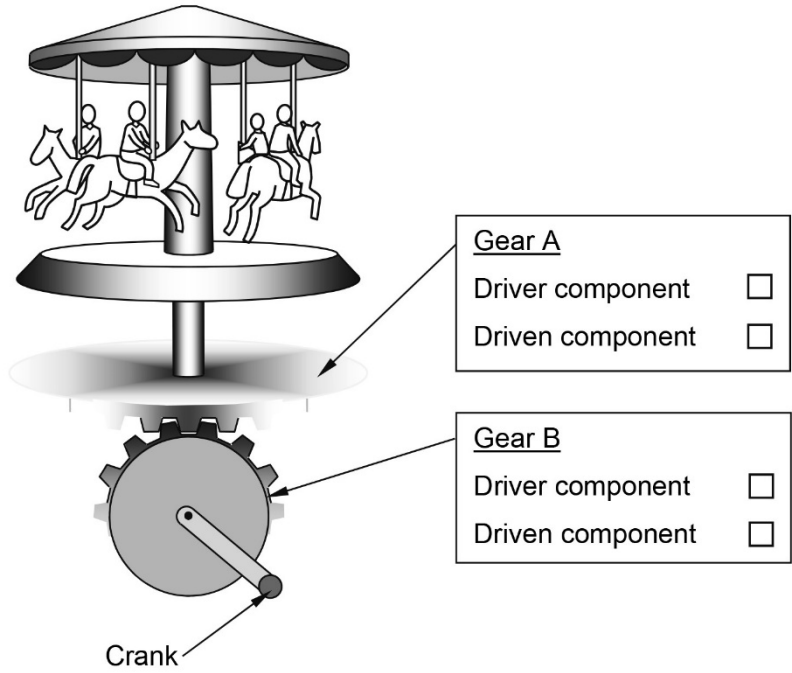
Show all your work.

This lawn mower consumes kW•h of electrical energy.

The Technological World

-- Annie built a miniature merry-go-round activated by a crank. She would like this merry-go-round to rotate twice as slowly as the gear connected to the crank.

a) In the diagram below, check off the correct box to indicate which gear is the driver component and which gear is the driven component.



b) Give an example of the number of teeth each gear could have in order for the driven component to rotate **twice as slowly** as the driver component.

Driver component:

Driven component:

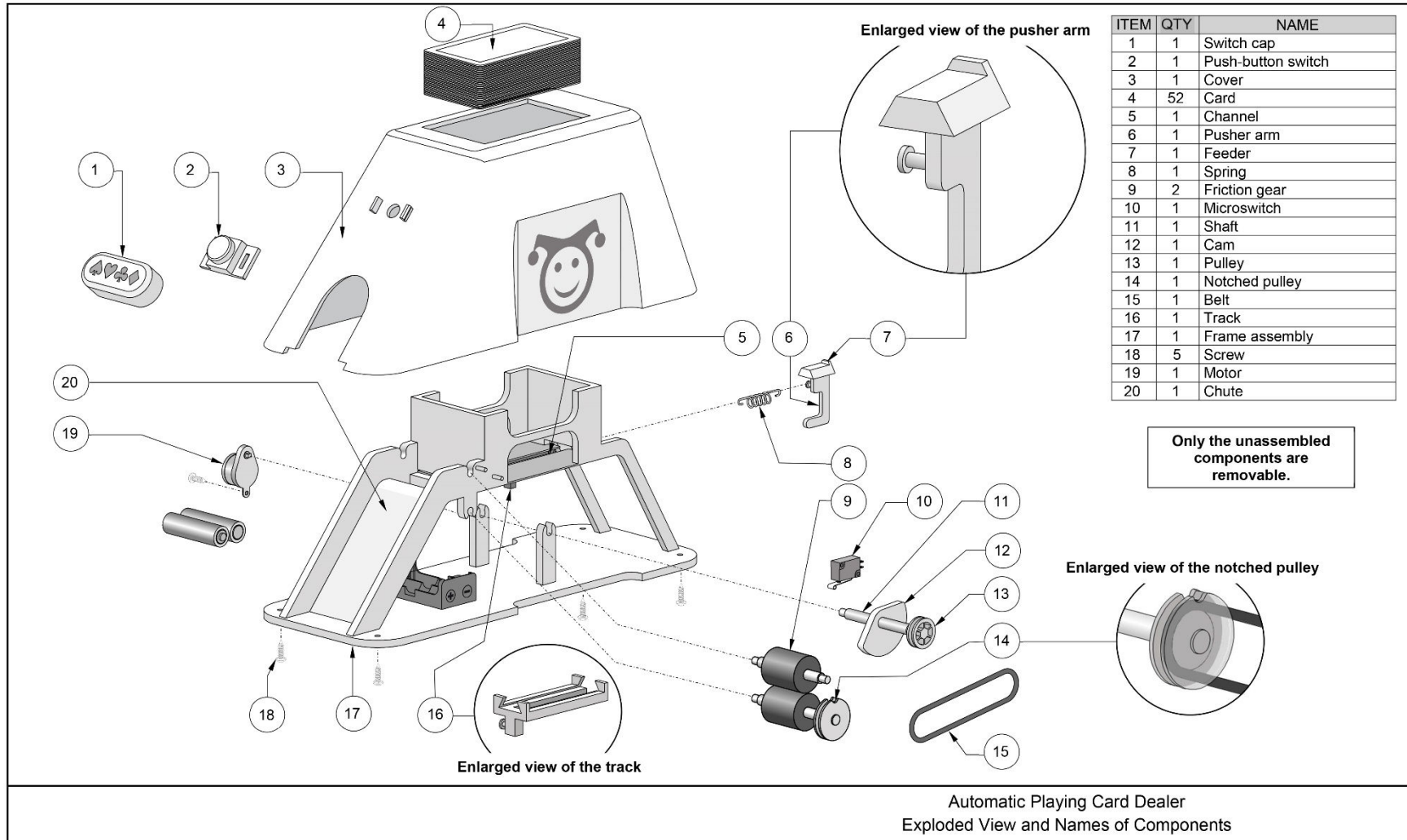
c) Explain why this mechanism is reversible.

This mechanism is reversible because . . .

.....

.....

EXAMPLE OF A DIAGRAM OF THE TECHNICAL OBJECT IN PART C



EXAMPLES OF QUESTIONS IN PART C

The following sample questions are related to the technical object presented on the previous page.

The Technological World

Using correct technological language, explain how the automatic playing card dealer operates by describing how the components in each group listed work together.

Examples of answers are given below.

Switch cap, push-button switch **and** motor

.....
.....
.....

Motor, shaft, cam **and** pulley

The motor gives the shaft rotational motion that is transmitted to the cam and the pulley because they are interdependent.

Cam **and** pusher arm

.....
.....
.....

Feeder, pusher arm **and** spring

The feeder and the pusher arm move a card forward. The spring ensures the return movement of the pusher arm.

Pulley, belt **and** notched pulley

.....
.....
.....

Notched pulley, microswitch **and** motor

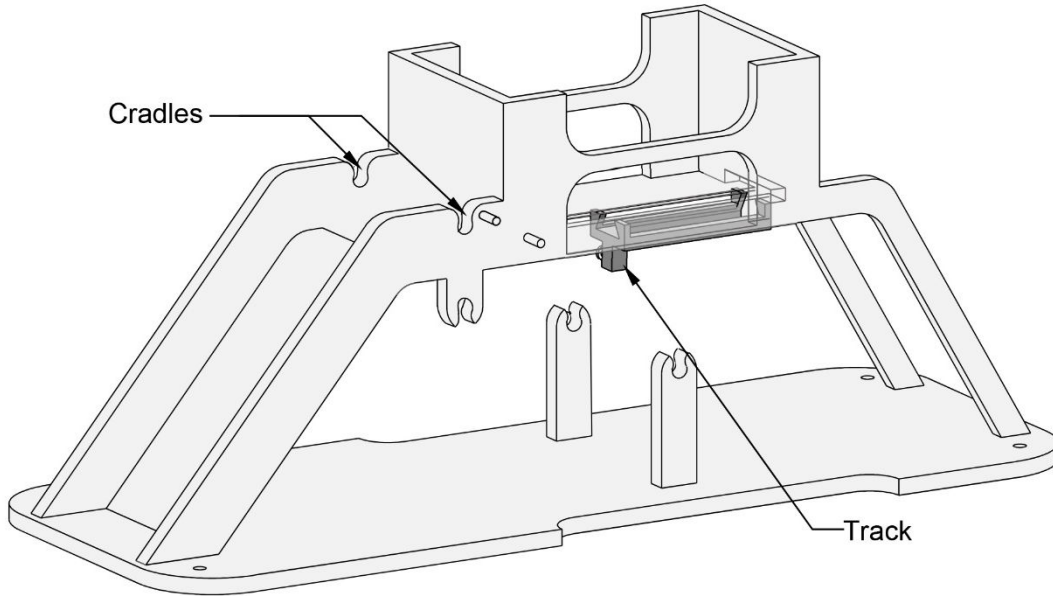
.....
.....
.....

Friction gears, card **and** chute

The friction gears carry the card along and guide it into the chute. The card is dealt.

The Technological World

Name the component guided by each component indicated with an arrow.
Name the type of guiding involved.



Guiding component	Guided component	Type of guiding involved
Cradles		
Track		

EXCERPTS FROM THE REFERENCE DOCUMENT

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

		Key																	
		Element symbol		Atomic number		Atomic mass													
		1 H hydrogen 1.01		1		1.01													
1	I A 1											III A 13	IV A 14	V A 15	VI A 16	VII A 17	VIII A 18		
2	II A 2	3 Li lithium 6.94	4 Be beryllium 9.01											5 B boron 10.81	6 C carbon 12.01	7 N nitrogen 14.01	8 O oxygen 16.00	9 F fluorine 19.00	10 Ne neon 20.18
3		11 Na sodium 22.99	12 Mg magnesium 24.31	III B 3	IV B 4	V B 5	VI B 6	VII B 7	VIII B 8 9 10		IB 11	II B 12	13 Al aluminum 26.98	14 Si silicon 28.09	15 P phosphorus 30.97	16 S sulphur 32.07	17 Cl chlorine 35.45	18 Ar argon 39.95	
4		19 K potassium 39.10	20 Ca calcium 40.08	21 Sc scandium 44.96	22 Ti titanium 47.90	23 V vanadium 50.94	24 Cr chromium 52.00	25 Mn manganese 54.94	26 Fe iron 55.85	27 Co cobalt 58.93	28 Ni nickel 58.71	29 Cu copper 63.55	30 Zn zinc 65.39	31 Ga gallium 69.72	32 Ge germanium 72.59	33 As arsenic 74.92	34 Se selenium 78.96	35 Br bromine 79.90	36 Kr krypton 83.80
5		37 Rb rubidium 85.47	38 Sr strontium 87.62	39 Y yttrium 88.91	40 Zr zirconium 91.22	41 Nb niobium 92.91	42 Mo molybdenum 95.94	43 Tc technetium 98.91	44 Ru ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh rhodium 102.91	46 Pd palladium 106.40	47 Ag silver 107.87	48 Cd cadmium 112.41	49 In indium 114.82	50 Sn tin 118.71	51 Sb antimony 121.75	52 Te tellurium 127.60	53 I iodine 126.90	54 Xe xenon 131.30
6		55 Cs caesium 132.91	56 Ba barium 137.33	57-71 lanthanoids	72 Hf hafnium 178.49	73 Ta tantalum 180.95	74 W tungsten 183.85	75 Re rhenium 186.21	76 Os osmium 190.20	77 Ir iridium 192.22	78 Pt platinum 195.09	79 Au gold 196.97	80 Hg mercury 200.59	81 Tl thallium 204.37	82 Pb lead 207.20	83 Bi bismuth 208.98	84 Po polonium (209)	85 At astatine (210)	86 Rn radon (222)
7		87 Fr francium (223)	88 Ra radium (226)	89-103 actinoids	104 Rf rutherfordium (267)	105 Db dubnium (268)	106 Sg seaborgium (271)	107 Bh bohrium (272)	108 Hs hassium (270)	109 Mt meitnerium (276)	110 Ds darmstadtium (281)	111 Rg roentgenium (280)	112 Cn copernicium (285)	113 Nh nihonium (284)	114 Fl flerovium (289)	115 Mc moscovium (288)	116 Lv livermorium (293)	117 Ts tennessine (292)	118 Og oganesson (294)
6		57 La lanthanum 138.91	58 Ce cerium 140.12	59 Pr praseodymium 140.91	60 Nd neodymium 144.24	61 Pm promethium (145)	62 Sm samarium 150.36	63 Eu europium 151.96	64 Gd gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb terbium 158.93	66 Dy dysprosium 162.50	67 Ho holmium 164.93	68 Er erbium 167.26	69 Tm thulium 168.93	70 Yb ytterbium 173.05	71 Lu lutetium 174.97			
7		89 Ac actinium (227)	90 Th thorium 232.04	91 Pa protactinium 231.04	92 U uranium 238.03	93 Np neptunium (237)	94 Pu plutonium (244)	95 Am americium (243)	96 Cm curium (247)	97 Bk berkelium (247)	98 Cf californium (251)	99 Es einsteinium (252)	100 Fm fermium (257)	101 Md mendelevium (258)	102 No nobelium (259)	103 Lr lawrencium (262)			

FORMULAS AND QUANTITIES Science and Technology

FORMULAS	
$C = \frac{m}{V}$ <p><i>C</i> : concentration <i>m</i> : quantity of solute <i>V</i> : quantity of solution</p> $V = RI$ <p><i>V</i> : potential difference <i>R</i> : resistance <i>I</i> : electric current intensity</p>	$P = VI$ <p><i>P</i> : electrical power <i>V</i> : potential difference <i>I</i> : electric current intensity</p> $E = P\Delta t$ <p><i>E</i> : energy consumed <i>P</i> : electrical power Δt : time difference</p>
$\text{Energy efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Amount of useful energy}}{\text{Amount of energy consumed}} \times 100$	

QUANTITIES		
NAME	SYMBOL	VALUE
Density of water	ρ	1.0 g/mL or 1.0 kg/L or 1000 kg/m ³
Kilowatt hour	kW•h	1 kW•h = 3 600 000 J

APPENDIX
**CONCEPTS ON WHICH CANDIDATES MAY BE TESTED
IN THE EXAMINATION**
Compulsory Concepts on Which Students May Be Tested in Science and Technology (555-410)

The scope of each concept is defined in the Progression of Learning.
Educational institutions are responsible for testing the concepts shown in *italics*.

The following are also evaluated: Techniques related to diagram drawing and graphic representation (isometric representation, perspective drawing).

The Living World	The Material World	The Technological World
<p>Ecology – Study of populations (density, distribution, biological cycles)</p> <p>Dynamics of communities – Biodiversity – Disturbances</p> <p>Dynamics of ecosystems – Trophic relationships – Primary productivity – Material and energy flow – Chemical recycling</p>	<p>Physical properties of solutions – Concentration (g/L, %, ppm) – Electrolytes – pH scale – Electrolytic dissociation – Ions – Electrical conductivity</p> <p>Chemical changes – Combustion – Photosynthesis and respiration (carbon cycle) – Acid-base neutralization reaction – Balancing chemical equations – Law of conservation of mass</p>	<p>Mechanical engineering – Characteristics of the linking of mechanical parts – Guiding controls – Construction and characteristics of motion transmission systems (friction gears, pulleys and belt, gear assembly, sprocket wheels and chain, wheel and worm gear) – Speed changes – Construction and characteristics of motion transformation systems (screw gear system, cams, connecting rods, cranks, slides and rotating slider crank mechanisms, rack-and-pinion drive)</p>
<p>The Earth and Space</p> <p>Biogeochemical cycles – Carbon cycle – Nitrogen cycle</p> <p>Climate zone – Factors that influence the distribution of biomes – Marine biomes – Terrestrial biomes</p> <p>Lithosphere – Minerals – Permafrost – Energy resources – Soil profile (horizons)</p> <p>Hydrosphere – Catchment area – Ocean circulation – Glacier and pack ice – Salinity – Energy resources</p> <p>Atmosphere – Greenhouse effect – Atmospheric circulation – Air mass – Cyclone and anticyclone – Energy resources</p> <p>Space – Solar energy flow – Earth-Moon system (gravitational effect)</p>	<p>Organization of matter – Rutherford-Bohr atomic model – Lewis notation – Groups and periods in the periodic table</p> <p>Electricity – Electrical charge – Static electricity – Ohm's law – Electrical circuits – Relationship between power and electrical energy</p> <p>Electromagnetism – Forces of attraction and repulsion – Magnetic field of a live wire</p> <p>Transformation of energy – Law of conservation of energy – Energy efficiency – Distinction between heat and temperature</p>	<p>Electrical engineering – Power supply – Conduction, insulation and protection – Control – Transformation of energy (electricity and light, heat, vibration, magnetism)</p> <p>Materials – Constraints – Characteristics of mechanical properties – Types and properties – Plastics (thermoplastics, thermosetting plastics) – Ceramics – Composites – Modification of properties (degradation, protection)</p>



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