

Department of Education

Science 8

Assessment

Second Quarter - Week 7



Edward R. Montojo
Felipe W. Marapao Jr.
Armida S. Oblinada
Quality Assurance Team



Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

Student Center for Life Skills Bldg., Centennial Ave., Brgy. Tunasan, Muntinlupa City
(02) 8805-9935 / (02) 8805-9940

ACADEMIC QUARTER 2 ASSESSMENT

Directions: Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is the reason why mountain exists?
 - A. the continuous rotation of the earth
 - B. the continuous eruption of volcanoes
 - C. the continuous release of seismic waves
 - D. the continuous movement of tectonic plates

2. Which of the following results when there is a faulting of rocks beneath Earth's crust?
 - A. collapse earthquake
 - B. explosion earthquake
 - C. tectonic earthquake
 - D. volcanic earthquake

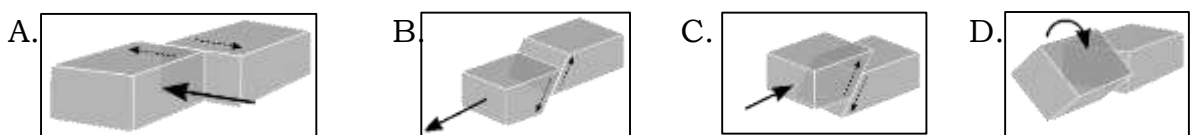
3. What are the components of a fault?
 - A. hanging wall and footwall
 - B. hanging wall and transform fault
 - C. footwall and thrust fault
 - D. normal fault and reverse fault

4. How does normal fault occurs?
 - A. when the hanging wall and footwall moves sideward.
 - B. when the two plates move parallel to the fault plane.
 - C. when the footwall moves up and the hanging wall moves down.
 - D. when the hanging wall moves up and the footwall moves down.

5. Which of the following illustrations show the reverse fault?



6. Which of the following illustrations show the strike-slip fault?



7. What type of fault is San Andreas Fault in California?
- A. thrust fault
 - B. normal fault
 - C. reverse fault
 - D. strike-slip fault
8. What happens to a fault when an earthquake occurs?
- A. The rock on one side of the fault collides.
 - B. The rock on one side of the fault slips with respect to others.
 - C. The rock on both sides of the fault slips with respect to others.
 - D. The rock on both sides of the fault collides with respect to others.
9. Which government agency is tasked to monitor earthquake and volcanic activities?
- A. DOST
 - B. NASA
 - C. PAGASA
 - D. PHIVOLCS
10. Which instrument is used to measure the amount of energy released by an earthquake?
- A. COSPEC
 - B. PEIS
 - C. Richter Scale
 - D. Seismograph
11. Malcolm was sitting in front of the computer for his online class, suddenly he felt an earthquake just like a vibration of passing a heavy truck. What is the intensity of the earthquake?
- A. I
 - B. IV
 - C. V
 - D. VII
12. Which is NOT safe to do during an Earthquake?
- A. Drop, cover and hold
 - B. Stay calm
 - C. Stay under a solid table
 - D. Use the elevator
13. What defines an inactive fault?
- A. Has moved once or more in the last 10,000 years and is capable of producing earthquakes in the future
 - B. Has not moved once or more in the last 10,000 years but is capable of producing earthquakes in the future

- C. Has moved once or more in the last 10,000 years and is not capable of producing earthquakes in the future
- D. Has not moved once or more in the last 10,000 years and is not capable of producing earthquakes in the future

For item 14-17, refer to Figure 1.

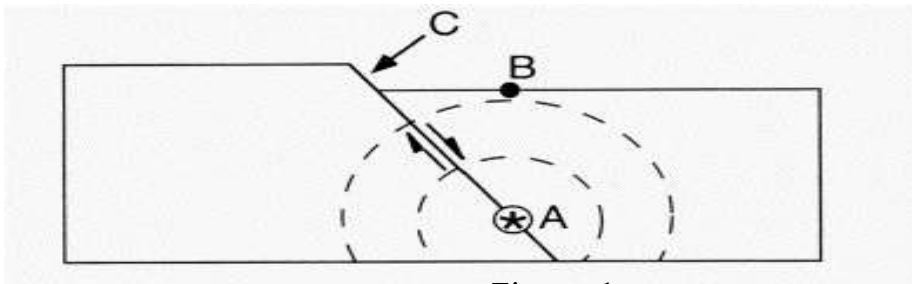


Figure 1

<https://uh.edu/~jbutler/physical/chap18mult.html>

14. What is point A in the figure?
 - A. Stress B. Epicenter C. Fault D. Focus
15. Which point is considered as the origin of an earthquake?
 - A. A B. B C. C D. Both A and B
16. Which of the following classifies point B?
 - A. Earthquake C. Fault
 - B. Epicenter D. Focus
17. Point C is referred to as _____.
 - A. Earthquake C. Fault
 - B. Epicenter D. Focus
18. Which layer/s makes up the lithosphere?
 - A. Crust Only
 - B. Bottom part of mantle
 - C. Crust, mantle and outer core
 - D. Crust and upper part of mantle.

19. Which region of the earth makes up the greatest volume?

- A. Crust
- B. Inner Core
- C. Mantle
- D. Outer Core

20. Which of the following statement is true?

- A. The mantle is the most outer part of the earth
- B. Inner Core and Outer Core is separated by mohorovicic discontinuity
- C. The crust is liquid because of the high pressure and temperature that cause by thermal convection
- D. The mantle is the thickest layer of the earth that approximately 2/3 of the earth mass that mostly consist of silicate rocks rich in magnesium and iron.

21. What type of wave is the first to arrive when an earthquake occur?

- A. P wave
- B. S wave
- C. Love wave
- D. Rayleigh wave

22. Which of the following differentiates P waves from S waves?

- A. P waves are the faster waves that first to arrive, before S waves
- B. P waves are the primary waves that push and pull as they travel from the earthquake focus
- C. P waves are the slower waves that arrive second, after S waves
- D. Both A and B

23. What instrument is used to detect earthquakes?

- A. Barometer
- B. Speedometer
- C. Seismograph
- D. Thermometer

24. Which statement is **TRUE** about the inner core?

- A. the inner core is a liquid
- B. P waves do not travel through the inner core
- C. Inner core is a highly dense solid metal ball

D. P waves cannot travel through the inner core

25. Which waves cause a particle motion that is back and forth in a direction parallel to the wave motion?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Body waves | C. Secondary wave |
| B. Primary wave | D. Surface Waves |

26. Where do intense cyclones occur?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Atlantic Ocean | C. Indian Continent |
| B. Bahama Islands | D. Pacific Ocean |

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28. Tacloban City was devastated by the abnormal rise in seawater during typhoon Yolanda on November 8, 2013 causes to 6,190 deaths. Which of the following refers to the abnormal rise of seawater during storms?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. Hurricane | C. Thunderstorm |
| B. Storm Surge | D. Windstorm |

29. Where do tropical cyclones or typhoons in the Philippines formed?

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Antarctic Ocean | C. Pacific Ocean |
| B. North Atlantic Ocean | D. South China Sea |

30. Which best describes a storm surge?

- A. It is the expansion of the hurricane's eye.
- B. It is an onshore rush of water associated with LPA.
- C. It is the breaking water sheds along the coastal area.
- D. It is a sudden and rapid increase of seawater intensified by a storm.

31. How bodies of water affect typhoons?

- A. Typhoons gain energy from warm ocean water and lose energy over cold water
- B. Typhoons lose energy from warm ocean water and gain energy over cold water
- C. Bodies of water did not play significantly in the formation of typhoon the typhoon.
- D. Bodies of water does not affect the typhoon

32. Which agency that advises the public on the latest weather bulletins and announcement?

- A. DENR B. DRRMC C. PAGASA D. PHIVOLCS

33. Which statement about Eye and Eyewall of typhoon is **TRUE**?

- A. The wind speed at the eyewall is much lesser than the wind speed at the eye.
- B. The wind speed at the eyewall is much greater than the wind speed at the eye.
- C. The wind speed at the eye is the same with the wind speed at the eyewall.
- D. The wind speed at the eye has no effect to the wind speed at the eye wall.

34. Winds in a typhoon ____ around a center called _____

- A. drop, rotation B. drop, target C. rotate, eye D. rotate, target

35. What is the difference between typhoons and hurricanes?

- A. amount of rain C. strength of winds
- B. place they originate D. wind speed

36. How is the weather in the eye of a typhoon?

- A calm B. intense C. violent and windy D. sunny

For item 37 – 40 refer to illustration.

37. What are the coordinates informing us that the tropical cyclone is entering the PAR?

- A. 15°N , 135°E B. 15°N , 138°E C. 7°N , 135°E D. 15°N , 139°E

38. What are the coordinates informing us that the tropical cyclone is exiting the PAR?

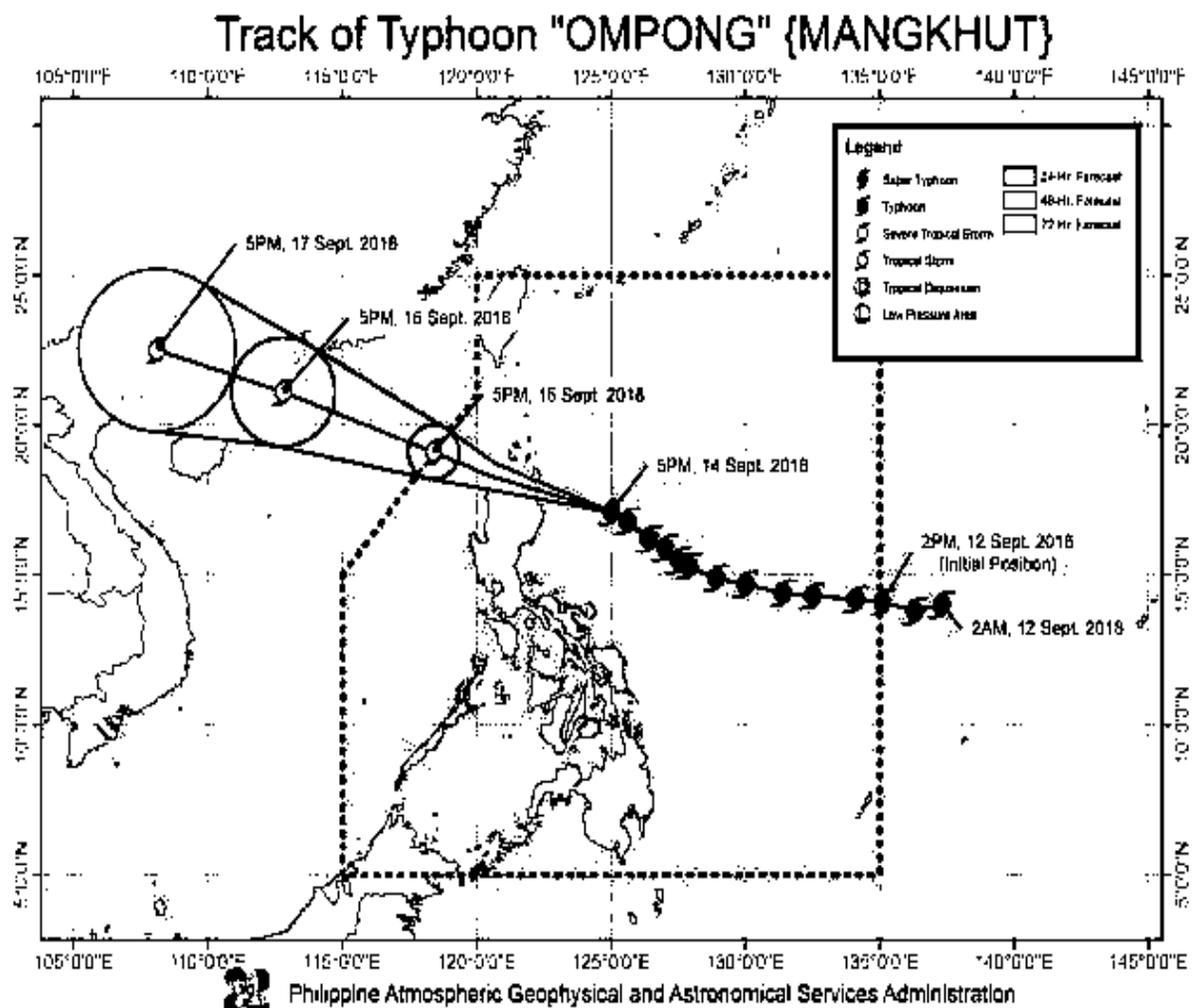
- A. 19°N, 100°E C. A. 19°N, 130°E
B. 19°N, 118°E D. A. 19°N, 138°E

39. On what day did tropical cyclone Ompong enter the PAR??

- A. Sept. 15, 2018 C. Sept. 17, 2018
B. Sept. 12, 2018 D. Sept. 14, 2018

40. On what day did tropical cyclone Ompong leave the PAR?

- A. September 16, 2018 C. September 15, 2018
B. September 17, 2018 D. September 14, 2018



41. Which of the following weather instruments is used to measure how much rain has fallen in a certain place.?

- A. barometer B. radiosonde C. rain gauge D. thermometer

42. Which of the following describes a meteorite?

- A. celestial object that have fallen on the earth surface.
B. meteor that makes it through the earth's atmosphere.
C. piece of rock or metal that is travelling through space.
D. piece of icy rock and dust that has its own orbit.

43. When is the best time to watch a meteor shower?

- A. after sunset C. between midnight and dawn
B. before sunset D. between dawn and sunrise

44. Why does meteor shower appear to come from only one point in the sky?

- A. because they are travelling in a very fast speed
B. because they are travelling in parallel path with the same velocity.
C. meteoroids travelling in the same path collide producing streak of light.
D. meteoroids travelling in a very slow velocity meet at the same point.

45. What are the three parts of a comet?

- A. the head, body, and tail C. the nucleus, protons, coma
B. the nucleus, coma, and tail D. body, gas, protons

46. Which of the following space objects is defined as a small rocky or metallic objects orbiting the Sun?

- A. asteroids B. comets C. meteoroid D. planets

47. What is the term for many meteors appearing to come from the same point in the sky over a few hours or days?

- A. Asteroid impact
- B. Asteroid shower
- C. Meteor shower
- D. Meteorite shower

48. What is the shape of a comet's orbit?

- A. Elliptical
- B. Circular
- C. Quadratical
- D. Oval

49. What do scientists think may have killed the dinosaurs?

- A. The impact of a huge space object with Earth
- B. The fiery tail of a comet passing near Earth
- C. Fright, caused by seeing meteors in the sky
- D. Most comets travel around the Sun in perfect circles.

50. What are the three major types of meteorites?

- A. Stony-Iron, Iron-Stony, Wood
- B. Stone, Plastic, Iron
- C. Iron, Stone, Meteorite
- D. Iron, Stony, Stony-Iron

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. A | 11. B | 16. B | 21. A | 26. D | 31. A | 36. A | 41. C | 46. A |
| 2. C | 7. D | 12. D | 17. C | 22. D | 27. D | 32. C | 37. A | 41. A | 47. C |
| 3. A | 8. B | 13. D | 18. D | 23. C | 28. B | 33. B | 38. B | 43. C | 48. A |
| 4. C | 9. D | 14. D | 19. C | 24. C | 29. C | 34. C | 39. B | 44. B | 49. A |
| 5. C | 10. D | 15. A | 20. D | 25. B | 30. D | 35. B | 40. B | 45. B | 50. D |