

# Department of Education

# Grade 8

## Performance Tasks

## Second Quarter - Week 8

## Assessment of Learning



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



## EXPECTATIONS

This module is designed and written for the level of your knowledge. Let's find out how extensive your knowledge is in relation to the lessons in the modules.



## ACTIVITIES

### Activity 1:

Direction: Identify the type of tropical cyclone being described in the statement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Maximum Winds speed of 62 kph up to 88 kph.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Maximum Winds speed exceeding of 220 kph or more.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Maximum Winds speed of 89 kph up to 117 kph.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Maximum Winds speed of up to 61 kph.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Maximum Winds speed of 118 kph to 220 kph.

### Activity 2:

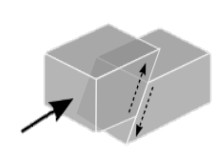
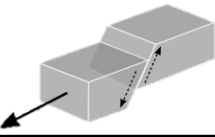
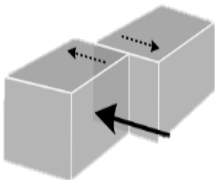
Directions: Arrange the jumbled letters to come up with correct word. Write the answer on the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. **E R E P H T H O S L I** is the outer solid part of the Earth including the crust.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. **C U R S T** is the outermost layer of the Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. **M O S T A H E P R E** is the blanket of air that surrounds the Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. **R O S H Y D P H R E E** is the water component of the Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. **O R C E** is the innermost layer of the Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. **T L E A N M** is the thickest layer of the Earth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. **I N T R O E G N** is the most abundant element in the Earth's atmosphere.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. **S T A R T O S H P R E E** is the layer of the atmosphere where the ozone layer can be found.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. **T R O O P S E R E P H** is the layer of the atmosphere where weather phenomena occur.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. **P H E R E S I O B** is the layer of the Earth where life exist.

**Activity 3:****A. Complete the table and choose your answer on the box.**

tensional stress	San Andreas fault	compressional stress
move towards each other	shear stress	Rift Valley

Illustration	Type of fault	Type of stress associated with the fault	Type of movement	Example
				
				
				

**Activity 4:**

**Directions:** Give the definition, scale/instrument used, and interpretation of **Magnitude** and **Intensity**. Write the answers in the table below.

	MAGNITUDE	INTENSITY
Definition		
Scale/Instrument used		
Interpretation		

### Activity 5:

**Directions: Fill in the blank: Complete the sentences below by choosing the correct word in the box.**

speed	scientists	P wave	Earth	earthquake	waves
-------	------------	--------	-------	------------	-------

P waves and S waves have allowed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to determine indirectly the internal structure of the (2)\_\_\_\_\_. Since these (3)\_\_\_\_\_ travel at different (4)\_\_\_\_\_ through different materials, they are also used to help determine the exact location of an (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

### Activity 6:

**Directions: TRUE or FALSE: Write T if the statement is True, then F if it is incorrect.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The lowest air pressure is at the eye of a tropical cyclone.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. At the eye of a tropical cyclone, wind speed is high.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. At the eyewall, the wind speed is great.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. When the eye of a tropical cyclone passes over a certain place, it is the winds at the eyewall that wreak a lot of damage.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The eyewall is clear, calm center of storm.

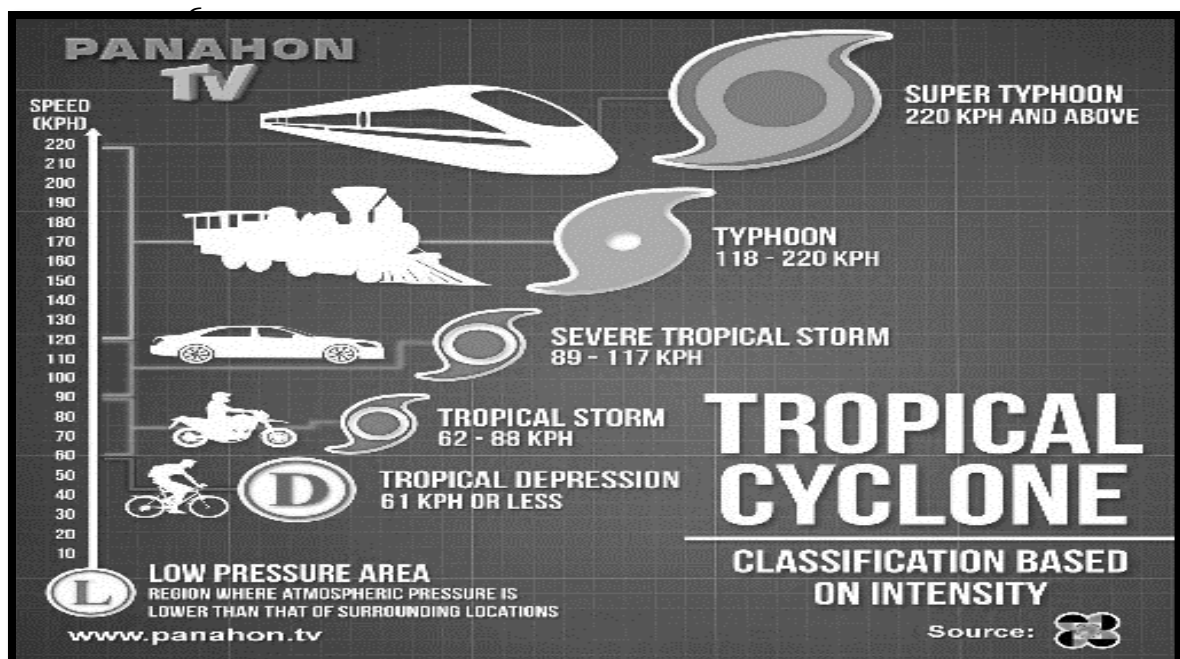
### Activity 7:

**Directions: Write the corresponding wind speed of the following:**

1. Tropical Depression = \_\_\_\_\_
2. Tropical Storm = \_\_\_\_\_
3. Severe Tropical Storm = \_\_\_\_\_
4. Typhoon = \_\_\_\_\_
5. Super Typhoon = \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 8:

**Picture Analysis: Based from the picture, complete the Table below.**






<b>I.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Speed</b>
1.	Super Typhoon	
2.		118 – 220 KPH
3.	Severe Tropical Storm	
4.		62 – 88 KPH
5.	Tropical Depression	
<b>II.</b>	How will you categorize Typhoon Yolanda?	
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

### Activity 9:

**DIRECTION:** Identify the weather instruments below. Choose the correct answer inside the box.

measures temperature, air pressure, wind speed and direction	Radiosondes
measures amount of rain	Rain gauge
measures air pressure	Barometer
measures humidity	Hygrometer
measures wind speed and direction	Anemometer
measures temperature	Thermometer
	Sling psychrometer

Instruments	Name	Functions
		
		
		

### Activity 10:

Direction: Read the descriptions below. Choose the correct answer inside the box. Write your answers on the space provided.

<b>Coriolis Effect/Force</b>	<b>Meteorology</b>	<b>Rain bands</b>
<b>Eye of a tropical cyclone</b>	<b>PAGASA</b>	<b>Tropical Depression</b>
<b>Eyewall</b>	<b>PAR</b>	<b>Tropical Storm</b>
		<b>Typhoon</b>

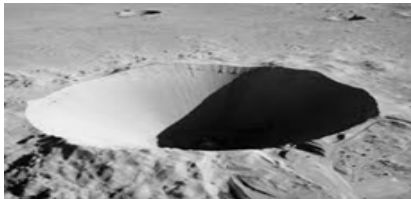
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Weather disturbance that brings strong wind, heavy rains and flood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. With a wind speed less than 62 km/hour
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Field of science that deals with weather and climate phenomena.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Government agency that is in-charge to provide utilization of scientific knowledge as an effective instrument to insure safety.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A phenomenon that resulted in the deflection of path of wind which effect is the counterclockwise direction of a tropical cyclone in the Northern Hemisphere and clockwise direction in the Southern Hemisphere.

### Second Summative Test in Science 8

**Direction:** Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What is the cause of the bright streak of light when a meteoroid enters in our atmosphere?
  - A. sunlight reflected from the solid body of the meteoroid.
  - B. frictional heating as the meteoroid speeds through the gases of our atmosphere.
  - C. a process similar to the aurora that is triggered by the meteoroid's disturbing the Earth's magnetic field.
  - D. the meteoroid's disturbing the atmosphere so that sunlight is refracted in unusual directions.
2. What is the cause of Meteor showers such as the Perseids during August?

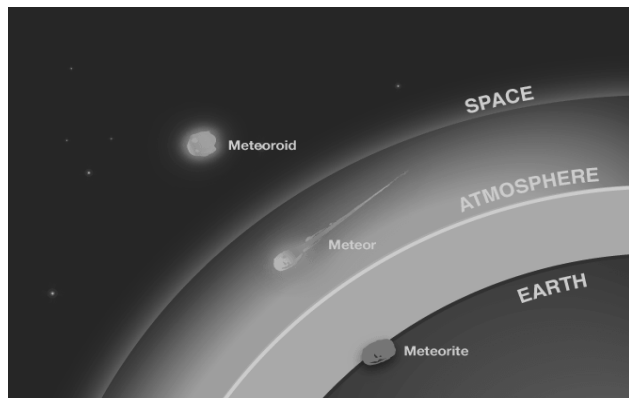
- A. passing asteroids triggering auroral displays.
  - B. the breakup of asteroids that hit our atmosphere at predictable times.
  - C. the Earth passing through the debris left behind by a comet as it moves through the inner Solar System
  - D. nuclear reactions in the upper atmosphere triggered by an abnormally Large meteoritic particle entering the upper atmosphere.
3. What do you call on the deep impression on surface of a planet or moon striked by a strong objects impact?



- A. sinkhole   B. plateau   C. crater   D. canyon

4. 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 shower   B. Asteroid impact   C. Meteor shower   D. Meteorite shower
5. What are the huge chunks of rock and metal that were believed to be a love over fragments of solar systems creation?
- A. Asteroids   B. Comets   C. Meteor   D. Meteoroids
6. What is the similarity that exists between asteroids, comets, and meteoroids?
- A. are made of rock   C. come from the Oort Cloud
- B. come from the Asteroid Belt   D. orbit around the sun
7. What is the name used to refer a meteoroid STRIKES the surface of the earth?
- A. Asteroids   B. Comets   C. Meteors   D. Meteorites
8. What is the shape of a comet's orbit?
- A. Circular   B. Oval   C. Elliptical   D. Quadratical
9. The tail of a comet always points
- A. toward the sun   C. toward earth
- B. away from the sun   D. away from the Oort Cloud
- 10 – 12. Use the diagram to fill-in the missing information in the table.

A. Meteor	C. Meteorite
B. Space	D. Earth
Space body	Location
Meteoroid	10. _____
11. _____	Earth
12. _____	Atmosphere



11. Which of the following describes a meteorite?
- a. celestial object that have fallen on the earth.
  - 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.

12. Most of the asteroids orbit the sun in a belt between the orbits of\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Venus and Earth
  - b. Mars and Jupiter
  - c. Jupiter and Saturn
  - d. Earth and Mars
13. Scientists believe that most asteroids, meteoroids and comets come from the\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. debris from the planets in other galaxies
  - b. materials that have evaporated from the surface of the planets.
  - c. part of materials that is left when solar system was still forming.
  - d. pieces of older planets in the solar system that exploded.
14. Which of the following explains that comets are members of the solar system and not just interstellar objects passing near the sun?
- a. they follow elliptical orbit.
  - b they are too hot to be interstellar objects.
  - c. there are no interstellar objects as large as comets.
  - d. they are moving too fast to have come from interstellar space
15. How can you distinguish meteor from a comet when viewed from earth?
- a. difficult to see with the unaided eye because it is far from the earth.
  - b. moves swiftly and seems to fall on the ground.
  - c. moves swiftly but stays on the atmosphere for a longer time.
  - d. slowly moves in the sky and appears on the sky for a longer time.
16. Why does the tail of a comet become longer when it gets nearer the sun?
- a. because the ice melts
  - b.. because it loses its energy
  - c. because sunlight strikes the dust trails
  - d. due to friction while revolving around the sun
17. When does a comet tail become visible? When it gets\_\_\_\_\_.
- a. closer to the sun
  - b. closer to the earth
  - c. far away from the sun
  - d. far away from the earth
18. Halley's Comet was last seen last 1986. When will it appear again in the sky if it takes 76 years to finish one revolution around the sun?
- a. 2026
  - b. 2062
  - c. 2093
  - d. 2095
19. When is the best time to watch a meteor shower?
- a. after sunset
  - b. before sunset
  - c. between midnight and dawn
  - d. between dawn and sunrise
20. 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.
21. Which of these space objects is the largest asteroid in the solar system?
- a. Vesta
  - b. Ceres
  - c. Pallas
  - d. Hygiea
22. What are the three parts of a comet?
- a. the head, body, and tail
  - b. the nucleus, coma, and tail
  - c. the nucleus, protons, coma
  - d. body, gas, protons
23. 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
24. What will a Near-Earth-Object (NEO) be called if its orbit crosses the Earth's and the object is larger than 140 meters across it is considered as\_\_\_\_\_?
- a. NEA
  - b. PHO
  - c. Kuiper Belt
  - d. Oort cloud
25. Which of the following space objects is defined as icy bodies or objects and considered as remnants from the formation of our solar system?
- a. asteroids
  - b. comets
  - c. meteoroid
  - d. planets



Item 26 to 30, analyze the given figure. Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

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

- A.  $15^{\circ}\text{N}$  ,  $135^{\circ}\text{E}$     C.  $7^{\circ}\text{N}$  ,  $135^{\circ}\text{E}$   
 B.  $15^{\circ}\text{N}$  ,  $138^{\circ}\text{E}$     D.  $15^{\circ}\text{N}$  ,  $139^{\circ}\text{E}$

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

- A.  $19^{\circ}\text{N}$  ,  $100^{\circ}\text{E}$     C. A.  $19^{\circ}\text{N}$  ,  $118^{\circ}\text{E}$   
 B.  $19^{\circ}\text{N}$  ,  $118^{\circ}\text{E}$     D. A.  $19^{\circ}\text{N}$  ,  $118^{\circ}\text{E}$

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

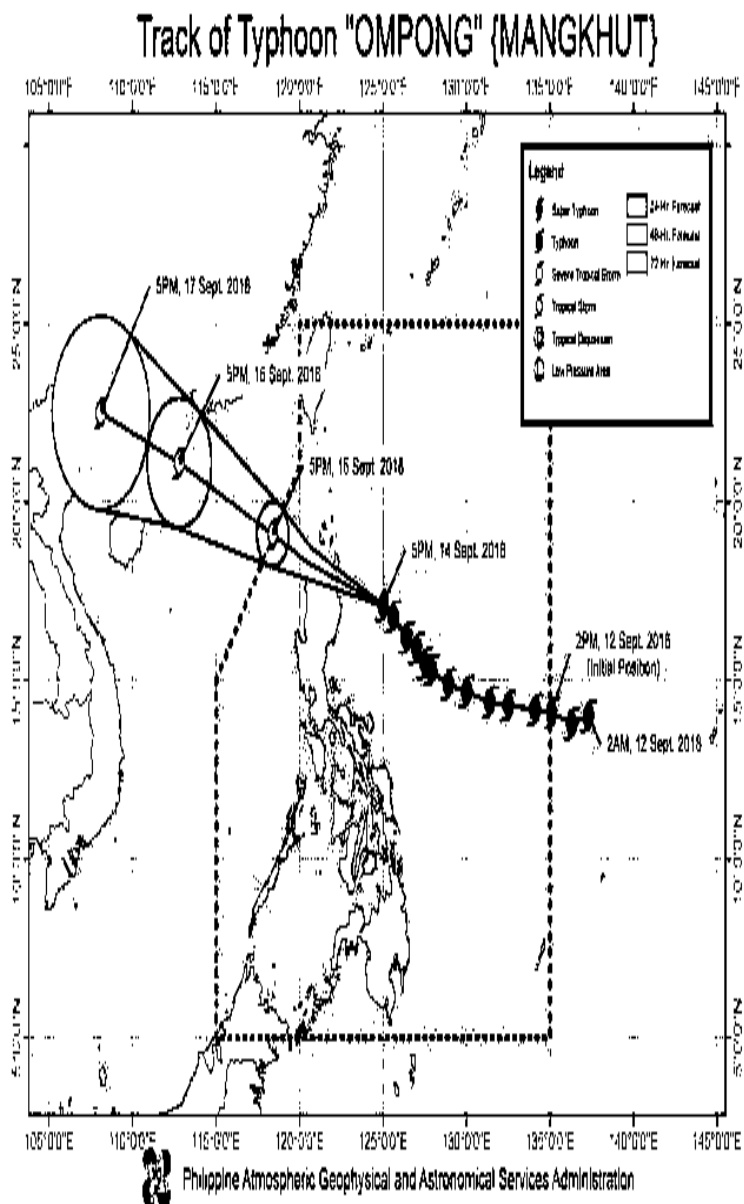
- A. Sept. 15, 2018    C. Sept. 17, 2018  
 B. Sept. 12, 2018    D. Sept. 14, 2018

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

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

30. What is the category of tropical cyclone Ompong?

- A. Typhoon  
 B. Tropical Depression  
 C. Severe Tropical Storm  
 D. Tropical Storm



31. Which of the following weather instruments is used to measure the amount of rainfall?

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

32. If a typhoon is located  $134^{\circ}\text{E}$  ,  $10^{\circ}\text{N}$  , is it \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. approaching PAR    B. leaving PAR    C. within PAR    D. near PAR

33. What does the acronym PAR stands for?

- A. Philippine Area of Responsibility    C. Philippine Agricultural Responders  
 B. Philippine Area of Response    D. Philippine Acquired Responsibility

34. Which of the following best describes why PAGASA must monitor tropical cyclones near the PAR?

1. to prevent loss of lives  
 2. to prepare the community for preemptive evacuation if necessary

3. to secure agricultural products

4. to bring down large tarpaulin billboards in major highways or roads

A. 1 and 2

B. 3 and 4

C. 1, 2 and 3

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

35. A tropical cyclone is given a Philippine Name once it enters the PAR.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Cannot be determine

D. Yes and No