

**THIRD PERIODICAL EXAMINATION
SCIENCE 5**

Name: _____
Grade and Section: _____

Score: _____
Teacher: _____

Directions: Read each item carefully then encircle the letter of the best answer.

1. A dove flies 60 meters in 10 second. What is the duck's speed?
A. 600 m/s B. 60 m/s C. 6 m/s D. 0.6 m/s
2. Earthworm crawls 2 centimeters per minutes how far it will crawl for 10 minutes?
A. 8 centimeters C. 12 centimeters
B. 5 centimeters D. 20 centimeters
3. A bicycle has an average speed of 2 meter per second. This means that _____
A. it can travel 4 meters in 2 seconds
B. it can travel 1 meter in 1 second
C. it takes 2 seconds to travel 1 meter
D. it can travel 2 kilometers in 1 hour
4. Cyclist travels 40 kilometers in 2 hours, what is the average speed?
A. 80 km/h B. 60 km/h C. 20 km/h D. 10 km/h
5. A biker covers a distance of 150 km in five hours. What is the biker's average speed?
A. 15 km/h B. 30 km/h C. 45 km/h D. 60 km/h
6. You are racing a cart down the hallway. If you move 10 meters in 5 seconds. What is your speed?
A. 2 meters per second C. 50 meters per second
B. 2 miles per hour D. 5 meters per second
7. What is the basic unit for measuring distance?
A. hour B. kilometer C. second D. millimeter
8. Force is measured in which units?
A. degree B. meter C. gram D. newton
9. Speed is the rate of motion and expresses as a measurement of distance moved during a period of time. Which of the following shows the correct unit of speed?
I. Meter
II. Second
III. Meter per second
IV. Kilometer per hour
A. I only B. II only C. III and IV D. I and II
10. Which of the following is the disadvantage/s of using nonstandard measuring instrument like body parts? Using nonstandard instrument _____
I. will give accurate and precise measurement
II. will provide inaccurate measurement

- III. will help people process their data accurately
- A. I, II, and III B. I and II C. I and III D. II only

11. Why is it important to use appropriate instrument in measuring?

- I. The measurements vary.
 II. These measuring instruments gives exact and precise measurement.
 III. The use of nonstandard measuring instruments gives inaccurate measurement.

- A. I and II B. I and III C. II and III D. I, II and III

12. Which among the following materials is useful in cooking food?

- A. metal spoon C. aluminum casserole
 B. plastic cup D. ceramic mug

13. Why is electrical wiring usually made from copper? Because ____

- A. it is shiny
 B. it conducts electricity
 C. it is not magnetic
 D. it is strong

14. The following materials use conductor of heat and electricity to function EXCEPT one. Which is it?

- A. lighted candle C. water heater
 B. lighted bulb D. washing machine

15. The main reason of using aluminum in cooking pans is because ____

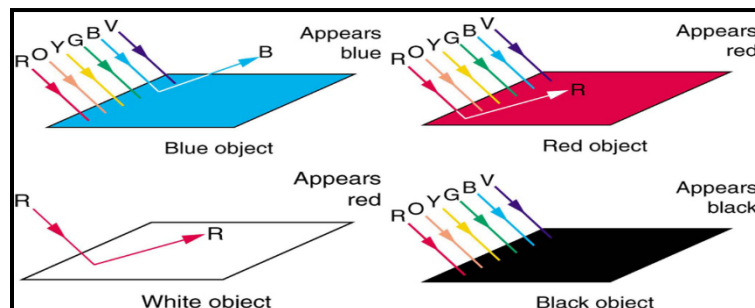
- A. It is a good conductor of electricity.
 B. It is a good conductor of heat.
 C. It has a very high density.
 D. It is strong.

16. Why is electrical wiring usually covered with a layer of plastic?

- A. To help electricity flow along the wire
 B. To make it look more beautiful.
 C. To make it stronger.
 D. To make it safe.

17. What colors are reflected when an object appear black?

- I. Red
 II. Blue
 III. Green
 IV. Black



- A. I and II B. II and III C. III and IV D. IV only

18. Which object would absorb most light and heat?
- A. black shirt
 - B. red apple
 - C. green leaf
 - D. white car
19. Which object would reflect most light?
- A. black shirt
 - B. red apple
 - C. green leaf
 - D. white car
20. If red and green lights are shining on a red apple. What happens to the red and green lights?
- A. Both are absorbed.
 - B. Both are reflected.
 - C. Red is reflected and green is absorbed.
 - D. Green is reflected and red is absorbed.
21. When objects absorb light, the energy that once travelling through the wave is absorbed into the object and converted to heat, causing the temperature of the object to ____.
- A. fall
 - B. rise
 - C. remain
 - D. keep still
22. The following are phrases pertain to the ability and effects of black and colored objects in heat absorption. What are these?
- I. absorb more heat
 - II. absorb less heat
 - III. get warmer more quickly
 - IV. remain cooler to touch in the sunlight
 - V. tend to have higher temperature
- A. I, II and III B. I, III and V C. II, III and IV D. III, IV and V
23. The following are phrases pertain to the ability and effects of white objects in heat absorption. What are these?
- I. make melting process faster
 - II. keep the ice from melting
 - III. dry faster under the sun
 - IV. dry slower under the sun
 - V. tend to have lower temperature
- A. II, III and V B. I, II, and III C. II, III and IV D. III, IV and V
24. Which group of objects composed of transparent materials?
- A. flower, plastic bottle, booth
 - B. clear water, magnifying lens, eyeglasses
 - C. white sock, umbrella, plastic ball
 - D. tinted window, cellophane, gelatin
25. Which group of objects composed of opaque materials?
- A. glass of water, ceramic mug, plastic plate
 - B. glass center table, tree, book
 - C. shampoo, toothbrush, toothpaste
 - D. lenses, plastic cover, book

26. You are walking one afternoon to go to your aunt's house. You are aware that exposure to sunlight can lead to certain diseases. What material can you use in order to block the sunlight that damages your skin?
- A. umbrella B. books C. bag D. rain coat
27. The following are examples of materials that transmit light EXCEPT one. Which is it?
- A. picture frame
B. windows of houses
C. display cabinet doors
D. glass door covers with designed plastic
28. Why do most people in tropical countries use white paint for their homes?
- A. To absorb more heat
B. To shade their house
C. To decrease the temperature
D. To make feel comfortable
29. Why is light absorbed by the plants useful?
- A. It makes the plants green.
B. It makes the environment cool
C. The exposure of plant to light make plants die
D. The light is reflected and increase the temperature
30. Why do people enjoy the shade of the tree during summer?
- A. It reflects light.
B. It absorbs light.
C. It blocks light.
D. It transmits light.
31. In a simple circuit with long coiled wire, 1.5 volts and a bulb. Why does the bulb get dimmer?
- A. because the power supply is not enough to light the bulb brighter
B. because the load is too many
C. because the wire is too long
D. because the wire is too short
32. Imagine a simple circuit with one 1.5 volts battery and a bulb. When the 1.5 volts battery is replaced with a 3 volts battery. What will happen.
- A. The bulb gets brighter.
B. The bulb gets dimmer.
C. The bulb stays at the same level of brightness.
D. Nothing has changed.
33. Imagine a circuit with a 1.5 volts battery and a bulb and a similar circuit with a 3 volts battery and two bulbs. Which has the brighter glow?
- A. The circuit with 1.5 volts battery and one bulb.
B. The circuit with 3 volts battery and two bulbs.

- C. The bulbs in both circuits are of similar brightness levels.
- D. The bulbs in both circuits will not lit.

34. Why might a bulb have busted when a 3 pieces 3 volts battery are both connected across in a simple series circuit?

- A. There is insufficient amount electricity flowing in the circuit.
- B. Too much electricity flows through the bulb's filament and the bulb blows.
- C. The batteries are not connected properly.
- D. The batteries are used up or uncharged.

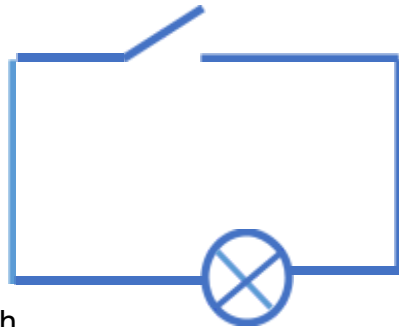
35. What is the effect of changing the wire in a circuit from a straight short wire to a longer coiled thick wire?

- A. The bulbs become dimmer.
- B. The bulbs become brighter.
- C. The bulbs stay at the same level of brightness.
- D. Nothing has changed.

36. Which statement is correct about electric current powered by a battery?

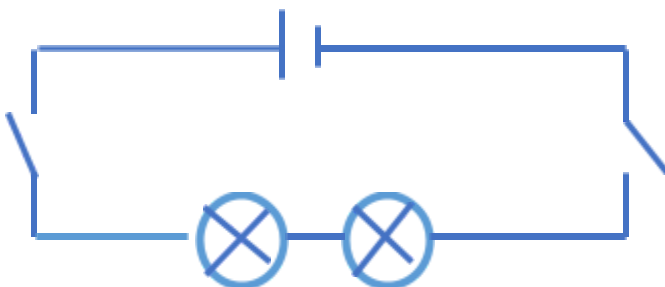
- I. It always flows clockwise.
 - II. It gets used up as it goes around the circuit.
 - III. It does not get used up as it goes around the circuit.
- A. I B. II C. III D. I, II and III

37. What needs to be done to this circuit so that the lamp lights up?



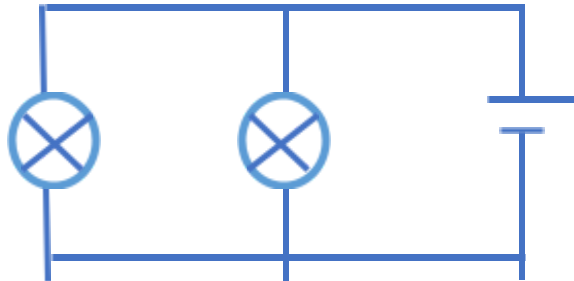
- A. Close the switch
- B. Add another bulb or lamp
- C. Add another wire
- D. Add a battery and close the switch

38. Which switch must be closed to make the lamp light?



- A. Only switch 1
- B. Only switch 2
- C. Switch 1 and 2
- D. The lamp can still light up even the switches are open

39. If lamp 1 is removed from its holder, what will happen to lamp 2?



- A. It will stay lit.
- B. It will be busted.
- C. It will get dimmer
- D. It won't work.

40. Which component do these symbols represent?



- A. buzzer, motor, buzzer, switch
- B. buzzer, motor, bulb, power supply
- C. switch, buzzer, bulb, motor
- D. wire, switch, power supply, bulb

41. Which material can be a conductor for an electromagnet?

- A. rubber
- B. copper
- C. plastic
- D. cotton

42. Which object is NOT used in making electromagnet?

- A. electricity
- B. wire
- C. magnet
- D. core

43. Which activity can be done with the use of an electromagnet?

- A. keeping a room well lighted
- B. sweeping the floor
- C. lifting the refrigerator
- D. sewing a dress

44. How does an electromagnet work?

- A. When an insulated wire is wrapped around an iron rod, the rod becomes magnetized.
- B. When an electric current flow through the wire wrapped around an iron core.
- C. An electro magnet behaves like magnet only when the wire is wrapped around an iron core.

- D. An electromagnet maintains its magnetic properties even without the source of electricity.
45. David wants to construct an electromagnet. He has along piece of copper wire, and two dry cells. What else does he need?
- A. iron screw
 - B. plastic tuber
 - C. glass tube
 - D. aluminum screw
46. Why is the wire used in an electromagnet coiled?
- A. It has more force.
 - B. It makes the electromagnet stronger
 - C. It controls the field of attraction
 - D. It controls the flow of electricity
47. Which of the following can make an electromagnet stronger?
- I. Adding more dry cells
 - II. Using a core with a bigger diameter
 - III. Increasing the number of turns in the coil of wire
- A. I
 - B. II
 - C. III
 - D. I, II, and III
48. Which of the following devices make use of electromagnet?
- A. electric bell
 - B. electric buzzer
 - C. telephone
 - D. all of the given options
49. Which one of the following is NOT a part of an electromagnet?
- A. The coiled wire
 - B. The nail as the core
 - C. The dry cell as the source of electricity
 - D. The pins, clips, and needles attracted by the electromagnet
50. What happens when a part of an electromagnet is disconnected?
- A. It loses its magnetism
 - B. The electricity continues to flow through it.
 - C. The electromagnet becomes a permanent magnet
 - D. There is an increase in the number of materials attracted

Content	No. of Days Taught	%	No. of Item	Item Placement
1.Describe the motion of an object by tracing and measuring its change in position (distance travelled) over period of time	6	13	6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
2.Use appropriate measuring tools and correct standards units	5	10	5	7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
3.Discuss why some materials are good conductors of heat and electricity	5	10	5	12, 13, 14, 15, and 16
4.Infer how black and colored objects affect the ability to absorb heat	6	14	7	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23
5.Relate the ability of the materials to block, absorb and transmit light to its use	6	13	7	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30
6.Infer the conditions necessary to make the bulb light	5	10	5	31, 32, 33, 34, and 35
7.Determine the effect of changing the number or type of components in a circuit	5	10	5	36, 37, 38, 39, and 40
8.Infer that electricity can be used to produce magnets	5	10	5	41, 42, 43, 44, and 45
9.Design an experiment to determine the factors that affect the strength of the electromagnet	5	10	5	46, 47, 48, 49, and 50
TOTAL:	48	100	50	1 to 50

Key to Corrections

1. C	16.D	31.C	46. C
2. D	17.D	32.A	47. D
3. A	18.A	33.C	48. D
4. C	19.D	34.B	49. D
5. B	20.D	35.A	50. A
6. A	21.B	36.B	
7. B	22.B	37.D	
8. D	23.A	38.C	
9. C	24.B	39.A	
10.D	25.C	40.A	
11. D	26.A	41.B	
12.C	27.A	42.A	
13.B	28.D	43.C	
14.A	29.B	44.B	
15.B	30.C	45	

