



Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Education  
**REGION III-CENTRAL LUZON**  
**SCHOOLS DIVISION OF SAN JOSE CITY**

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**Unified Learning Assessment Tool in  
SCIENCE 10**

**Quarter: 2    Week: 5 & 6**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Content Standard Assessment**

**General Directions:** Write all your answers in a separate sheet of paper.

1. What kind of lens curves inward toward its center?  
a. convex                      b. concave                      c. mirror                      d. glasses
2. What type of image is formed by the concave side of the spoon when the object is arm-length away from it?  
a. Upright and bigger                      c. Upright and smaller  
b. Upside down and bigger                      d. Upside down and smaller
3. What kind of mirror is used in the side mirrors of automobiles and trucks to give the driver a wider area and smaller image of traffic behind him?  
a. Plane mirror                      b. Convex mirror                      c. Concave mirror                      d. None of the above
4. What kind of mirror used in the headlight of a car?  
a. Plane mirror                      b. Convex mirror                      c. Concave mirror                      d. None of the above
5. What kind of mirror is used by dentists in examining tooth cavities?  
a. Plane mirror                      c. Convex mirror  
b. Concave mirror                      d. None of the above
6. What type of image is formed by the concave side of the spoon when the object is closer to it?  
a. Upright and bigger                      c. Upright and smaller  
b. Upside down and bigger                      d. Upside down and smaller
7. What part of the camera corresponds to the retina of our eyes?  
a. aperture                      b. shutter                      c. iris diaphragm                      d. photographic film
8. What kind of image is formed by concave lenses?  
a. always real  
b. always virtual  
c. could be real or virtual; depends on the distance of the object from the focal point  
d. could be real or virtual; but always real when the object is placed at the focal point.
9. What type of lens is used in a magnifying glass?  
a. Converging lens                      c. Focusing lens  
b. Diverging lens                      d. None of the above.
10. You see the reflection of the analog type of clock without numbers in your plane mirror. The image formed by the hands of the clock shows the time of 10:00. What is the real time?                      a. 2: 00                      b. 1:00                      c. 7:00                      d. Still 10:00
11. To correct near-sightedness, a person is prescribed with what kind of lenses?

a. Converging lens      b. Diverging lens      c. Focusing lens      d. None of the above.

12. You see the reflection of the analog type of clock without numbers in your plane mirror. The image formed by the hands of the clock shows the time of 8:30. What is the real time?      a. 3: 30      b. 8: 30      c. 9:30      d. 12:30

13. The sun's rays are observed to focus at a point behind a lens. What kind of lens was used?

a. converging lens      b. diverging lens      c. focusing lens      d. none of the above

14. Which of the following is an application of multiple image reflection?

a. kaleidoscope      b. car's side mirrors      c. magnifying glass      d. binoculars

15. Which mirror concept explains why the word AMBULANCE is written in reverse in an ambulance car?

a. Lateral inversion      c. Virtual image and real image

Multiple image

d. All of the above

16.

a. Magnifying glasses

c. Telescopes

b. Dentist's mouth mirror

d. Car's headlight

17. Which of the following parts of the eyes function like the aperture and iris diaphragm of a camera?

a. eyelid and cornea

c. retina and cornea

b. pupil and eyelid

d. pupil and iris

18. Which of the following tells about the image of a concave mirror?

a. gives wider view field

c. can produce real and virtual image

b. produces smaller image.

d. gives wider view field and gives enlarged image.

19. Which of the following statements is TRUE about virtual image?

a. virtual image seems to appear behind the mirror and is upside down.

b. virtual image seems to appear behind the mirror and is seen in an upright position.

c. virtual image is formed after the light rays are reflected from the mirror.

d. All of the above.

20. Which of the following tells the difference between lenses and mirrors?

a. Lenses refract light, mirrors reflect light.

b. Lenses make object appear larger, while mirrors give exact copy of object.

c. Lenses reflect light, mirrors refract light.

d. Lenses produce virtual image; mirrors make real image.

## II. Performance Standard Assessment

### Challenge: Make your own Telescope!

This activity will help you apply whatever learnings you have obtained from the discussion about lenses. Using materials that you can see around you, improvise or build your own telescope. A telescope is an optical instrument used in viewing far objects, it is the instrument that astronomers use in observing the sky, especially at night. Now, imagine yourself as a budding astronomer who lived during the time that technology has not flourished yet.

<b>Creativity</b>	10 points
<b>Functionality</b>	10 points
<b>Application of Scientific Knowledge</b>	10 points
<b>Total</b>	<b>30 points</b>

Young Galileo, please note that your version of telescope will be assessed with the following criteria:

Now young Galileo, it's time for you to build your own telescope!