

3RD PERIODICAL TEST IN SCIENCE AND HEALTH 4

TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS

Objectives	Item Placement	No. of Items
1. Explain the effects of force on the shape of an object.	1 – 2	2
2. Describe the effects of force on the size of an object.	3 – 4	2
3. Explain the effects of force on the movement of an object.	5 – 8	4
4. Identify the safety measures in doing physical activities.	9 – 12	4
5. Determine the objects attracted by a magnet.	13 – 16	4
6. Describe how heat is transferred.	17 – 22	6
7. Describe how light travels.	23 – 25	3
8. Describe how sound travels in solid, liquid and gas materials.	26 – 30	5
9. Determine how light is reflected or refracted.	31 – 35	5
10. Describe the sound that objects produce.	36 – 40	5
Total	100	50

Prepared by:
ROEL A. MONTON
Teacher

Noted by:
BIMBO P. TOUZO
School Principal

3rd Periodical Test in Science 4

NAME: _____
GRADE AND SECTION: _____

DATE: _____
SCORE: _____

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: Read the following statement or question carefully. Choose the letter of your answer.
Blacken or shade the circle on a separate sheet for your answers.

1. It is the cause that makes the objects move.
A. force B. magnet C. heat D. sound
2. The shape of an object _____ when force is applied on it.
A. changes B. remains C. moves D. is still the same
3. When force is applied to an object, the size of an object may _____.
A. change B. bend C. move D. break
4. The following situations are the effects of force applied in changing the size, except one.
A. throwing the paperclip C. cutting a paper
B. sharpening a pencil D. pulling a garter
5. The stronger the force exerted the _____ the toy car travels.
A. farther B. nearer C. slower D. lesser
6. The greater the mass of an object, the greater is the force needed to _____ the object.
A. stop B. move C. push D. roll
7. A marble that is standing still will move when _____.
A. touch by a cat C. bumped by a cotton
B. a force is applied on the marble D. there is a strong wind
8. Does force affect the movement of an object?
A. Maybe B. Yes C. No D. None of these options
9. Here are some reminders to become safe at school, except one.
A. Do not run in the corridors and in the pathways
B. Do running when going in and out of your classroom
C. Avoid pushing each other while in the line
D. Do not play inside the classroom
10. What will you do when there is a car coming very fast while you are on the street?
A. Cross the street B. Stay on the side C. Walk slowly D. Run on the street
11. During a typhoon, which of the following should you need to do?
A. Play on the flood B. Swim on the flood C. Walk in the rain D. Stay inside your house
12. What will you do if you see and read the signage like "Do not enter"?
A. Take a photo behind it and post on the facebook
B. Ignore it and continue walking
C. Remove the signage and throw it
D. Follow it to avoid accident
13. When the same poles of two magnets whether North or South are placed close to each other, they _____.
A. pull each other B. does not move C. repel each other D. attract each other
14. What are the types of metals attracted to the magnet?
A. nickel B. cobalt C. iron D. all of these options
15. _____ has an invisible magnetic field which attracts objects made of iron and nickel.
A. Force B. Light C. Heat D. Magnet
16. Which of the material is attracted to the magnet?
A. plastic ruler B. ponytail C. paper clip D. rubber band
17. The transfer of heat in solid materials is called _____.
A. convection B. insulator C. conduction D. radiation
18. A heat transfer across an empty space or vacuum is called _____.
A. conduction B. convection C. radiation D. conductor
19. A heat that travels through air and water is called _____.
A. conductor B. radiation C. convection D. conduction
20. It serves as good conductor.
A. wood B. plastic C. metal D. water
21. What is the direction of heat transfer?
A. from hot to cold B. from cold to hot C. from side to side D. from bottom to top
22. What may happen to a solid when it is continuously exposed to heat?
A. it may melt C. it may become heavier
B. it may expand D. it may decrease in volume
23. Light always travels in _____ when going through a single medium.
A. curve line B. straight line C. diagonal line D. wavy line
24. A narrow but powerful beam of light that can travel long distances and still focus on a small area.
A. flashlight B. laser C. light bulb D. study table lamp
25. A transparent material that transmits visible, ultraviolet, and infrared light.
A. flashlight B. laser C. optical fiber D. fluorescent light

26. A _____ travels different speed through different media.
 A. vibration B. reflection C. sound wave D. all of these options
27. As it travels, sound wave is created in response to a vibration and how easily they move back to their _____.
 A. opposite direction B. new position C. wavy position D. original position
28. When the sound travels through solids, the vibration of the particles move _____?
 A. slowly B. moderately C. irregularly D. fast
29. How do sound travels through air?
 A. very slowly B. very fast C. in jumping motion D. moderately
30. What affects the speed of sound as it travels?
 A. person receiving it C. the origin of the sound
 B. the nature of material D. loudness of the sound
31. The throwing back by a body or surface of light, heat, or sound without absorbing it.
 A. Light path B. Refraction C. Reflection D. All of these options
32. Which material does not reflect light?
 A. water B. mirror C. shiny metals D. shadow
33. When you throw a ball straight down on the smooth surface, it will bounce _____ back at you.
 A. on the other side B. opposite C. diagonally D. straight
34. The bending of light is called _____.
 A. Light path B. Reflection C. Refraction D. All of these options
35. When somebody faces a mirror, his reflection can be seen in a reversed manner.
 A. No B. Yes C. Maybe D. All of these options
36. Loud sound also means _____.
 A. intense sound B. soft sound C. cracking sound D. mellow sound
37. The softness or loudness of sound is called _____.
 A. pitch B. volume C. sound D. echo
38. Which of the following produces a soft sound?
 A. drum set B. jet C. buzzing bee D. train
39. Which of the following produces the loudest sound?
 A. cry of a baby B. whisper C. telephone D. bomb
40. Why does sound become weaker or fainter as it moves away from the observer?
 A. the sound spreads to cover a larger area
 B. the sound is lowered by the operator
 C. the sound spreads to cover a smaller area
 D. the sound is already absorbed by the environment