

PRE-TEST IN SCIENCE 6

I. Directions: Read each questions or situations carefully. Then select the letter of the best answer.

1. It is formed when substances are combined.
a. matter b. mixture c. solid d. liquid
2. The substance being dissolved is the _____.
a. solute b. solvent c. colloid d. matter
3. A mixture in which particles can be distinguished is called _____.
a. Solution c. homogeneous mixture
b. Colloid d. heterogeneous mixture
4. The liquid components dry up when heated or exposed under the sun in this process of separating mixtures.
a. evaporation b. decantation c. filtration d. sieving
5. This process involves separating solid particles from a liquid substance using a piece of cloth.
a. decantation b. filtration c. evaporation d. using a magnet
6. Which of the following is the main ingredient of halo-halo?
A. crushed ice B. ice cream C. milk D. sweetened fruits
7. Which of the following is a heterogeneous mixture?
A. coffee B. noodle soup C. orange juice D. sugar solution
8. Which of the following is not soluble in water?
A. moth balls B. salt C. sugar D. vinegar
9. Which of the following liquids do not mix with water?
A. liquid soap B. oil C. soy sauce D. vinegar
10. Colloids are _____.
A. homogeneous mixtures that seem to be heterogeneous.
B. heterogeneous mixtures that seem to be homogeneous.
C. suspensions that look like solutions
D. solutions that look like colloids
11. Cloud and fog are what kind of colloid?
A. liquid dispersed in solid B. gas dispersed in liquid
C. gas dispersed in solid D. liquid dispersed in gas
12. Which of the following colloids is an example of a sol?
A. whipped cream B. milk C. froth D. paint
13. If there were no bones, the muscles would drop to the ground. Which function of the bone is shown Here?
A. protects the heart and lungs
B. provides leverage for movement of muscles
C. forms a strong case for delicate organs
D. provides anchor to which muscles are attached
14. Which organs are protected by the rib cage?
A. heart and lungs C. ovaries and testes
B. brain and spinal cord D. small and large intestines
15. Which could be the functions of the muscular system?

- I. It gives shape in our body
 - II. It allows us to move
 - III. It supports and makes our skeleton in the hands and other body parts steady.
 - IV. It provides the structural framework for the body

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

16. Which of the statements correctly describe the general functions of Skeletal system?

- I. It gives shape to the body
 - II. It serves as framework of the body
 - III. It protects the internal organs of the body
 - IV. It converts energy, which enables the body to move

- A. I, II, IV
B. I, II, III

- C. II, III, IV
D. I, III, IV

17. What is the J-shaped muscular bag that stores the food you eat, breaks it down into tiny pieces.
A. Mouth B. Stomach C. Liver D. Large Intestine
18. In which part of the digestive system does digestion ends?
A. Stomach C. Small Intestine
B. Large Intestine D. Rectum
19. What body system allows a person to breath and exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide throughout the body?
A. Digestive System C. Respiratory System
B. Circulatory System D. Nervous System
20. What is the flap of tissue found at the end of the pharynx that closes over larynx to prevent the food and water from entering to the trachea?
A. Cilia B. Epiglottis C. Tonsils D. Voice Box
21. Which of the following is **not** a function of the circulatory system?
A. Prepares food for digestion
B. Supplies nutrients to all body cells
C. Collects wastes from all body cells
D. Supplies oxygen to all body cells
22. Why do oxygenated and deoxygenated bloods not get mixed up inside the heart?
A. There are blood vessels in the heart
B. There are valves in the heart
C. There are separate chambers in the heart
D. The deoxygenated blood is left in the lungs
23. To which group do chicken and ducks belong?
A. Fish B. Reptiles C. Birds D. Amphibians
24. Which of these animals is a mollusk?
A. Squid B. Corals C. Spiders D. Lobsters
25. All of these are arthropods EXCEPT _____.
A. Ant B. clam C. butterfly D. centipede
26. Which force is acting on falling leaves?
A. friction C. normal
B. gravity D. tension
27. The force of gravity on Earth pulls objects toward _____.
A. its center C. its south pole
B. its north pole D. the north and the south pole
28. How does gravity affect how high a person jumps?
A. The weaker the gravity, the lower the jump.
B. The weaker the gravity, the higher the jump.
C. The stronger the gravity, the higher the jump.
D. Gravity does not affect how high one can jump.
29. In which part of the magnet are magnetic force strongest?
A. at both ends C. at its north pole
B. in the center D. at its south pole
30. Which is used to measure the amount of force exerted on an object?
A. platform balance C. spring balance
B. double beam balance D. triple beam balance
31. The energy produced by vibrating objects.
A. chemical energy C. mechanical energy
B. electrical energy D. sound energy
32. The energy that comes from the flow of electrons from one material to another is:
A. chemical energy C. mechanical energy
B. electrical energy D. sound energy
33. The energy of a moving body or a body capable of producing motion is:
A. chemical energy C. mechanical energy
B. light energy D. nuclear energy
34. What energy is stored in a dry cell?
A. chemical energy C. mechanical energy
B. light energy D. nuclear energy
35. What is always produced when energy transformation occur?

- A. electricity
B. heat
C. light
D. sound
36. Which device uses chemical energy in portable radios to produced sound?
A. dry cell
B. generator
C. flashlight
D. motor
37. Which simple machine is made of rigid or strong bar that is free to move at a fixed point?
A. lever
B. pulley
C. wedge
D. wheel and axle
38. Why do great earthquakes occur? They occur _____.
a. Because of shifting crustal plates
b. Because of the waves coming from the ocean
c. Because of the flowing stream
d. Because of weak typhoons that hit certain areas
39. Which of the following factors best refer to the magnitude of an earthquake?
a. the amount of energy released by an earthquake
b. the extent of damage of an earthquake
c. the vibrations on the earth's surface
d. the falling of loose rocks
40. Why does a tsunami occur?
a. It is caused by an earthquake in a plain
b. It is caused by an earthquake under the sea.
c. It is caused by a big typhoon in the land.
d. Both b and c
41. Which should you observe before an earthquake?
a. Stay under a sturdy table
b. Stay away from cliffs
c. Avoid touching live electric wires.
d. Perform an earthquake drill regularly
42. Which should you avoid after an earthquake?
a. condemned buildings
b. stairs
c. elevators
d. a valley
43. Which of the following volcanoes found in the Philippines which were erupted violently which sent its smoke and ashes up to the stratosphere?
A. Mount Pinatubo in Zambales
B. Mount Mayon in Albay
C. Taal Volcano in Batangas
D. Mount Makiling in Laguna
44. Before a volcano erupts, there are signs that enable volcanologist to predict an impending volcanic eruption and how strong it will be. Below are of those signs **EXCEPT**.
A. Earth tremors
B. Unstoppable rain
C. Billowing smoke, roaring and rumbling noises
D. Changes in water level and temperature
45. Of the different kinds of volcanoes, one may erupt without warning any time that's why people living near in this kind of volcano must always be on the lookout. Which of the following options is the answer?
A. Extinct Volcano
B. Active Volcano
C. Dormant Volcano
D. Beautiful Volcano
46. Why do sailors avoid the doldrums?
a. because their ships would just stay in a particular area and would not move
b. because their ships would sail so fast that they may hit the rocks
c. because their ships would hit polar icebergs
d. both a and c
47. What kind of climate do areas surrounded by seas have?
a. very cold
b. cold
c. hot climate
d. mild climate
48. What kind of season has most leaves falling from the trees?
a. summer
b. spring
c. autumn
d. winter
49. Which are the hottest stars?
A. Red stars
B. White stars
C. Yellow stars
D. Bluish-white stars
50. The color of our sun is _____.
A. Bluish-white
B. Orange
C. White
D. Yellow

DIAGNOSTIC TEST IN SCIENCE 6
TABLE OF SPECIFICATION

OBJECTIVES	NO. OF ITEMS	PLACEMENT	PERCENTAGE
Describe the appearance of the combination of: -solid and solid, -solid and liquid -liquid and liquid	2	1-2	4%
Describe the appearance of non-uniform (heterogeneous) mixtures.	1	3	2%
Describe evaporation as a process of separating mixtures	1	4	2%
Describe evaporation as a process of separating mixtures	3	5-7	6%
Identify common household solutions and their uses	2	8-9	4%
Identify common household colloids and their uses.	3	10-12	6%
Explain how the organs of each organ system work together – Musculo-Skeletal system S6LT IIa-b-1AP6KDP-IIa-1	5	13-17	10%
Explain how the organs of each organ system work together – Digestive System S6LT IIa-b-1	2	18,20	4%
Explain how the organs of each organ system work together – Respiratory System S6LT IIa-b-1	1	19	2%
Explain how the organs of each organ system work together – Circulatory System S6LT IIc-d-2	2	21-22	4%
Determine the distinguishing characteristics of vertebrates and invertebrates S6MTIIe-f3	3	23-25	6%
Infer the effects of gravity on objects and people Show that external conditions affect the movement of objects and people	5	26-30	10%
Describe how sound energy is produced	1	31	2%
Describe how electrical energy is produced	1	32	2%
Infer that energy can be transformed from one form to another.	2	33-34	4%
Demonstrate how electrical energy can be transformed into heat	2	35-36	4%
Describe the characteristics and functions of a lever	1	37	2%
Describe the changes on the earth's surface as a result of earthquakes	5	38-42	10%
Demonstrate precautionary measures before, during and after volcanic eruptions	3	43-45	6%
Describe the seasons in the Philippines	3	46-48	6%
Identify the terrestrial planets and the gaseous planets with emphasis on Earth	2	49-50	4%
TOTAL	50 ITEMS	1-50	100%

KEY TO CORRECT:

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