

Third Quarter Assessment

Encircle the letter of the best answer.

- 1. Which of these statements is true?
 - a. Friction opposes the motion of objects.
 - b. Friction can occur even between surfaces that are not in contact with each other.
 - c. Friction acts in the same direction as the object's motion.
 - d. Friction speeds up the movement of objects.
- 2. What is the direction of friction between a moving object and a surface?
 - a. toward the direction of the object's motion
 - b. in the same direction as the object's motion
 - c. opposite to the direction of the object's motion
 - d. perpendicular to the direction of the object's motion
- 3. Will it be easier for a person to push a table on a carpeted floor than on a waxed floor?
 - a. Yes, because the carpeted floor is smoother, so the friction is lesser.
 - b. Yes, because the carpeted floor is smoother, so the friction is greater.
 - c. No, because the carpeted floor is rougher, so the friction is lesser.
 - d. No, because the carpeted floor is rougher, so the friction is greater.
- 4. A person is pushing a grocery cart northwards. In what direction is friction acting on the cart?
 - a. north
 - b. south
 - c. east
 - d. west
- 5. Which statement is correct?
 - a. The smaller the surface area of the objects in contact with each other, the greater the friction and the longer the distance travelled.
 - b. The smaller the surface area of the objects in contact with each other, the greater the friction and the shorter the distance travelled.



- c. The bigger the surface area of the objects in contact with each other, the greater the friction and the longer the distance travelled.
- d. The bigger the surface area of the objects in contact with each other, the greater the friction and the shorter the distance travelled.

	1	the friction and the shorter the distance travelled.
6.	a.	false - Friction can be helpful. True False
7.	a. b. c.	our energy from the food we eat, which stored that energy in what form? nuclear energy thermal energy chemical energy mechanical energy
8.	is	e of energy that is found in objects that are moving or have the potential to move electrical energy
	C.	nuclear energy radiant energy mechanical energy
9.	a. b. c. :	n of energy that is generated when an object vibrates is vibrant energy radiant energy sound light
10.	compou a. b. c.	e of energy that is stored in the bonds between the atoms that make up ands is mechanical energy chemical energy electrical energy nuclear energy



11. True or false - When you are perched on top of a water slide, you have mechanical		
energy.		
-	True	
b.	False	
12. When you light a candle, which energy transformation takes place?		
a.	light \rightarrow chemical and heat	
	light \rightarrow mechanical and heat	
	chemical → light and heat	
	$chemical \rightarrow electrical \ and \ heat$	
13 What is	13. What is almost always produced when there is energy transformation?	
	heat	
-	light	
	electricity	
	chemical energy	
-		
14. The law	of of energy states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed. It	
	transformed/converted from one form to another but the total amount of energy	
	s the same.	
a.	transformation	
b.	transition	
C.	conversion	
d.	conservation	
15. You are one of the students assigned to raise the Philippine flag during your school'		
flag cer	flag ceremony. What simple machine are you using to pull it up?	
a.	inclined plane	
b.	lever	
C.	pulley	
d.	wedge	
16. Simple	machines are common in our day-to-day lives. When you chop onions for	
_	cooking, you are actually using which simple machine?	
	lever	
	pulley	
C.	screw	
d.	wedge	



- 17. Chances are, you bring one or more simple machines to school every day. When you open and close the lid of your water bottle, what kind of simple machine are you using?
 - a. inclined plane
 - b. screw
 - c. wedge
 - d. wheel and axle
- 18. Most buildings have ramps that people on wheelchairs can navigate more easily than stairs. A wheelchair is an example of a device that has a wheel and axle, while the ramp is an example of which simple machine?
 - a. inclined plane
 - b. lever
 - c. screw
 - d. wheel and axle
- 19. The fixed point of a lever is known as the _____.
 - a. load
 - b. force
 - c. fulcrum
 - d. pivot
- 20. There are three classes of levers, based on the position of their effort, load, and fulcrum. Which of these levers does not belong to the same class as the others?
 - a. scissors
 - b. seesaw
 - c. tongs
 - d. none all three belong to the same class of lever