



**LICEO ALBONOR BILINGUAL EDUCATIONAL UNIT**  
**SCIENCE 2ND PARTIAL 2<sup>ND</sup> QUIMESTER TEST**

**PERIOD 2021-2022**

**STUDENT'S NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**GRADE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**TEACHER:** Mrs. Lourdes Velez

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The online evaluation lasts 40 minutes.
2. Read carefully each statement contained in the online assessment
3. Avoid any attempt of academic dishonesty, in case of incurring in it, it will be sanctioned according to the LOEI articles 223 - 226.
4. During the test, if you have questions, write them in the Zoom chat so that the teacher can help you. Do not activate your microphone during the online assessment.
5. Upload the procedures requested in the assessment in the assignment provided on the Idukay platform.
6. Be clear and specific when writing your answers.

Good luck!

**1.- LOOK AND LABEL THE PICTURES WITH THE CORRECT WORDS. (2.50 MARKS)**

flood    lava    landslide    ash    river



## Lesson 1. How can Earth's surface change rapidly?

### 2.- READ AND COMPLETE THE STATEMENTS USING THE KEY WORDS FROM THE BOX.

(2.50 MARKS)

#### Earth's Moving Plates

Earth's outer crust rests on top of another layer called the mantle. The \_\_\_\_\_ and the top of the mantle are divided into very large pieces called plates. The plates move all the time. This movement can cause rapid changes in Earth's surface. Volcanoes and \_\_\_\_\_ often occur along or near places where the plates come together.

#### Key words

- Plates
- Earthquakes
- Mantle
- Earth's
- crust

The picture shows an area in Iceland where two plates are moving away from each other. Since Iceland is on top of these two plates, it has many volcanoes and earthquakes.

1. The Earth's crust is a layer that rests above the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are division of the Earth's crust and the top of the mantle.
3. Rapid changes in \_\_\_\_\_ surface can be caused by the movement of plates.

### 3. READ AND COMPLETE THE NEXT TEXT ABOUT VOLCANOES. ( 2.50 MARKS)

tsunamis - magma - ash - landform - lava

#### Volcanoes

A volcano is a \_\_\_\_\_ that forms at an opening in Earth's crust where magma reaches the surface.

When a volcano erupts, the magma reaches the surface and is called \_\_\_\_\_. The temperature and the kind of rock

that makes up the \_\_\_\_\_ determine the type of eruption. Sometimes the pressure builds up so that the gases in the magma explodes. Hot rocks, gases, \_\_\_\_\_, and other particles burst from the openings, called vents.

Lava and ash can spread over a wide area. The volcano and surrounding area may be reshaped. An eruption can also cause floods, landslides, and \_\_\_\_\_, which are huge ocean waves.



#### **4.- READ AND MATCH ABOUT WHERE IS EARTH'S WATER. (2.50 MARKS)**

##### **1.- Ocean and Seas**

The ocean is a large body of salt water  
Seas are smaller areas of the ocean that are partly surrounded by land.

##### **2.- Lakes and Ponds**

Land surrounds lakes and ponds, which are smaller than the ocean. Lakes are generally larger than ponds. Almost all lakes and ponds contain fresh water, but a few lakes and ponds contain salt water.

##### **3.- Rivers**

A river is flowing fresh water. Water in rivers moves downhill. Rivers flow into the ocean, lakes, and other rivers.

##### **4.- Glaciers and Ice Caps**

A glacier is a large body of slowly moving ice. Glaciers form when more snow falls than melts in an area. The polar ice caps are large areas of ice of the North and South Poles.

##### **5.- Groundwater**

Groundwater is any water that is underground  
Groundwater fills the spaces and cracks in underground rocks and soils



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