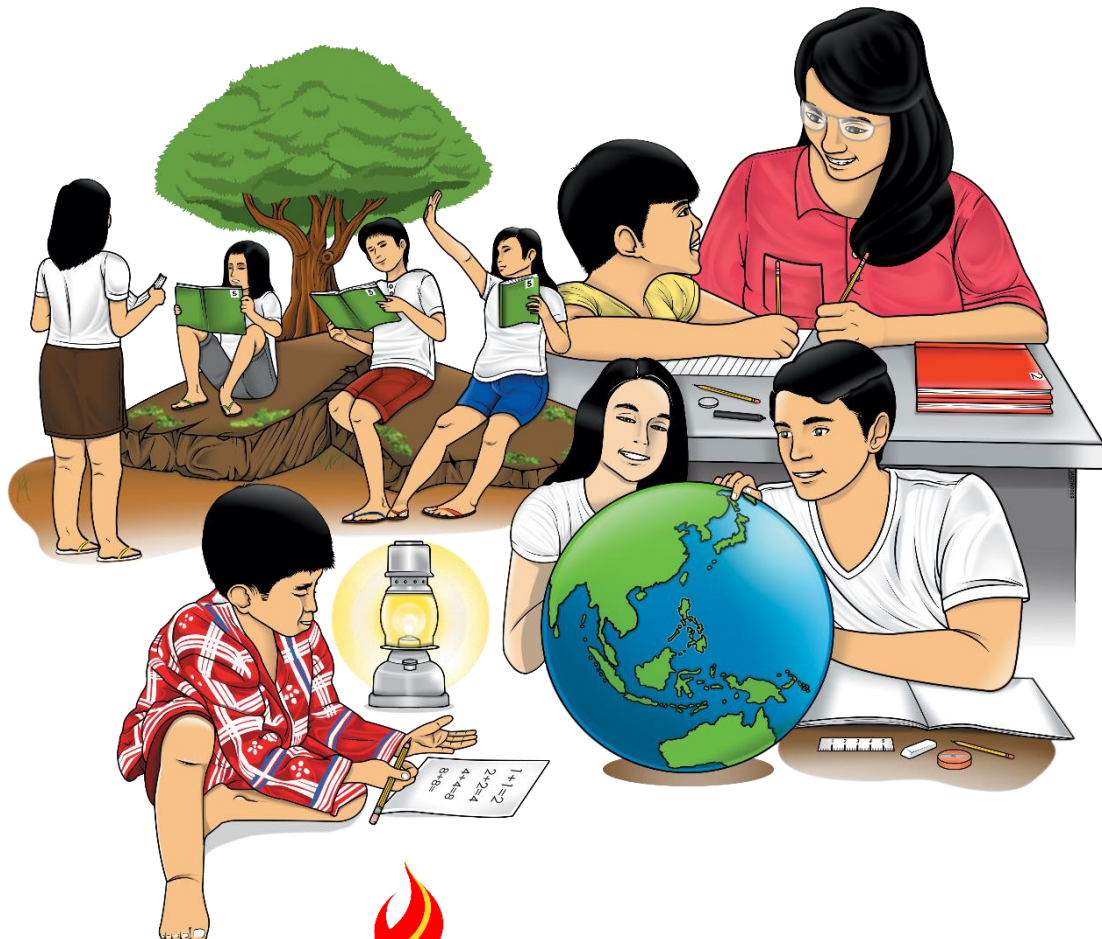


# Science

## Quarter 4 – Module 1: Changes on the Surface of the Earth as a Result of Earthquake



**Science– Grade 6**  
**Alternative Delivery Mode**  
**Quarter 4 – Module 1: Changes on the Surface of the Earth as a Result**  
**of Earthquake**  
**First Edition, 2020**

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# Science

**Quarter 4 – Module 1:  
Changes on the Surface of the  
Earth as a Result of Earthquake**

## **Introductory Message**

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



## ***What I Need to Know***

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you describe the changes that occurred on the surface of the Earth, as a result of an earthquake and volcanic eruption (S6ES-Iva-1). The scope of this module allows you to use it in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

This module is divided into the following lessons:

- **Lesson 1** – How Earthquakes Occur
- **Lesson 2** – Changes of the Earth’s Surface as a Result of Earthquake

After going through this module, you are expected to

1. explain how earthquakes occur; and
2. describe the changes that occur on the Earth’s surface as a result of an earthquake.



## ***What I Know***

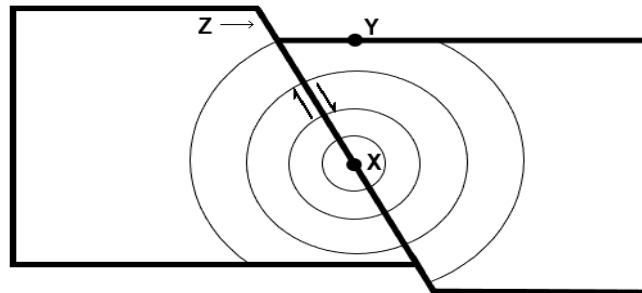
Read the following items carefully. Answer the items by choosing the letter of your choice. Write your chosen letters on your answer sheet.

1. Which of the following natural calamities is **NOT** caused by the movement of the Earth's crust?
  - A. flooding
  - B. landslide
  - C. earthquake
  - D. volcanic eruption
2. Why do tectonic earthquakes occur?
  - A. because of heavy rain in the area
  - B. because of landslide down the slope
  - C. because of mining in the community
  - D. because of the sudden movement of the plates
3. Which type of earthquake occurs when the Earth's crust breaks due to geological forces on rocks and adjoining plates?
  - A. volcanic earthquake
  - B. tectonic earthquake
  - C. artificial earthquake
  - D. man-made earthquake
4. Which kind of natural phenomenon will likely happen when ground shaking loosens rocks and soil, which causes them to slide and bury the area below the mountain?
  - A. tsunami
  - B. landslide
  - C. sand blows
  - D. ground rupture
5. Which natural phenomenon refers to the huge wave produced when an earthquake occurs under the sea?
  - A. flooding
  - B. typhoon
  - C. tsunami
  - D. storm surge

6. Which of the following is an effect of earthquakes?

- A. flooding
- B. ash cloud
- C. fertile soil
- D. ground rupture

For questions number 7 and 8 refer to the diagram below. The diagram shows the occurrence of an earthquake.



*Figure 1. Occurrence of an Earthquake  
(Illustrated by Luke D. Granada)*

7. Based on the above illustration which is the point of origin of the earthquake?

- A. X
- B. Y
- C. Z
- D. X and Y

8. Which point is the epicenter in the diagram?

- A. X
- B. Y
- C. Z
- D. X and Y

9. Which type of earthquake will occur because of the movement of magma within the volcanoes?

- A. natural
- B. tectonic
- C. volcanic
- D. man-made

10. How do convection currents in the asthenosphere happen?

- A. Heat and pressure cause the movement of molten rocks.
- B. Force and pressure cause the movement of molten rocks.
- C. Energy and pressure cause the movement of molten rocks.
- D. Gravity, force and pressure cause the movement of molten rocks.

## Lesson

# 1

## How Earthquakes Occur

The crust of the Earth is always moving. The sudden movement of the Earth's crust can cause masses of rocks to change its position and release a big amount of energy that can cause earthquakes. Earthquakes can bring changes to the surface of the Earth.

After going through this lesson, you are expected to explain how earthquakes occur.



### *What's In*

Have you ever experienced an earthquake? What are the possible things that you will do during an earthquake? Complete the concept map below by preparing a similar illustration and selecting your answers from the choices given below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- A.** run outside    **B.** drop, cover, hold    **C.** get cover under a sturdy table  
**D.** jump out of the window    **E.** go to an open field    **F.** use the elevator  
**G.** cover head with a hard object    **H.** stay away from falling objects

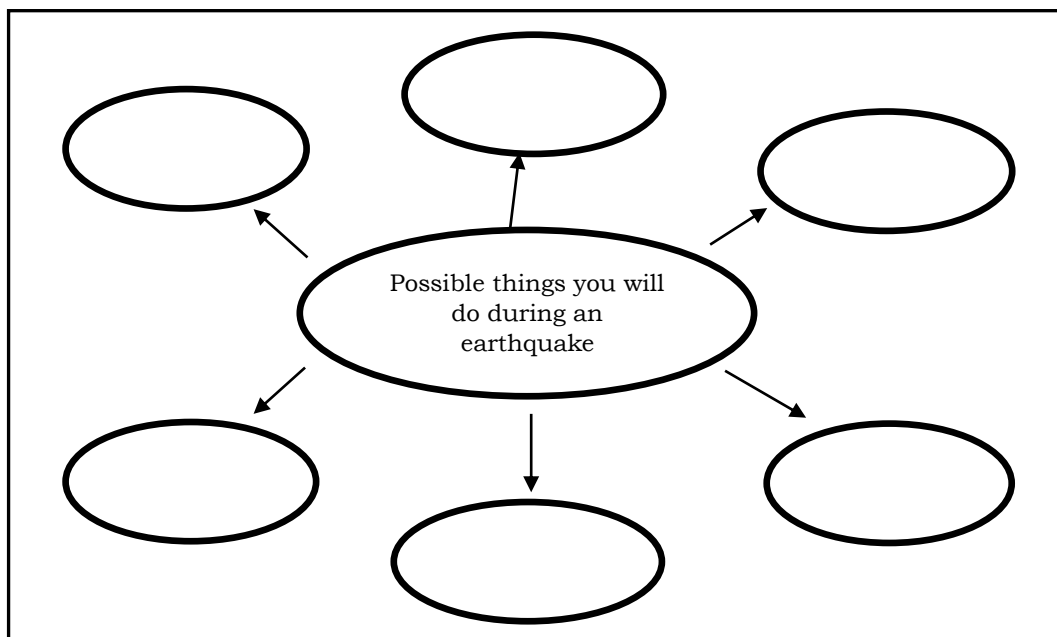


Figure 2. Concept Map





## What's New

### Activity 1: Inside the Earth

Read the passage and answer the analysis questions that follow. Write your answers on another paper.

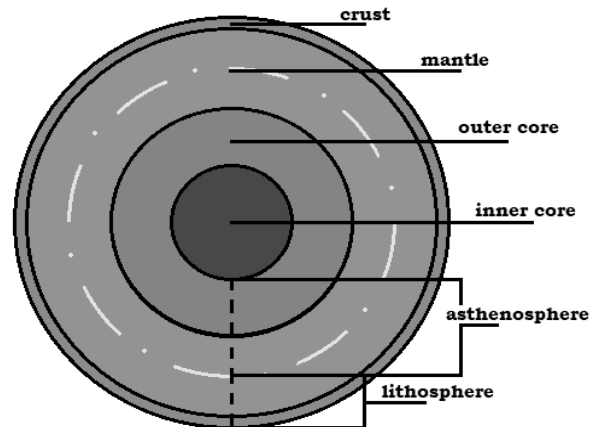


Figure 3. Layers of the Earth  
(Illustrated by Luke D. Granada)

The **Earth** has three layers: the **crust**, the **mantle**, and the **core**. They differ in thickness, temperature, physical state, and composition. The outermost layer where living things exist is the **crust**. It is made up of **basalt** and **granite rocks**. The mantle is the second layer. The properties and physical state of the mantle are not uniform throughout due to the difference in temperature.

The **upper mantle** is stable and mostly solid while the **lower mantle** is liquid because of extreme **heat or very high temperature** and **pressure**. The liquid part of the mantle is **hot molten rocks**. The third layer is the core, which is divided into two layers, the outer core and the inner core. The **outer core** is liquid, while the **inner core** is solid.

The crust and the solid, upper part of the mantle make up the **lithosphere**. The liquid part of the mantle and the outer core is the **asthenosphere**. The lithosphere floats in the asthenosphere.

According to the **Plate Tectonic Theory**, the Earth's crust is broken into separate pieces called **tectonic Plates**. These plates move relative to each other at a rate of 5 to 10 centimeters per year, and interact along their boundaries, where they converge, diverge or slip past one another. Plate boundaries are the sites of many processes that shape the surface of the Earth, including Earthquakes.

The three types of tectonic boundaries are **convergent**, **divergent** and **transform plate** boundary. A convergent boundary occurs when two plates move towards each other. A divergent boundary happens when two plates move away from each other. Earthquakes are common along divergent boundaries. Two plates sliding past each other forms transform plate boundary.

### Three types of Plate Boundaries

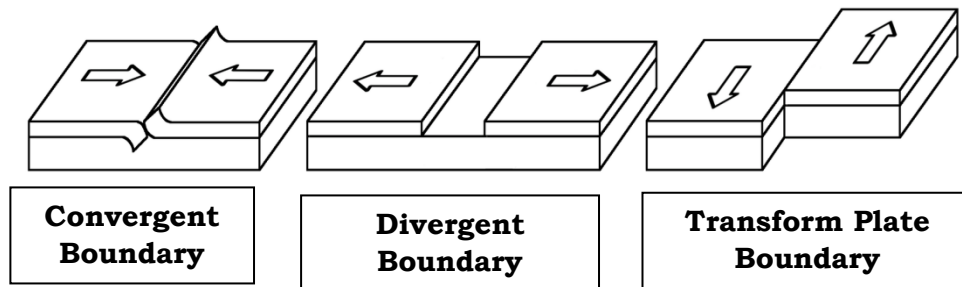


Figure 4. Plate Boundaries  
(Illustrated by Luke D. Granada)

Heat and pressure in the asthenosphere cause the movement of molten rocks. The movement is referred to as **convection currents**. The movement of molten material breaks the rocks in faults or cracks in the crust and cause **seismic waves**. Seismic waves are waves that travel through the Earth's layers and give out low-frequency energy. They are recorded using a **seismograph**.

When rocks break in a **fault or crack** in the crust, an earthquake occurs. The point of origin of an earthquake underground is the **focus**. The point directly above the focus on the surface of the Earth is the **epicenter**. It is in the epicenter that an earthquake is felt the strongest.

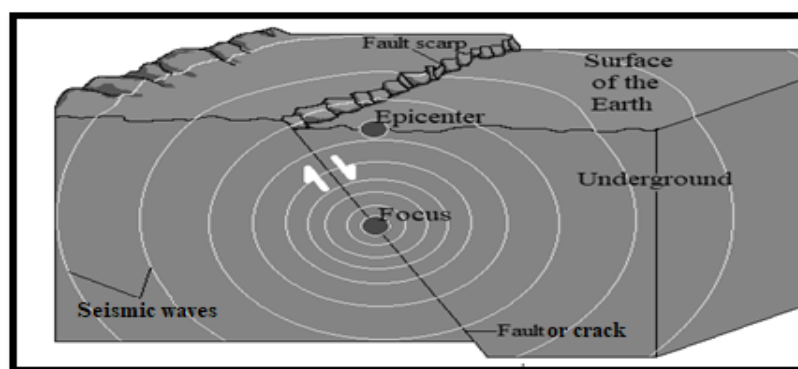
Read each item carefully. Write your answers to the following questions on a separate paper.

1. Which layers of the Earth make up the lithosphere?
  - A. mantle and outer core
  - B. mantle and inner core
  - C. crust and upper mantle
  - D. outer core and inner core
2. Which is made up of the liquid part of the mantle and the outer core?
  - A. outer core
  - B. inner core
  - C. lithosphere
  - D. asthenosphere

3. Which materials make up the liquid part of the mantle?
  - A. liquid gases
  - B. molten rocks
  - C. molten plastics
  - D. liquid iron and nickel
  
4. Why are rocks in the lower mantle molten?
  - A. because of gravity
  - B. because of too much air
  - C. because of high temperature
  - D. because water is mixed with it
  
5. Which causes the sudden breaking of rocks in faults or cracks in the crust?
  - A. very heavy rains
  - B. strong thunderstorm
  - C. overpopulation in an area
  - D. movement of molten rocks
  
6. Which natural phenomenon occurs when rocks break in faults or cracks in the crust due to movement of molten material?
  - A. tornado
  - B. landslide
  - C. earthquake
  - D. volcanic eruption

## Activity 2: Ground Shaking

Study the diagram below.



*Figure 5. Occurrence of Earthquake  
(Illustrated by Luke D. Granada)*

Earthquakes happen along faults or cracks when rocks underground break and change in position. The movement of the breaking rocks underground release large amount of energy that cause seismic waves or vibration of the ground.

The plates move relative to each other and interact along their boundaries, where they converge, diverge or slip past one another.

An earthquake originates from a point underneath the ground called the focus. Exactly above the focus is the epicenter. An earthquake is strongly felt in the epicenter.

Answer the questions below. Write your answers on a separate paper.

1. Where do earthquakes originate?
  - A. focus
  - B. near rivers
  - C. near volcanoes
2. What does the underground crack in figure 2 represent?
  - A. fault
  - B. epicenter
  - C. seismic wave
3. What causes seismic waves?
  - A. overpopulation
  - B. typhoon in our country
  - C. movement of rocks underground
4. How does an earthquake occur?
  - A. when magma comes out of a volcano and causes a volcanic eruption
  - B. when there is flooding in the area that can destroy lives and properties
  - C. when rocks underground move causing them to break and release large amount of energy



## ***What is It***

### ***What is an earthquake?***

An **earthquake** is the vibration or shaking of the Earth's crust caused by the sudden movement of plates that release a large amount of energy.

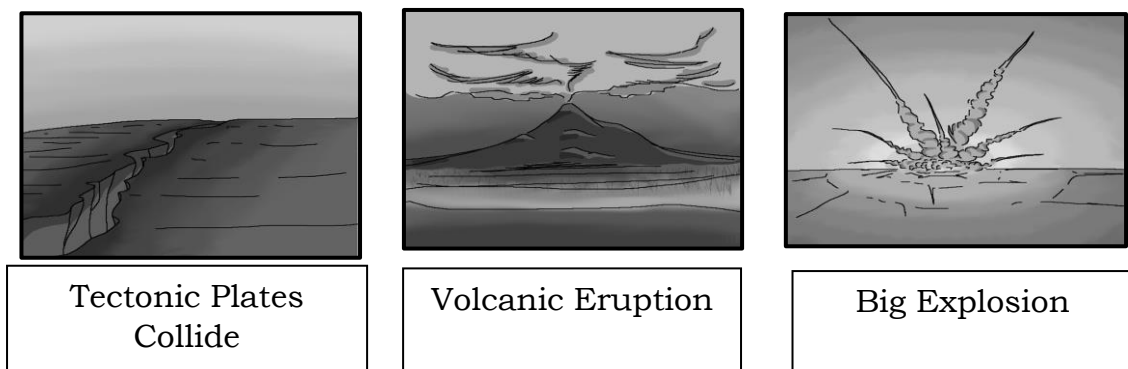
### ***How does an earthquake occur?***

An earthquake occurs when rock masses move and change in position. As the rock masses change position, the energy stored in the rock masses is released and transmitted onto the surface in the form of **seismic waves**.

The Earth's crust is broken into separate pieces called tectonic plates. These plates move relative to each other and interact along their boundaries in different plate movements. Earthquakes usually occur along these boundaries.

**What are the types of earthquake?**

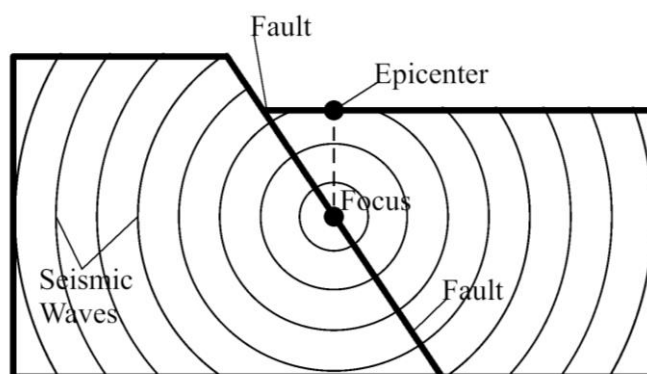
If an earthquake is due to sudden movement of the rocks, or when two **tectonic plates** collide against each other, it is called a **tectonic earthquake**. If it is due to the movement of magma within the volcanoes, it is called a **volcanic earthquake**. Sometimes earthquakes also occur because of human activity. Big explosions and the wrong treatment of the ground may trigger **man-made earthquakes**.



*(Illustrated by Luke D. Granada)*

**Where do earthquakes usually occur?**

Earthquakes generally occur along **faults**. Faults are cracks in the Earth's crust between two big plates. When two plates slip past against each other, it releases a big amount of energy that causes the ground to shake. Usually, a **ground rupture** will be created.



*Figure 6. Occurrence of Earthquake  
(Illustrated by Luke D. Granada)*

The point of origin of an earthquake beneath the surface of the Earth is called a **focus**. The earthquake waves travel from the focus going outward. The

**epicenter** is the point above the focus on the surface of the Earth. It is at this point where earthquake energy is felt the strongest.

***What agency of the government monitors earthquakes?***

In our country, the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (**PHIVOLCS**) is the agency of the government that monitors earthquakes. Below is the official logo of the agency.



The principal mandate of PHIVOLCS is to mitigate disasters that may arise from volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunami and other related geo-tectonic phenomena.

***How do we measure the strength of an earthquake?***

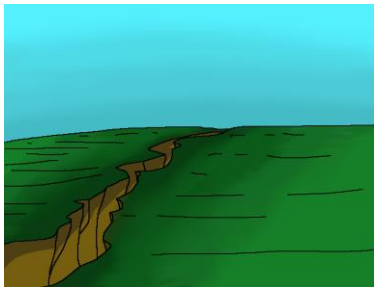
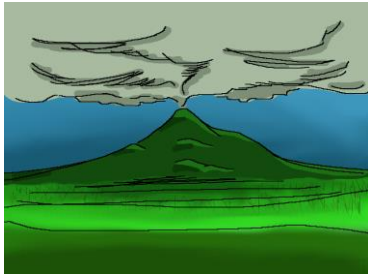

The strength and damage caused by an earthquake is measured by magnitude or intensity. Magnitude is recorded by a seismograph in PHIVOLCS station and interpreted using the PHIVOLCS scale. Magnitude is associated with the energy released by an earthquake which is a way to tell its strength. Intensity measures the extent of damage caused by an earthquake on the surface of the ground. It is identified through ocular inspection of the area or the epicenter.



## What's More

Prepare three columns on a separate sheet of paper. Write the items on the first column. Identify the type of earthquake as shown in the pictures and write them on the second column. Finally, describe each type on the third column.

Table 1. Types of Earthquake

	Item	Type of Earthquake	Description
1			
2			
3			

*(All illustrations in this section are made by Luke D. Granada)*



## ***What I Have Learned***

Complete the following statements by choosing a word from the box below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

### **I learned that...**

<i>Focus</i>	<i>Epicenter</i>	<i>Earthquake</i>
<i>Volcanic</i>	<i>Tectonic</i>	<i>Man-made</i>

1. The shaking or vibration of the crust of the Earth is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. An earthquake due to sudden movement of the rocks or when two tectonic plates collide is known as \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake.
3. An earthquake due to the movement of magma within the volcanoes is called a \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake.
4. An earthquake due to human activity is known as \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake.
5. The point of origin of an earthquake underground is the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The point directly above the focus on the surface of the Earth is the \_\_\_\_\_.





## What I Can Do

**Directions:** Read the task below. Write your output on a separate sheet of paper.

What can I do during an earthquake? Shade the box before the things that you can do during an earthquake.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Get an emergency kit
<input type="checkbox"/>	Go shopping
<input type="checkbox"/>	Move to an open area
<input type="checkbox"/>	Take a selfie/video
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scream and run around in panic
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drop, Cover, and Hold
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ignore the commotion
<input type="checkbox"/>	Listen to news report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calm down and assess the situation
<input type="checkbox"/>	Go near dilapidated buildings



## Assessment

Read each item carefully and answer the following questions. Write your chosen letters on your answer sheet.

1. What is the point of origin of an earthquake below the surface of the earth?  
A. fault  
B. focus  
C. crack  
D. epicenter
2. Which phenomenon is caused by a sudden movement or vibration of the earth's crust that causes changes on its surface?  
A. tsunami  
B. tidal wave  
C. earthquake  
D. storm surge
3. Which type of earthquake is caused by a sudden movement of rocks or the movement of tectonic plates?  
A. tectonic earthquake  
B. volcanic earthquake  
C. artificial earthquake  
D. man-made earthquake

4. Where do earthquakes originate?
 

A. focus	C. mountains
B. epicenter	D. seismic waves
  
5. Why do earthquakes occur?
  - A. because of heavy rain in the area
  - B. because of landslide down the slope
  - C. because of over population in the community
  - D. because of the sudden movement of the plates
  
6. What is the exact point above the point of origin where an earthquake is felt the strongest?
 

A. focus	C. fissure
B. crater	D. epicenter
  
7. Which type of earthquake occurs due to the movement of tectonic plates?
 

A. volcanic earthquake	C. artificial earthquake
B. tectonic earthquake	D. man-made earthquake
  
8. Which government agency monitors earthquake activities?
 

A. DAR	C. PAGASA
B. DENR	D. PHIVOLCS
  
9. Which of the following gives rise to volcanic earthquakes?
  - A. tectonic plates
  - B. landslide rolling
  - C. movement of magma
  - D. water rushing from springs
  
10. How do man-made earthquakes occur?
  - A. due to human activities such as mining or using explosives
  - B. due to volcanic activity and movement of magma
  - C. due to movement of tectonic plates
  - D. due to over population in a place



## ***Additional Activities***

### **Earthquake Challenge!**

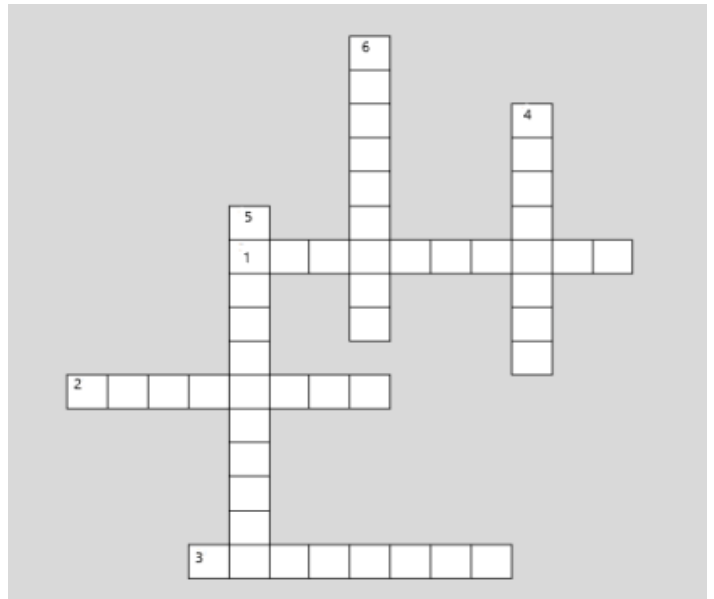
Answer the crossword puzzle below. Place your output on a separate paper.

#### **Across:**

1. the sudden movement of the crust of the earth
2. the type of earthquake that happens when two tectonic plates collide against each other
3. the agency of the government that monitors earthquakes

#### **Down:**

4. the type of earthquake caused by the movement of magma in volcanoes
5. equipment used to measure magnitude
6. the point where earthquake energy is felt the strongest



## Lesson

# 2

## Changes that Occur on the Surface of the Earth as a Result of Earthquakes

Earth has many land forms. The Earth's landmasses are continuously changing due to natural phenomena such as earthquakes and volcanic activities. Earthquakes change the landscape often in a violent manner. It brings changes to the surface of the Earth.

Earthquakes can be very violent. The effect of an earthquake is usually destructive. After going through this lesson, you are expected to describe and enumerate the changes that occur on the Earth's surface as a result of an earthquake.



### *What's In*

#### **Text Twist!**

Rearrange the scrambled letters in each number to form a word by answering the question after it. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. **PECIETNRE:** What do you call the exact point above the origin of earthquake?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. **ARTEHAQKUE** What phenomenon involves shaking of the ground due to plate movement?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. **TOCNICET** What type of earthquake occurs during the movement of plates?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. **COVPLIHS** What agency of the government monitors earthquake?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. **SUFOC** What do you call the origin of the earthquake?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## What's New

### Activity 1: Altered Landscape

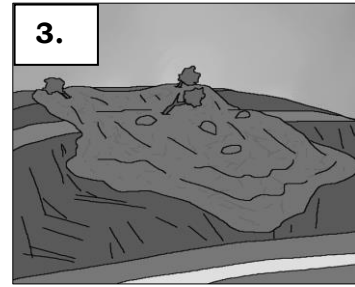
A. Look at the pictures below. Put a check mark (✓) if it shows an effect of earthquakes and (✗) if not. Write your answers on a separate paper.



Tsunami



Typhoon



Landslide



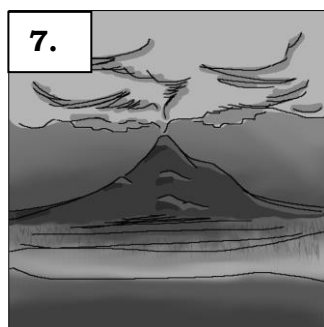
Flooding



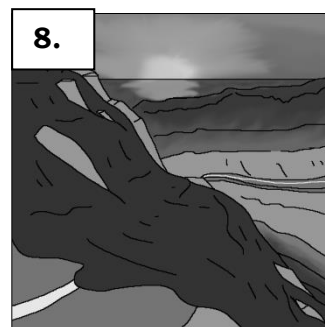
Storm Surge



Ground Rupture



Ash Cloud



Mud Flow

*(All illustrations in this section are made by Luke D. Granada)*

B. Describe the effects of an earthquake. Choose the letter of the correct answer in the **description** column. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Table 1: Effects of Earthquake on the Surface of the Earth

Effects of Earthquake	Descriptions
____ 1. Landslide	A. gaps or cracks formed on the ground caused by push and pull of rocks underground
____ 2. Ground Rupture	B. movement of a mass of rock or earth down a slope that bury the area below
____ 3. Tsunami	C. combination of lava and mud mixed with rainwater that bury villages and farmland  D. a series of huge waves that sweep inland caused by an undersea earthquake



## What is It

Earthquake has many effects on the Earth's surface. Surface effects include *ground shaking*, *tsunami*, *landslide*, *ground rupture*, and *change in the flow of groundwater*. It can bring significant damage to buildings, bridges, roads, and other infrastructures. It can also indirectly cause *fire* on people's homes. Read the following descriptions of some of the effects of earthquakes on the earth's surface.

A **tsunami** is a series of huge waves, which is an effect of underwater sea earthquakes or undersea volcanic eruptions. The waves become bigger and taller when it reaches shallow water near the land. When it sweeps inland, it causes damage to properties and loss of lives.

A **landslide** may happen when an earthquake affects or occurs on hilly or steep slopes. It is the movement of a mass of rock or earth down a slope due to ground shaking.

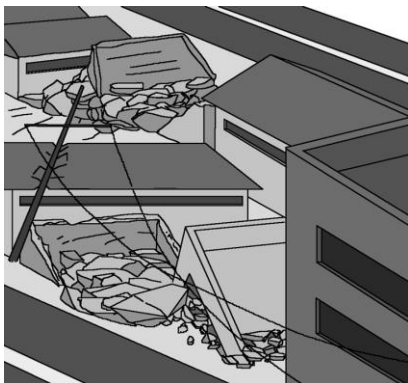
**Ground shaking** is an effect of earthquake that loosens rocks and soil which causes landslide and bury the area below the mountain. It can cause damage to properties and loss of lives.

A **ground rupture** occurs during an earthquake. It is caused by the push and pull of rocks underground causing the surface to tear apart that form gaps or cracks on the ground. Ground rupture can damage buildings, bridges, houses, roads, and other structures.



### ***What's More***

Enumerate four effects of earthquakes on the earth's surface. Write your answers on another paper.



*(Illustrated by Luke D. Granada)*



Effects of earthquake

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



## ***What I Have Learned***

**Directions:** Read each item carefully. Choose your answers from the words inside the box and place your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

**I learned that...**

<i>Ground shaking</i>	<i>Ground rupture</i>
<i>Tsunami</i>	<i>Landslide</i>
	<i>Fire</i>

1. A series of huge waves caused by undersea earthquake is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are cracks or gaps on the ground caused by an earthquake.
3. Movement of mass of rocks or soil down a slope due to ground shaking and bury the area below is an effect of an earthquake known as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. An effect of earthquake that causes soil and rocks to loosen is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. An earthquake can indirectly cause \_\_\_\_\_ on people's homes.





## ***What I Can Do***

Earthquakes often come without warning. It will bring many changes to the surface of the Earth. Most of the time, it is destructive. If it happens, people in the area of calamity will be affected. They might become homeless, injured, and might even die.

Suggest ways on how you can help earthquake victims. Choose your answer from the box below and place them on a separate sheet of paper.

- A. donate clothes and other things they need
- B. let only the government help them
- C. donate money to buy their basic needs
- D. donate food for them to survive

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



## **Assessment**

Read and answer each item carefully. Write your chosen letters on your answer sheet.

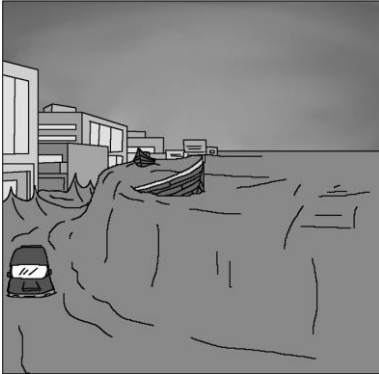
1. Which of the following conditions happen when the ground shakes and loosens soil that slides and bury the area below the mountain?
  - A. ground rupture
  - B. sand bows
  - C. landslide
  - D. tsunami
  
2. Which is a series of huge waves caused by earthquakes under the sea?
  - A. tsunami
  - B. earthquake
  - C. storm surge
  - D. ground rupture
  
3. Which of the following effects of earthquake loosens rocks and soil?
  - A. ground shaking
  - B. ground rupture
  - C. tsunami
  - D. flooding
  
4. How do landslides happen?
  - A. due to a very strong tornado
  - B. due to huge waves from the sea
  - C. due to ground shaking that loosens soils and rock
  - D. due to typhoon that originates in the Pacific Ocean
  
5. Which effect of an earthquake happens on steep slopes due to the movement of a mass of rock down the slope?
  - A. tsunami
  - B. mudflow
  - C. Landslide
  - D. ash clouds

6. Which of the following is caused by the push and pull of the ground causing the surface to tear apart?
  - A. tsunami
  - B. landslide
  - C. ash cloud
  - D. ground rupture
  
7. Which effect of earthquakes most likely affects people living in a hilly area?
  - A. tsunami
  - B. landslide
  - C. flooding
  - D. fissure
  
8. Which of the following results will happen when a tsunami sweeps towards the land?
  - A. cause mudflow to the area
  - B. give people water for home use
  - C. more ground rupture to the place
  - D. damage to properties and loss of lives
  
9. Which is a sign of ground rupture?
  - A. gaps or cracks on the ground
  - B. discoloration of the soil
  - C. water on the ground
  - D. flooding in the area
  
10. Which should a family prepare for any emergency?
  - A. emergency plan
  - B. list of donors
  - C. nice clothes
  - D. appliances



## ***Additional Activities***

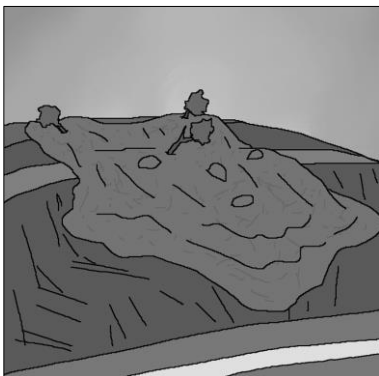
The illustrations below show some of the effects of earthquakes. Name each effect by completing the letters to form a word in each number. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.



1. T S \_ N \_ M \_



2. G \_ O \_ N D  
R \_ P T \_ R E



3. L \_ N D S L I \_ E

*(All illustrations in this section are made by Luke D. Granada)*



# Answer Key

## Lesson 1: How Earthquakes Occur

<p><b>What I Know:</b></p> <p>1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. A</p> <p><b>What's In:</b></p> <p>1. A. run outside 2. B. drop, cover, hold 3. C. get cover under a sturdy table 4. E. go to an open field 5. G. cover head with a hard object 6. H. stay away from falling objects</p> <p><b>What's New</b></p> <p><b>Activity 1 – Inside the Earth</b></p> <p>1. C 2. D 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. C</p> <p><b>Activity 2 – Ground shaking</b></p> <p>1. A 2. A 3. C 4. C</p>	<p><b>What's More:</b></p> <p>1. tectonic earthquake – due to movement of rocks 2. volcanic earthquake – due to movement of magma 3. man-made -due to human activities or explosives 4. man-made earthquake 5. focus 6. epicenter</p> <p><b>What I Have Learned</b></p> <p>1. earthquake 2. tectonic 3. volcanic</p>	<p><b>What I Can Do</b></p> <p>1. get an emergency kit 2. move to an open area 3. drop, cover, hold 4. listen to news report 5. calm down and assess the situation</p> <p><b>Assessment</b></p> <p>1. B 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. A</p> <p><b>Additional Activity:</b></p> <p><b>Across:</b></p> <p>1. earthquake 2. tectonic 3. PHIVOLCS</p> <p><b>Down:</b></p> <p>1. volcanic 2. seismograph 3. epicenter</p>
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## Lesson 2: Changes of the Earth's Surface as a Result of Earthquake

<p><b>What's In:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. EPICENTER</li> <li>2. EARTHQUAKE</li> <li>3. TECTONIC</li> <li>4. PHIVOLCS</li> <li>5. FOCUS</li> </ol> <p><b>What's New:</b></p> <p>A. ✓          1. ✓          2. ✗          3. ✓          4. ✗          5. ✗          6. ✓          7. ✗          8. ✗</p> <p>B.          1. B          2. A          3. D</p>	<p><b>What's More:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. landslide</li> <li>2. tsunami</li> <li>3. ground rupture</li> <li>4. ground shaking</li> </ol> <p><b>What I Have Learned:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. tsunami</li> <li>2. ground rupture</li> <li>3. landslide</li> <li>4. ground shaking</li> </ol> <p><b>What I Can Do</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A</li> <li>2. C</li> <li>3. D</li> </ol>	<p><b>Lesson Assessment:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. C</li> <li>2. A</li> <li>3. A</li> <li>4. C</li> <li>5. C</li> </ol> <p><b>Additional Activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. tsunami</li> <li>2. ground rupture</li> <li>3. landslide</li> </ol>
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## ***References***

PHIVOLCS. (n.d). What is an Earthquake? Retrieved from  
[https://www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph/html/updates\\_SOEPD/Archived\\_EqLatest\\_files/Earthquake/LatestEQ/2007/28Mar2007\\_1440nmx.html](https://www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph/html/updates_SOEPD/Archived_EqLatest_files/Earthquake/LatestEQ/2007/28Mar2007_1440nmx.html)

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