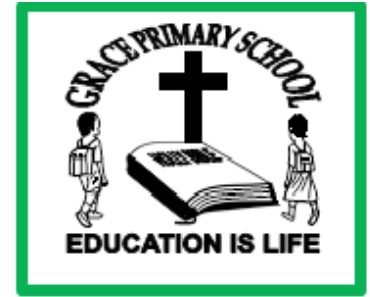


GRACE PRIMARY SCHOOL

HOLIDAY PACKAGE NO II APRIL 2020



STANDARD IV – HOME PACKAGE

SCIENCE

PUPIL'S NAME: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Remember to write your three names properly.**
- 2. Answer all the questions as per instructions.**
- 3. Read all questions carefully before answering.**
- 4. This holiday package should be returned to school when we open.**

Use the words in a box below to answer the questions that follow.

Nose, skin, tongue, ear, eye

1.is used to identify sour, salty and sweet taste.
2.is used to identify coldness or hotness.
3.is used for smelling.
4.is used for sight.
5.is used for identifying different sounds.

Use the words given in a box below to complete the sentences which follow.

White, transparent, opaque, translucent, germs, infection, black, teeth, convection, conduction.

6. Thick wall, wood, timber and stone are examples ofmaterials.
7. The micro-organisms which enter the human body and cause diseases are called
8. The condition in which micro-organisms enter the human body and cause diseases is known as
9. Heat travels through liquids such as water, oil and tea by
10. Dental health deals with the health of
11.materials are good absorbers of light.
12.materials are good reflectors of light.
13. Materials which allow some light to pass through are calledmaterials.
14. The transfer of heat through solids is known as
15. Materials that allow all light to pass through are known as

Choose the most correct answer.

16. The characteristic that is shown by living things as they increase in size and weight is
A. reproduction B. growth C. movement D. sensitivity []
17. What are the three basic needs of living organisms?
A. food, clothes and shelter B. food, shelter and water
C. air, water and food D. food, air and shelter []
18. A torch uses electricity to produce A. sound B. light C. magnet D. smoke []
19. The following are the foods rich in proteins EXCEPT: A. meat B. rice C. beans D. eggs []
20. The earth's pull on a body is known asof the body.
A. weight B. mass C. temperature D. pressure []
21. Plants breathe induring night. A. carbon dioxide B. oxygen C. hydrogen D. nitrogen []
22. Biogas is mainly composed of A. carbon dioxide B. oxygen C. methane D. nitrogen []
23.is a green pigment used for making of food in plants.
A. stomata B. chlorophyll C. xylem D. phloem []
24. Four plastic coloured pots were placed outside in direct sunlight, with water in them, as follows:-
state which one will heat more easily



- A. Red B. blue C. yellow D. black []
25. Examples of excretory products that are removed from animal bodies include:
A. urine and sweat B. saliva and mucus C. tears and wax D. saliva, mucus and urine []
26. The following are natural sources of light, except;
A. sun B. moon C. fireflies D. glow-worms []
27. Which type of food contains proteins? A. orange B. meat C. rice D. potato []
28. In a scientific experiment, experimentation is done in order to test
A. aim B. hypothesis C. data D. aim and data []
29. Which type of diet provides our bodies with energy
A. lipids B. vitamins C. proteins D. carbohydrates []

30. Unwanted materials produced by various creatures are called
A. pollution B. destruction C. wastes D. health []
31. All of the following are characteristics of living things, except?
A. swelling B. breathing C. feeding D. movement (locomotion) []
32. Sound is made fromA. trachea B. vibrations C. waves D. tongue []
33.is the process of removing waste from the body.
A. reproduction B. excretion C. locomotion D. irritability []
34. A device which changes solar/light energy into electrical energy is called
A. generator B. solar panel C. dynamo D. car battery []
35. The following are natural disasters that destroy the environment, except
A. bush fire B. earthquakes C. floods D. storms []
36. Dispersion of light means
A. reflection of light B. scattering/splitting of light C. shaking of light D. refraction of light []
37. Light may split intocolours of a rainbow. A. two B. six C. seven D. twelve []
38. An instrument that is used to observe small (tiny) organisms which cannot be seen by our naked eye is calledeyes. A. telescope B. microscope C. periscope D. stethoscope []
39. An instrument which is used for viewing things around the corner is called
A. telescope B. microscope C. periscope D. stethoscope []
40. An instrument used to view distant objects such as stars in the galaxy is called
A. telescope B. microscope C. periscope D. stethoscope []
41. Which one of the following belongs to non-living environment?
A. zebra B. soil C. sisal plant D. snail []
42. A virus that causes AIDS is A. HIV B. IVH C. AIDS D. Corona []
43. An instrument used to measure mass is called
A. beam balance B. spring balance C. Richter scale D. measuring scale []
44. An instrument used to measure weight is called
A. beam balance B. spring balance C. Richter scale D. measuring cylinder []
45. The basic unit of mass is A. newton B. centigrade C. kilogram D. metre []

46. There aretypes of environment. A. three B. many C. two D. four []
47. When looking on a surface of a pond of water, a fish may seem to be near the surface due to
A. refraction of light B. reflection of light C. absorption of light D. eye problems []
48. One of the following disease is transmitted sexually
A. Malaria B. HIV/AIDS C. Diabetes D. Trachoma []
49. The last step in a scientific experiment is
A. conclusion B. method C. Aim D. materials []
50.is the breaking down of food into smaller absorbable substances.
A. eating B. swallowing C. crashing D. digestion []
51. Stored energy is calledenergy. A. potential B. straight C. kinetic D. power []
52. Which group contains infectious diseases only ?
A. Malaria and rickets B. diabetes and cancer C. AIDS and Gonorrhea D. Syphilis and cancer []
53. A condition where a person given our urine that contains blood stains is a sign of a disease called....
A. Malaria B. Diabetes C. Bilharzia D. no answer []
54. Another name for bilharzia disease is
A. schistosomiasis B. malaria C. diabetes D. cancer []
55. A child suffering for kwashiorkor is the one who lacks
A. starch B. proteins C. vitamins D. fats []
56. Which group is the heaviest among the following?
A. ten kilograms of stones B. ten kilograms of feathers
C. ten kilograms of iron D. none is heavier []
57. The largest part of our body is A. bones B. water C. blood D. flesh []
58. The lightest state of matter is A. solid B. liquid C. gas D. frozen water []
59.is a disease caused by lack of starch (carbohydrate) in the body.
A. Kwashiorkor B. Marasmus C. Scurvy D. Beriberi []
60. Photosynthesis does not take place at night because
A. plants need to rest B. the moon shines C. there is no chlorophyll D. there is no sunlight []

Write True or False.

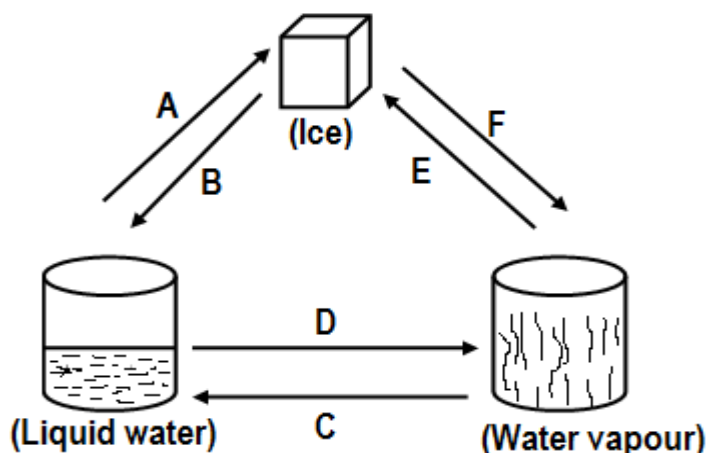
61. Malaria is caused by plasmodium
62. Passing of information from one person to another is known as communication
63. The boiling point of water is 0°C
64. The freezing point of water is 100°C
65. In plants, water and minerals are absorbed by the roots
66. The bending of light when light travels from one medium to another is known as reflection
67. Fat is a nutrient that has low content of energy
68. Mineral nutrients help in strengthening bones and teeth
69. Food nutrients that repair damaged parts of the body are protein
70. In order for a plant seed to germinate it needs soil, water and air

Answer the following questions by filling in the blanks.

71. The part of a radio that is used for catching sound waves from a broadcasting station is called
72. The part of a radio that gives out sound is called
73. The part of a television that produces visual images and motion pictures is called
74. The part of a radio that displays radio frequencies is called
75. An external device that is used to control or operate a television or radio from a distance is called
76. A machine that is used to produce electricity using petrol or diesel is called
(generator, solar panel)
77. is a combination of many cells. (generator, battery)
78. A complete path of electricity is called(circuit, dry cell)
79. The type of a circuit where a positive terminal (end) of a cell is connected to another positive terminal (end) of a cell is called(series circuit, parallel circuit)
80. Amplitude Modulation is abbreviated as(FM, AM)
81. The gaseous state of water is called(ice, vapour)
82. The solid state of water is called(ice, vapour)
83. At what temperature does pure water freeze?(0°C , 100°C)

84.....is used for keeping food and drinks cold. (gas cooker, refrigerator)

Observe carefully the diagram below and answer the questions that follow;



Name the changes which occur in A, B, C, D, E and F.

85. The change in A is called

86. The change in B is called

87. The change in C is called

88. The change in D is called

89. The change in E is called

90. The change in F is called

Observe carefully the diagram below and answer the questions that follow;



91. The body system represented by a diagram above is called

92. The part represented by number 2 is called

93. (i) The part represented by number 3 is called

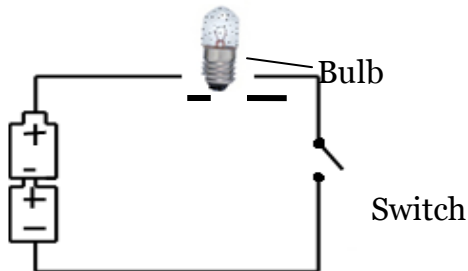
(ii) The function of the part represented by number 3 is absorption of

94. (i) The part represented by number 4 is called

(ii) The function of the part represented by numbers 4 is absorption ofand

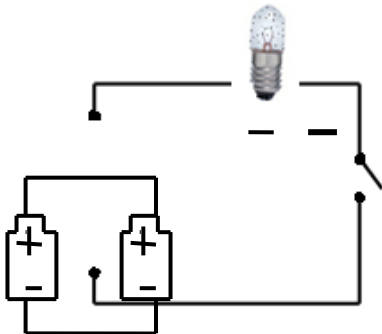
95. The part represented by number 6 is called

96. Consider the circuit diagram below;



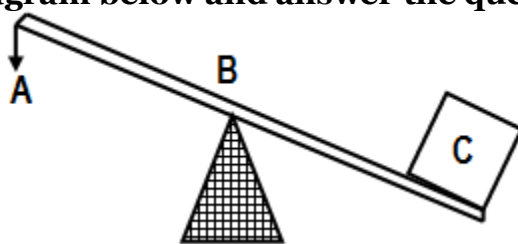
The diagram above represents which type of circuit?

97. Consider the circuit diagram below.



The diagram above represents which type of circuit?

Consider a diagram below and answer the questions that follow;



98. The diagram above shows which class of lever?

99. (i) Letter A represents

(ii) Letter B represents

(iii) Letter C represents

100. Which among the following is an example of a class of lever shown in the diagram above?

.....

(a) See-saw (b) Wheel – barrow (c) Hammer (d) Bottle – opener []