

FFC MODEL SCHOOL GOTH MACHHI

SECOND TERM SYLLABUS SCIENCE

(UNIT-5, 6, 7, 8)

CLASS- 4 (D, P S)

NAME- _____

Subject teacher: Mrs Shazia Yasmin

MCQS

Unit 5: Environment

Tick () the correct option.

1. **Diversity means _____?**
a. Protection b. differences c. competition d. desert
2. **Humans visit other habitats to _____.**
a. Find food b. find air c. find shelter d. find sunlight
3. **If people who lived before us had cut down trees, the result would be:**
a. No fresh air to breathe.
b. No place for birds to live.
c. No enough wood to build houses.
d. All of the above.
4. **Conservation means:**
a. Polluting air b. polluting water c. protecting environment d. minerals
5. **Which is a natural resources ?**
a. Sunlight b. electricity c. medicines d. plastic
6. **Which is not a natural resources?**
a. Water b. electricity c. wind d. gas
7. **Which natural resource is used to make clothes?**
a. Water b. coal c. trees and plants d. wood
8. **Plants need _____ to grow.**
a. Water b. minerals c. sunlight d. all of them
9. **Which one of the following is a renewable energy resource?**
a. Coal b. oil c. The sun d. gas
10. **Coal, oil and gas are _____ energy resources.**
a. renewable b. non-renewable c. man-made d. none of them

Unit 6: Matter and Materials

Tick () the correct option.

1. Which state of matter doesn't have colour or shape but may have smell?

- a. Solid b. liquid c. gas d. material

2. Which state(s) of matter is/are able to flow?

- a. Solid b. liquid c. gas d. solid and gas

3. The tiniest form of matter is known as:

- a. An atom b. A molecule c. A solid d. A liquid

4. The nucleus of an atom contains:

- a. Electrons b. protons c. neutrons d. proton and neutron

5. Where in the atom is the nucleus located?

- a. The top b. The center c. The right d. The left

6. A water molecule is made up of:

- a. hydrogen and oxygen b. hydrogen c. oxygen d. oxygen and air

7. Particles in a liquid have _____ to move around.

- a. No room b. material c. space d. no space

8. Particles in a solids are _____.

- a. Free to move b. have space c. loosely packed d. tightly packed

9. How does an ice cube change to water?

- a. Heating b. cooling c. stirring d. freezing

10. Solution is a mixture in which solid material _____ in liquid.

- a. Separate b. dissolves c. stand d. do not dissolve

Unit 7: Heat, Light and Sound

Tick () the correct option.

1. A thermometer measures:

- a. Sound b. light c. temperature d. electricity

2. Which scale is used to measure extremely hot or cold temperature?

- a. Celsius b. kelvin c. Fahrenheit d. newton

3. Water boils at _____ on the Celsius scale.

- a. 0 C b. 50 C c. 100 C d. 200 C

4. Which liquid is used in the thermometer?

- a. Water b. mercury c. milk d. red color water

5. Which type of objects form a clear shadow?

- a. Opaque b. transparent c. translucent d. all of them

6. If the object is closer to the light source , the shadow gets _____.

- a. Smaller b. bigger c. not clear d. not formed

7. Sound waves are measured by their :

- a. Energy b. temperature c. length d. weight

8. Sound travels fastest through:

- a. Solids b. liquids c. gases d. all of them

9. Sound intensity is measured on the :

- a. Kelvin scale b. Fahrenheit scale c. decibel scale d. Celsius scale

10. Which of the following is the unit of sound frequency?

- a. Decibels b. Hertz c. Kilograms d. meters

Unit 8: Force, Tools and Machines

1. Boats are able to float in water due to :

- a. Friction b. air resistance c. buoyancy d. gravity

2. _____ has the most powerful force of gravity.

- a. The sun b. the earth c. the moon d. planets

3. Which surface provide greatest friction?

- a. marble b. Glass c. wood d. grass

4. Air resistance works when air _____ the object.

- a. speeds b. slows c. twists d. moves

b. The arm of a lever is attached to a/an _____.

- a. Machine b. load c. fulcrum d. effort

c. Inclined planes are used to move objects:

- a. from air b. from a rough surface c. from lower to a higher level

d. Which of the following is a wedge?

- a. Knife b. wheel barrow c. saw d. chisel

8. A screw is used to _____ the objects.

- a. to fix b. to cut c. to lift d. to split

9. Which one of the following is an example of a wheel and axle?

- a. a saw b. a skateboard c. a knife d. an axe

10. Pulley is a simple machine which is used in _____.

- a. cranes b. trains c. aeroplanes d. cars

Second Term Syllabus (Unit-5, 6, 7, 8)

Class: IV (D, P)

Subjects: G-Science

Question Answers

Unit : 5 Environment

Give short answers.

1. What is a habitat?

Ans : A habitat is a place where living things (plant or animal) lives.

2. What do all living things need to survive?

Ans : All living things need.

Food, water, shelter and a safe environment for young.

3. What is meant by diversity?

Ans : Diversity means differences .The more differences in a habitat the more types of animals and plants can live in it.

4. Why do humans visit other habitat?

Ans : Humans visit other habitats like river ,streams ,oceans to find food.

5. What is meant by conservation?

Ans: Conservation means to protect and manage the earth's natural resources for future generations.

6. What are natural resources?

Ans: Natural resources are things that are created naturally, without human help.

7. Into how many groups natural resources are divided?

Ans: Natural resources are divided into two groups.

1. Renewable 2. Non- renewable

Long Questions

Q8. Select any three natural resources and explain how they are used?

Ans : some natural resources are explained below.

- 1. Water :** Humans use water for
Drinking, washing, transport.
- 2. Minerals:** Humans use minerals for :
Building, growing plants, energy resources, decoration.
- 3. Trees and plants:** Humans use trees and plants for :
Building , food , medicines , clothing ,decoration

Q2. What is the difference between renewable and non renewable resources? Give three examples of each type.

- 1. Renewable resources:**
These resources will not run out.
Humans can use them as much as they like.
Examples: wind, sun energy, trees and plants.
- 2. Non renewable resources:**
These resources can only be used once.
Once they all are used, there will be no more of them.
Examples: oil, coal, minerals.

Unit 6: Matter and Materials

Give short answers.

1. What are the three states of matter?

Ans : The three states of matter are
Solid, liquid, gas

2. Define atom?

Ans : Atoms are tiny particles .All matter is made up of atoms

3. Define molecule?

Ans : A molecule is made up of two or more atoms.

4. How can we change the states of a matter?

Ans: We can do so by changing its temperature.

Ice___heat_____ water _____heat_____steam

5. Why does an ice cube melt in your hand?

Ans : This is because of the heat of our hands.

6. What are the types of mixtures?

Ans : Mixtures are of two types.

a. Solution b. suspension

7. Define suspension with one example?

Ans : A mixture in which the materials separate from each other on standing.

Example: soil in water.

8. Define solution with one example?

Ans : A mixture in which the solid material dissolves in the liquid.

They cannot be separated.

Example: sugar in water.

Long questions

9. Draw structure of an atom and label it?

Ans : (diagram) page 42

10- Discuss and draw how particles are packed within solid, liquid and gas ?

Ans: Solid:

1. It has a definite shape.

2. It has a definite mass.

3. It also has a volume.

4. Particles are tightly packed.

5. Example. Table, chair, pen

Liquid:

1. Liquid doesn't have a definite shape.
2. It has a definite mass.
3. It has a definite volume.
4. It takes the shape of the container.
5. Example. Water, milk, juice.

Gas:

1. Gas does not have a definite shape and volume.
2. It has a mass.
3. Particles are separated with no regular movement.
4. Example. Oxygen, carbon dioxide, air.

Draw diagrams from page 43

Chapter: 7 Heat, Light and sound

Give short answers

- 1. How is heat measured?**

Ans : Heat is measured by a thermometer.

- 2. What three scales are used for measuring temperature?**

Ans : The three scales are

Celsius

Fahrenheit

Kelvin

- 3. What is the boiling point of water on Celsius and Fahrenheit scales?**

Ans : Water boils at 100 C and 212 F .

- 4. What is the freezing point of water on Celsius and Fahrenheit scales?**

Ans : Water freezes at 0C and 32 F.

- 5. Which liquid is used in a thermometer?**

Ans : Mercury .

6. When is Kelvin scale used?

Ans: It is used to measure extremely cold and hot temperatures.

7. How is a shadow formed?

Ans : A shadow is formed when light is blocked by an object.

8. Why do opaque objects form a clear shadow?

Ans : This is because light cannot pass through them. Example human, chair.

9. How is sound measured?

Ans : The sound is measured in decibels.

10.What is meant by frequency of sound?

Ans. Frequency is number of waves produced in a second.

11.How is frequency measured?

Ans : Frequency is measured in units called Hertz.

12.How does an eclipse take place?

Ans : when the sun, the moon and the earth come in straight line ,an eclipse takes palce.

LONG QUESTIONS

1. What determines the size and position of shadow?

Ans : The size and position of the shadow change according to the light source .

a. If an object is closer to the light source, the shadow gets bigger.

b. If an object is moved away from the light source, the shadow gets smaller.

Diagram is include

Unit- 8 Force, Tools and Machines

Give short answer

1. What is force?

Ans : A force is push or pull. It makes things move.

2. What is buoyancy?

Ans: It is an upward force that works in water.

3. Why do some things float?

Ans : Objects float because of buoyancy.

4. What is gravity?

Ans : Gravity is a force that pulls every thing towards the earth.

5. Why is it difficult to walk on a slippery floor?

Ans : This is due to less friction.

6. What is a lever?

Ans :A lever is a simple machine that can lift objects with little effort.

7. What is inclined plane?

Ans: An inclined plane is a flat surface that is used to move objects from lower level to an upper level.

8. Give two examples of a wedge?

Ans : Chisel and axe.

9. What type of simple machine is the door knob?

Ans : A door knob is a wheel and axle.

Knob= wheel rest part= axle

10. Have you ever seen a crane lift a heavy load? What simple machine it is based on?

Ans: A crane is a type of pulley.

Long questions

Q11. What is friction? Give two examples from daily life of how friction helps us.

Ans : Friction :

It is a force which slow down or stop the objects from moving.

Examples:

- a. Friction appears when brakes are used to slow or stop the bike.**
- b. A cricket ball rolls along grass and slowly stops due to friction.**

Q12. What is air resistance? Give two examples from daily life where its effect is used?

Ans : Air resistance:

It is a force which slows down the objects moving through air.

Examples:

- a. It is harder to walk with the wind coming towards us due to air resistance.**
- b. A parachutist falls slowly due to air friction.**