

SENTIA THE GLOBAL SCHOOL
PT1 REVISION WORKSHEET – SCIENCE

Class IV

Chapter –1

Worksheet-1

I. Give two examples for the following.

- a) Solids : _____, _____
- b) Liquids : _____, _____
- c) Gases : _____, _____

II. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Snow _____ to form water.
- 2) Gases and _____ are also called as _____.
- 3) _____ is the amount of matter present in an object.
- 4) Matter exists in _____ states.
- 5) The process by which gas changes into liquid on cooling is _____.
- 6) _____ do not have a fixed shape, can easily flow and take the shape of the container.
- 7) The particles of a _____ are very loosely packed.
- 8) _____ is a mixture of many gases.
- 9) _____ melts to water when it is kept outside the freezer.
- 10) When a liquid changes into gas on heating, it is called _____.

III. Few statements related to solids, liquids, and gases are given below. Write each of them under the correct column.

- | | |
|--|--|
| They can be poured. | They can be crushed into fine powder. |
| Their shape can be changed by applying pressure. | They can flow. |
| They do not have a fixed shape. | They can occupy all the space available. |
| They have a fixed shape. | They can expand a lot. |
| They take the shape of the container. | |

SOLIDS	LIQUIDS	GASES

IV. Answer these short answer questions.

1. Define water cycle.
2. Define condensation.
3. How can you change the shape of solids?

V. Answer these long answer questions.

- 1) Draw diagrams to explain the arrangement of particles in the different states of matter.
- 2) Describe how matter changes its state, with the help of water as an example.

VI. Give reasons for the following.

- 1) The pond near your house dries up during summer season.
- 2) Clothes dry up faster in summer season than in winter.
- 3) When mother puts water in a pan and heats it, steam is released.

VII. Observe the given picture and answer the following questions.

- Which of these describes the ice-cream that the child is eating?
 - It is a solid
 - Its particles are packed very close to each other
 - It can change its state
 - All of these
- What is happening to the ice cream as shown in the picture?
 - It is not melting
 - It is changing from solid to gas
 - It is changing its state because of heat
 - It is freezing.
- If the child collects the ice cream that is falling off, in a bowl, will he be able to get the ice cream back?
 - No
 - Maybe
 - Yes, by putting it in the freezer
 - Yes, by boiling it.
- What will happen if he collects the melted ice cream and boils it?
 - The ice cream will become solid
 - The ice cream will start boiling
 - There will be no change
 - The ice cream will change its colour.



Chapter –2

Worksheet-2




I. Rini observed that her mother had soaked whole moong dal in water for some time and left it covered lightly for two days. There were small white structures growing out of all the grains.

- What do you think the white structures growing in dal are?
 - New plants
 - Stems
 - Leaves
 - Flowers.
- Why do these structures grow out of moong dal?
 - Moong dal has roots.
 - Moong dal always grows into new plants.
 - These structures will carry the moong seeds to different locations.
 - The process of germination has started in moong.
- What does it tell us about the pulses?
 - Pulses are plants
 - Pulses are seeds
 - Pulses are fruits
 - Pulses are flowers.
- Rini kept some of the sprouted pulses aside, thinking they would grow into new plants. They had become rotten after a few days. Why?
 - Because they are not seeds
 - Because pulses rot in water
 - Because excess water was given to the pulses
 - Because seeds also need soil, air, and sunlight to grow

II. Give 2 examples of each.

- Ways of pollination _____, _____.
- Parts of a flower _____, _____.
- Parts of a seed _____, _____.
- Fruits with one seed _____, _____.
- Fruits with a few seeds _____, _____.

III. John kept a handful of rajma in a jar. He added water in the jar, enough to keep the rajma wet. In the given space, draw what changes John will observe in the rajma, over a few days.

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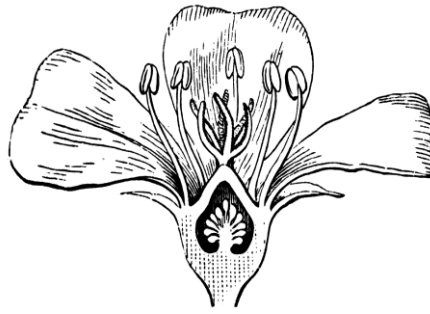
IV. Answer these short answer questions.

- What is germination?
- Name the male and female parts in a flower.
- Name the reproductive part of a flower.

V. Answer these Long answer questions.

1. Describe the different parts of a seed with the help of a labeled diagram.
2. Define dispersal of seeds. List different ways in which seeds disperse.

VI. Label the parts of a flower.



VII. Match the columns.

Columns A

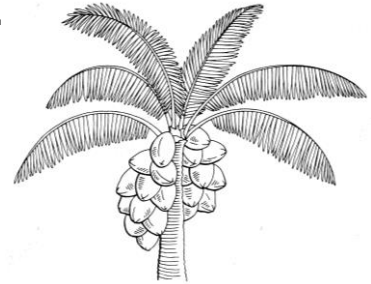
- 1) Ovary
- 2) Butterfly
- 3) Pollen grains
- 4) Style and stigma
- 5) Baby plant

Columns B

- male part of the flower.
- carry pollen to the ovary.
- present inside a seed.
- insect pollination.
- female part of the flower.

VIII. Observe the given picture and answer the questions given.

1. Name the plant shown in the picture.
2. What does the fruit of this plant look like?
3. How does seed dispersal take place for this plant?
4. Can you list some uses of this plant?
5. Does it disperse its seed? If so, how?



IX. Tick the correct option.

1. Which of these does not carry pollen grains to a flower?
a. Air b. Water c. Animals d. Sunlight
2. Which of these parts of a flower becomes a fruit?
a. Pollen grains b. Ovary c. Stigma d. Petals
3. Which of the following parts of a seed stores food for the baby plant?
a. Seed coat b. Seed leaves c. Embryo d. Leaf
4. Which of the following parts does not belong to a flower?
a. Seed leaves b. Petal c. Anther d. Stigma

Chapter –3

Worksheet-3

I. Replace the underlined words with correct words and rewrite the sentences.

1. Crocodile has a hard, protective shell on its back.
2. Cockroach is a vertebrate.
3. Animals which do not have a backbone are called vertebrates.
4. Lion shed its old skin and grows a new one by the process of moulting.
5. Babies of reptiles feed on their mother's milk.
6. Zebra has scales on its body.

II. Explain the benefit of the special feature of these animals.

- i) Amphibians have webbed feet.
- ii) Frogs have a long and sticky tongue.
- iii) Crocodiles have scales on their skin.
- iv) Mammals breathe through their lungs.
- v) A tortoise has a hard shell on its back.

III. Circle the odd one out. Give reason for your choice.

1. Dog, Cat, Snake, Bat, Elephant. _____
2. Snake, Lizard, Crocodile, Frog, Tortoise. _____
3. Sparrow, Pigeon, Butterfly, Crow, Eagle. _____
4. Honeybee, Earthworm, Ant, Housefly, Mosquito. _____

IV. Name the following.

- 1) Animals that have a backbone _____.
- 2) A type of animal that lives in water _____.
- 3) Animals that do not have a backbone _____.
- 4) Special holes present on the body of an insect for breathing _____.

V. Match them.

- 1) Reptiles
- 2) Invertebrate
- 3) Shell
- 4) Scales
- 5) Chameleon

- Tortoise.
Reptiles.
Cold- blooded.
Camouflage.
Cockroach.

VI. Observe the given picture and answer the questions.

1. What is wrong in the picture?
 - a. A frog is sitting on a leaf.
 - b. A frog is not swimming in water
 - c. A tadpole is present outside water
 - d. None of these.
2. Which of these is true about a frog?
 - a. It lays eggs on mulberry leaves
 - b. It cannot breathe through lungs
 - c. It can breathe only with the help of gills
 - d. It can breathe through lungs as well as moist skin.
3. Rani says the tadpole grows into a frog. Is she right?
 - a. No, a tadpole is very different from a frog
 - b. No, a frog changes into a tadpole
 - c. Yes, a frog undergoes several changes to grow into a tadpole
 - d. Yes, a tadpole undergoes several changes and grows into a frog.
4. Will a tadpole be able to survive outside water?
 - a. No, because it breathes through lungs
 - b. No, because it breathes through gills
 - c. Yes, because it breathes through moist skin
 - d. Yes, because it breathes through spiracles.



VII. Answer these short answer questions.

- 1) Name any two flightless birds.
- 2) Name any two aquatic mammals.

VIII. Answer these long answer questions.

- 1) Describe the characteristics of mammals.
- 2) Explain with the help of an example how some reptiles can change their body colour.
- 3) Differentiate between the physical characteristics of a frog and a tadpole.
- 4) Explain how frog catches its prey.

Write True or False.

- 1) All reptiles have four legs . (_____)
- 2) An insects body is usually divided into head, body and tail. (_____)
- 3) The baby of a lizard is called tadpole. (_____)
- 4) All reptiles can live on land and in water. (_____)
- 5) Mammal breathe through their lungs only. (_____)
- 6) Amphibians have webbed feet that help them to swim in water. (_____)
- 7) Reptiles are warm- blooded animals. (_____)

IX. Observe the given picture and answer the following questions.

1. Identify the animal shown in the picture.
2. Is it a vertebrate or Invertebrate?
3. Can you name the different body parts of this animal?
4. Where can you see this animal in your home?

