المدرسة الإنجليزية بكلباء
English School of Kalba

SCIENCE REVISION PACK
UNIT 1 – HUMANS AND ANIMALS
WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT?

Ms Raziya, Ms Celine & Mr. Mohamed are wishing you all the best!

Name: _____ Year 4: _____

Q17. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross (×) the wrong sentences:

a. Anyone can prescribe medicines. [ ]

b. Bone marrow helps in making bones. [ ]

c. An X-ray is a picture that shows where the bone is fractured. [ ]

d. There are two types of blood cells – Red and white. [ ]

e. Invertebrates are animals with a backbone. [ ]

f. Herbivores are animals that eat both plants and animals. [ ]

g. Nutrition is a life process by which we get rid of waste from our body. [ ]

h. An example of a reptile is a cat. [ ]

Q18. Fill in the blanks with words from the word box:

Skeleton
Muscles
relaxes
Joint
Thigh bone
Spine
Hip joint
Elbow
Shoulder joint
Stirrup
Knee joint

a. A _____ is a place where bones meet.

b. A backbone is also called a _____.

c. _____ is the longest bone in the human body.

d. _____ is the smallest bone in the human body.

e. _____ is the frame of bones in your body.

f. When one muscle contracts, the other _____.

g. _____ and _____ are hinge joints.

h. _____ are attached to your bones.

i. _____ and _____ are examples of ball and socket joints.

Q19. Tick [✓] the foods that are good for your bones:

☐ Okra

☐ Yoghurt

☐ Crisps

☐ Milk

☐ Kale leaves

☐ Candies

☐ Sardines

☐ Fizzy drinks

UNIT 3 – STATES OF MATTER
WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT?

Q1. Answer the questions below:

a. What is matter?

_____

b. What are the three states of matter?

_____ _____ _____

c. What are the properties of a solid?

☐ They have fixed shape. ☐ They do not have fixed shape.

☐ They have fixed volume. ☐ They do not have fixed volume.

The particles are ☐ tightly ☐ closely ☐ loosely packed.

The particles can ☐ vibrate ☐ move a little bit ☐ move in all directions.

d. What are the properties of a liquid?

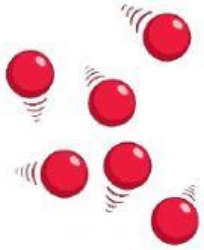
☐ They have fixed shape. ☐ They do not have fixed shape.

☐ They have fixed volume. ☐ They do not have fixed volume.

The particles are ☐ tightly ☐ closely ☐ loosely packed.

The particles can ☐ vibrate ☐ move a little bit ☐ move in all directions.

e. What are the properties of a gas?



☐ They have fixed shape. ☐ They do not have fixed shape.

☐ They have fixed volume. ☐ They do not have fixed volume.

The particles are ☐ tightly ☐ closely ☐ loosely packed.

The particles can ☐ vibrate ☐ move a little bit ☐ move in all directions.

Q2. Tell whether each is a solid, liquid, or gas.

Milk		Oil	
Cookie		Carbon dioxide	
Oxygen		Ice cube	
Pencil		Water vapour	
Shampoo		Helium	

Q3. Tick [✓] the properties that a plastic bottle has:

☐ Shiny ☐ Waterproof ☐ Opaque

☐ Dull ☐ Hard ☐ Magnetic

☐ Soft ☐ Flexible ☐ Transparent

Q3. Adam and Ethan are in Class 4. They carried out a fair test to find out which liquid is the runniest. They timed different liquids as the liquids travelled from the top to the bottom of a metal tray.
Use their bar chart below to answer these questions.

a Which liquid is the runniest? Why? _____

_____

b Which liquid took 35 seconds to travel down the tray? _____

c How fast did the shampoo travel? _____

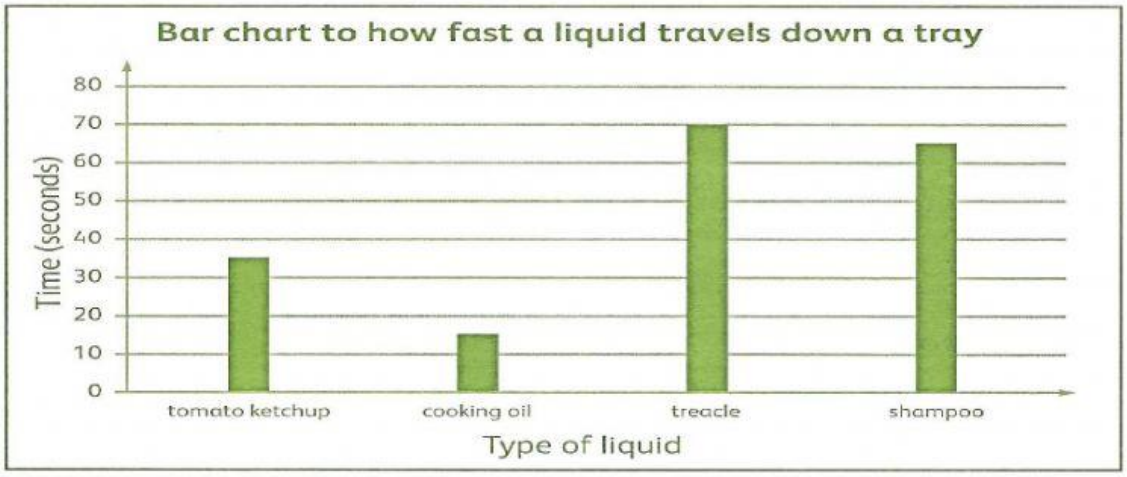
d Write down the liquids in order of how runny they are. Start with 'most runny'. End with 'least runny'.

Most runny 1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

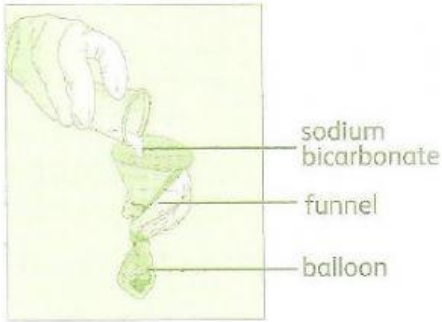
Least runny 4 _____



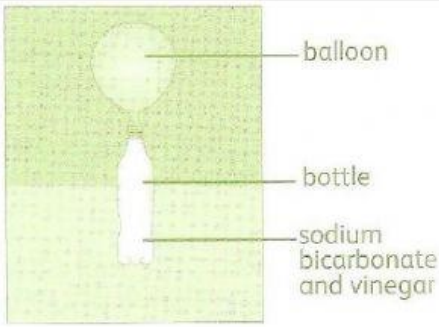
Q5. Which sentences are true and which are false?
Tick to show the correct answers.

	Sentence	True	False
a	A solid never keeps its shape.		
b	A liquid can be poured easily.		
c	A liquid is very easy to hold.		
d	Liquids cannot change their shape.		
e	Gases are usually invisible – we cannot see them.		
f	Gases do not move around and fill up spaces.		

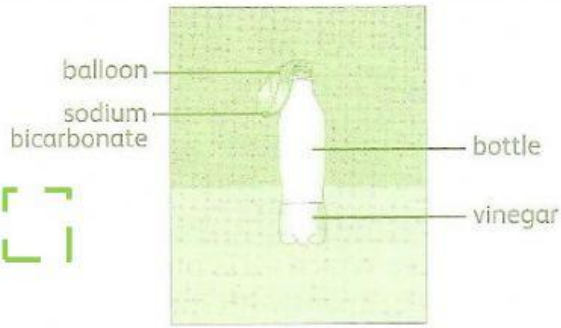
Q6. Number the sentences to show the steps to making a gas:



Pour sodium bicarbonate into the balloon.



A gas is produced which makes the balloon expand.



Put the balloon on top of the bottle.

Q7. Fill in the blanks using words from the word box:

Reversible Liquid Heated Cools Solid Melt Solidified

When some materials are heated, they _____ (become _____)

For materials to melt they must be _____. As they cool down again, they become _____. We say that the liquid has _____. This is called a _____ change. The solid melts and then _____ down and is changed back again to a solid.

All the best!