P4 Science
Term 1 Finals Review

What is a system?

_____

_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:
Read and understand the question. Then, encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. What do you call the scientists who study plants?
   A. Biologists
   B. Botanists
   C. Zoologists
   D. Chemists

2. What did Henry Nicholas Ridley, the first director of the Singapore Botanic Gardens, develop with his research in the mid-1890s?
   A. A new hybrid through cross-matching different plant species
   B. Double fertilization in flowering plants
   C. Method of obtaining latex without damaging rubber trees
   D. Identifying infectious diseases in plants

3. How are plants able to help in the exchange of gases?
   A. They have roots deep-seated in the soil.
   B. They have stems that support them and keep them upright
   C. They produce their own food.
   D. They have leaves with tiny openings.

4. Which plant is an example of an herb with non-woody stems?
   A. Oregano
   B. Acacia tree
   C. Rose
   D. Gumamela

5. Which of the following is NOT true about the leaves of plants?
   A. Usually, most leaves contain a green substance to absorb light and help in the exchange of gases.
   B. The leaf blade is usually the smallest part of a leaf.
   C. The edges of the leaf determine the shape of the leaf.
   D. The leaf stalk attaches the leaf to the stem of the plant.

6. Which of the following is a function of stems in plants?
   A. Stems keep plants upright and support the leaves so that they can get enough light.
   B. Stems transport water, mineral salts, and food to the other parts of plants.
   C. Some stems store water, allowing plants to survive in dry conditions.
   D. All of the above.

7. Which is NOT an example of plants with *storage roots*?
   A. Tomato B. Carrot C. Turnip D. Sweet Potato

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. Which characteristic of the *cactus* plant is unlike that of other plants?
   A. Cactus leaves are green.
   B. Cactus leaves are shaped like spines.
   C. Cactus plants have spines.
   D. Cactus stems make the food.

9. Which is NOT a part of the human respiratory system?
   A. nose B. heart C. lungs D. windpipe

10. Which system works closely with the respiratory system to transport substances in the human body?
   A. Skeletal system C. Circulatory system
   B. Muscular system D. Digestive system

11. Which part of the Skeletal system protects the lungs and the heart of the human body?
   A. Skull B. Rib cage C. Backbone D. Femur

12. Where do you find the smallest bone in our body?
   A. inside the nose C. in our fingers
   B. inside our ears D. in our toes

13. Which system works together with the Skeletal System to help the different parts of our body move?
   A. Muscular system C. Circulatory system
   B. Digestive system D. Respiratory system

14. What is the main function of the Digestive System?
   A. To carry digested food and oxygen to different parts of the body
   B. To enable the different parts of the body to move
   C. To break down the food we eat so that our body can use it
   D. To breathe oxygen and exhale carbon dioxide

15. Which part of the digestive system is made up of muscles that help to push the food to the stomach?
   A. mouth B. windpipe C. gullet D. stomach

16. In which part of the digestive system does digestion end?
   A. mouth B. stomach C. large intestine D. small intestine

17. Which artist spent many hours observing the details of the human body and his accurate illustration of the structures contributed greatly to medical science and anatomy?
   A. Michaelangelo C. Raphael
   B. Leonardo da Vinci D. Donatello

18. Which is NOT a state of matter?
   A. Force B. Gas C. Liquid D. Solid

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19. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
    A. Water exists in three states of matter.
    B. Shadows occupy space.
    C. An electronic balance measures the mass of heat.
    D. Air has no mass.

20. Which **best** explains why a solid has a definite shape and a definite volume?
    A. A solid does not change its shape even if you change its location, and it flows around like a liquid.
    B. A solid changes its shape when you move it from one place to another, and its tiny particles do not slide past one another.
    C. A solid's shape remains the same when placed in different locations, and it does not flow, spread out, expand, or shrink.
    D. A solid takes the shape of what it is put in and holds it firmly.

21. What is the state of matter of "*gasoline*" in normal conditions?
    A. Solid
    B. Liquid
    C. Gas
    D. None of the above – it is non-matter.

22. Which of the following is NOT an example of matter that has no definite shape and no definite volume?
    A. Electricity
    B. Water Vapour
    C. Air
    D. Carbon dioxide

23. Which is the amount of matter in an object?
    A. Weight
    B. Mass
    C. Volume
    D. Energy

24. Which of the following is NOT used to measure or get the volume of matter?
    A. graduated cylinder
    B. meter stick
    C. beaker or flask
    D. a balance or a scale

25. Which of the following must be observed when using an electronic balance to measure mass?
    A. The electronic balance must be put on a flat, stable surface.
    B. Press the "On" button before placing an object on the measuring pan.
    C. The reading on the electronic balance must be zero before you place an object on the measuring pan.
    D. All of the above.

TRUE or FALSE:
Write **T** if the statement is correct. And write **F** if otherwise.

_____ 1. The food stored in storage roots can be used by the plants when needed.

_____ 2. The main vein of the leaf branches into parallel smaller veins always.

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_____ 3. Leaves, stems, and roots of plants may look different, but they perform similar functions.
_____ 4. The femur is the longest bone in our body, found in the thigh.
_____ 5. We can control all our muscles.
_____ 6. Undigested food goes into the small intestine, where water is absorbed.
_____ 7. When a large part of the small intestine is removed due to a disease, food absorption will not change.
_____ 8. Fibre from fruits and vegetables can help undigested food to move along the large intestine better.
_____ 9. An object that contains more matter has a greater mass than an object with less matter.
_____ 10. Light and sound are examples of non-matter.

UNDERSTANDING:
Read and understand the questions carefully. Then, answer briefly but coherently.

1. Why do we need to study plants and their systems?
   _____
   _____
   _____

2. How can we ensure that our body functions properly?
   _____
   _____
   _____

3. Is matter everything around us and everything that we can sense? Why or why not? Give examples to support your answer.
   _____
   _____
   _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS