



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:

- Anyone can prescribe medicines. []
- Bone marrow helps in making bones. []
- An X-ray is a picture that shows where the bone is fractured. []
- There are two types of blood cells – Red and white. []
- Invertebrates are animals with a backbone. []
- Herbivores are animals that eat both plants and animals. []
- Nutrition is a life process by which we get rid of waste from our body. []
- An example of a reptile is a cat. []

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

- A is a place where bones meet.
- A backbone is also called a .
- is the longest bone in the human body.
- is the smallest bone in the human body.
- is the frame of bones in your body.
- When one muscle contracts, the other .
- and are hinge joints.
- are attached to your bones.
- and are examples of ball and socket joints.

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

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.

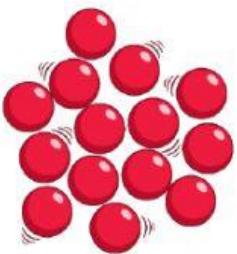


d. What are the properties of a liquid?

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.

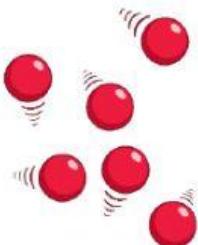


e. What are the properties of a gas?

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:

<input type="checkbox"/> Shiny	<input type="checkbox"/> Waterproof	<input type="checkbox"/> Opaque
<input type="checkbox"/> Dull	<input type="checkbox"/> Hard	<input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic
<input type="checkbox"/> Soft	<input type="checkbox"/> Flexible	<input type="checkbox"/> 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? _____

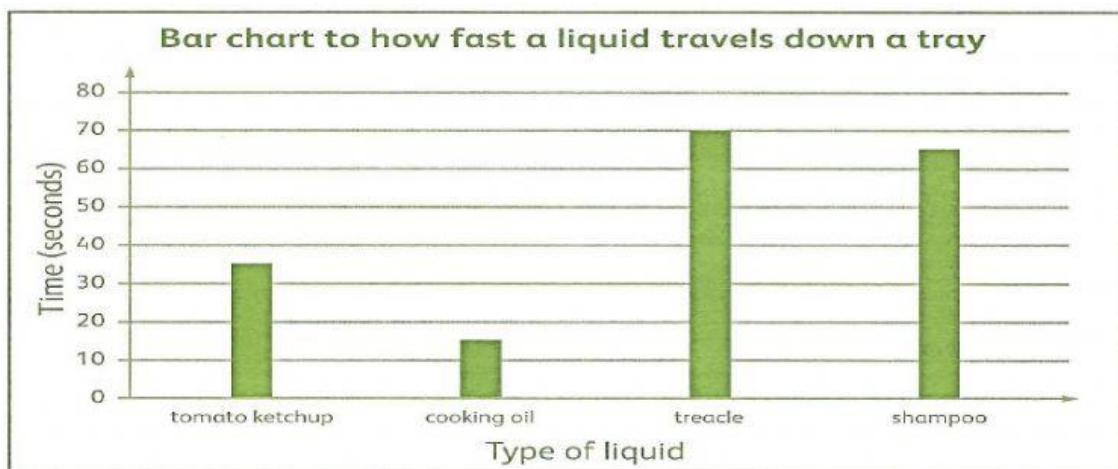
d Write down the liquids in order of how runny they are. Start with 'most runny'. End with 'least runny'.

Most runny 1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Least runny 4 _____

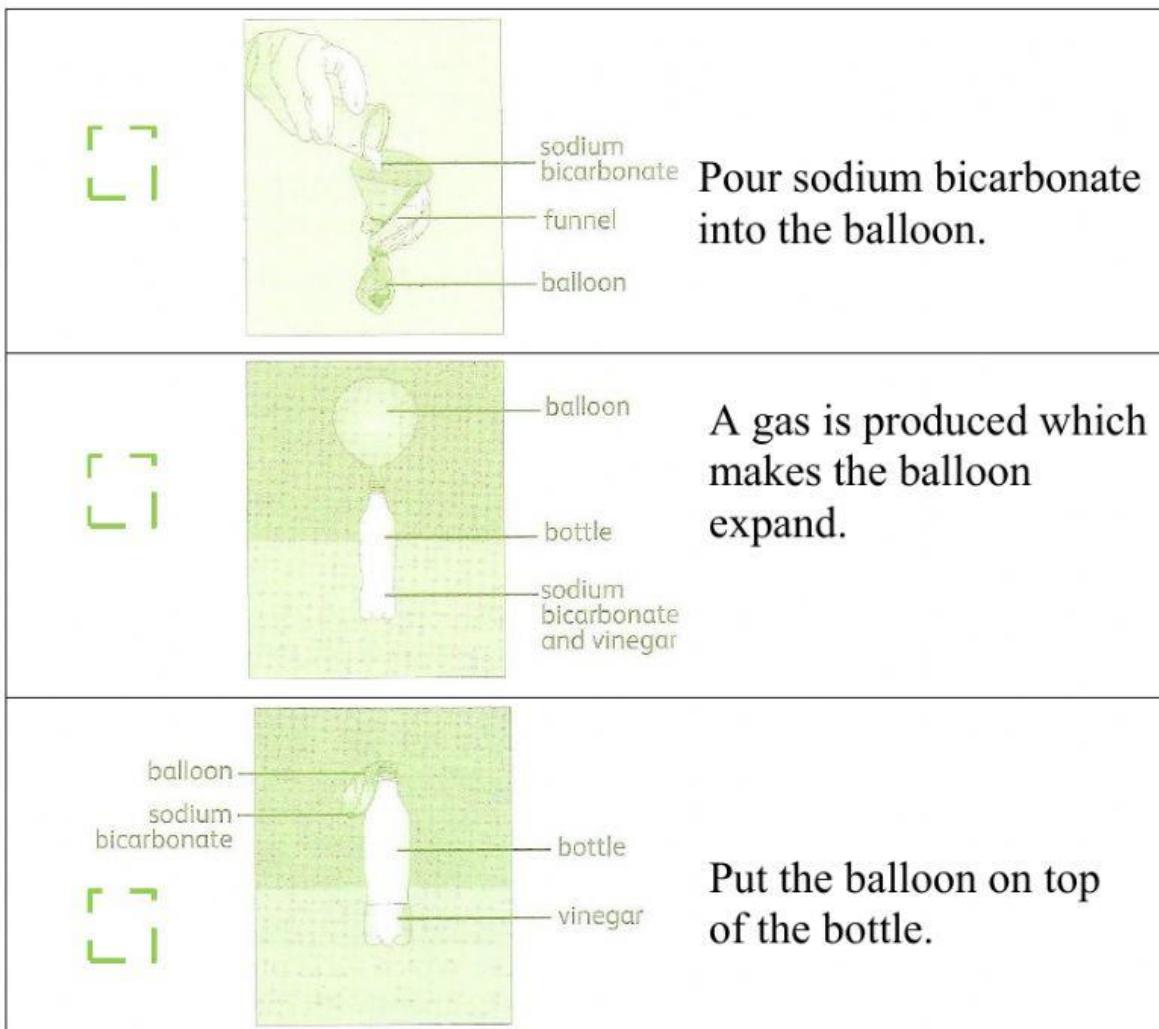


Q5. Which sentences are true and which are false?

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:



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 heated. As they cool down again, they

become **liquid**. We say that the liquid has **run down**. This is called a **change**. The solid melts and then **runs down**.

and is changed back again to a solid.

