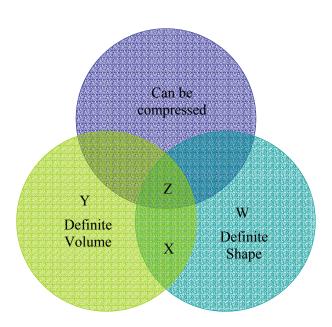
Primary Four Science Semestral Assessment Two

Section A: (50 marks)

For each of the following items, choose the correct answer and shade it on the OAS (Optical Answer Sheet provided)

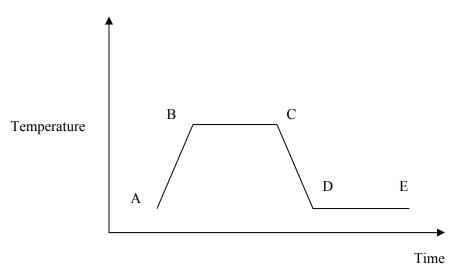
- 1. When matter is changed from one state to another, _____.
 - 1) heat is gained
 - 2) heat is lost
 - 3) heat is either gained or lost
 - 4) heat is neither gained nor lost

2.

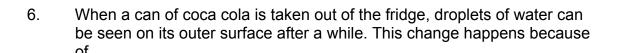


Sand	would best be classified in the group	
	1) Z 2) X 3) Y 4) W	
	added to a cup of hot coffee and stirred with a metal spot the coffee get cooler?	on. How
	A) Cold travels from the ice to the spoon.B) Cold travels from the ice to the hot coffee.C) Heat travels from the hot tea to the ice.D) Heat travels from the hot tea to the spoon.	
	 A and B only A only C only C and D only 	
	ource of light can be clearly seen through a particular type bject is called	e of object
	1) luminous 2) opaque 3) translucent 4) transparent	

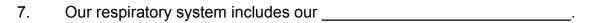
5. Some water is brought to boiling point and then allowed to cool to room temperature. The part of the graph below that shows that the water is boiling is ______.



- 1) CD
- 2) BC
- 3) AB
- 4) DE



- 1) boiling
- 2) sweating
- 3) condensation
- 4) evaporation



- A) lungs
- B) chest
- C) windpipe
- D) back muscles
- 1) A, B and C only
- 2) A and C only
- 3) A and B only
- 4) A, B, C and D only

	an see objects because	.	
	 light passes through the light brightens up the pla light travels from the obj light travels from our eye 	ace surround the object ects to our eyes	ct
	n a plant is manufacturing foo gh openings found in the	d, carbon dioxide ente	•
	1) branches 2) stem 3) leaves 4) fruit		
Our h	nearts get their energy to pum	ip from	
	1) the food we eat 2) the electric signals in ner 3) the air we breathe 4) the water we drink		energy source is
incori	rect?		
	Activity	Energy source	
	1.1 Tigor rupping	Food	
	1. Tiger running	_	
	2. Plants making food	Sun	
	2. Plants making food3. Windmill turning	Sun Wind	
	2. Plants making food	Sun	
	2. Plants making food3. Windmill turning	Sun Wind	
Whick work?	Plants making food Windmill turning Crocodile swimming h of these statements does n	Sun Wind Sun	thermometers

13.	Which statement best describes what happens to our chest and
	diaphragm when we inhale?

Chest	Diaphragm
1. Moves downward and	Moves upwards
outwards	
2. Moves upwards and outwards	Moves downwards
3. Moves upwards and outwards	Moves upwards
4. Moves downwards and	Moves downwards
outwards	

outward	ds	Woves downwards	
When a	n empty bottle is put near a	fire, its cork stopper pop	ps out because
2) th 3) th	ne air in the bottle warms up ne glass of the bottle warms ne air in the bottle warms up ne glass of the bottle warms	up and contracts and contracts	
because A B C	seminar room is full of peop) less water vapour is prod) more water vapour is prod) the amount of nitrogen inc) the amount of carbon diox	uced duced creases	om changes
2) B and 3) A and			
1) so 2) so	ax is heated, there is a charolid state to gaseous state olid state to liquid state quid state	nge from	

- 17. Arrange the sentences below in order to show the changes in a kettle of water as it is being heated from room temperature until the water boils.
 - A) Steam escapes
 - B) Air bubbles escape
 - C) Water vapor escapes
 - D) Water currents circulate

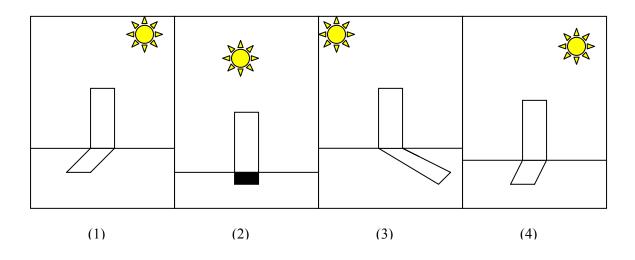
1) C
$$\rightarrow$$
 A \rightarrow D \rightarrow B

2)
$$C \rightarrow D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$$

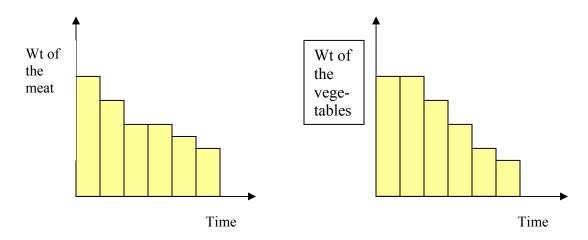
3) D
$$\rightarrow$$
 B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A

4) D
$$\rightarrow$$
 C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A

18. Which of the following pictures best shows a shadow cast in the late afternoon?



19. Some vegetables and meat are placed in a cage with an animal. The changes in the weight of the vegetables and meat are shown in the following graphs.



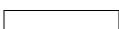
From the bar graphs, we can tell that the animal is a/an

- 1) voracious eater
- 2) herbivore
- 3) carnivore
- 4) omnivore



20. An example of a sea mammal is a ______

- 1) penguin
- 2) whale
- 3) crab
- 4) starfish



21. A substance X melts at 15°C and boils at 87°C. At which one of the following temperature is substance X a solid?

- 1) 12°C
- 2) 55°C
- 3) 86°C
- 4) 100°C

•	nain the same		
	bigger smaller then continue to	burn	
Our heartl	peat rate changes accord	ing to	
	A) our age B) our height C) the activity we are D) the state of our hea	•	
2) A aı 3) A, C	nd C only nd B only and D only and D only		
., 2, 0	a 2 c,		
-	penings in leaves are sim		ecause the
2) car 3) oxy	ess water vapour to be re bon dioxide to be release gen to be released	d	
4) oxy	gen to be released more	easily during photosynth	nesis
When an	electric fan in a room is sv	witched on electrical en	erav is
converted			
B) C)	heat energy wind energy sound energy cooling energy		
2) B ar 3) A, E	nd D only nd C only and C only , C and D		

Section B : (30 marks)

Read the questions carefully and write the answers in the spaces provided.

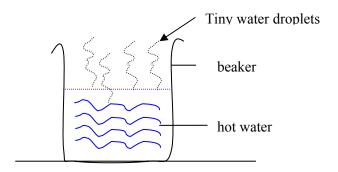
26.a) Classify the following substances into 3 groups and fill in the table below.

Honey	Sponge	Steam	
Mercury			

Group A:	Group B:	Group C:

- b) In the table above, write down the suitable headings for the three groups. (3 marks)
- 27. Explain how a shadow is formed. (2 marks)

28. Diana watched some hot water being poured into a beaker and observed that tiny water droplets were appearing above it.



Explain clearly how these tiny droplets were formed.	(2 marks)

- 29. Three basins of water A, B and C are at different temperatures. Nemo dips his right hand into Basin A and his left hand into Basin C. 35 seconds later, he dips both of his hands into Basin B. He finds that the water in Basin B feels warm to his right hand but feels cold to his left hand.
 - a) Based on Nemo's observation, match the basins with the temperature readings given below. $(1\frac{1}{2} \text{ marks})$

	Temperature of Water (°C)	Basin
1.	5	
2.	25	
3.	50	

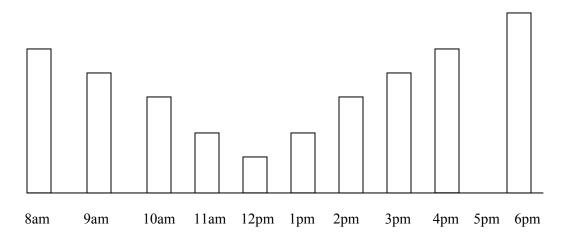
b) What can we conclude from this experiment? (1 mark)

30. Bell split some water on her kitchen floor. Five hours later, the puddle of water has disappeared. What has happened to it? Explain the whole process clearly.

(2 marks)

- 31. The following chart shows the lengths of the shadow of a pole at different times of the day.
 - a) Draw in the length of the shadow at 5 p.m.

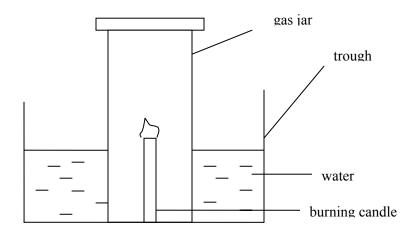
(½ mark)



b) Describe the pattern of the shadows on the chart.

(2 marks)

32. An experiment was conducted to find out if the burning time of a candle is affected by the size of the gas jar used as shown in the diagram below.



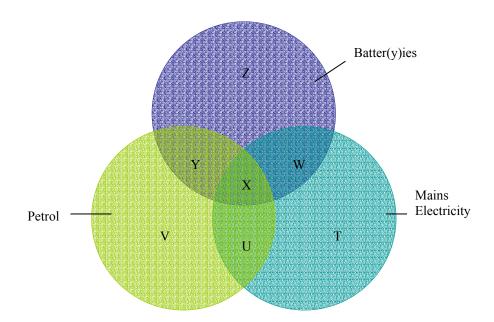
Tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the variables to be kept constant and those that need to be changed to make the experiment a fair test.

(3 marks)

Variables	Change	Constant
Size of gas jar		
Size of candle		
Length of candle		
Amount of water in		
trough		
Type of trough		
Method of Timing		

33.	When we exercise, our rate of breathing	as
	our bodies need more	for the muscles to
	burn. A waste product from breathing is	
	.	(3 marks

34. In the Venn diagram shown below, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z represent different things that use energy to operate.



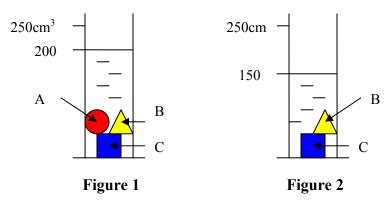
Identify the energy sources of these items by writing down the identifying alphabet of each of the items below in the spaces provided. (3 marks)

- a) Car :_____
- b) Torchlight :
- c) Classroom radio cassette player : ______

35. For each of the following statements, write a 'T' if it is true or an 'F' if it is false in the brackets provided. (3 marks)

a) Seawater freezes at 0°C ()

- b) Plants still breathe during photosynthesis ()
- c) People get their body heat from the sun's energy ()
- d) Adding salt to ice makes it freeze at a higher temperature ()
- e) The nearer an object is to a light source, the larger is its shadow ()
- f) We can see the stars because they reflect the light from the sun ()
- 36. Three solid objects, A, B and C were placed in a measuring cylinder and the water filled to 200cm³ as shown in Figure 1. When object A is removed, the water level drops to the level shown in Figure 2.



a) Why does the water level drop in Figure 2?

b) What is the volume of Object A? (1 mark)

(1 mark)

37.	State one similarity and one difference between the circulatory human beings and plants.	systems of (2 marks)
	Similarity:	
	Difference:	

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