3rd Term Worksheet [2018 – 19]

Subject – Science

Class – IV

Name : **Sec. :**

Chapter – 9
[Light]

Keywords: **[96]**

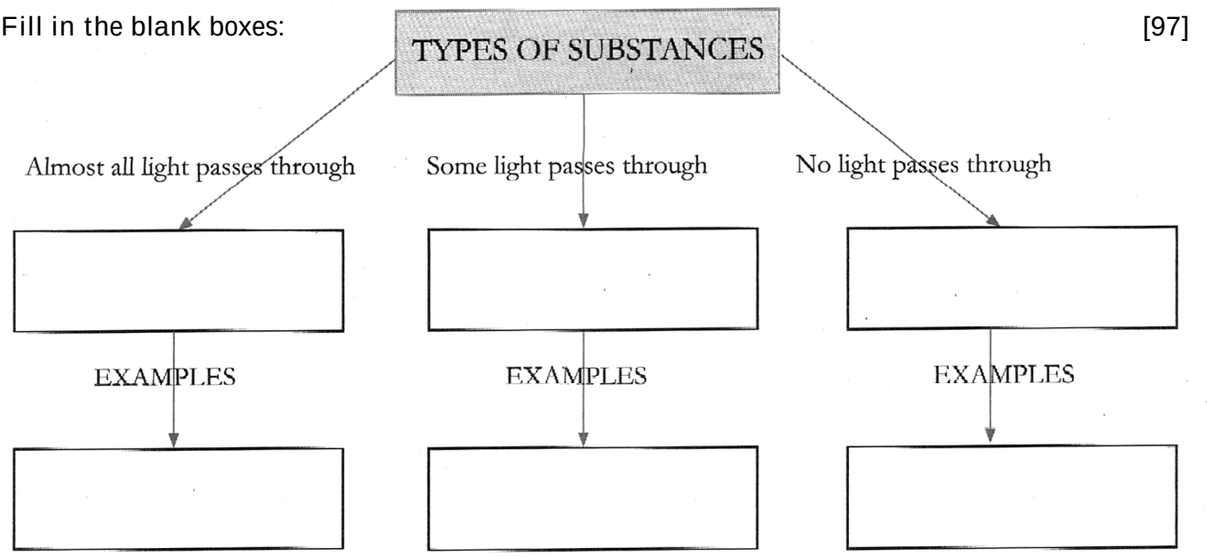
Luminous objects: _____

Translucent substance: _____

_____

Exercise: **[97-99]**

[A] Fill in the blank boxes: [97]



[B] Multiple Choice Questions: [97-98]

(i) Which of these is not a source of light?

(a) Candle (b) Electric bulb

(c) Moon (d) Sun

(ii) A shadow is formed when something

(a) Reflects light (b) Blocks the path of light

(c) Produces light (d) Changes the path of light

(iii) Which of these is true for your shadow?

(a) It is always black

(b) It is of the same colour as your clothes

(c) It is always the same size as you.

(d) It is only formed when it is dark.

(iv) A ball is kept in front of the following. In which case is a shadow not formed?

(a) A lighted electric bulb (b) A lighted candle

(c) An electric torch that is switched off (d) Sunlight

(v) Which of these kinds of substances allows the least amount of light to pass through?

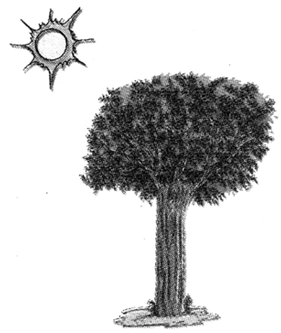
(a) Transparent

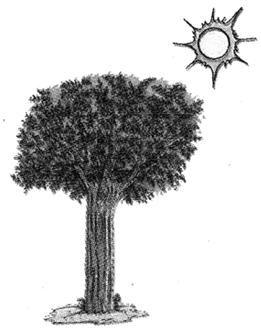
(b) Translucent

(c) Opaque

(d) All of them allow same amount of light to pass through

[C] Look at the position of the sun. Draw the shadow of the tree: [98]





[D] Put √ for true and × for false: [99]

1. Stars are sources of light. ☐
2. You can see a ball only when it reflects light to your eyes. ☐
3. Light can go around anything blocking its path. ☐
4. Shadows can be formed even when there is no light. ☐
5. Translucent substances do not allow any light to pass through them. ☐

[E] Name these: [99]

1. One source of light

   _____

2. The bouncing off of light

   _____

3. It is formed when light is blocked

   _____

4. Light can pass through me but you cannot see clearly through me

   _____

[F] What is the difference between luminous and non-luminous objects? Give two examples of each.

Ans. _____

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[G] How is a shadow formed?

Ans. _____

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[H] What is the difference between transparent and translucent objects? Give two examples of each.

Ans. _____

[I] Give two ways in which we use transparent substances.

Ans. _____

Thinking Questions: **[99]**

1. Suppose light could bend around things blocking its path. Would shadows still be produced?

Ans- _____

2. Suppose a scientist discovered an object that does not give out its own light and also does not reflect any light. Would you be able to see such an object?

Ans- _____

Chapter – 10
[Measurements]

Keywords: **[109]**

Capacity: _____

Thermometer: _____

Exercise: **[109-111]**

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [109-110]

(i) You will measure the length of a pencil by using a:

(a) Weighing scale (b) Ruler

(c) Hand span (d) Thermometer

(ii) You will measure the height of a door by using a:

(a) Weighing scale (b) Ruler

(c) Hand span (d) Measuring tape

(iii) Who has fever?

(a) Anil, 37°C (b) Binto, 36°C

(c) Nafisa, 40°C (d) Both Binto and Nafisa

(iv) You will measure 100 mL of water using a:

(a) Measuring cylinder (b) Measuring beaker

(c) Measuring spoon (d) Either (a) or (b)

[C] Put √ for true, and × for false: [110]

1. Length of a mobile phone: cm / m / g
2. Height of your house: cm / m / kg
3. Weight of a television: g / kg / m
4. Volume of soup in a bowl: mL / L / g
5. Distance travelled by a car in 1 hour: m / km / L
6. Volume of water in a bucket: mL / L / m
7. Weight of a coin: g / kg / cm

[D] Fill in the blanks: [110]

1. We must use _____ units to measure things otherwise there will be confusion.
2. 1 m = _____ cm
3. 1 kg = _____ g
4. 1 L = _____ mL

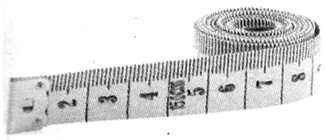
[E] Name a standard unit to be used in the following situations: [111]

1. Buying vegetables _____
2. Buying petrol for a car _____
3. Buying cloth to stitch clothes _____

[F] Match the temperatures: [111]

Column A		Column B	
1.	45°C	(i)	Hot
2.	1°C	(ii)	Pleasant
3.	10°C	(iii)	Very hot
4.	25°C	(iv)	Very cold
5.	35°C	(v)	Cold

[G] Write the names of the instruments: [111]



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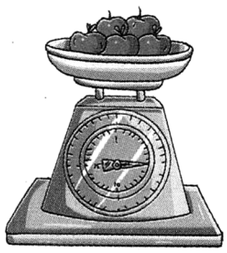

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Thinking Questions: **[111]**

1. Five children of Class 4A measured the length of their classroom. They got different results. What could be the reasons?

Ans- _____

2. You are going to a hill station for a holiday. You are told that the temperature there during the day is 10°C.
   a. What kind of clothes will you pack for the trip?
   b. What do you think the night temperature will be?

Ans- _____

Chapter – 11
[Push and Pull]

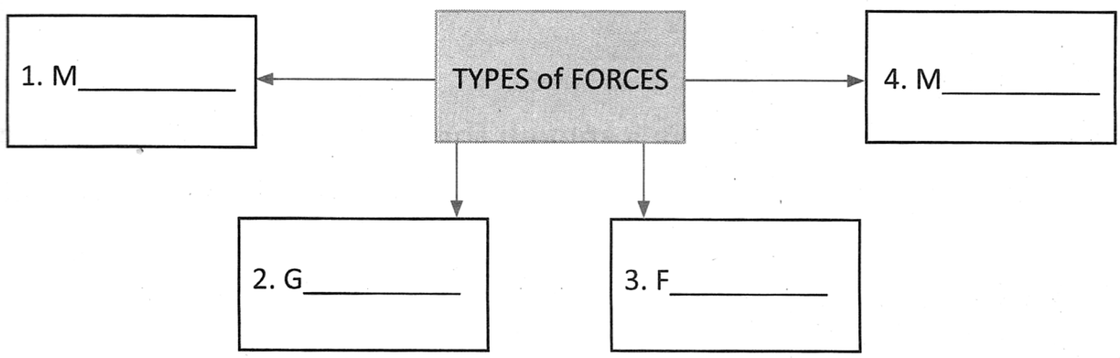
Keywords: **[117]**

Force: _____

Magnetic Force: _____

Exercise: **[117-119]**

[A] Fill in the blank boxes with names of five types of forces: [117]



[B] Multiple Choice Questions: [117-118]

(i) In which of these is a force not being applied?

(a) Reading a book (b) Trying to push a wall

(c) kicking a football (d) Throwing up a ball

(ii) Which of these is a pull?

(a) Kicking (b) Lifting

(c) Hitting (d) All of these

(iii) An apple falls a tree. It falls down instead of going up because of:

(a) Gravity (b) Friction

(c) Muscular force (d) Magnetic force

(iv) Which of these will be attracted to a magnet?

(a) A steel clip (b) A plastic toy

(c) An iron hammer (d) Both (a) and (b)

[C] Fill in the blanks: [118]

1. A push or pull is a _____.
2. If there was no _____ force we would all be floating in air.
3. A rough surface greater _____ than a smooth surface.
4. _____ force can pull things made only of iron and steel.

[D] Put √ for true and × for false: [118]

1. Gravity pulls everything down.
2. A force can change the weight of an object.
3. A magnet pulls everything towards itself.
4. Muscular force can only push and not pull.

[E] What can forces do? [118]

Ans. _____

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[F] What is gravity? [118]

Ans. _____

[G] Why is easier to push a box on a smooth surface than on a rough surface? [118]

Ans. _____

[H] Name two things that are pulled by a magnet, and two things that are not. [118]

Ans. _____

Thinking Questions: **[118]**

1. When astronauts go into outer space they float around in their spaceship. Which force is missing in outer space?

Ans- _____

Chapter – 12
[Friction as a Force]

Keywords: **[123]**

Friction: _____

Exercise: **[123-124]**

[A] Multiple Choice Questions: [123]

(i) Which of these is not possible without friction?

(a) Walking (b) Cars running on roads

(c) Jumping up (d) Both (a) and (b)

(ii) The bad thing about friction is that it:

(a) Wastes energy (b) Causes wear and tear

(c) Saves us from slipping (d) Both (a) and (b)

(iii) Walking on slippery ground is difficult because there is:

(a) Very little gravity between you and the ground

(b) Very high gravity between you and the ground

(c) Very little friction between your feet and the ground

(d) Very high friction between your feet and the ground

(iv) Which of these reduced friction?

(a) Making surfaces smooth

(b) Putting oil between surfaces

(c) Putting smooth power between surfaces

(d) All of these

[B] What is friction? [124]

Ans. _____

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[C] Why can you slide easily on ice but not on your house floor?

Ans. _____

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[D] List two problems that friction causes. [124]

Ans. _____

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[E] List two ways in which friction is useful to us. [124]

Ans. _____

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[F] How can you reduced friction between two surfaces? [124]

Ans.

Thinking Questions: **[124]**

1. Would you like to live in a world without friction? Give reasons.

Ans.