



Subject: Grade 4 Natural Sciences

Topic: Natural Sciences: Term 2 - Exam 1

Total: 81 Marks

1. rubber | flexible

4 marks

Explanation:

Rubber is soft and bends easily. Wood is hard and does not bend easily.

2. predators | hunt

4 marks

Explanation:

Young predators are taught by their parents to be skilled hunters.

3. herbivores | herbivorous | herbivore

3 marks

Explanation:

Herbivorous animals eat seeds, grass, leaves and other plants. They get all their nutrients from the soil, not from meat.

4. wood

3 marks

Explanation:

Birds prefer to live in a structure made from a natural source. Wood is cheap and easily accessible to humans.

5. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Iron is extremely cold and damp. You poor dog will freeze!

6. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Evaporation is when a liquid changes to gas. When water boils it changes from water (liquid) to water vapour (gas). When a solid changes to a liquid we say that the solid has melted.

7. false

2 marks

Explanation:

An igloo is a beehive-shaped house.



8. cylinder-shaped | cone-shaped 4 marks

Explanation:

The walls are the shape of a cylinder (round) and the roof is the shape of a cone (flat base, moving up to a point).

9. true 2 marks

Explanation:

The young animal drinks milk from its mother.

10. B: a seed starting to grow 4 marks

Explanation:

In order for a seed to germinate, it needs water and warmth. Once a seed has germinated it starts to grow into a seedling.

11. Condensation | the gas loses heat 4 marks

Explanation:

Condensation is the process when a gas changes state to form a liquid.

During this process **the gas loses heat**.

Evaporation is the process when a liquid becomes a gas.

12. C: leaf 4 marks

Explanation:

A plant's food gets produced within the leaves of the plant.

13. C 3 marks

Explanation:

The plant's fruit protects the seeds. The seeds are normally inside the fruit, like an apple, but there are fruits where the seeds are on the outside of the fruit, like a strawberry.

14. reproduction | reproducing | reproduce 3 marks

Explanation:

Reproduction occurs when living things make offspring.

Pollination is part of the reproduction of flowering plants.

15. germ | bacteria | virus | bacterium 3 marks

Explanation:

Certain bacteria and viruses cause disease. They are examples of a germ.

16. corner | triangle

4 marks

Explanation:

Corners of rectangles and squares are often weak points in structures, where the structure can easily bend and collapse. By adding a support across the corner to make a triangle, the corner is made much stronger.

17. B: hollow pillar

4 marks

Explanation:

Pillars such as chimneys are great examples of **circular hollow pillars**. They are also a structure used when supporting objects like wind turbines and street lights.

18. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Adding sand to cement makes it stronger, but, if you add too much sand the cement is going to crack easily.

19. shell | natural

3 marks

Explanation:

Because the shell can support itself without pillars or beams, it's considered a natural shell structure.

20. C: mountain tortoise

4 marks

Explanation:

A mountain tortoise is a reptile. Reptiles are cold-blooded, scaly animals. More than 400 reptiles are found in Southern Africa.

21. A: sugar crystals.

4 marks

Explanation:

When all the water is evaporated from sugar water, the leftover sugar forms beautiful crystals.

22. D: long roots and a thick tree trunk

4 marks

Explanation:

The tree's roots need to be long in order to anchor the tree in the ground and its trunk needs to be thick for extra support.

23. flower | flowers

3 marks

Explanation:

Flowers that are colourful contain lots of nectar. This attracts birds and insects.

24. leaf | leaves

3 marks

Explanation:

Leaves produce food by absorbing the sunlight and carbon dioxide.

25. folding | weaving | kneading

3 marks

Explanation:

When materials are folded or layered they increase in thickness and strength. If a trampoline is stretched, it has the strength to allow someone to jump on the material. When we weave paper, twine or rope together to form a basket the weave keeps the material together strengthening it and allowing it hold/carry more weight.

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