

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS-4 A&B
SUBJECT: SCIENCE- FIRST TERM 2020

Science: First Terminal Examination Syllabus and Notes 2020

Chapter-1: Food

Chapter-2: Our teeth

Chapter-3: Be safe

Chapter-4: Our clothes

Chapter-5: Solid, Liquid and Gas

Notes

Chapter-3
Be safe

A. Tick Mark the correct answer:

1. We should never touch the wires.
a) Wires b) Toys, c) Books, d) bags
2. We can avoid accident if we are careful.
a) Careless, b) Careful , c) Sick, d) None of them.
3. We should not stand too close to the fire.
a) Fire , b) Bed, c) Chair, d) Table.
4. We should remove sharp objects from the bathroom.
a) Soap, b) Shampoo, c) Sharp objects , d) Comb.

B. Answer these questions:

1. How can we avoid accidents?

Ans: We can avoid accidents if we are careful and follow safety rules.

2. What should you not use when you are sitting on a bathtub?

Ans: We should not use a Radio while sitting on a bathtub.

3. Write any four rules when you are in the kitchen?

Ans: Four rules in the kitchen are_

- a. Do not cook alone.
- b. Never put anything over a lamp or stove while playing.
- c. Never touch matches, lighters or candles.
- d. Do not use a knife by yourself.

4. How can you keep yourself safe on the road?

Ans: We can keep ourselves safe on the road by using subways, foot bridges, zebra crossing and follow traffic light while crossing the road.

5. What is first-aid?

Ans: First-aid is the Emergency care given to someone before regular medical aid can be obtained.

6. How can you give first-aid to someone who is injured?

Ans: When someone is injured.

- a) Stop the bleeding by applying pressure with a clean cloth.
- b) Apply bandage on top.
- c) Clean the wound gently with clean water.

d) Apply antiseptic ointment.

e) Wrap the wound firmly with a cloth or a bandage.

7. What should be done to a person who is stung by an insect?

Ans: If someone is stung by an insect, remove the stinger.

Wash the area with soap and water. Apply ice to reduce pain and swelling etc.

8. What would you do if a person is burnt?

Ans: If a person is burnt.

a) Wash the area to cool it with water.

b) Keep it clean, let it dry and apply ointment.

c) Cover the burnt area.

d) Bandage loosely.

C. Write T for true and F for false:

1. Always use electrical appliances with worn or damage cords. F

2. Never put water on a cooking fire. T

3. Always listen to radio in a bathtub. F

4. Never run to or from the Bus. T

5. We should not let a crowd gather around a sick person. T

D. Match the following:

1. Use non-slip mat	a. On cuts and wounds 3
2. A place to cross the road	b. Immediate treatment 5
3. Apply antiseptic ointment	c. To reduce pain 4
4. Apply ice	d. In the bathroom 1
5. A first-aid kit	e. Zebra crossing 2

Chapter- 4 Our clothes

A. Tick (✓) or (□) Mark the correct answer.

1. During the summer season, we wear

a) Woolen clothes, b) Raincoat, c) Cotton clothes ✓ □ d) All of these

2. We get wool from

a) Cow, b) Sheep ✓ □ c) Plant, d) Hen

3. Silk worms give us

a) Silk threads ✓ □ b) Cotton fibres, c) Jute fibres, d) None of these

4. Jute fibres are use to make

a) Ropes and mates ✓ □ b) T-shirts and skirts, c) Raincoat, d) All of these

B. Answer these questions:

1. Why do we wear clothes?

Ans: We wear clothes because it protect us from heat and cold, dust and diseases. It also makes us look smart and decent.

2. Which types of clothes are worn during the winter season?

Ans: Thick dark coloured clothes made of wool, fur or leather are worn during the winter season.

3. Why do we wear cotton clothes?

Ans: We wear cotton clothes to keep us cool. Cotton clothes absorb sweat and protect us from the heat of the sun.

4. Why do we carry an umbrella in the rainy season?

Ans: We carry an umbrella in the rainy season to protect ourselves from rain.

5. How do we get natural fibres?

Ans: We get natural fibres from plants and animals. We get cotton from cotton plants; white cotton balls are picked and spun on a Charkha to make cotton fibres. We get thread from silk worms, the cocoons of the silkworm are boiled and the thread is taken off.

6. What is the difference between natural fibres and synthetic fibres?

Ans: Natural fibres are made from plants and animals whereas synthetic fibres are chemicals which are not made from plants and animals.

7. How should we store our clothes?

Ans: We should store our clothes by keeping naphthalene balls or dry neem leaves to protect them from insects, also by folding or keeping them on a wardrobe.

8. How should we wash and iron silk and woollen clothes?

Ans: Silk and woollen clothes can be washed with a mild detergent. They do not require to be ironed.

9. Why do we wear uniform?

Ans: People wear uniform to identify themselves according to their job.

D. Unscramble the names of some natural fibre sources:

1. OCONTT Cotton

2. UEJT Jute

3. SHPEE Sheep

4. ILSK SORMW Silk worms

Chapter 5 - solid, liquid and gas

A. Tick (✓) mark the correct answer

1. Solid does not flow at a given temperature.

a) Liquid, b) Solid ✓ , c) Gas, d) None of them

2. Smoke can move and flow freely.

a) Smoke ✓ b) Book, c) Ice, d) None of them

3. Air is a mixture of different gases.

a) Ice, b) Milk, c) Blood, d) Air ✓

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Give an example of solid.

Ans: Table

2. Write any three properties of

a) Solid, b) Liquid, c) Gas

Ans: a. Solid - I) it has its own shape and size.

II) It does not flow.

III) It can be of different colour and texture.

b. Liquid - I) it does not have its own shape.

II) It moves and flows freely.

III) It varies in colours.

c. Gas _ I) It has no shape.

II) It moves freely

III) It is a mixture of different gases.

3. Write the definition of the following:

a. Condensation b. Evaporation

Ans: a. Condensation is a process where water vapour changes its state from gas to liquid or solid state.

b. Evaporation_Evaporation is the process where water changes its state into water vapour.

4. Differentiate between melting and freezing.

Ans: When a substance changes its state from solid to liquid, it is called melting. Whereas when a liquid freezes, it changes its state to solid called as freezing.

5. Explain solute, solvent and solution with examples.

Ans: A substance that dissolves to form a solution is called a solute.

A substance in which the solute dissolves is called a solvent and a mixture of one or more solutes dissolved in a solvent is called a solution.

For eg: Sugar (solute) ➡ □water (solvent) ➡ □Solution.

C. Write T for true and F for false.

1. Matter is made up of large particles. F
 2. Solid has its own shape. T
 3. Water and milk are the forms of liquid. T
 4. Solid can melt when it is heated. F
 5. Soap water is a solution. T
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