Model Test Paper — Answers

Science Explorer · Class 4 · Annual (Chapters 1–14) · Maximum marks 60

A Tick the correct answer

1. (b) mouth
2. (c) drying your hands before using a switch
3. (a) state
4. (b) tadpole
5. (c) omnivores
6. (b) friction
7. (a) 24 hours
8. (b) Chandrayaan-3
9. (c) nitrogen
10. (c) topsoil
11. (a) green bin (wet waste)

B Fill in the blanks

1. monsoon
2. scavengers
3. lever
4. revolution
5. weathering
6. compost
7. groundwater
8. condensation

C True or false?

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False — the Moon reflects the light of the Sun.
6. True

D Match the columns

1. clayey soil — c. holds a lot of water
2. alluvial soil — e. brought by rivers; good for wheat
3. recycle — b. old paper into new paper
4. pulley — f. raising a flag
5. Pole Star — a. shows the north
6. rainwater harvesting — d. collecting rain from rooftops

E Answer in brief

1. Plant trees and grass, whose roots hold the soil. Build bunds or terraces on slopes, and do not let animals overgraze.
2. Evaporation then condensation then precipitation (rain) then collection (water flows back to rivers, lakes and seas).
3. Its thick, fleshy stem stores water; its leaves are spines, so little water is lost; its long roots reach water deep in the sand; a waxy coat keeps water in.
4. A force can change the motion of an object — e.g. kicking a ball makes it move, a catch stops it. A force can change the shape of an object — e.g. pressing dough flattens it.
5. The Earth spins (rotates) on its axis once in about 24 hours. The side facing the Sun has day; the side away from the Sun has night.
6. Decomposers are living things that break down dead plants and animals into simpler substances that mix with the soil. Example: fungi (mushrooms) or bacteria.

F Answer in detail

1. **Topsoil** — top layer, dark, rich in humus; plant roots grow here. **Subsoil** — below it, lighter in colour, has minerals and little humus. **Weathered rock** — broken pieces of rock. **Bedrock** — solid rock at the bottom.
2. **Reduce** — use less, e.g. carry a cloth bag instead of plastic bags. **Reuse** — use things again, e.g. glass jars for storing grains. **Recycle** — make new things from old, e.g. old paper into new paper.

G Diagrams

Check each diagram against the book (digestive system: Chapter 1; parts of a tooth: Chapter 2; parts of a plant: Chapters 6–7). Give marks for a neat drawing and at least four correct labels.

H Case study

1. Air pollution (burning garbage) and water/land pollution (plastic bags in drains).
2. Plastic blocks the drains, so rainwater overflows onto roads and homes; stagnant water breeds mosquitoes and spreads disease.
3. Any one: stop burning garbage; separate wet and dry waste into green and blue bins; use cloth bags instead of plastic; make compost from peels and leaves.

I Read the data

1. July (300 mm)
2. The rainy (monsoon) season