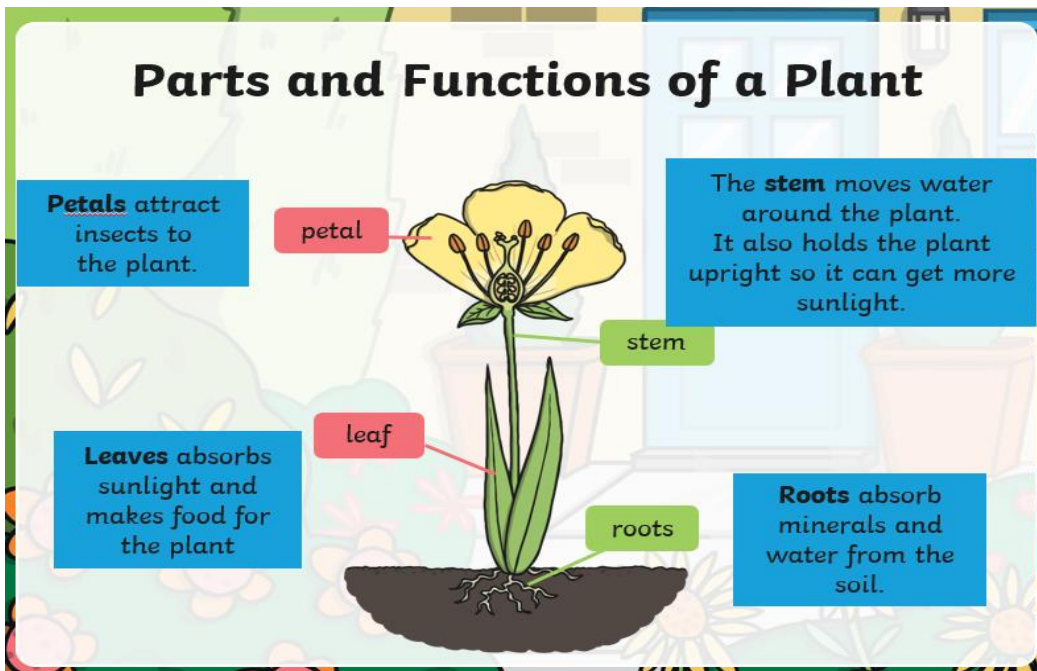


Science Revision Sheet

Question 1 – Plant parts



Q1. What is the function of leaves?

- a. Makes food for the plant.
- b. Absorb minerals.
- c. Help stand upright.

Q2. What is the function of roots?

Q3. What is the function of the stems?

- a. Move water around the plant.
- b. Absorb minerals and water
- c. Absorb sunlight and make food.

Match the parts of the plants to the correct function.

**Identify the
Parts of a Plant and Their Functions**

The diagram shows a tomato plant with the following parts labeled in boxes:

- Flower** (top left box)
- Fruit** (middle left box)
- Roots** (bottom left box)
- Leaves** (top right box)
- Stem** (middle right box)

Each label box has a corresponding empty space for a function. The functions are listed in a green-bordered box at the bottom:

Functions: Moves water Absorbs minerals and water Has seeds
Attracts insects Absorbs sunlight and makes food

Question 2 – Different types of beaks

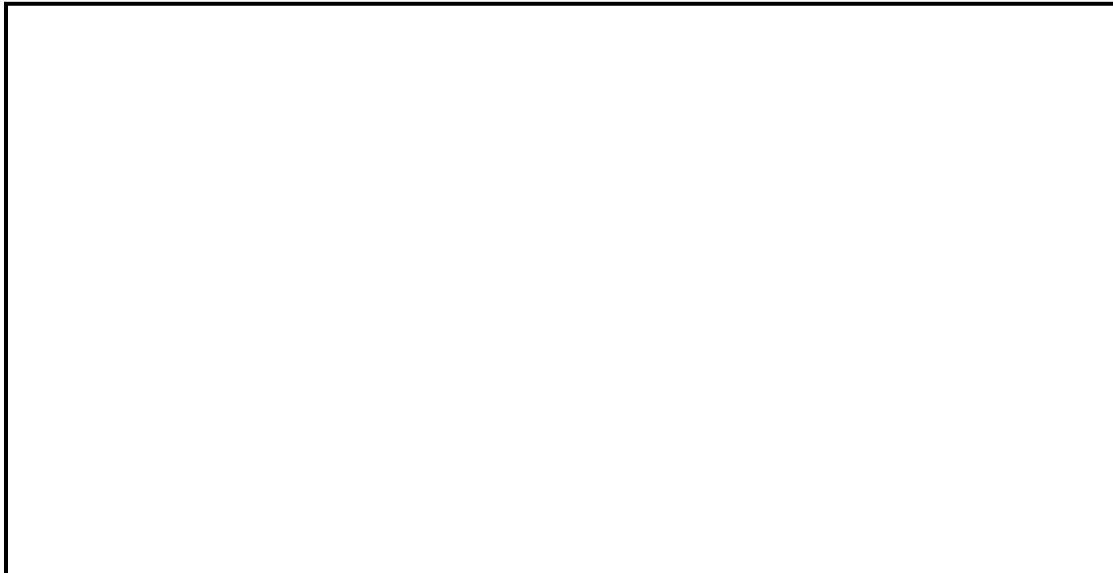
Look at the following birds:

 a. sparrow	 b. eagle
 c. Hummingbird	 d. pelican

a. Which bird eats **grains and seeds**? _____

b. Which bird will **catch fish**? _____

Draw a bird that will drink nectars from flowers.



BIRD BEAKS

Sparrow



SEED-CRACKING
BEAK

Hummingbird



NECTAR-FEEDING
BEAK



Pelican

FISH-CATCHING
BEAK

Eagle



MEAT-EATING
BEAK

1. Multiple Choice:

1. Which bird has a **sharp, hooked beak** to catch and eat other animals?



- a) Sparrow
- b) Eagle
- c) Hummingbird

2. Which bird uses its **long, thin beak** to drink nectar from flowers?



- a) Hummingbird
- b) Eagle
- c) Duck

3. Which bird has a **strong, short beak** for cracking seeds?



- a) Sparrow
- b) Kingfisher
- c) Owl

Question 3 - Adaptations animals



What are adaptations, and how do they help living things survive?

Vocabulary



environment all the living and nonliving things in a place



grassland a place with many grasses



biome a place with certain kinds of living and nonliving things



forest a place with many trees



adaptation a body part or way of acting that helps a living thing survive



mimicry when one thing pretends to be another thing



desert a place with hot, dry weather



arctic tundra a cold place above the Arctic Circle



migrate to move from one place to another

Adaptations:

Different animals have different adaptations that help them to **survive** in their environment. For example,

- **Camels** have **hump** to **store fat**.
- **Polar bears** have **fat layer of fur** that keeps them warm.
- Some animals can **camouflage (blend in)** to stay safe from the predator.
- Some animals can **mimic (look like something else)** to stay safe from predators.

Look at the picture and write one adaptation of that animal.

Polar Animal adaptations:

Thick fur and fat keep it warm in the cold.

White fur helps it hide in the snow.



Desert Animal adaptations:

Camels Hump stores fat for energy and water.

Desert foxes have big ears for heat release.



Fill in the questions:

a) Why do polar bears have thick fur?

b) How does white fur help the snow hare?

c) What is the hump of a camel for?

d) What helps the desert fox to stay cool?

Which animal is best camouflage for the desert – Circle the picture



Which animal is best camouflage for a rainforest – Circle the picture



What helps these colorful animals survive in a rainforest?

- Bright colors help **animals warn predators** that they are poisonous or dangerous.
- Some use colors **to hide among** flowers and leaves for protection.
- Some rainforest animals have **bright colors to warn predators** or to **hide among** leaves and flowers.



1. **Why do some rainforest animals have bright colors?**
 - a) To warn predators they are dangerous
 - b) To sleep better
2. **How do colors help animals hide?**
 - a) Blend with flowers and leaves
 - b) Build nests

Question 4 – Adaptations plants



Cactus

adaptations:

- Thick stem **stores water**.
- **Spines protect** it from animals and reduce water loss.

Redwood adaptations:

- Redwood trees grow well in **cool environments with rich, moist soil** that helps them stay strong and healthy.
- Redwood trees grow in places **with four seasons**.

1. What do cactus stems and spines help the cactus do?

2. What kind of environment and soil do redwood trees need to grow well?

Question 5 - Grasslands

Grasslands are wide, open areas mostly covered with grass.

There are **very few trees** in grasslands.

Grasslands can be **hot or cool**.

Hot grasslands are called savannas.

Cool grasslands are called prairies.

Many animals live in grasslands.

Savannas have animals **like lions and zebras**.

Prairies have animals like **bison and prairie dogs**.

These grasslands in Africa are called savannas.



These grasslands in North America are called prairies.



- a) What covers most of the grasslands? _____
- b) What is a hot grassland called? _____
- c) What is a cool grassland called? _____
- d) Name two animals found in the savanna. _____
- e) Name two animals found in the prairie. _____

Choose the correct answer:

1. What covers most of the grasslands?

- a) Grasses
- b) Rocks

2. What are the two types of grasslands?

- a) Forests and deserts
- b) Savannas and prairies

3. What is a hot grassland called?

- a) Prairie
- b) Savanna

4. What is a cool grassland called?

- a) Prairie
- b) Savanna

A zebra's flat teeth can chew grass.



Zebra adaptations:

- **Striped fur helps hide** in the tall grass from predators.
- **Strong legs allow them to run fast** to escape danger.



Elephant adaptations:

- **Large ears** help elephants stay cool in hot weather.
- **Trunk** is used for drinking water, picking up food, and smelling danger.
- **Tusks** help dig for water, peel bark, and defend themselves.



A prairie dog can hide in a burrow.

Prairie dog adaptations:

1. **Live in burrows underground** to stay safe from predators.
2. **Strong legs** help them dig tunnels quickly.

Choose the correct answer

1. How do prairie dogs stay safe from predators?
 - a) Live in burrows
 - b) Climb trees
2. How do zebras hide from predators?
 - a) Striped fur
 - b) Sharp teeth
3. What helps zebras run fast?
 - a) Strong legs
 - b) Big ears
4. What is an elephant's trunk used for?
 - a) Drinking water and picking up food
 - b) Walking
5. What do elephant tusks help with?
 - a) Dig for water and peel bark
 - b) Fly

Question 5 – Artic Tundra Plants

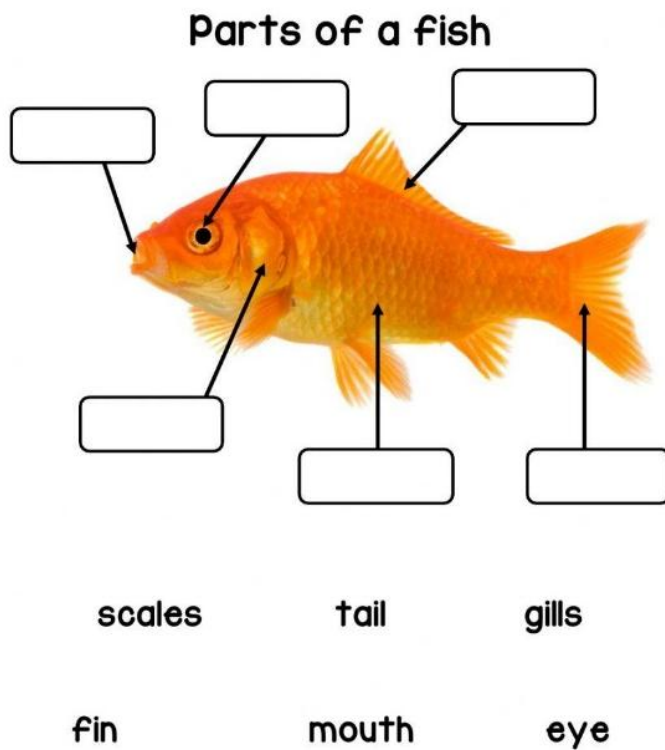


Only a few animals and plants live in the Arctic because it is very **cold**, has **strong winds**, and **food is scarce**.

1. Why are there only a few animals in the Arctic?
 - a) It is very cold
 - b) It has many trees
2. Why do few plants grow in the Arctic?
 - a) Strong winds and cold temperatures
 - b) Plenty of sunlight
3. What makes food scarce in the Arctic?
 - a) Short summers and frozen land
 - b) Lots of rain

Question 6 – Adaptation of Ocean animals and plants

Label the parts of the fish:



Adaptations of a fish:

Gills allow fish to breathe underwater.

Fins help them swim and balance in water.

Scales protect their bodies and reduce water resistance.

Write about the adaptations of ocean animals like fish:

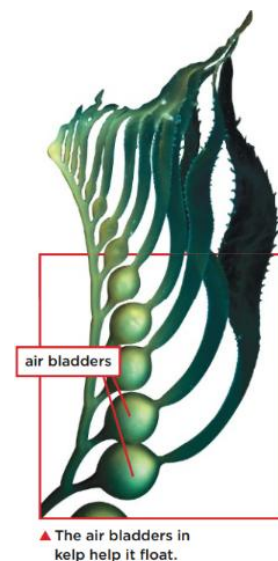
Ocean plants: Kelp

Flexible stems bend in the water so they don't break.

Leaves catch sunlight for food.

Air bladders help kelp float near the surface.

1. Why are kelp stems flexible?
 - a) So they bend in the water and don't break
 - b) So they grow faster
2. What do air bladders help kelp do?
 - a) Float near the surface
 - b) Sink to the bottom
3. What do kelp leaves do?
 - a) Catch sunlight for food
 - b) Protect from fish



Question 7 – Wetlands

What are wetlands?



Wetlands are environments where water covers the ground most of the time. The water in wetlands can be salt water, fresh water, or a mix of both. Most of them are found where land and water meet.

These birds have adaptations that

Complete the sentence.

Wetlands are places where _____ and _____ meet.

It is a mix of _____ and _____ water.

1. What are wetlands?
 - a) Places where land and water meet
 - b) Dry deserts
2. What kind of water do wetlands have?
 - a) Mix of salty and fresh water
 - b) Only salty water
