

**NAN HUA PRIMARY SCHOOL
CONTINUAL ASSESSMENT 1 – 2005
PRIMARY THREE
SCIENCE**

Name : _____ ()

Marks : _____ / 50

Class : Primary 3 _____

Date : 3 March 2005

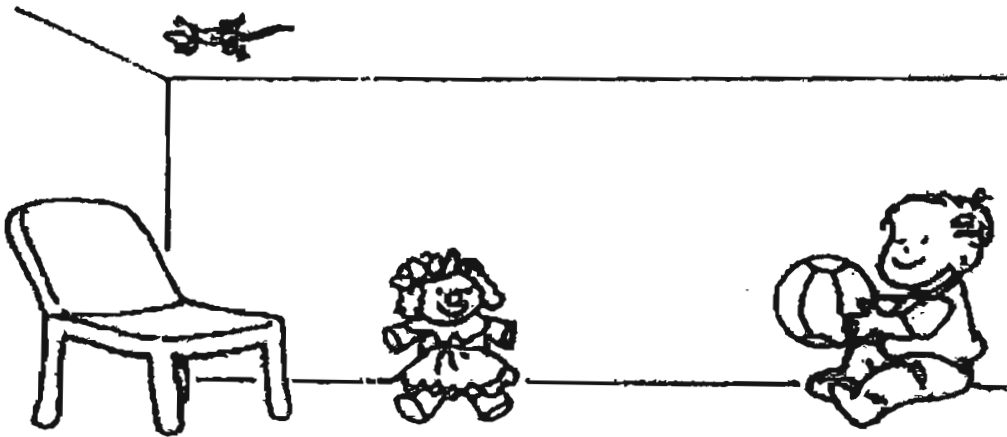
Duration : 1 hour

Parent's Signature

Section A (10 × 2) marks

Each question is followed by four answers. Choose the correct answer for each question and write its number in the brackets provided.

1. Study the picture shown below.



How many living and non-living things can you find in the picture?

	Living Things	Non-living
(1)	1	4
(2)	2	3
(3)	3	2
(4)	4	1

()

2. Gina found an animal-shaped object lying still in the garden. To find out whether it was a living or a non-living thing, she should _____.

- (1) check if it had legs
- (2) check if it could eat leaves
- (3) push it and see how far it could move
- (4) check if it would respond to her touch

()

3. Which one of the animals below is likely to be an insect?

(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



()

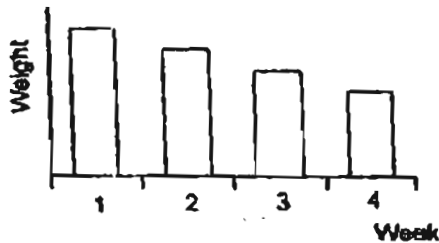
4. An organism is found to be able to reproduce and make its own food. Which group does it belong to?

- (1) Fungi
- (2) Plants
- (3) Animals
- (4) Micro-organisms

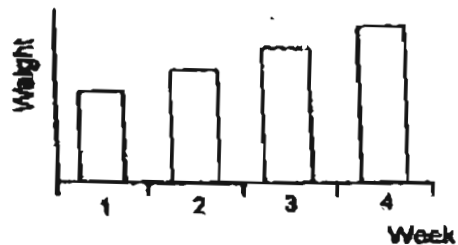
()

5. The graphs below show the change in the weights of four similar animals in four different cages over a period of four weeks. All four animals were fed daily. Which animal in one of the cages is most likely to have been given the right kind of food?

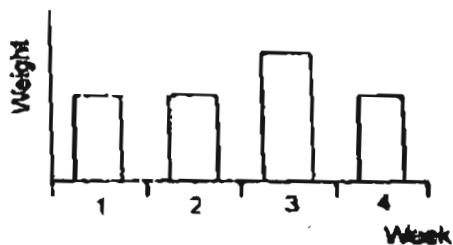
(1) Cage A



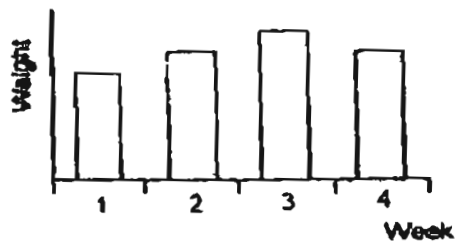
(2) Cage B



(3) Cage C



(4) Cage D



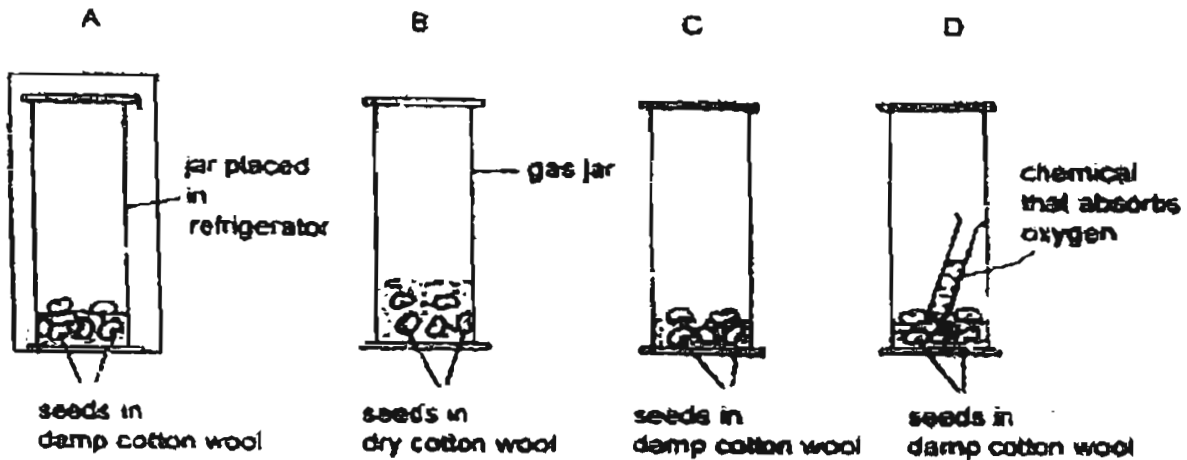
()

6. "I am a water plant. I am non-poisonous and I do not bear flowers. What am I?"

- (1) Daisy
- (2) Hydrilla
- (3) Hibiscus
- (4) Hair-cup moss

()

7. Each of the following jars contains five pea seeds. Jars B, C and D are placed near the window while Jar A is placed in the refrigerator.



The seeds in Jar _____ will have the best chance to develop into seedlings.

- (1) A
- (2) B
- (3) C
- (4) D

()

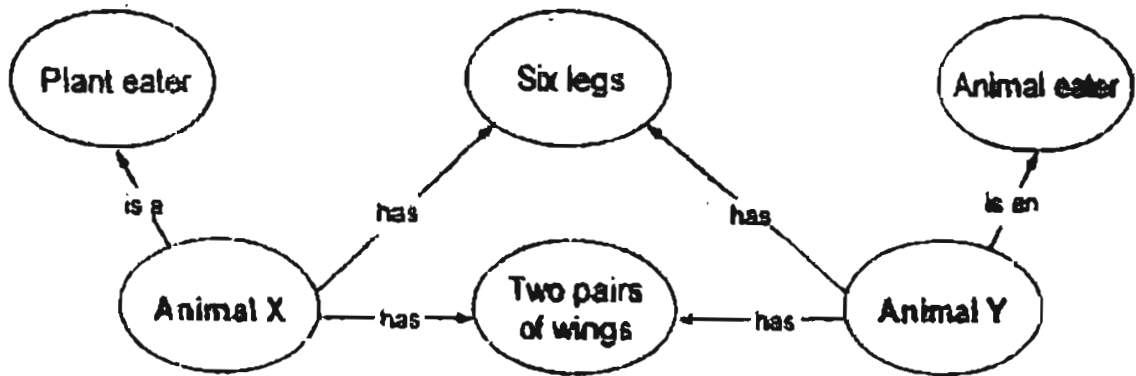
8. Micro-organisms can be found _____.

- A in the air
- B in the soil
- C in the water
- D on the bodies of plants and animals

- (1) A and B only
- (2) C and D only
- (3) B, C and D only
- (4) A, B, C and D

()

9. Study the concept map carefully.



Which of the following animals best describe X and Y?

	Animal X	Animal Y
(1)	Butterfly	Dragonfly
(2)	Cockroach	Butterfly
(3)	Dragonfly	Mosquito
(4)	Bee	Grasshopper

()

10. Sally put a pot of plant near a window. After a week, she found the plant bending towards the sunlight. What does this experiment show?

- (1) It shows that the plant can have young.
- (2) It shows that the plant needs air, food and sunlight.
- (3) It shows that the plant responds to changes around it.
- (4) It shows that the plant can move from place to place.

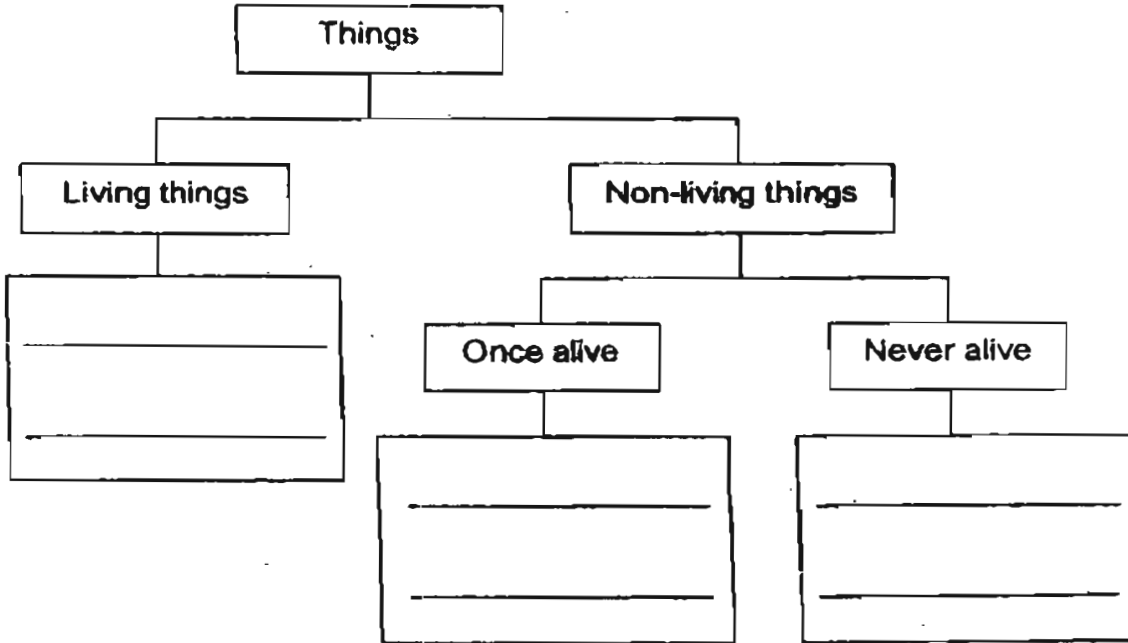
()

Section B (30 marks)

Answer all the questions.

11. Classify the following things in the correct column. (3m)

Smoke	Leather belt	Toadstool
Wooden bench	CD case	Giraffe



12.



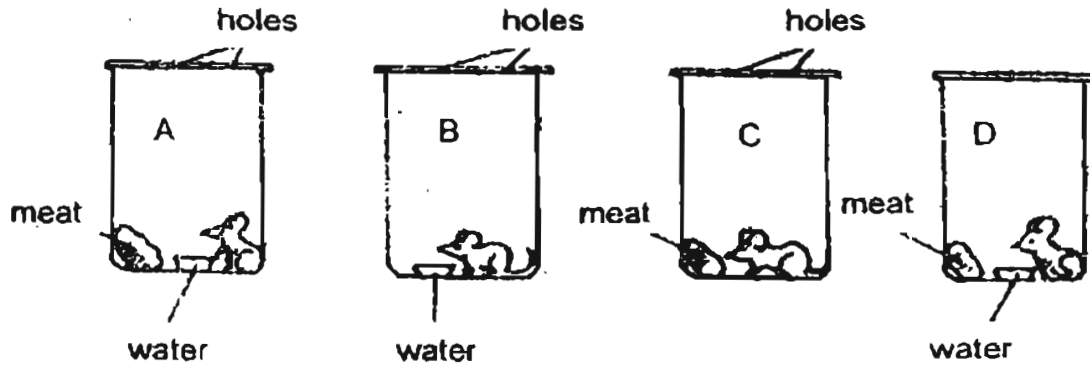
a) In what ways is fire like a living thing? (2m)

i) _____

ii) _____

b) What is the main reason why fire is classified as a non-living thing? (1m)

13. Four jars A, B, C and D each contained a mouse. Plastic sheets were used to cover the mouths of the jars.



- a) After a few days, in which jar would the mouse likely to be alive?
(1m)
-
- b) What conclusion about living things can you make from this experiment?
(1m)
-
- c) What could be done to ensure that the mouse in Jar D survives?
(1m)
-

14. For the following statements write "True" or "False" on the lines provided.
(3m)

- a) Ladder fern is a fungus. _____
- b) Fish breathe through gills. _____
- c) Mushrooms are non-flowering plants. _____
- d) All mammals give birth to young alive. _____
- e) Yeast is a type of useful micro-organism. _____
- f) The body covering of insects is scales. _____

15. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box below. (6m)

classify	differences	similarities
characteristics	observe	organism

A living thing is called an (a) _____. Organisms are grouped according to their (b) _____. Those in the same group have (c) _____. But they also have some (d) _____ which make each organism unique. In order to (e) _____ the organisms, we have to (f) _____ them carefully, using all of our five senses.

15. Fill in the blanks with the correct body coverings of the animals. (3m)

Guppy, Swordtail	a)
Bat, Whale	b)
Penguin, Sparrow	c)

17.

duck

bat



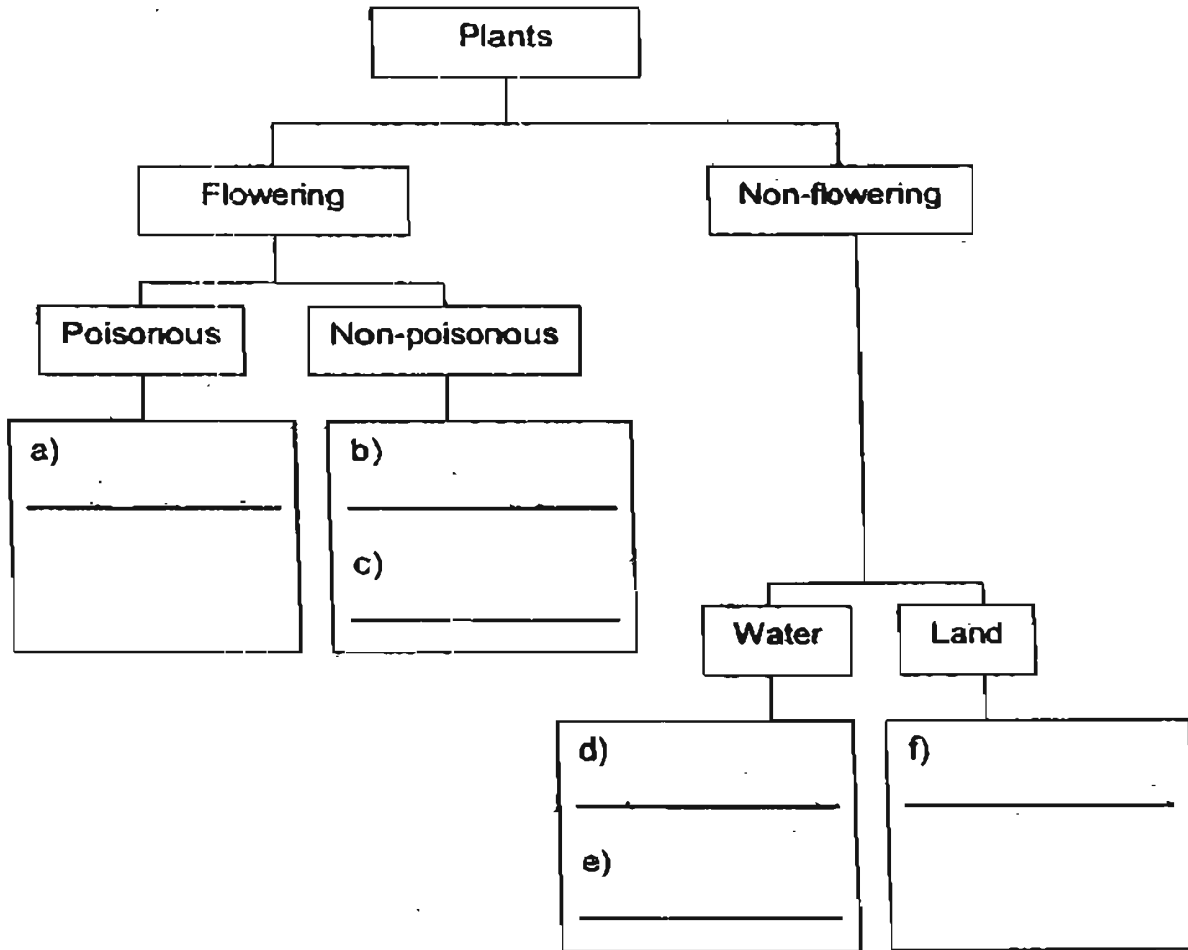
a) Name one way in which the above animals are similar. (1m)

b) Name two ways in which the animals are different. (2m)

i) _____

ii) _____

18. Fill in the blanks in the classification table below with suitable names of plants. (6m)



ANSWER SHEETS

- 1. 2
- 2. 4
- 3. 3
- 4. 2
- 5. 2
- 6. 4
- 7. 3
- 8. 4
- 9. 1
- 10. 3

11. Living things: Giraffe, Toadstool
Once alive: Wooden bench, Leather belt
Never alive: Smoke, CD case

12. a) i) It can move by it self.
ii) It can grow.
b) It does not need water and food.

13. a) Jar's A mouse would likely to be alive.
b) Living things need air, water and food.
c) We could cover the jar with a plastic sheet with holes.

14. a) F b) T c) F d) F e) T f) F

15. a) organism b) characteristics c) similarities
d) differences e) classify f) observe

16. a) scales b) hair c) feathers

17. a) They both can fly.
b) i) The duck has an outer covering of feathers but bat is covered with hair.
ii) The duck reproduce by laying eggs but the bat reproduces by giving birth to its young alive.

18. a) lantana
b) rose
c) ixora
d) seaweed
e) hair cup moss
f) bird's nest fern