

ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL
(JUNIOR)

CONTINUAL ASSESSMENT 1 (2006)
PRIMARY 3

SCIENCE
BOOKLET A

Thursday 9th March 2006

1 hour

INSTRUCTIONS TO PUPILS

DO NOT TURN OVER THE PAGES UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Follow all instructions carefully.
There are 15 questions in this booklet.
Answer ALL questions.

INFORMATION FOR PUPILS

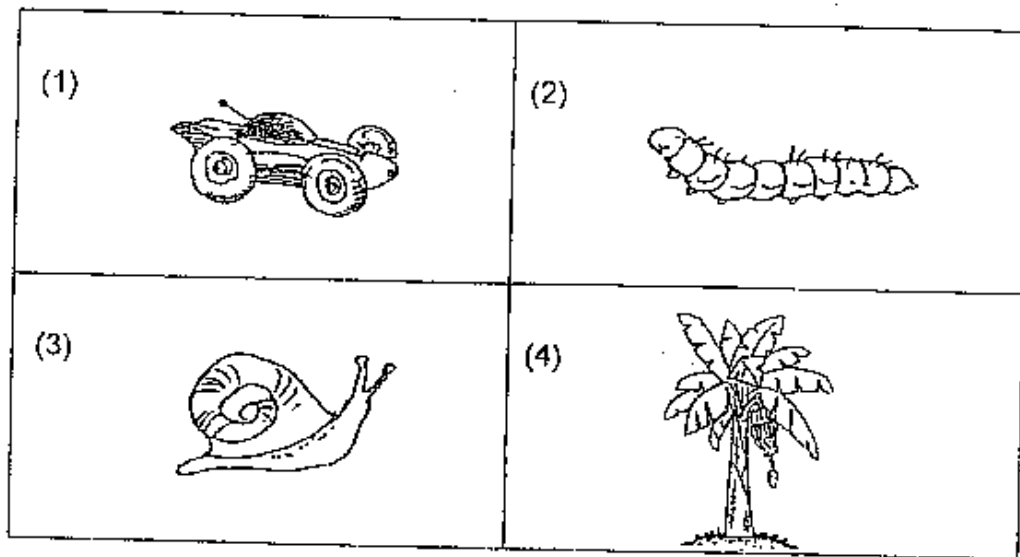
The total marks for this booklet is 30.
The total time for Booklets A and B is 1 hour.

This question paper consists of 8 printed pages. (Inclusive of cover page)

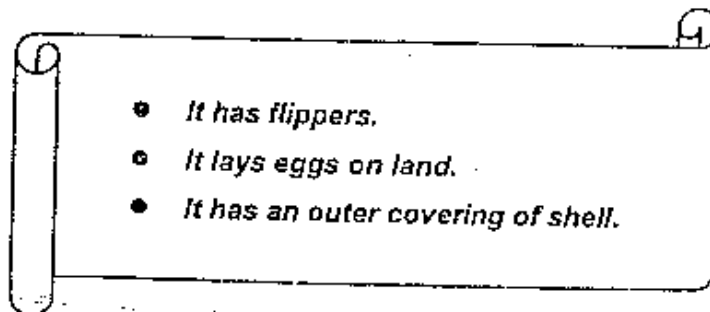
Section A (30 marks)

Choose the correct answer for each question and shade its number on the OAS provided.

1 Which one of the following things **cannot** move by itself ?



2 Peter found an animal swimming in the sea and he wrote the report below.



Which one of the following could be the animal?

- (1) Turtle
- (2) Prawn
- (3) Dolphin
- (4) Scorpion

- 3 The diagram shows Tommy's pet in January and when it was full grown in December. He took its weight both in January and December.



Pet in January



Pet in December

Which one of the following shows the most likely weights of Tommy's pet?

Weight of pet (grams)	
In January	In December
(1) 2200	2200
(2) 2200	4200
(3) 3200	2200
(4) 4200	4200

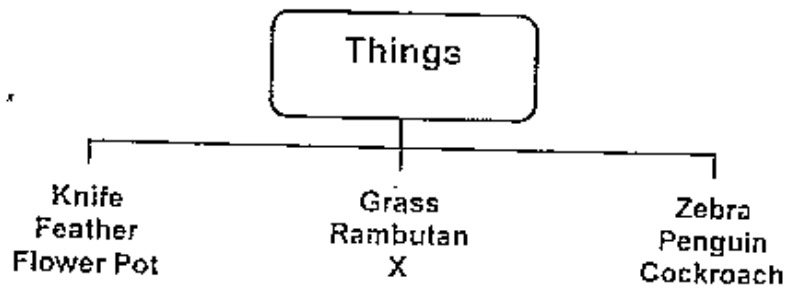
- 4 Which of the following are characteristics of all living things?

- A They reproduce.
- B They make their own food.
- C They die when they do not have enough air.

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

4

- 5 The classification table shows how things are grouped according to their characteristics.



What is X?

- (1) Bush
 - (2) Paper
 - (3) Ostrich
 - (4) Grasshopper
- 6 Which one of the following living things is a fungi?



- 7 John slaps at a housefly on his arm and it flies away. This shows that a living thing _____.

- (1) grows
- (2) needs air
- (3) reproduces
- (4) responds to changes

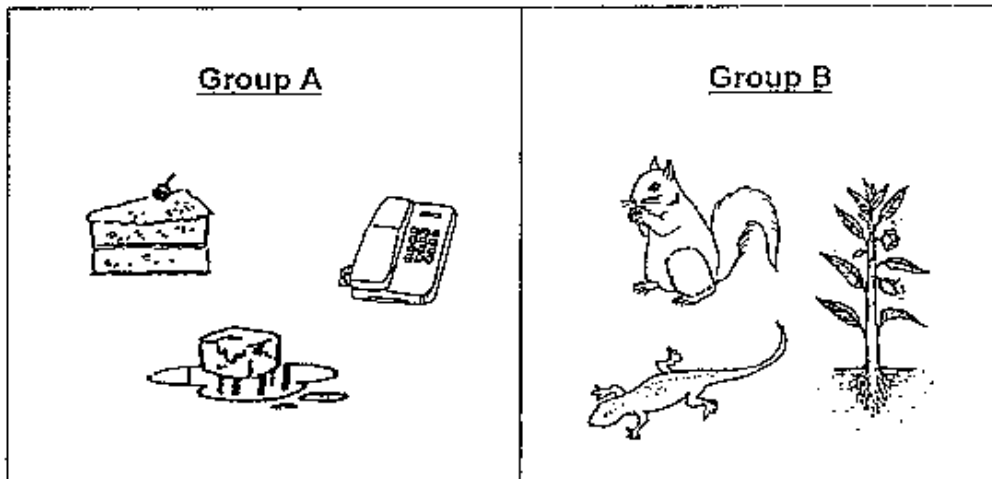
8



The butterfly and the ostrich are similar because they both _____.

- (1) can fly
- (2) lay eggs
- (3) give birth
- (4) have feelers

9 The diagram shows some things classified into two groups, A and B.



They are classified according to whether they are _____.

- (1) heavy or light
- (2) strong or weak
- (3) plants or animals
- (4) living things or non-living things



Plant P



Plant Q

The statements below compare the differences between Plant P and Plant Q.
Which of the statements is correct?

	Plant P	Plant Q
(1)	It is tall.	It is short.
(2)	It has fruits.	It does not have fruits.
(3)	It can reproduce.	It cannot reproduce.
(4)	It has branches.	It does not have branches.

- 11 Duck A lives in Farmer Kwek's garden and Duck B is used by his children during bath time. What is the difference between Duck A and Duck B?



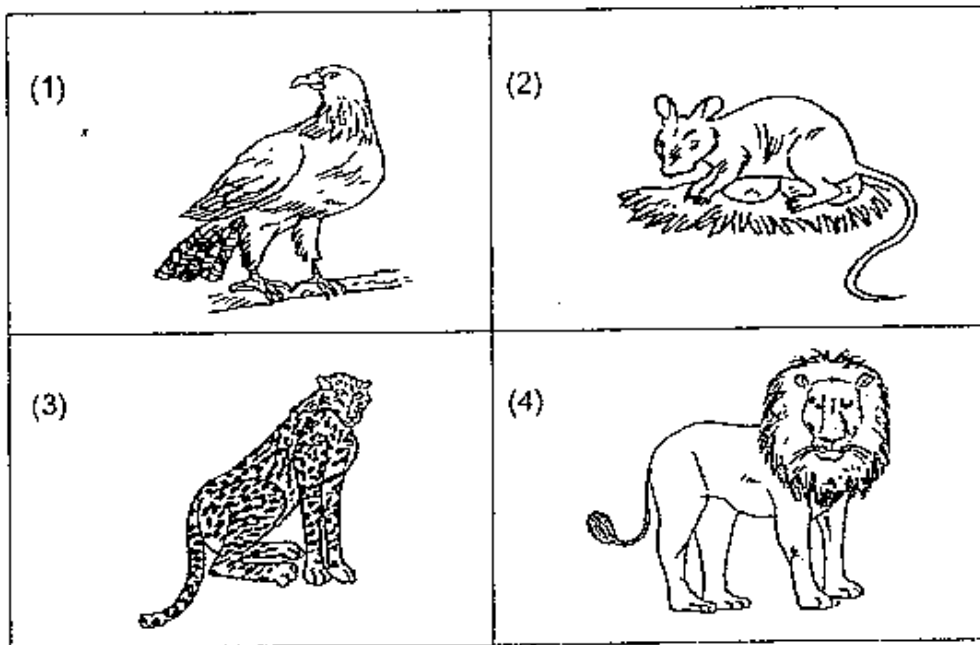
Duck A



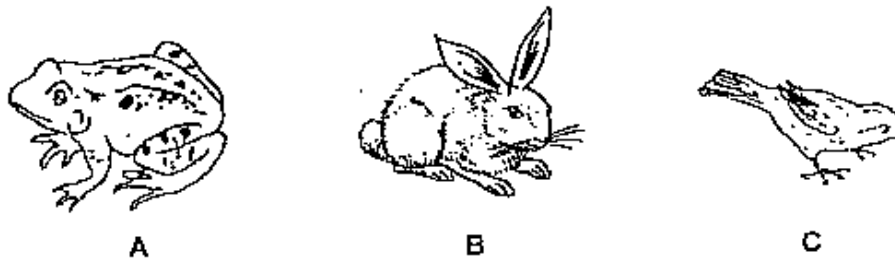
Duck B

- (1) Duck A flies but Duck B crawls.
- (2) Duck A swims but Duck B waddles.
- (3) Duck B gives birth but Duck A lays eggs.
- (4) Duck B needs help to move but Duck A does not.

12 Which one of the animals is different from the others because of the type of food it eats?

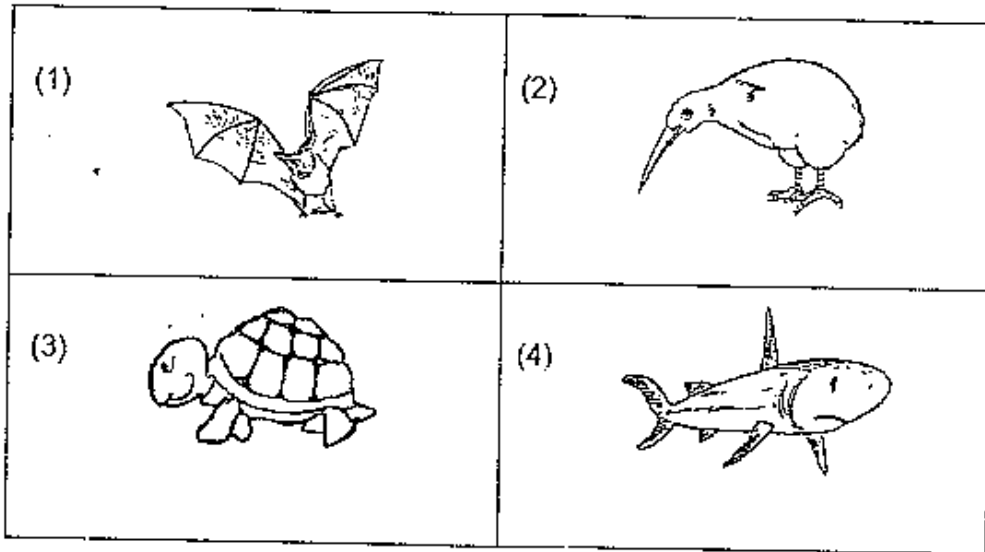


13 Which of the following animals can move about in more than one way?



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

14 Which one of the animals has an outer covering of hair?



15 The table shows some animals which are grouped according to the places where they live.

Place	Animals
A	whale and shark
B	snake and mudskipper
C	eagle and owl
D	cat and dog

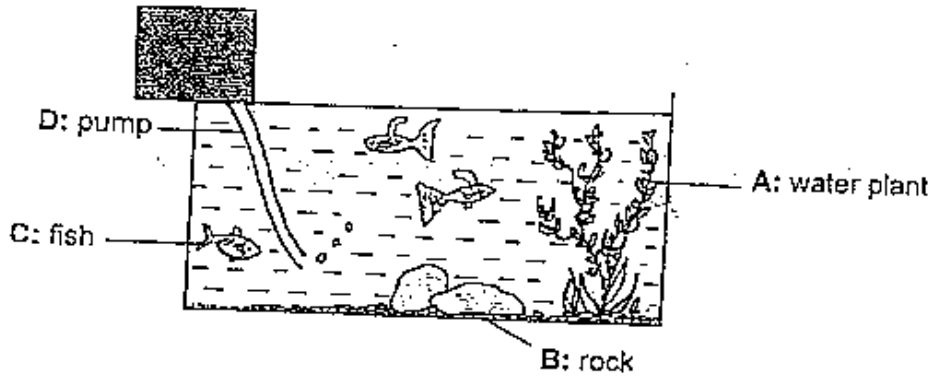
In which one of the places are you most likely to find a crocodile?

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

Section B (20 marks)

Write your answers for questions 16 to 23 in this booklet. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

16 The diagram shows an aquarium.



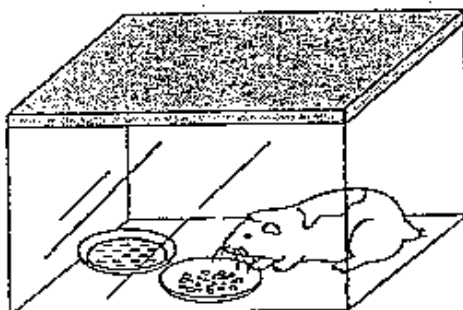
(a) Classify the things into 2 groups by writing A, B, C and D in the correct boxes below. [2]

Living Things	Non-living Things

(b) Wendy did not put in any new fishes but found after 2 months that the number of fishes had increased. Explain why. [1]

/

17 The diagram shows a hamster in a sealed glass container.



(a) Why will the hamster die after some time? [1]

(b) What must you do to make sure that the hamster will stay alive for some time? [1]

18 Fill in each blank with a suitable word. [2]

The variety of living and non-living things around us is known as diversity. Living things can be classified into four groups – animals, plants, fungi and _____. Some of the living things cannot be seen with the naked eye because they are very _____. Living things are classified according to their characteristics.

19 Complete the table by ticking (✓) in the correct boxes. One has been done for you.

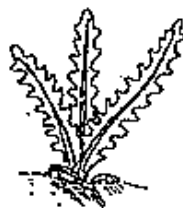
[2]

	Eat plants only	Eat animals only	Eat both plants and animals
Man			✓
Fox			
Giraffe			
Chicken			
Hippopotamus			

20 The diagrams show some living things.



W



X



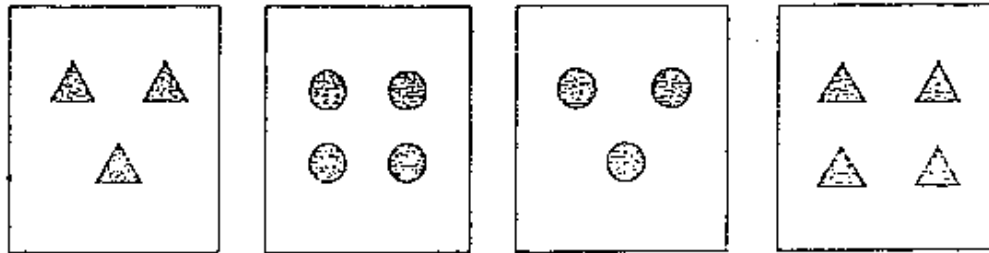
Y

(a) Which one of them (W, X or Y) does not make its own food? [1]

(b) How does it get its food? [1]

(c) Name a living thing that makes its own food. [1]

21 Leonard found four picture cards with spots as shown below.



He can classify the cards into 2 groups. In the space below, draw in the cards so that there are 2 cards in each group. [2]

Group A	Group B

22 The diagram shows a salmon (a freshwater fish), a whale and a penguin.



A



B



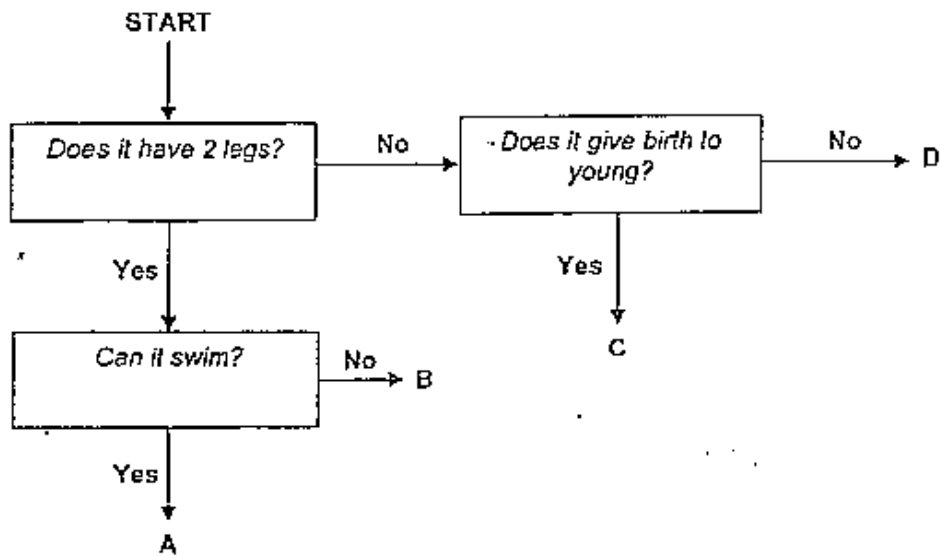
C

(a) Which of the animals (A, B and/or C) lay eggs? [1]

(b) State one way in which Animal B and Animal C are the same. [1]

(c) In what way are all 3 animals different? [1]

23 Study the flow chart below.



(a) Use the flow chart to identify animals A, B, C and D.

Complete the table below by writing A, B, C and D in the boxes. [2]

<i>Swan</i>	
<i>Elephant</i>	
<i>Millipede</i>	
<i>Woodpecker</i>	

(b) With which animal (A, B, C or D) would you group a tortoise? Why? [1]

⊗ End of Paper ⊗

Answer Sheets
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- 1) 1 2) 1 3) 2 4) 3 5) 1
6) 4 7) 4 8) 2 9) 4 10) 4
11) 4 12) 2 13) 3 14) 1 15) 2

Q16a.

Living Things	Non-living things
A	D
C	B

b. Living things reproduce.

Q17a. Although it has food and water, there is no air.

b. Make some holes in the glass container so that there is air for the hamster to breathe.

Q18. The variety of living and non-living things around us is known as diversity. Living things can be classified into four groups – animals, plants, fungi and **micro-organisms**. Some of the living things cannot be seen with the naked eye because they are very **small**. Living things are classified according to their characteristics.

Q19.

	Eats plants only	Eat animals only	Eat both plants and animals
Man			✓
Fox		✓	
Giraffe	✓		
Chicken	✓		
Hippopotamus		✓	

Q20a. Group Y

- b. Fungi obtain food from living or dead plants and animals (decaying things)
c. Bean Plant

Q21.

Group A



Group B



- Q22a. Animal A lay eggs.
b. Both are mammals.
c. Salmon is herbivore, Whales is omnivores while penguins is carnivores.

- Q23a. Swan : A
Elephant : C
Millipede : D
Woodpecker : B

- b. D. Tortoises live both on land and in water.