

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل أوراق عمل الدرس الأول والثاني of Functions and Structure والحيوانات النباتات ووظائف بنية Plants and Animals

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تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 17:26:57 2024-04-19

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الرابع



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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الرابع والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

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Review week 1:**L1 AND L2: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS**

Important pages

10,12,14,15,16,17,33,34,35

1. What are the basic needs of plants? – Select all that apply.

- A. Air
 B. Shelter
 C. Sugar
 D. Water
 E. Space

2. All the living things need energy.

Where do plants obtain the energy to live and grow?

- A. the soil they live in
 B. the oxygen in the air
 C. the food they produce.
 D. the water their roots absorb.

3. Plants have special structures to obtain what they need.



Which part of a plant allows it to obtain the **biggest quantity of carbon dioxide?**

- A. roots
 B. leaves
 C. stems
 D. seeds

4. Which organism gets energy directly from the Sun?

- A. earthworm
 B. bee
 C. tree
 D. hawk

5. Which **is not** a basic need of plants?

- A. shelter
 B. sunlight
 C. water
 D. food

6. How can someone tell if a living thing is a plant?

- A. If something grows, it must be a plant.
 B. If something is green, it must be a plant.
 C. All plants make their own food using energy from the Sun.
 D. All plants have flowers.

7. Plant need Carbondioxide gas to make food. (Oxygen/Carbon dioxide)

8. Plant use sunlight to make food. (Space/ Sunlight)

9.

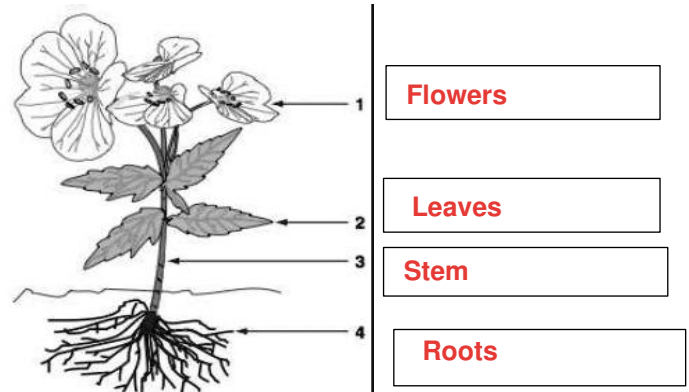


The two plants shown here are **ferns and palm trees**. What is the difference between these two plants?

Palm trees require alot of sunlight and less water.

Ferns require less sunlight and shady areas

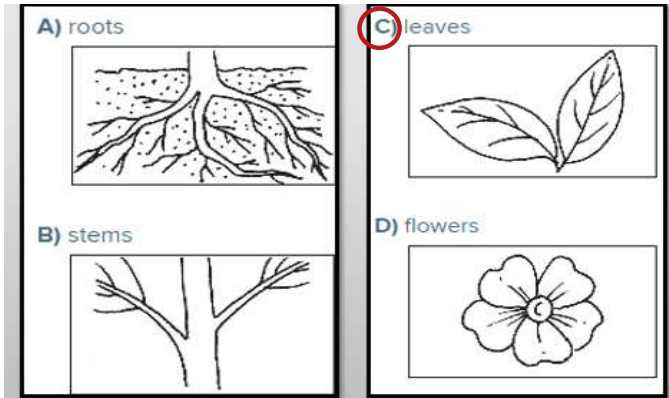
10. Label the diagram:



What is the function of:

1. **Roots:**
Hold the plant in place and take water and nutrients from the soil
2. **Stems:**
Stem support the plant and allow water and nutrients to move inside the plant
3. **Leaves:** **Leaves produce food for the plant using sunlight**

11. What part make most of the plant food?



12. Which plant part plays the biggest role in supporting the plant?

- A. stem
- B. leaf
- C. seed
- D. flower

13. Root hairs help plants to absorb ____.

- A. water
- B. sunlight
- C. carbon dioxide
- D. soil

14. Flowers contain structures that are responsible for which process?

- A. germination
- B. reproduction
- C. respiration
- D. transpiration

15. Which structures help a plant to reproduce?

- A. stem
- B. leaf
- C. Roots
- D. Flower

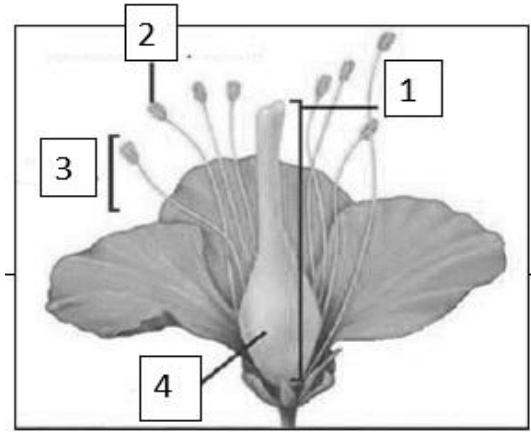
16. Fill in the blanks:

HELP BOX

Pistil / Stamen / Ovary/ Pollen/ Male/ Female

1. Male part of the flower is stamen.
2. Female part of the flower is pistil.
3. Ovary contains egg.
4. Fertilization occurs in female part of the flower.
5. Seed develops in female (male/female) of flower.
6. Sticky liquid is called pollen.

17.

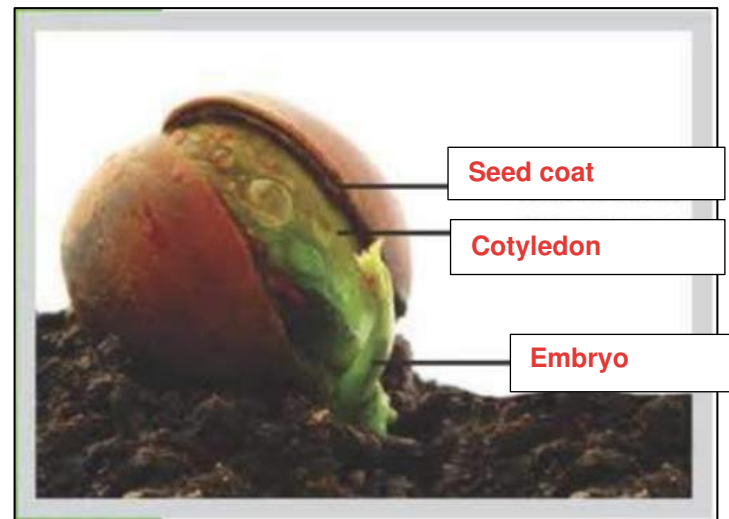


LABEL THE PARTS 1-4

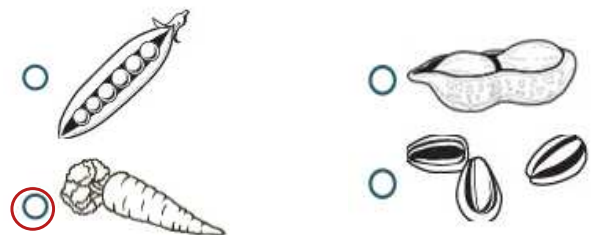
- 1 Pistil
- 2 Pollen
- 3 Stamen
- 4 Ovary

18. Label the parts of seed:

Seed coat/ Embryo/ Cotyledon



19. Which food below is **not a seed**?



20. What is the function of the seed coat?

- A. it protects the new plant
- B. it contains food
- C. it attracts animals
- D. it performs respiration

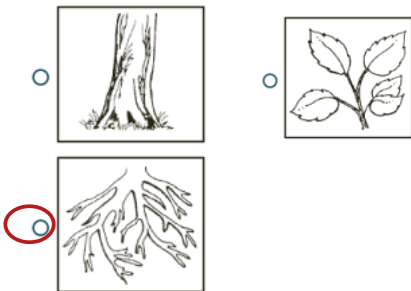
21. How are a coconut seed and a watermelon seed most alike?

- A. Each takes the same amount of time to grow into an adult plant.
- B. Each has similar shape and size.
- C. Each grows into an adult plant.
- D. Each descends from plants of similar shape and size.



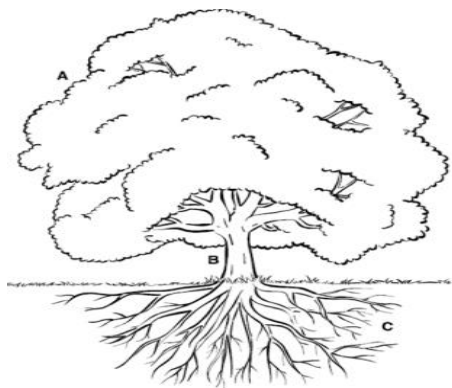
22. Plants rely on animals scatter the seeds.
(Soil / animals)

23. Which part helps a plant get water?



24. What is the function of Part A?

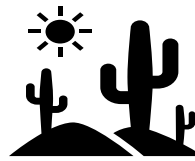
- A. taking in sunlight
- B. taking in water
- C. searching for nutrients



25. Why do plants found in hot, dry areas often have smaller leaves than plants found in warm, wet areas?

- A) Smaller leaves allow plants to grow in smaller spaces.
- B) Smaller leaves limit the amount of transpiration that occurs.
- C) Smaller leaves help plants to take in more water through transpiration.
- D) Smaller leaves allow plants to give off more water through transpiration.

26. Which is an adaptation used by this plant to survive in a hot, dry environment?



- A) thick stems to hold water
- B) deep roots to soak up the rain
- C) flat surface that faces the sun.
- D) white thorns to attract animals.

27. Cactus store water in their stem
(stem/ roots)

28. Cactus have thorns to defend (attack/defend) themselves from animals that would eat them.

29. Which of the following is an example of a plant responding to its environment?

- A. stimulus
- B. reproduction
- C. phototropism
- D. breathing

30. Which is true about tropisms?

- A. they are a plant part
- B. they are a stimulus
- C. they help plants get what they need
- D. they are where plants make food

31. Circle the correct word:

1. Change in an environment that cause an organism to respond.

(Stimulus / Response / Tropism)

2. Plant's response to water, gravity, light and touch.

(Stimulus / Response / Tropism)

3. Reaction or change in behavior of an organism.

(Stimulus / Response / Tropism)

32. Fill in the blank:

Hydrotropism / Phototropism
Thigmotropism / Gravitropism

1.



Phototropism

2.



Hydrotropism

3.



Gravitropism

4.



Thigmotropism

33. Plant response to light is called:

- A. Phototropism
- B. Hydrotropism
- C. Gravitropism
- D. Thigmotropism

34. Plant response to gravity is called:

- A. Phototropism
- B. Hydrotropism
- C. Gravitropism
- D. Thigmotropism

35. Plant response to touch is called:

- A. Phototropism
- B. Hydrotropism
- C. Gravitropism
- D. Thigmotropism

36. Plant response to water is called:

- A. Phototropism
- B. Hydrotropism
- C. Gravitropism
- D. Thigmotropism

37. The shark's teeth and a bird's beak are examples of ___.

- A. external structures
- B. internal structures
- C. behavioral adaptations

38. How do animals use camouflage to survive?

- A. standing out from their environment
- B. imitating other animals
- C. blending into their environment
- D. making warning calls

39. Mimicry occurs when

- A. an animal sleeps during the day and is active at night.
- B. an organism cannot adapt to an environment.
- C. an organism needs food, oxygen, water, space, and shelter to survive.
- D. one organism imitates another organism.

40. Which adaptation will help an organism find food?

- A. sense of smell
- B. thick fur
- C. strong jaws
- D. a shell

41. An fox can use its _____ to catch its prey.

- A. teeth
- B. ears

42. What body part does a fish use to breathe?

- A. eyes
- B. lungs
- C. gills

43. Why do bears have sharp claws?

- A. to help them smell their food
- B. to help them catch their food
- C. to help them see their food

44. Which of the following is an internal structure in animals?

- A. fur
- B. lungs
- C. scales
- D. claws

45. Which feature is not used to help animals stay safe?

- A. strong jaws
- B. lungs
- C. shells
- D. scales

46. Which of the following is a structural adaptation used to help animals move?

- A. lungs
- B. fur
- C. wings
- D. gills

47. The brown coat of a deer helps it blend in with its wooded environment. This adaptation is called _____.

- A. mimicry
- B. camouflage

48. Which is not an example of how internal structures function to support an animal's survival?

- A. The brain process information.
- B. Teeth help animals chew food.
- C. The heart pumps blood.
- D. The stomach digests food.

49. Which are internal structures of an animal? Select all that apply.

- A. brain
- B. beak
- C. heart
- D. teeth

50. Which feature do all birds have in common?

- A. powerful claws
- B. strong beaks
- C. feathers
- D. teeth

51. Internal structures are inside (inside/ outside) the body.

52. External structures are outside (inside/ outside) the body.

53. Explain the following:

1. **Camouflage:** _____
Any coloring, shape or pattern that blends with the environment to hide from predators

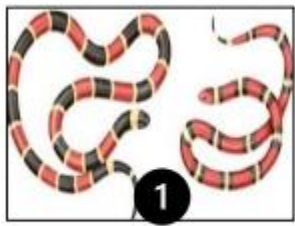
2. **Mimicry:** _____
When one organism imitates other organism

3. **Migration:** _____
Movement of animals from one place to another

4. **Hibernation:** _____
Period of inactivity during cold weather

5. **Why do animals hibernate during winter?**
During winter, there is lack of food to hunt so they sleep in order to survive in winter.

Put picture's number near to its name:



(.....) **Camouflage**

(.....) **Migration**

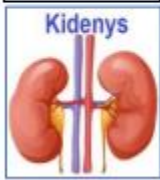





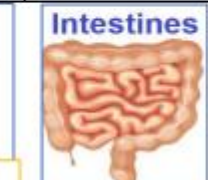

(.....) **Mimicry**

(.....) **Hibernate**

Classify each picture into Internal Or External Structures by putting A or B:

A = Internal Structure

B = External Structure

A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							
	Beak	Stomach	Teeth	Lungs	Fur	Intestines	Feather \ Wings

54. Spicebush swallowtail caterpillar head has spots that look like snake head. This is an example of:

- A. Mimicry
- B. Camouflage
- C. Hibernation
- D. Migration



55. Movement of animals from one place to another is called:

- A. Mimicry
- B. Camouflage
- C. Hibernation
- D. Migration

56. A period of inactivity during cold weather is called:

- A. Mimicry
- B. Camouflage
- C. Hibernation
- D. Migration

57. Any coloring, shape, or pattern that allows an organism to blend in with its environment.

- A. Mimicry
- B. Camouflage

58. Look at the picture and explain how structural adaptation help this stick bug?



This stick bug is doing camouflage to hide from the predators by looking just like bark, leaves or twigs.

59. Fur color, long limbs, strong jaws are:

- A. Structural adaptations
- B. Behavior adaptations

60. Travelling in herds for protection from predators is:

- A. Structural adaptations
- B. Behavior adaptations