TOPIC:	SCIENCE REVIEW QUESTIONS
CHAPTER/TITLE	UNIT 1: FORCES AND ENERGY
TERM:	TRIMESTER 1
COORDINATOR:	MS GIGY
GRADE TEACHERS:	MS GIGY, MS PREETHA, MS BIRA GRADE 4

VOCABULARY:

speed, velocity, acceleration, force, inertia, friction, gravity, energy, kinetic energy, potential energy, momentum, energy transfer, elastic collision, inelastic collision, conservation of energy.

Questions:

1.What is location?

Ans: The position of an object is its location.

2. What is motion?

Ans: Motion is the change in an objects position

3. What is speed?

Ans: The speed of an object is how fast an object's position changes over time.

4. Give two units of speed.

Ans: a. kilometres per hour
b. metre per second

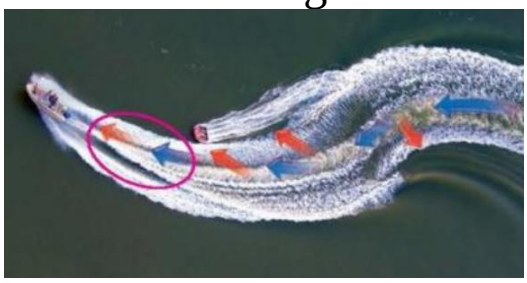
5. What is velocity?

Ans: Velocity is the speed and direction of an object.

6. What is acceleration?

Ans: A change in velocity over time is called acceleration.

7. Label the diagram



Ans:

8.What is force?

Ans: A force is any push or pull.

9. How do you determine the speed of a moving car?

Ans: Distance travelled divided by the time taken by the car.

10. A boy pushes on a box and moves it across the room. This is an example of ……

Ans: unbalanced force

11. What is inertia?

Ans: Inertia is the tendency of an object to maintain its state of rest or motion.

12. What causes heat when you rub your hands together?
Ans: Friction

13. What is gravity?
Ans: Gravity is a force that pulls all object towards each other.

14. What is energy?
Ans: Energy is the ability to do work.

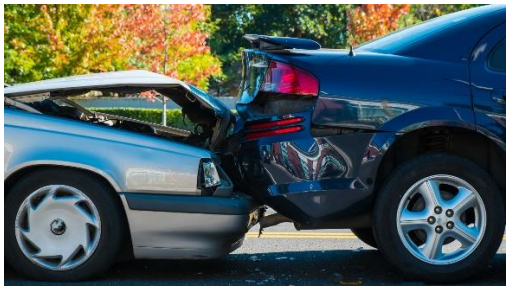
15. What is potential energy?
Ans: Energy stored in object to be used later is called potential energy.

16. What happens to the potential energy of an when it is raised higher?
Ans: The potential energy increases.

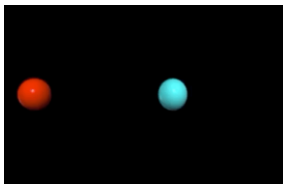
17. What is kinetic energy?
Ans: Energy the object has because it's moving.

18. An airplane in flight has both ……. and …….
Ans: An airplane in flight has both stored energy and energy of motion.

19. What is collision?
Ans: Collision occurs when two or more objects hit each other with force.



20. What is elastic collision?
Ans: Collision in which kinetic energy is the same is elastic collision.



21. What is inelastic collision?
Ans: Collision in which kinetic energy changes to other forms of energy is inelastic collision.

22. What is energy transfer?
Ans: Movement of energy from one object to another.

23. What is conservation of energy?
Ans: Energy cannot be created or destroyed. It can only change from one form to another.

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTION:

24. Unbalanced forces can affect and object's speed and velocity. For example, a skier will not start skiing until an unbalanced force act on her. Why?
Ans: Because unbalanced forces cause the skier's speed and direction to change.