



مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة التربية والتعليم



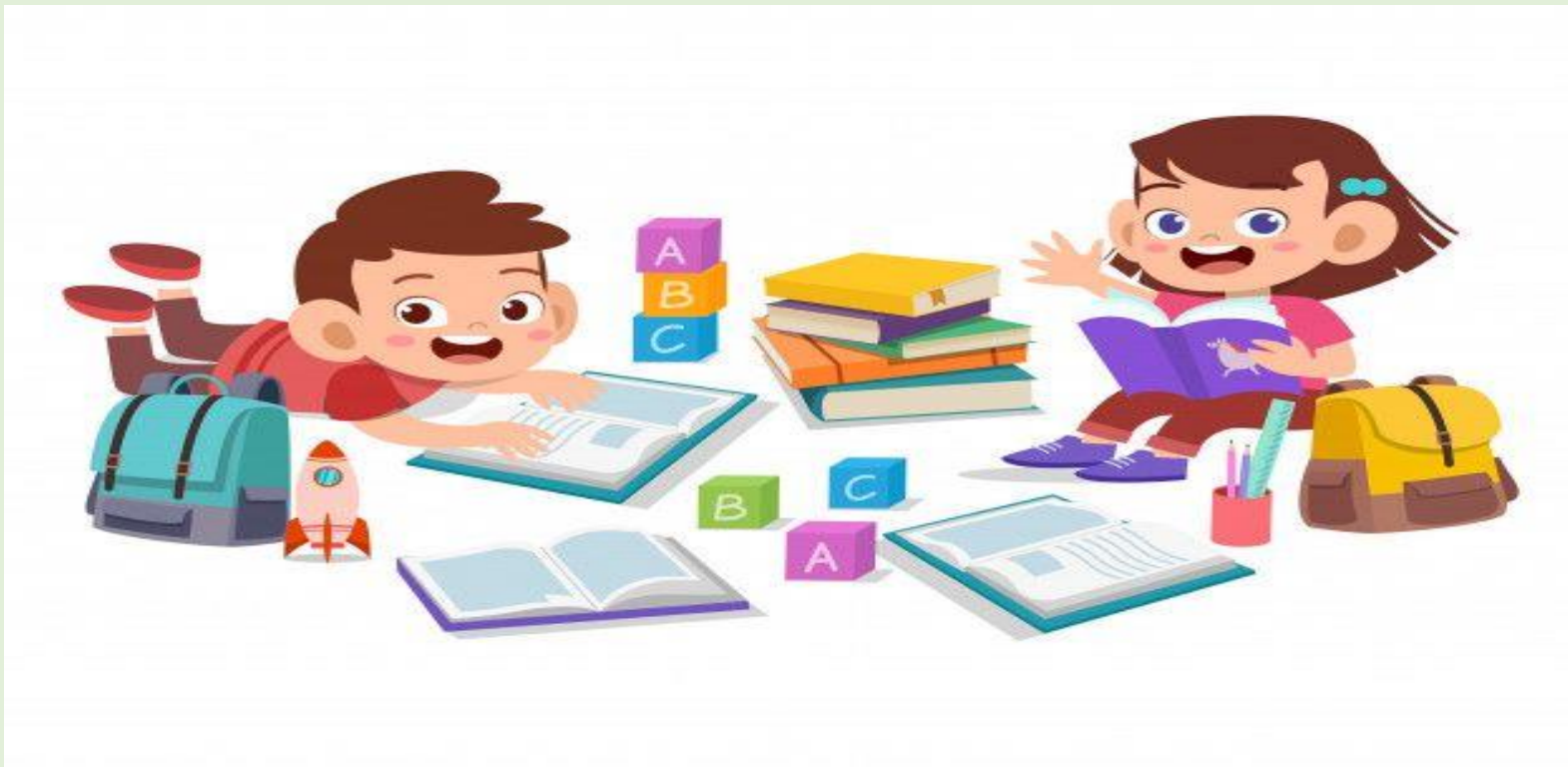
مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT

Khalifa City A School - Cycle 1

SCIENCE GRADE 4

مدرسة مدينة خليفة أ / حلقة أولى

END OF TERM 1 -> STUDY GUIDE





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مدرسة مدينة خليفة أ / حلقة أولى



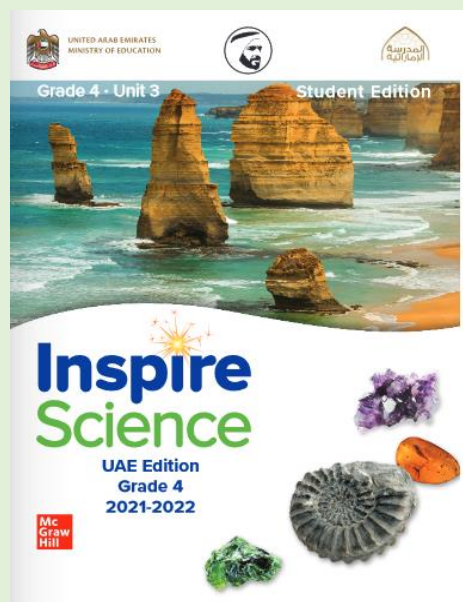
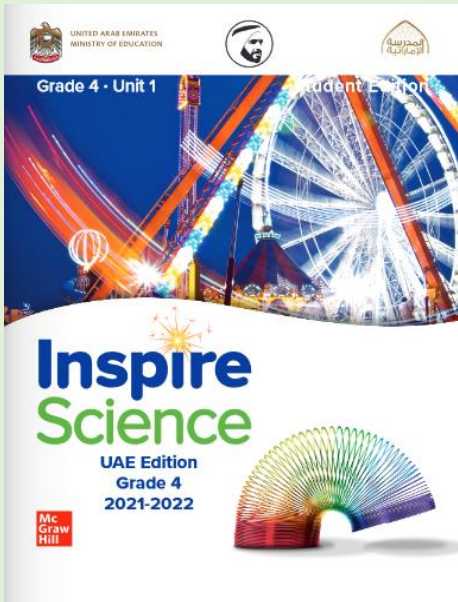
مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
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TERM 1 REVISION GUIDE

BOOKS INCLUDED:

- UNIT 1 – FORCES AND ENERGY
- UNIT 3- OUR DYNAMIC EARTH

You can also access these books using Al Diwan and LMS



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

READ CAREFULLY

This booklet contains-

1. Live worksheets for revision
2. Summary notes
3. Questions from MC GRAW HILL portal
4. Live worksheets for quick revision

LIVE WORKSHEETS FOR REVISION



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Dear parents,

Starting from term 1, we have finished UNIT 1 and UNIT 3.

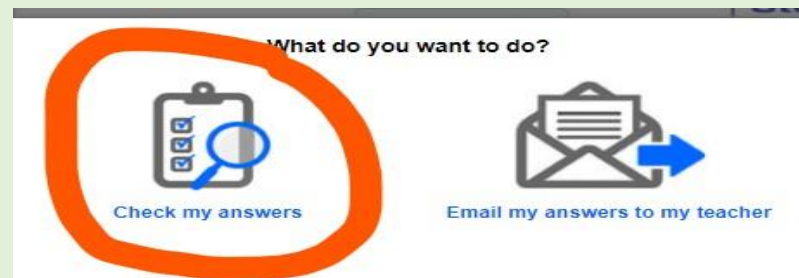
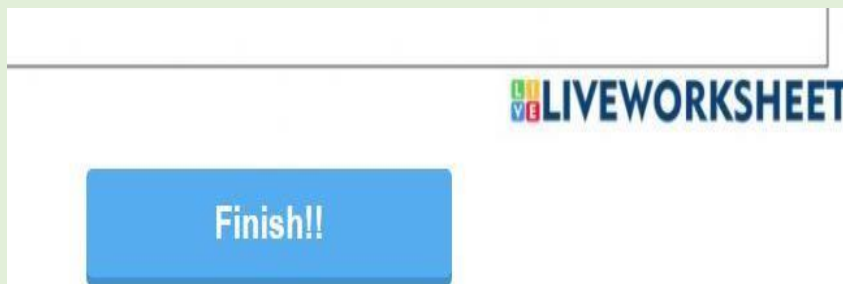
Please ask your child to revise it independently.

You can also check their learning by looking at their score out of ten in the live worksheets. Don't hesitate to text me on telegram if you have any doubts or queries.

⚠ GENTLE REMINDER ⚠

Live worksheets answers can be checked by completing the worksheets and clicking "FINISH"-
"CHECK MY ANSWERS".

THERE IS NO NEED TO EMAIL THE WORKSHEET TO TEACHERS



UNIT 3

UNIT 3 LESSON 1 - MAP EARTH'S FEATURES-PART 1—>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&mn=xz&e=n&sr=n&is=y&ia=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=jk&i=dt dsxxc&r=gh&db=0&f=dzduznzn&cd=kmglliiqcnznpmmkbw2ngnxglglpixg>

UNIT 3 LESSON 1 - MAP EARTH'S FEATURES -PART 2—>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&is=y&ia=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=kg&i=dtccuou&r=xz &db=0&f=dzduznut&cd=kliicbnzkxjxmg2ngnxglxzpixg>

UNIT 3 LESSON 2-EVIDENCE FROM ROCKS AND FOSSILS - PART 1—>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=xv&i=dtxuuo&r=vr&db=0&f=dz duznus&cd=klmynzmxjmys2ngnxglxppixg>

UNIT 3 LESSON 2-EVIDENCE FROM ROCKS AND FOSSILS - PART 2—>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&is=y&ia=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=nj&i=dtxoudd&r=by &db=0&f=dzduznun&cd=kliilqnmjxnnfi2ngnxglxlpixg>

 UNIT 3 LESSON 3-CHANGES IN LANDSCAPES OVER TIME - PART 1—>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=ay&i=dcdtncc&r=dg&db=0&f=dzduzndn&cd=kldinknzlkkn2ngnxglnlpixg>

 UNIT 3 LESSON 3-CHANGES IN LANDSCAPES OVER TIME - PART 2—>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=zp&i=dcdcdxs&r=pz&db=0&f=dzduzndn&cd=klghnknknmpgh2ngnxglnlpixg>

 UNIT 3 LESSON 3-CHANGES IN LANDSCAPES OVER TIME - PART 3—>

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=xu&i=dcdcodf&r=fv&db=0&f=dzduzndn&cd=klmxnknkjneey2ngnxglnlpixg>

 UNIT 3 M2 LESSON 1-MAP EARTHQUAKES - PART 1—

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=bf&i=dcxozoz&r=fc&db=0&f=dzduuzzo&cd=klfenkmjggek2ngnxxggjpixg>

UNIT 3 M2 LESSON 1-MAP EARTHQUAKES - PART 2—

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=uv&i=dcxoutd&r=pc&db=0&f=dzduuzzo&cd=klxynkmjxznhk2ngnxxggjpixg>

UNIT 3 M2 LESSON 2-MODEL EARTHQUAKE MOVEMENT - PART 1—

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=zb&i=dcnoffo&r=di&db=0&f=dzduuzuf&cd=kigfnkljeejno2ngnxxgxepixg>

UNIT 3 M2 LESSON 2-MODEL EARTHQUAKE MOVEMENT - PART 2—

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UNIT 3 M2 LESSON 2-MODEL EARTHQUAKE MOVEMENT - PART 3—

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=ke&i=dcnntot&r=ce&db=0&f=dzduuzuf&cd=kicrnkllzjzkr2ngnxxgxepixg>

UNIT 3 M2 LESSON 3-REDUCE EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE-→

<https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=ty&i=dcnnsot&r=oq&db=0&f=dzduuzuf&cd=kizinkllpjzjt2ngnxxgxepixg>

UNIT 1

UNIT 1 LESSON 1-FORCES AND MOTION-PART 1 —

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=eu&i=dfdconf&r=lg&db=0&f=dzduuzdd&cd=kirxnenkjleab2ngnxxgnnpixg>

UNIT 1 LESSON 1-FORCES AND MOTION-PART 2 —

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=dk&i=dfdcnto&r=dx&db=0&f=dzduuzdd&cd=kincnenklzjnm2ngnxxgnnpixg>

UNIT 1 LESSON 2-SPEED AND ENERGY—

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=lj&i=dfdfttf&r=xx&db=0&f=dzduuzdd&cd=kiaqnenezzemm2ngnxxgnnpixg>

UNIT 1 LESSON 3-ENERGY TRANSFER IN COLLISION-PART 1—

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=nj&i=dfdfxux&r=bz&db=0&f=dzduuzdd&cd=kilqnenemxmfg2ngnxxgnnpixg>

 UNIT 1 LESSON 3-ENERGY TRANSFER IN COLLISION-PART 2—

><https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=y&ms=uz&af=sy&l=gp&i=dfdston&r=zc&db=0&f=dzduuzdd&cd=kibhnenpzjlgk2ngnxxggnpixg>

SUMMARY NOTES FOR REVISION

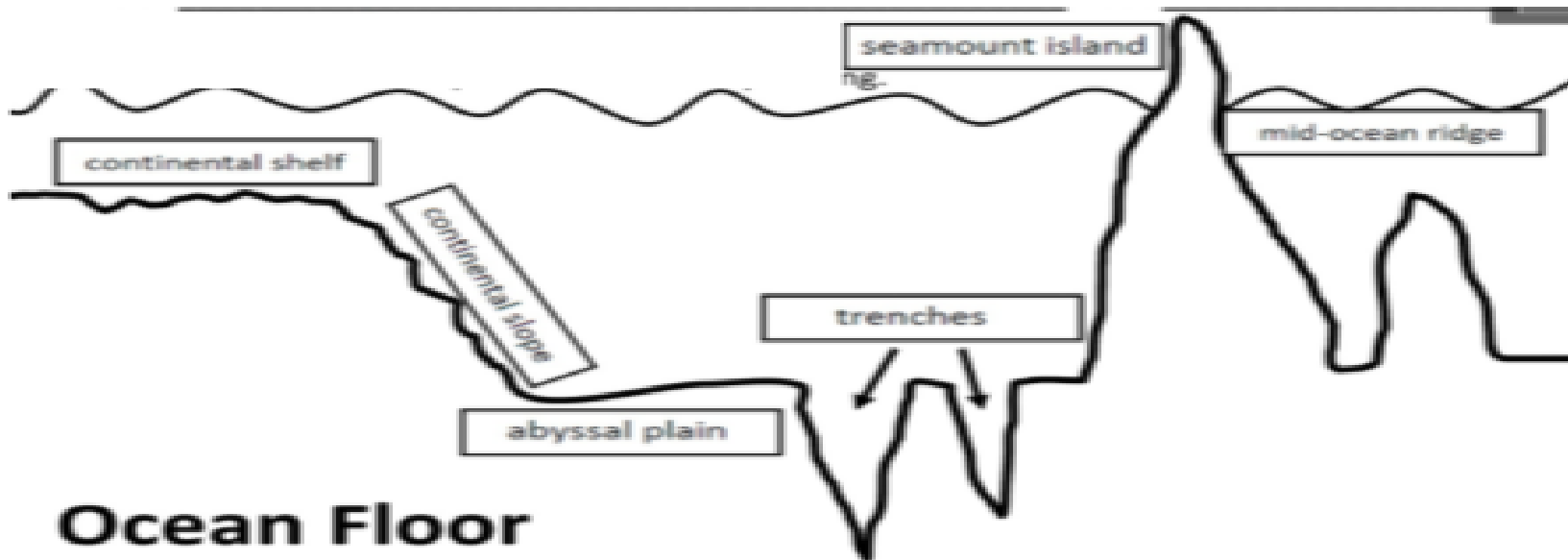


CREATED BY → FAHEEMA ABDULLAH
AL AFAAQ SCHOOL

LESSON SUMMARIES UNIT 1 UNIT 3

LESSON SUMMARY GRADE 4

LESSON 1 MAP EARTH'S FEATURES- EARTH'S OCEAN FEATURES 14-15



Ocean Floor

SEAMOUNT- underwater mountain

Mountain Ranges under the ocean- Mid Ocean ridges

ABYSSAL PLAIN- Flat area of the Ocean

TRENCHES- deepest part of the ocean



PAGE 16-17

latitude the location north or south of the equator

خط العرض المكان الواقع شمال خط الاستواء أو جنوبه

longitude the location east or west from the Prime Meridian

خط الطول المكان الواقع شرق خط جرينتش أو غربه



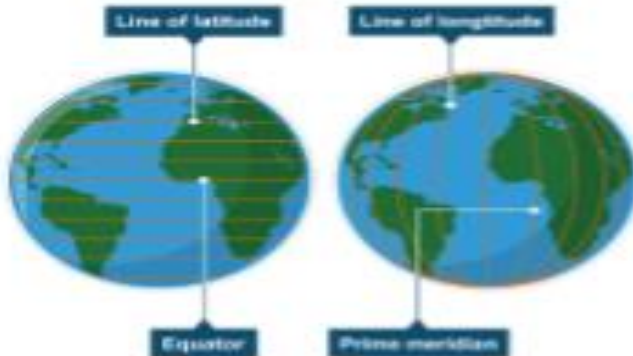
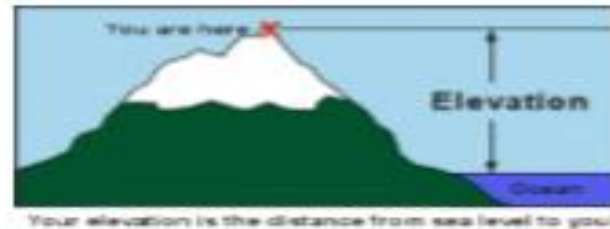
topographic map a map that shows the elevation of an area of Earth's surface using contour lines

خريطة طبوغرافية خريطة توضح ارتفاع منطقة على سطح الأرض باستخدام خطوط الكنتور



What is elevation?

Height above sea level



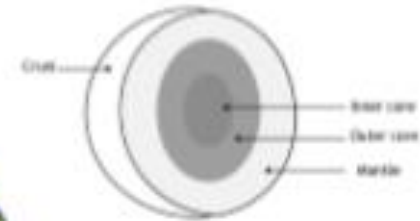
LINES OF LATITUDE go from **North to South**

LINES OF LONGITUDE go from **East to West**

LESSON SUMMARY- OUR PUZZLE PLANET

PAGES 18-19

Earth's crust is broken into very large pieces called PLATES



The place where two plates meet is called a PLATE BOUNDARY



VOLCANO: opening in earth's surface



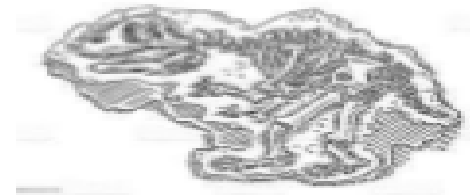
EARTHQUAKE: sudden movement of crust



earth's

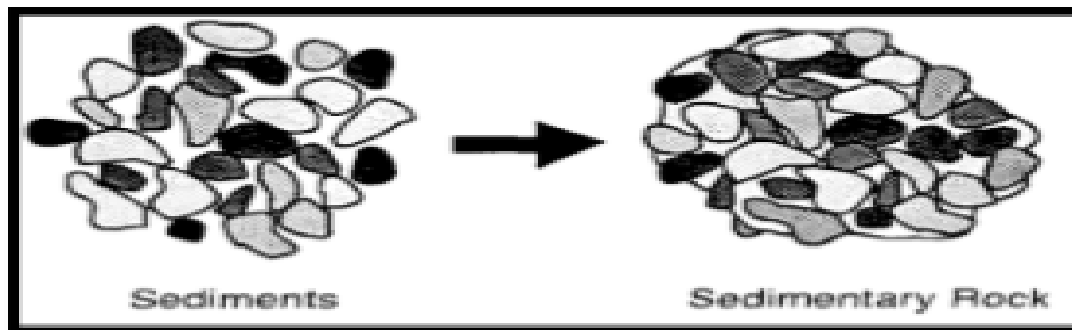
LESSON 2: EVIDENCE FROM ROCKS AND FOSSILS

WHAT FOSSILS TELL US

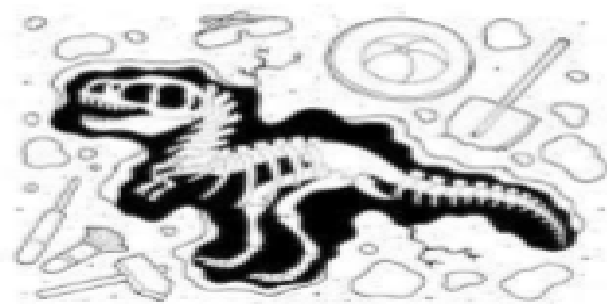


SEDIMENTARY ROCK- formed when **SEDIMENTS** press together in layers

SEDIMENTS- tiny bits of rocks and soil



FOSSILS- remains of living things from the past



WHY ARE FOSSILS IMPORTANT?

Fossils give us information about animals, plants and environments of the past

LESSON 3

CHANGES IN LANDSCAPES OVER TIME

PAGES 48-49



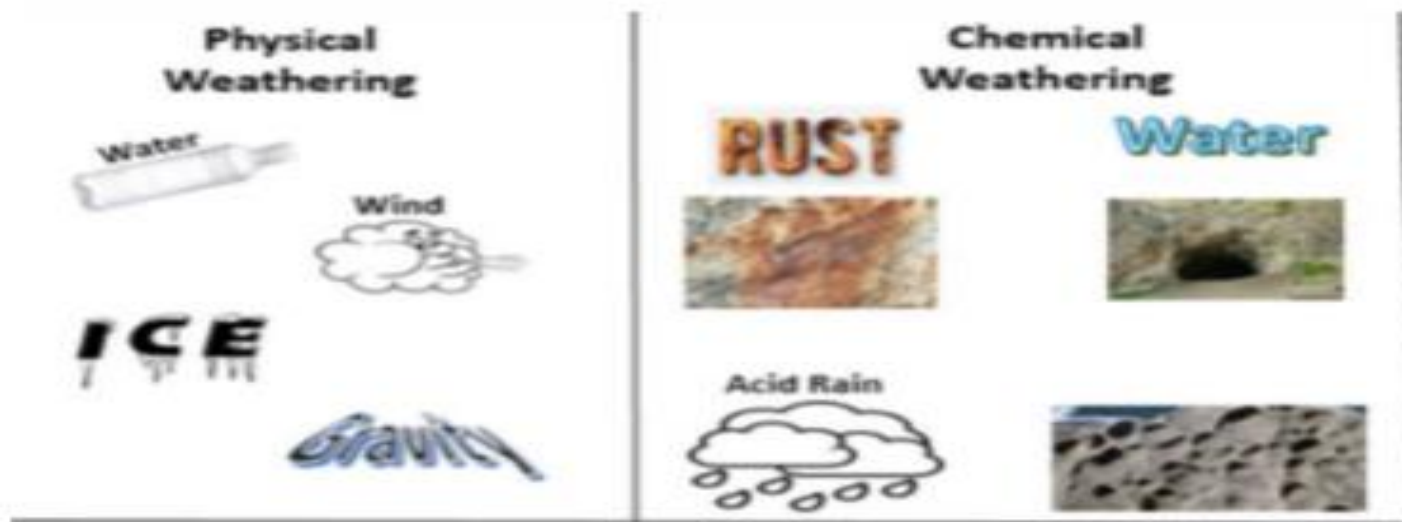
WEATHERING- the breakdown of rocks into smaller pieces

PHYSICAL WEATHERING- water, wind and ice can break down rocks

CHEMICAL WEATHERING- Water, living things and oxygen can cause chemical weathering

Acids can break down rocks

LICHEN- plant like organism that grows on rocks produce acid



LESSON 3

CHANGES IN LANDSCAPES OVER TIME

EROSION AND DEPOSITION

PAGES 50-51

Weathering

The **BREAKING DOWN** of rock.
Weathering agents include:

Water Ice
Wind Animals
Growing Plants



Erosion

The **MOVEMENT** of sediment from broken rock. Erosion agents include:

Water Ice
Wind Gravity



Deposition

The **DROPPING** of sediment in a **NEW** place. Examples of deposition are:

Formation of an island
Sand dunes



GLACIAL EROSION

Erosion caused by glaciers slowly moving on the ground

EROSION AND LIVING THINGS:

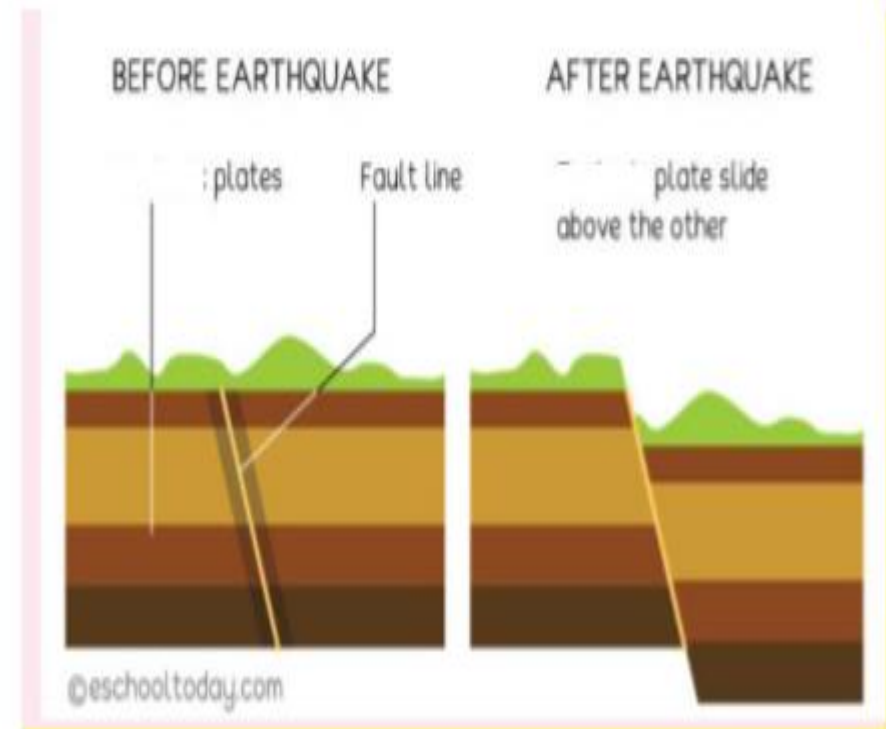
Heavy rains can cause erosion causing birds to lose nests and fish to lose eggs.

EARTHQUAKES PAGE 78-79

EARTHQUAKES- sudden movement of the Earth

FAULTS- cracks in the Earth's surface

Earthquakes happen when plates slide slowly over each other

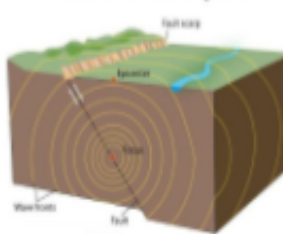


EARTHQUAKES PAGES 94-95- WAVES

SEISMIC WAVE- wave that spreads in all directions from the focus

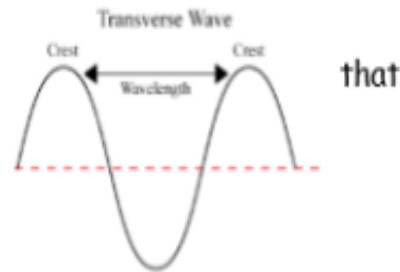
FOCUS- The point where the earthquake begins

Seismic waves radiate from the focus of an earthquake

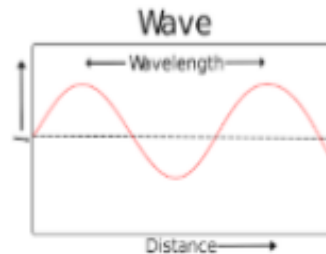


© The University of Manitoba for Wave Storage & Release | www.seismology.org

TRANSVERSE WAVE- Vibrates perpendicular to the direction energy moves



WAVELENGTH- Distance between wave crests



AMPLITUDE: height of a wave from crest to trough

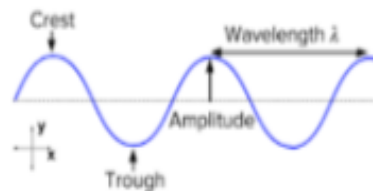


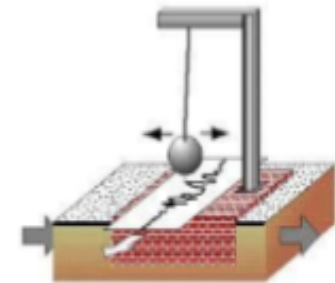
Figure 1: Period of a transverse wave.

RECORD AND MEASURE EARTHQUAKES PAGE

97

SEISMOGRAPH-

Instrument to detect and record earthquakes



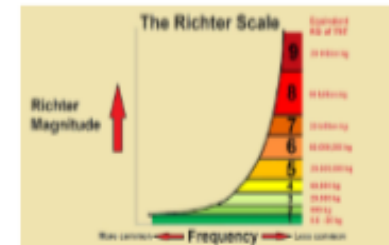
MAGNITUDE-

The amount of energy an earthquake releases. +



RICHTER SCALE

Scale that measures magnitude



SEISMOLOGIST-

Study earthquake waves

LESSON SUMMARY PAGES 10-11

SPEED السرعة
How fast an object's position changes

Speed how fast you are travelling



Velocity 'speed in a given direction'

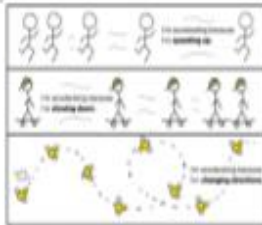


VELOCITY السرعة
Objects speed and direction

MOTION الحركة
(movement)
Change in position



ACCELERATION التسريع
Change in speed or direction of an object



Motion- when an object changes its position

Speed- How fast an object is travelling

Velocity- the speed and direction of an object

Acceleration- When an object speeds up slows down or changes direction

HOW IS VELOCITY DIFFERENT THAN SPEED?

Speed tells us how fast an object is going. Velocity tells us the direction and the speed of an object

LESSON SUMMARY PAGES 12-13

FORCE القوة
Push or pull

Inertia القصور الذاتي

An object will not move or stop until an outside force acts on it



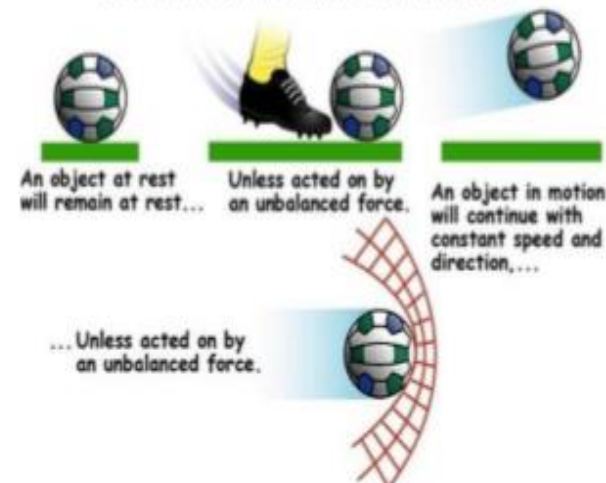
Balanced and Unbalanced Forces
E.g., Tug of war



BALANCED FORCE equal

Inertia- An object at rest will remain at rest unless outside forces act on it and an object in motion will stay in motion unless outside forces act on it.

Newton's First Law of Motion



LESSON SUMMARY PAGES 14-15

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY FROM THE READING



GRAVITY الجاذبية

A pulling force
between two
objects



FRICTION الاحتكاك

When one object
rubs against
another

LESSON SUMMARY PAGES 30-31

FORMS OF ENERGY أشكال الطاقة

WORK الشغل

when a force moves an
object or changes its
location



KINETIC ENERGY

الطاقة الحركية
Motion energy



ENERGY طاقة

Ability to do work

POTENTIAL ENERGY

الطاقة الكامنة

Stored energy

Potential Energy

Examples:



What kind of energy does an airplane
have?

Stored energy when it is on the ground

Kinetic energy when its flying because it
is moving

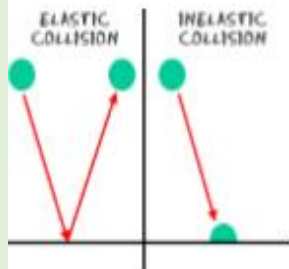
LESSON SUMMARY PAGE 48-49 INERTIA IN COLLISIONS

- Inertia القصور الذاتي
- An object will not move or stop until an outside force acts on it

collision
مزن

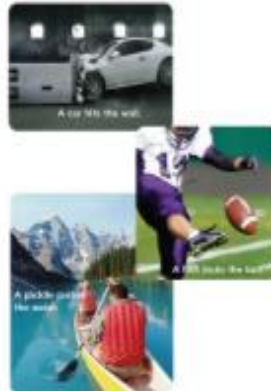
- Inelastic Collision
- التصادم غير المرن
- Momentum
- قوة الدفع

Elastic collision
اصطدام مرن



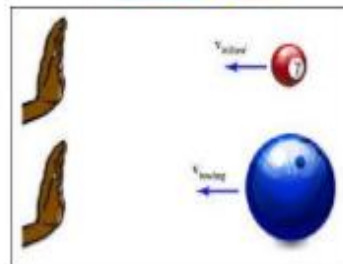
Collision occurs when two or more objects hit each other with a force

In a collision energy transfers/moves from one object to another



MOMENTUM How easy or difficult to stop a moving object, is called its momentum.

Which one will be easier to stop? The pool ball or the bowling ball? Why?



UNIT 1 FORCES AND ENERGY IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

FORMS OF ENERGY أشكال الطاقة

WORK الشغل
when a force moves an object or changes its location

ENERGY طاقة
Ability to do work



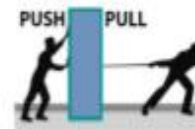
POTENTIAL ENERGY
الطاقة الكامنة
Stored energy

KINETIC ENERGY
الطاقة الحركية
Motion energy



FORCES AND MOTION القوة والحركة

FORCE القوة - فرض
Push or pull



Inertia القصور الذاتي

An object will not move or stop until an outside force acts on it

With no outside forces, this object will never move

With no outside forces, this object will never stop



MOTION الحركة
(movement)
Change in position

SPEED السرعة
How fast an
objects position
changes

Speed how fast you are travelling

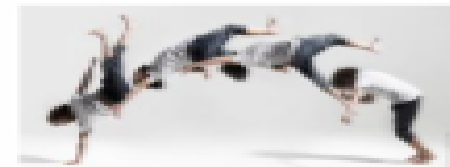


Velocity "speed in a given direction"



VELOCITY السرعة
Objects speed
and direction

MOTION
الحركة
(movement)
Change in position



ACCELERATION التسريع
Change in speed or direction of an
object



- Inertia القصور الذاتي
- An object will not move or stop until an outside force acts on it

collision
مرن

- Inelastic Collision
- التصادم غير المرن

- Momentum
- قوة الدفع

Elastic collision
اصطدام مرن

QUESTIONS FROM MC GRAW HILL



CREATED BY → FAHEEMA ABDULLAH

AL AFAAQ SCHOOL

1) How can you determine the speed of a moving train?

- ☐ Divide the distance traveled by the time spent moving.
- ☐ Divide the time spent moving by the direction traveled.
- ☐ Multiply the distance traveled by the time spent moving.
- ☐ Multiply the kinetic energy by the distance traveled.

Correct Answer

Divide the distance traveled by the time spent moving.

2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

An object that is sitting still has _____ forces acting on it.

Blank 1 options

- balanced
- unbalanced

Correct Answer

balanced

3) A boy pushes on a box and moves it across the room. This is an example of _____.

- ☐ balanced forces
- ☐ unbalanced forces
- ☐ potential energy
- ☐ chemical energy

Correct Answer

unbalanced forces

4) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Objects in motion tend to stay in motion because of the property of _____.

Blank 1 options

- inertia
- gravity

Correct Answer

inertia

5) Dana is the pitcher for her community baseball team. What force causes the baseball to change direction when it is hit by the bat?

- ☐ The catcher's force on the ball with his mitt.
- ☐ The batter's force on the ball as he misses.
- ☐ The pitcher's force on the ball as he throws.
- ☐ The batter's force on the ball with the bat.

Correct Answer

The batter's force on the ball with the bat.

6) The distance traveled in an amount of time is called _____.

Correct Answer

speed

7) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

_____describes when a moving object speeds up.

(Minimum 1)

Blank 1 options

- Acceleration
- Velocity

Correct Answer

Acceleration

8) If you drop a rock in a lake, the rock will slow down because the water exerts _____.

- ☐ gravity
- ☐ less resistance
- ☐ drag forces
- ☐ ...

Correct Answer

drag forces

9) What causes heat when rubbing your hands together? _____

Correct Answer

friction

1) Which is evidence that a bowling ball has more energy when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower?

- ☐ The bowling ball has a larger mass when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower.
- ☐ The bowling bowl can knock over more pins when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower.
- ☐ The bowling ball will reach the pins in less time when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower.
- ☐ A bowling ball can knock over more pins than a soccer ball moving at the same

Correct Answer

The bowling bowl can knock over more pins when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower.

2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

The _____ energy of a roller coaster is the energy of its motion.

Blank 1 options

- potential
- kinetic

Correct Answer

kinetic

3) Stretching a coil or spring increases its ____.

- ☐
- ☐ potential energy
- ☐ kinetic energy
- ☐ direction

Correct Answer

potential energy

4) Because jaguars can run faster than sloths they move with more _____ energy than sloths.

Correct Answer

Blank 1: kinetic

5) Suppose you are riding a bike. As you increase speed, your _____

- ☐ energy of motion increases
- ☐ energy of motion decreases
- ☐ stored energy increases
- ☐ energy is used up

Correct Answer

energy of motion increases

6) How can the speed of a dropped ball be increased?

- ☐
- ☐ Roll it down a hill instead to increase the amount of friction.
- ☐ Drop a larger ball to increase the amount of friction.
- ☐ Decrease the height from which it is dropped to give it more potential energy.

Correct Answer

Increase the height from which it is dropped to give it more potential energy.

7) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

If the amount of kinetic energy an object has is _____, then the object will

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- increased
- decreased

Correct Answer

increased

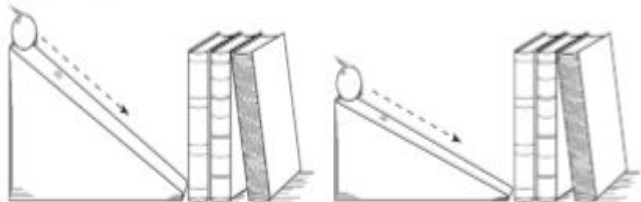
8) Which is not evidence of what happens during a roller coaster ride?

- ☐
- ☐ As the cars go down the hill, the energy of motion increases.
- ☐ As the cars pull to the top of the first hill, the potential energy increases.
- ☐ As the cars slow down at the end of the ride, energy of motion decreases.

Correct Answer

As the cars pull to the top of the first hill, the potential energy decreases.

9) There are two ramps with books standing at the bottom. One ramp is taller than the other. If you roll a ball down each ramp, which ball will hit the books harder? Explain your answer.



Correct Answer

Answers may vary.

Explanation

Sample answer: The ball that rolls down the taller ramp because it will have more speed and more speed gives it more energy.

10) The energy of motion is _____

- ☐ determined by an object's position above a surface
- ☐ increased as your speed decreases
- ☐ decreased as your velocity increases

Correct Answer

not determined by an object's position above a surface

UNIT 3 DYNAMIC EARTH UNIT TEST

1) Some Earth events occur quickly. These changes can be easily observed. Which Earth event does not happen quickly?

- ☐ a landslide
- ☐ weathering of rocks
- ☐ an earthquake

Correct Answer

weathering of rocks

2) What does the liquid from a volcano become when it cools?

- ☐ rock
- ☐ water
- ☐ fire

Correct Answer

rock

3) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Weathering is a _____ change to the land on Earth.

Blank 1 options

- quick
- slow

Correct Answer

slow

4) When is a landslide most likely to occur?



- ☐ after a month of dry weather
- ☐ after a lot of rain
- ☐ just before an earthquake

Correct Answer

after a lot of rain

5) Which landform is not created by wind?

- ☐ rock pedestals
- ☐ sand dunes
- ☐ mountains

Correct Answer

mountains

6) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

A(n) _____ is completely surrounded by water.

Blank 1 options

Blank 1 options

- plain
- island

Correct Answer

island

7) A deep, narrow valley with steep sides is _____.

- ☐
- ☐ a mountain
- ☐ a canyon

Correct Answer

a canyon

8) Which is the tallest landform?

- ☐
- ☐ a mountain
- ☐ a canyon

Correct Answer

a mountain

LESSON CHECK REDUCE EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE WITH ANSWERS

1) Scientists are using new technology to try to _____ when an earthquake is coming.

Correct Answer

Blank 1: predict or detect

2) What steps should a student take to design a solution to a problem?

- ☐ improve, communicate, plan, investigate, ask
- ☐ test, plan, investigate, improve, ask
- ☐ ask, investigate, plan, tests, improve

Correct Answer

ask, investigate, plan, tests, improve

3) A group of students is trying to build an earthquake-resistant tower on a table using pipe cleaners, paper clips, toothpicks, clay, and tape. When the table is shaken, the tower stays standing but slides around the table. Which of the following suggestions would improve the tower? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Add more toothpicks to the sides for greater support.
- ☐ Tape the bottom of the tower to the table.
- ☐ Fold pipe cleaners to widen the base of the tower.
- ☐ Use the pointy ends of the paper clips on the tower to grip the table.
- ☐ Use clay on the bottom of the tower to increase friction between the tower and the table.
- ☐ Use additional toothpicks to add height to the tower.
- ☐ Wrap the tower in pipe cleaners to cushion the movement.

Correct Answer

Tape the bottom of the tower to the table.

Use the pointy ends of the paper clips on the tower to grip the table.

Use clay on the bottom of the tower to increase friction between the tower and the table.

4) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

An emergency management specialist is someone who helps _____ in an
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- people
- animals

Correct Answer

people

5) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Earthquakes are _____ to occur where faults are located.
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- less likely
- more likely

Correct Answer

more likely

6) Which best describes how people can prepare for earthquakes?

- ☐ People can use seismographs to predict earthquakes.
- ☐ There is no way to prepare for earthquakes.
- ☐ People can build earthquake-safe buildings in earthquake zones.

Correct Answer

People can build earthquake-safe buildings in earthquake zones.

7) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

If you are indoors during an earthquake, you can seek safety

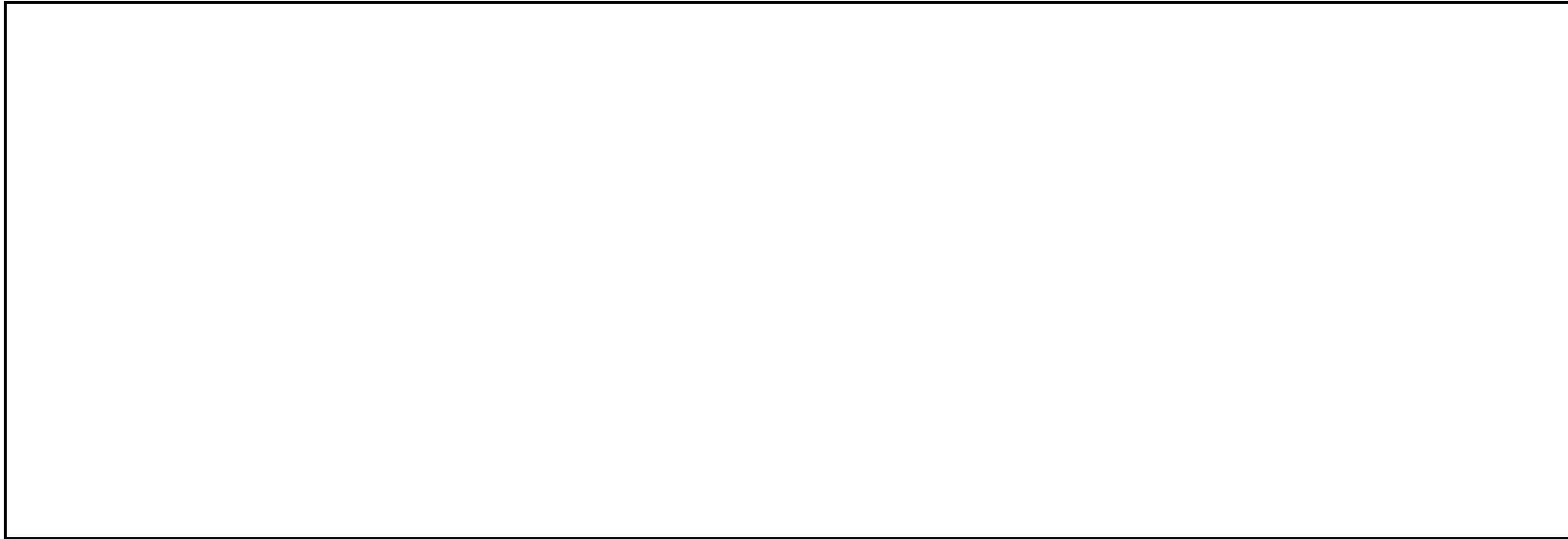
Blank 1 options

- under a table
- near a window

Correct Answer

under a table

8) What are some ways to stay safe during an earthquake?



Correct Answer

Answers may vary.

Explanation

Sample answer: If you are indoors, it is best to duck underneath a table or doorway and stay away from walls and windows. If you are outside, stay away from anything that may fall, such as trees, or power lines.

QUIZ 1

Identify the landforms in the pictures below



- | | |
|---|--------|
| A | Canyon |
| B | Delta |
| C | Inlet |
| D | dune |

Identify the landforms in the pictures below



- | | |
|---|--------|
| A | Canyon |
| B | Delta |
| C | Inlet |
| D | dune |

Identify the landforms in the pictures below

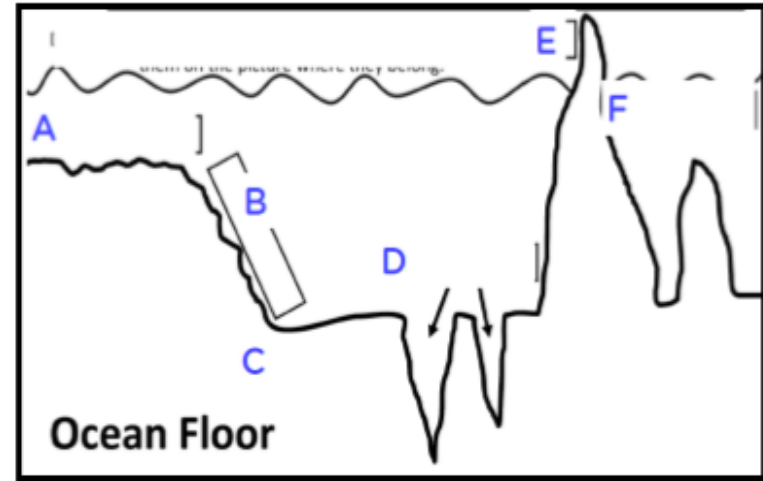


A	Canyon
B	Delta
C	Inlet
D	dune

Identify the landforms in the pictures below



A	Canyon
B	Delta
C	Inlet
D	dune



Identify the parts of the Ocean floor

A
Continental slope
Continental rise
Continental shelf
Abyssal Plain
Trenches
Seamount
Mid- Ocean Ridge

Identify the parts of the Ocean floor

B

Continental slope

Continental rise

Continental shelf

Abyssal Plain

Trenches

Seamount

Mid- Ocean Ridge

Identify the parts of the Ocean floor

C

Continental slope

Continental rise

Continental shelf

Abyssal Plain

Trenches

Seamount

Mid- Ocean Ridge

Identify the parts of the Ocean floor

D

Continental slope

Continental rise

Continental shelf

Abyssal Plain

Trenches

Seamount

Mid- Ocean Ridge

Identify the parts of the Ocean floor

E

Continental slope

Continental rise

Continental shelf

Abyssal Plain

Trenches

Seamount

Mid- Ocean Ridge

Identify the parts of the Ocean floor

F

Continental slope

Continental rise

Continental shelf

Abyssal Plain

Trenches

Seamount

Mid- Ocean Ridge

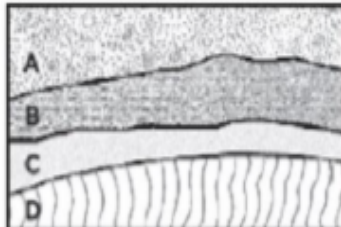


This shows a line of _____



This shows a line of _____

Look at the picture below- Which one is the OLDEST rock?



A
B
C
D

What can scientists learn from fossils?



A What animals looked like long ago
B What was the colors of the animal
C What the animal ate
D What the animal liked to do

_____ forms from sediments

A Sedimentary rock
B Fossils
C Sand
D Sediments

Changes in landscapes can be caused by

A Physical weathering
B Chemical weathering
C Living things
D All of the above

TRUE OR FALSE

Earthquakes are sudden movements in the earth's crust

A volcano is an opening only found under the ocean

A plate is large pieces of Earth's deserts

The place where two plates meet is called a plate boundary

QUIZ 2

Which is kinetic energy?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | the energy of a moving object |
| B | energy that is decreasing |
| C | energy that is increasing |
| D | energy that is stored in the position, or structure, of an object |

A horse that is accelerating is _____.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A | standing still |
| B | maintaining its speed |
| C | decreasing in weight |
| D | slowing down |

Which force will stop a moving truck

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| A | Friction |
| B | Inertia |
| C | Balanced forces |
| D | Unbalanced forces |

Position shows

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| A | The location of the object |
| B | The height of the object |
| C | The size of the object |

How do you know when an object is in motion

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | The object is getting larger |
| B | The object stops moving |
| C | The location is constantly changing |

Distance shows us

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| A | How far apart objects are |
| B | What the position is |
| C | What the location is |

A cyclist travelled 50 kilometers- what is this describing?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| A | Speed |
| B | Velocity |
| C | distance |

A cyclist travelled 50 kilometers east- what is this describing?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| A | Speed |
| B | Velocity |
| C | distance |

Rubbing your hands together is a form of friction

- | | |
|---|-------|
| A | True |
| B | false |

Force is measured in

- A Newtons
- B Kilometers
- C centimeters

If drag forces are increased the object will

- A Speed up
- B Slow Down
- C Stop

TRUE OR FALSE

Object will not move or stop unless it is acted upon by outside forces

A force is a push only

Friction does not create heat

Gravity is a pulling force

What is energy?

- A The ability to do work
- B Sleeping
- C Eating

Which has the most kinetic energy?

- A a wagon moving at 8 meters/second
- B a wagon moving at 2 meters/second
- C a wagon moving at 4 meters/second

What kind of energy does an airplane have?

- A Kinetic energy
- B Stored energy
- C Kinetic and stored energy

A ball that is hit by a bat is a

- A Collision
- B Speed
- C force

The law of conservation of energy states that energy cannot be ____ or ____

- A gained; released
- B used; wasted
- C created; destroyed

LIVE WORKSHEETS FOR REVISION



LIVEWORKSHEETS

CREATED BY → ARWA

REEFAA SCHOOL

UNIT 3

1. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=zh&i=dtcuszf&r=oj&db=0&f=dzduuztz&cd=klgwnzkxpgejq2ngnxxgzgpixg>
2. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=rq&i=dtsonf&r=vl&db=0&f=dzduuztz&cd=klstnzzpjleya2ngnxxgzgpixg>
3. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=xc&i=dtofczd&r=mt&db=0&f=dzduuztz&cd=klmknzjekgnvz2ngnxxgzgpixg>
4. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=ao&i=dt nnunz&r=hj&db=0&f=dzduuztz&cd=kldjnzllxlwgq2ngnxxgzgpixg>
5. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=ae&i=dc cxnzt&r=so&db=0&f=dzduuztz&cd=kldrnkkmlgzpj2ngnxxgzgpixg>
6. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=fx&i=dc odsou&r=xf&db=0&f=dzduuztz&cd=klemnkjnpjxme2ngnxxgzgpixg>

UNIT 1

1. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=lq&i=dfznztx&r=ak&db=0&f=dzduuztz&cd=klatneglgzmdc2ngnxxgzgpixg>
2. <https://www.liveworksheets.com/c?a=c&sr=n&ms=uz&af=sy&l=zk&i=dfcdonf&r=ty&db=0&f=dzduuztz&cd=klgcneknjlezi2ngnxxgzgpixg>