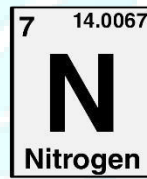
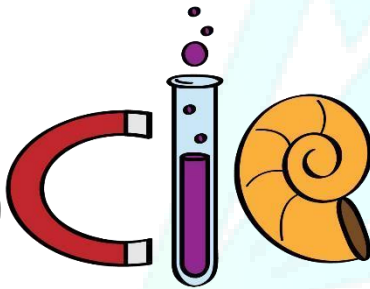
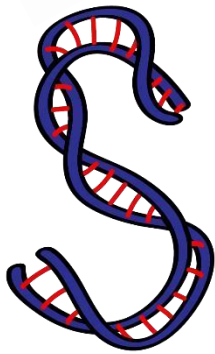


ASPIRE
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL



Science Department

2023/2024

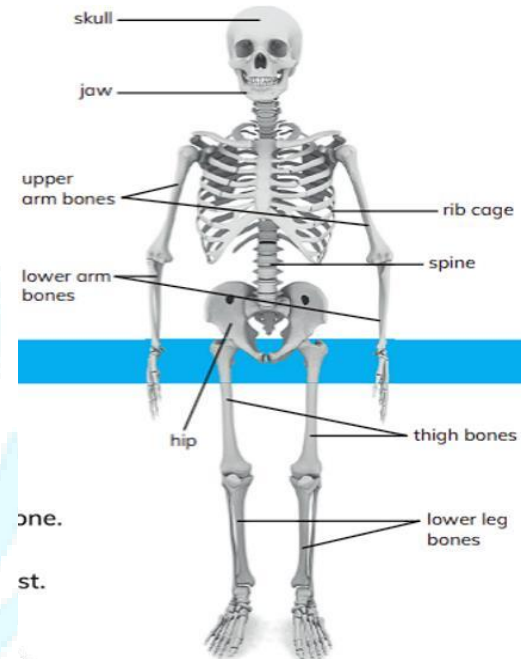
Year 4

Term 1, Mid-term 1

Name:

Class:

1. bones are joined together to form a **skeleton**.
2. Skeleton is a strong frame that supports our body from the inside
3. A baby is born with around 300 bones and as the baby grows into an adult the bones fuse together and the number of bones an adult then has is 206.
4. Bones are attached together through joints.
5. Names of bones in our body:
6. A model helps us understand how something works or see what something looks like that we cannot see in real life.
7. The skeleton main function is:
 1. **Skeletons protect**
 2. **Skeletons give shape**
 3. **Skeletons allow us to move**
 4. **Skeletons help us to grow**
8. The parts inside our bodies are called **organs**. The body organs do important jobs that keep us alive and healthy.
9. Our skeletons protect the main organs of our bodies.
10. skull protects the brain
11. Rib cage protects the soft organs (lungs and heart)
12. The skeleton forms a frame that supports or holds up the rest of the body and gives the body its shape.
13. Our skeleton makes our body **firm**. We cannot **squash** our body easily because we have skeleton.
14. We can move because there are **muscles** joined to bones of the skeleton.
15. **Muscles** are parts of the body that help us to move.
16. We grow and get bigger because our skeleton
17. grows. An adult's skeleton is much bigger than a child's skeleton.
18. Your bones become bigger as you grow up.
19. Your bones keep growing until you are 20 years old.
20. Broken bones can repair themselves as long as they are SLOWLY put back together.
21. Our brain is the director It sends commands to the rest of the body parts to move.
22. Muscles are very flexible like elastic it can stretch and change shape easily.
23. Muscles are found under the skin they cover the skeleton and give your body the shape that you have.
24. All animals with skeletons have muscles attached to the bones.
25. Muscles **pull on** bones to make them move.
26. Muscles work by getting **shorter** and **longer**.
27. When muscles get shorter, they pull on the bones they are joined to. We say that the muscle **Contracts**.
28. When the muscle gets longer and let you rest this is called muscle **Relax**.
29. Muscles always work in **pairs**.
30. When one muscle contracts the other relaxes.
31. Muscles pulls on the bone it is joined to; this makes the bone move 32. Do you know that the **heart** is a **Muscle** also.



33. It is a special muscle that is **not joined to bones**.

34. Movement helps to keep us healthy in different ways

35. Movement:

- 1- Makes your heart and lungs work together.
- 2- Makes your muscles and bones stronger.
- 3- Let's you stretch your body easily.
- 4- Helps to stop you from getting some illness.
- 5- Helps you think better.
- 6- Put you in a good mood.

36. We call animals with skeleton inside their bodies **Vertebrates**.

37. The word vertebrate means with a backbone.

38. Vertebrates are sorted into 5 different groups:

- Fish
- Amphibians
- Reptiles
- Bird • Mammals

39. Fish:

- Live in water
- Have fins instead of arms and legs.
- Their bodies are covered with scales.

40. Amphibians:

- Live in water and on land.
- Their bodies are covered with smooth, wet skin.
- Like Frog and Salamander

41. Reptiles:

- Covered with dry scales
- Most reptiles live on land like
- Snakes-Lizards-Tortoise

Some reptiles live in water for example.....Crocodiles

- 42. Birds:
- Birds are covered with Feathers.
- Birds have wings instead of arms.
- Most birds can fly.
- Some birds can't fly.
- Ostrich cannot fly

43. Mammals:

- Mammals are covered with hair or fur.
- Most mammals live on land.
- Some mammals live in sea for example.....Whales-Dolphins

44. Animals with no bones are called **Invertebrates**.

45. the word invertebrate means without a Backbone.



46. Some invertebrate animals have Hard skins or shells on the outside of their bodies This hard outer layer is called an **Exoskeleton**.

47. The exoskeleton Protects the animal. Supports the animal's body. Examples Locust – Beetle.

48. The skeleton of a vertebrate GROWS which allows the animal to grow.

49. exoskeleton of an invertebrate CANNOT GROW.

50. Identification Keys:

- Scientists use identification keys to help them.....
- Sort
 - And identify objects.
 - It is based on questions that can be answered either yes or no, by answering the questions we can identify and sort animals.

51. We take medicines :

- To help make us better when we have an illness
- To prevent us from getting ill

52. You should only take medicines if they are given to you by a doctor, a nurse or an adult who looks after you.

53. **Medicines** come with Instructions; we must follow these instructions.

54. **Instructions** tell you how much medicine you must take and how often you should take it.

55. Taking medicines in different ways:

- injections and vaccinations
- Inhalers that we breath
- Creams and ointments

• Drip

56. Injections ○ We take some medicines as injections.

- Some injections can stop or prevent us from getting illnesses such as measles or flu.
- These injections are called vaccinations.

57. Inhalers ○ We breathe in medicines from inhalers for asthma and other breathing problems.

58. Creams and ointments

- We use creams and ointments • to stop insect bites itching and
- for skin problems.

59. Drip

- People who are very sick in
- hospital often get their medicine directly into their blood through a drip.

60. The germs infect your body. This means the germs get into your body and make you ill.

61. plant or an animal can have infectious diseases:

leaf blast can kill
young rice
plants.

Bird flu

62. **Energy** makes us able to do work.

63. Living things have energy

64. Non-living things also have energy

65. Forms of energy (heat – light – movement – wind)

66. Energy makes things move or change.



ASPIRE

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL