# Easy Science 3
# Answer Key

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# Chapter 1. Life Cycle of Living Things

**1. Circle the correct answer:**

i. b. Seed

ii. b. Metamorphosis

iii. b. Life span

**2. Circle the correct answer:**

i. Seedling

ii. Young plant

iii. Adult plant

**3. Give answers to the following questions:**

i. A life cycle is the series of changes that an organism goes through from the beginning of its life to the end. Its purpose is to ensure the continuation of the species through reproduction and growth.

ii. Stages: Seed (A sunflower seed), seedling (A small sunflower sprout with a thin stem.), young plant (A tomato plant that is about a foot tall.) and Adult plant (A mature sunflower plant with a large flower head full of seeds).

iii. A seed is a tiny little thing that can grow into a new plant. It's like a baby plant that grows into an adult. Seed has a coat that keeps the baby plant safe. Like a pea has a green coat. Seed also has food inside to help the baby plant in growing. Like a sunflower seed has food to help it sprout.

iv. A frog's life begins with eggs. From the eggs, a tadpole comes out. The tadpole changes into a 'tadpole with legs,' then a young frog, and at last, it becomes an adult frog as you see in the picture.

# Chapter 2
# Food

**1. Circle the correct answer:**

i. b. Food

ii. b. Non-infectious

iii. b. Vaccine

**2. State what the given animals eat:**

i. Bear: Fish, berries, honey, small animals (Omnivore)

ii. Fox: Small mammals, birds, insects, fruits (Omnivore)

iii. Eagle: Fish, small mammals, birds (Carnivore)

iv. Goat: Grass, hay, grains, leaves (Herbivore)

**3. Give answers to the following questions:**

i. Grains and cereals are rich in carbohydrates, which provide energy to make us feel full for a longer time.

ii. The process through which plants make food is called photosynthesis. They use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to create food.

iii. The function of food is to provide energy and regulate body processes. Examples of food groups:

- Carbohydrates: Bread, rice, pasta
- Proteins: Meat, fish, beans
- Fats: Oils, nuts, avocados
- Vitamins & Minerals: Fruits, vegetables

iv. Germs can enter the body through the mouth, nose, eyes, cuts in the skin, or through insect bites. Once inside, germs can multiply and can cause illness.

iv. a. Rest allows the body to repair itself, recover from illness, and conserve energy. b. Vaccination helps the body build immunity and protect against future infections.

# Chapter 3
# Organisms and their Homes

**1. Circle the correct answer:**

i. a. Desert

ii. b. Forrest

iii. a. Adaptation

**2. Observe and name the type of habitat shown below.**

Aquatic Habitat

**3. Give answers to the following questions:**

i. The Sun provides light and heat energy to the Earth.

ii. A habitat is the natural home or environment of an animal, plant, or other organism. Factors that can destroy natural habitats include deforestation, pollution, climate change, and human development.

iii. Forest is habitat with many trees, plants, and animals. Examples: Amazon rainforest. Desert is a dry habitat with little rainfall and extreme temperatures. Examples: Sahara Desert, a sandy area with cacti.

iv. An ecosystem is a community of living organisms (plants, animals, and microbes) interacting with each other and their non-living environment.

v. Features of Polar Bear;

- A polar bear has thick white fur. This helps it blend into the snow and also to stay warm.
- Polar bears have strong legs. This helps them swim fast through the icy water.
- Polar bears have an excellent sense of smell. This adaptation helps them find their prey.

## Chapter 3
## Organisms and their Homes

- Polar bears have thick, rough, sand-paper like paws. This helps them grip the slippery ice

**Feature of Camel;**

- Stretchy nostrils keep out the sand. Long eyelashes help to keep sand out of eyes.
- Leathery mouth helps camel eat spiky plants.
- Long legs keep camel off the hot sand and help to keep cool.
- Hair on the back to protect against the Sun.
- Hump for storing food.
- Padded feet prevent sinking into the sand and protect from heat of the ground.

# Chapter 4
# Matter

**1. Circle the correct answer:**

i. b. Has weight

ii. d. Liquid and gas

iii. c. Water

**2. Write down the names of states of matter shown below:**

i. Solid

ii. Liquid

iii. Gas

**3. Give answers to the following questions:**

i. Solid, liquid, and gas.

ii. Water.

iii. Solid (inner core) and liquid (outer core).

iv. Earth's atmosphere is a gas.

v. Force, heat, cutting, breaking, or melting.

# Chapter 5
# Energy: Forms and Transfer

**1. Circle the correct answer:**

i. b. Living things

ii. a. Water

iii. d. Coal

**2. Write down the names of the types of energy shown below.**

i. Solar Energy

ii. Wind Energy

iii. Water Energy

**3. Give answers to the following questions:**

i. Energy that is needed to ride a bicycle is called Muscular energy.

ii. Saving electricity is important because we get electricity from fuels like coal and oil, and these fuels will run out if we are not careful.

iii. When we push a ball, we give it some of our energy. Before we pushed it, it was still but when we give it energy, it rolls or flies.

iv. Water flows through dams and pushes on turbines. These turbines spin and power a generator to produce energy.

v. Petrol comes from oil. It is burnt inside the engines of cars and aeroplanes to make them move. It provides energy for most machines and engines to work.

# Chapter 6
# Natural Resources

**1. Circle the correct answer:**

i. a. Mineral, coals and gas

ii. a. Endangered

iii. b. Destruction of habitat

**2. Observe, identify and state the types of pollution shown below:**

i. Noise Pollution

ii. Air Pollution

iii. Land Pollution

iv. Water Pollution

**3. Give answers to the following questions:**

i. Dams

ii. Natural resources are materials or substances that occur in nature and can be used for living. Examples: Water, air, sunlight, minerals, forests, fossil fuels, soil.

iii. When some unwanted and harmful material appears in an environment, we call it pollution.

iv.


v. The 3Rs are Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.

vi. We should not waste resources because they are limited and will run out. Wasting resources leads to pollution and habitat destruction. Moreover, we have a responsibility to leave resources for those who come after us.

# Chapter 7
# Force and Machines

**1. Circle the correct answer:**

i. b. Pulley

ii. a. Tow truck

iii. b. Work is done faster

**2. Tick whether true or false.**

i. True

ii. False

iii. True

iv. True

**3. Give answers to the following questions:**

i. Push or pull is a force that causes an object to move or change its motion.

ii. Simple machines are basic tools that make work easier. The types are: lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge, and screw.

iii. Force is important because it allows us to move objects and makes it easier for us to do work.

iv. Motion is a change in the position of an object over time. We can change the direction of motion by applying a force in a different direction.

v. When a large sized force is applied, it can cause a greater change in motion. For example, bending or breaking an object and moving a heavier object.

# Chapter 8
# The Sun

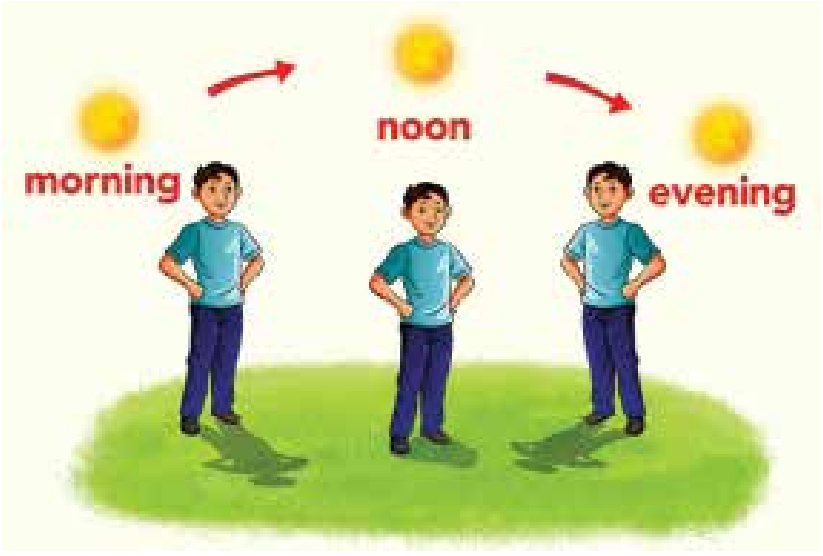
**1. Circle the correct answer:**

i. a. 24 hours

ii. b. Noon

iii. b. Longer

**2. Draw the shadow of the boy according to the sun position.**




**3. Give answers to the following:**

i. Path/direction

ii. Rotation (spinning on its axis) and Revolution (orbiting around the sun)

iii. A shadow is a dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface.

iv. The cardinal directions are the four main points of a compass: North, South, East, and West.

v. If you are facing East, North is on your left, South is on your right, and West is behind you.