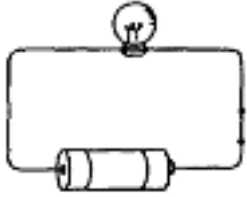


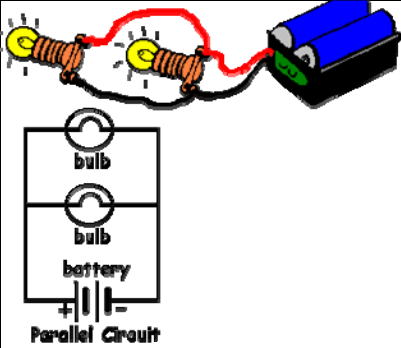
Science Grade 4 Daily PASS Review Questions

Item Number	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	4-2.1 What is a flowering plant?	A flowering plant is a plant that makes seeds within the flower. Examples are: grasses, roses, oak trees, fruit trees, tomatoes, or bean plants
2	4-2.1 What is a nonflowering plant?	A nonflowering plant are those plants that make seeds within cones or produce spores. Examples are: ferns, mosses, and lichens.
3	4-2.1 Animals can be divided into two categories. List those categories.	Vertebrates and Invertebrates
4	4-2.1 Explain the difference between vertebrates and invertebrates?	Vertebrates have a backbone, and invertebrates do not.
5	4-2.1 Provide two examples of invertebrates.	Some answers could include: jellyfish, worms, insects, crabs, clams, shrimp, spiders, crayfish, snails.
6	4-2.1 Vertebrates are divided into five categories, name three and state two characteristics of each.	<p>*Fish - breath with gills, have scales and fins, lay eggs</p> <p>*Amphibians - spend part of their life in water and on land; most lay eggs</p> <p>*Reptiles - breath with lungs, have scales or plates; most lay eggs; body temperature that changes with its environments</p> <p>*Birds - breath with lungs, have feathers, beak, two wings, and two feet, lay eggs</p> <p>*Mammals - breath with lungs, fur or hair; nurse young with milk; live birth</p>
7	4-2.2 Name two characteristics of the following distinct environments: swamps; rivers and streams; tropical rain forrest; deserts; and polar regions.	<p>*Swamps - warm/hot; abundant water; plants -cypress tree, ferns, water lilies; animals - alligators, water birds, and turtles</p> <p>*Rivers and Streams - varied temperature; water environment; plant - trees along banks and water plants; animals- fish, crayfish, snakes, and insects</p> <p>*Tropical rain forests - hot; plenty of rainfall; plants - abundant trees, vines, and lush growth; animals - birds, frogs, monkeys</p> <p>*Desert - hot or cold; very little rain fall, plants - scarce, cactus; animals - lizards, scorpions, rabbits</p> <p>*Polar Regions - cold; dry / frozen water; plants - lichens, mosses; animals - seals, polar bears, and penguins</p>

8	4-2.3 List the senses and how it benefits humans and animals	*Sight - locates food and shelter *Hearing - help to locate food, hear danger and escape from enemies, communication *Taste - judge which foods are okay to eat *Smell - avoid danger; find food; recognize other organisms *Touch - identify food; react to dangerous situations; care for each other
9	4-2.4 What are physical characteristics that are passed down from parents to offspring?	Inherited Traits
10	4-2.4 Distinguish between behavioral characteristics and inherited traits.	A behavioral characteristic is a response change in the environment and an inherited trait is one passed down from parent to offspring.
11	4-2.4 Name an animals that has an instinct that helps them to survive.	*Some examples could include: a duck knowing how to swim across a lake without being taught; different birds know how to build different types of nests without being taught; how animals know how to instinctively hibernate or migrate
12	4-2.4 Provide an animal that has acquired a learned behavior.	*Some examples could include: a dog that can roll over on command; a baby bird is taught to fly by its parent; a bear learns to fish for food.
13	4-2.6 What is one negative way that humans cause changes to the environment?	*Some examples could include: polluting the air; dumping toxins in the environment; cutting down trees
14	4-3.1 List the planets in order with distance from the sun.	Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune
15	4-3.2 Compare and Contrast the earth, sun, and moon.	Compare: They are in the same solar system Contrast: Earth - rocky surface, atmosphere of gases; third planet from the sun; Sun - star, large ball of glowing gases and gives off light; planets revolve around it; Moon - orbits the Earth; rocky surface and no water; no atmosphere
16	4-3.3 Explain how the Sun affects the Earth	The sun produces light and gives off heat; Earth receives heat and light; source of energy on Earth; etc.
17	4-3.4 Why does the Earth have seasons?	The Earth has seasons because the Earth's axis is tilted
18	4-3.4 How long does it take the Earth to revolve around the sun?	About a year or 365 days
19	4-3.4 What season occurs when the Earth is the most tilted toward the Sun?	Summer
20	4-3.4 What season occurs when the Earth is tilted away from the Sun?	Winter
21	4-3.5 How long does it take for the Earth to complete on rotations on its axis?	24 hours

22	4-3.5 Explain the rising and setting of the Sun.	The Earth rotates from west to east, therefore, the Sun appears to rise in the east and sets in the west.
23	4-3.5 Explain why the earth have day and night.	Because of the rotation, only the side of Earth facing the Sun is lit and therefore experiences days; the side of Earth not facing the Sun experiences night.
24	4-3.8 Name one tool that helps scientists learn more about the solar system.	Telescope
25	4-3.7 Explain what happens to your shadow as the Sun reaches midday.	Your shadow gets shorter as the Sun reaches midday.
26	4-3.6 Illustrate the phases of the Moon	There are four phases of the moon: New Moon, Quarter Moon (Half Moon), Full Moon, Crescent Moon
27	4-3.6 Explain the Moon's effect on the ocean tides.	The Moon and Earth pull on each other because of gravity.
28	4-4.1 Summarize the process of the water cycle	*Evaporation - liquid water on Earth becomes gas *Condensations - Water vapor changes back to droplet *Precipitation - After condensation, water that falls from the sky *Run off - land surfaces, it attempts to return to the ocean or lakes
29	4-4.2 Classify clouds according to their three basic types	*Cumulus - puffy, lumpy looking clouds often with a flat bottom * Cirrus - High, thin, wispy clouds * Stratus - Layers of clouds lower in the sky
30	4-4.2 What type of clouds usually bring rain?	Cumulus
31	4-4.2 What type of clouds usually bring fair weather?	Cirrus
32	4-4.4 Predict what type of weather condition is likely to happen if the following occur: lightning, thunder, heavy rain, and strong winds	Thunderstorm
33	4-4.4 Predict what type of weather condition is likely to happen if the following occur: a small funnel shaped comes down from a storm cloud with winds spinning at very high speeds	Tornado
34	4-4.4 Predict what type of weather condition is likely to happen if the following occur: a large storm that forms over the ocean that contains an eye, which is the center of the storm.	Hurricane
35	4-4.5 Name a tool that is used to measure wind speed and explain how it works	Anemometer - the wind causes the cups to spin and as the cup spins the anemometer counts how many time they spin in a given period of time. The more turns, the faster the wind speed.
36	4-4.5 Name a tool that is used to measure wind direction and explain how it works	Wind (Weather) Vane - determines wind direction by telling from which direction the wind is blowing.
37	4-4.5 Name a tool that is used to measure precipitation and explain how it works	Rain Gauge - Measures the amount of rain fall in inches.

38	4-4.5 Name a tool that is used to measure temperature and explain how it works	Thermometer- measures the air temperature and read either in Fahrenheit or Celsius.
39	4-4.6 Explain what happens when a cold front passes over an area.	The temperature decreases.
40	4-4.6 Explain what happens when a warm front passes over an area.	The temperature increases.
41	4-5.3 Explain what happens when light is reflected off a surface.	It bounces back off a surface.
42	4-5.3 When light is bent, what is that called?	Refraction
43	4-5.3 Justify what happens when you see a red object.	All the colors are absorbed but red.
44	4-5.4 List three items that are transparent.	Some examples include: air, glass, and water
45	4-5.4 Waxed paper and frosted glass are examples of this type of light?	Translucent
46	4-5.4 Name three items that are opaque.	Some examples include: wood, metal, thick paper, etc.
47	4-5.5 Electricity can be formed into different types of energy. Provide one example of electricity being transformed into light energy.	Some examples include: light bulbs in lamps, television, and computer monitors
48	4-5.5 Electricity can be formed into different types of energy. Provide one example of electricity being transformed into heat energy.	Some examples include: stoves, toaster, and ovens.
49	4-5.5 Electricity can be formed into different types of energy. Provide one example of electricity being transformed into sound energy.	Some examples include: radios and televisions.
50	4-5.6 Summarize the components of a complete circuit.	The components of a complete circuit is a wire, switch, battery, and light bulb.
51	4-5.6 Create a diagram of a simple circuit. Label its parts.	A diagram that includes wires, battery, and a bulb. (also a switch) 
52	4-5.6 Describe the number of paths in a complete circuit.	There is only one path in a complete / simple circuit.
53	4-5.9 Identify the poles on a magnet.	Every magnet has a north and south pole.

54	4-5.7 Create a diagram of a parallel circuit.	
55	4-5.7 Describe the number of paths in a parallel circuit.	There is two or more paths in a parallel circuit.
56	4-5.7 Compare and contrast a series and parallel circuit.	A series circuit has only one path it can follow. If one bulb goes out, they all go out. A parallel circuit has two or more paths. If one bulb goes out, the rest of the bulbs will remain lit.
57	4-5.7 Describe the function of a conductor	<input type="checkbox"/> A conductor allows electric current to flow in an electric circuit.
58	4-5.7 List two items that are conductor of electricity.	<input type="checkbox"/> Copper wire, wire mesh
59	4-5.8 Describe the function of an insulator.	<input type="checkbox"/> An insulator does not allow electric current to flow through them in an electric current.
60	4-5.8 List two items that are insulators of electricity.	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics and Wooden material are insulators of electricity.
61	4-5.9 Describe when repulsion occurs in a magnet or electromagnet.	<input type="checkbox"/> Repulsion occurs in a magnet or electromagnet when like poles are near each other. For example: North - North; South - South
62	4-5.9 Predict what will happen when a magnet and a paper clip are held near each other.	<input type="checkbox"/> The magnet and paper clip with become attracted to each other or will move toward each other.