



REVISION TEST - MEMORANDUM

TERM 4:

- Earth and beyond
- Systems and control

Question 1

Match the terms in Column A with the correct descriptions in Column B.

(5)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a) orbit	<i>A pathway; the earth moves in an _____ around the sun.</i>
b) solvent	<i>This means that a lot of substances can dissolve in it. Example: water</i>
c) fossil	<i>It is the remains of ancient plants, animals and humans preserved in layers of rock.</i>
d) erosion	<i>the process whereby rocks are worn away by weather and water.</i>
e) topsoil	<i>the top layer of soil that is made up of small sand grains. It is dark in colour. Plants grow in it and animals live in it.</i>

Question 2

Fill in the missing words to complete the sentences:

- a) The Earth's crust is made up of three layers called the **crust, mantle and core**.

(3)

- b) The four planets furthest away from the Sun are called the **outer planets** and they are mostly made up of **gas**.

(2)

- c) The **Coelacanth** is a type of lung fish we thought were dead. (1)
- d) **70%** of the Earth is covered with water. (1)
- e) Earthworms' movements help to **loosen soil particles** and that makes more air available. (1)
- f) It takes the earth **24 hours** to make a full rotation. (1)
- g) **Petrified** means "turned into stone". (1)

Question 3

Are the following statements true or false? If false, provide a correction.

- a) Jupiter is the planet next to Mars.

True

- b) Spaces between clay particles are large and it can hold lots of air and water.

False. Spaces between clay particles are small and it can hold too much water and not enough air.

- c) Body fossils are formed from the hard parts of plant and animals.

True

- d) Soil is important to animals because it is their habitat.

True

e) All the planets revolve around the Earth.

False. All the planets revolve around the sun.

f) Roots of trees anchor themselves in the topsoil.

False. Roots of trees anchor themselves in subsoil.

g) Resin becomes hard to form amber.

True

(7)

Question 4

What do fossil footprints tell us about animals that made those footprints? Name 3 facts.

- **speed of the animal;**
- **length of stride;**
- **whether the animal walked on 2 or 4 legs;**
- **the bone structure of the feet**

(2)

Question 5

a) Give 2 facts about limestone and 2 ways in which it can be used.

- **rock that contains many fossils**
- **mainly made up of minerals, calcium and tiny broken shells**
- **shells are so tiny, cannot be seen with naked eye.**
- **used in building materials**
- **can be crushed to make cement**
- **can be carved easily and is used in sculptures**
- **sand is used to make glass. Limestone is mixed with the sand to make the glass stronger**
- **farmers use limestone to improve their soil**

- ***used in some medicines***
- ***used as white pigment in toothpaste, paints and plastics***

(4)

b) Give 2 facts about shale is and list 2 ways in which it can be used.

- ***clay that has been hardened***
- ***breaks apart in large, flat pieces***
- ***black shale rock is an important source of oil and natural gas all over the world***
- ***used in buildings***
- ***raw material to make bricks***
- ***tiles for floors and roofs***
- ***crushed and heated to form cement***

(4)

Question 6

How is sedimentary rock formed? Explain the process in a step by step manner.

- ***rocks are broken up by wind, rain and water***
- ***broken pieces washed along rivers or blown along by the wind. this process is called erosion.***
- ***broken pieces of rock, called sediments, are dropped somewhere else.***
- ***these sink to the ground / low lying areas / bottom of the river***
- ***over many years, sediments collect slowly and form layers***
- ***the layers become compact***
- ***the pressure makes the layers underneath harden and turn into sedimentary rock.***

(3)

[Total 35]