

UNIT 1

USEFUL AND HARMFUL ANIMALS

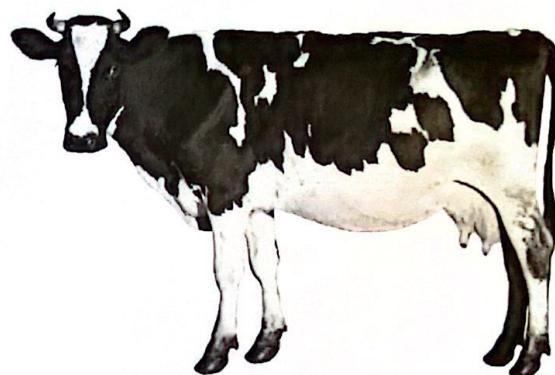
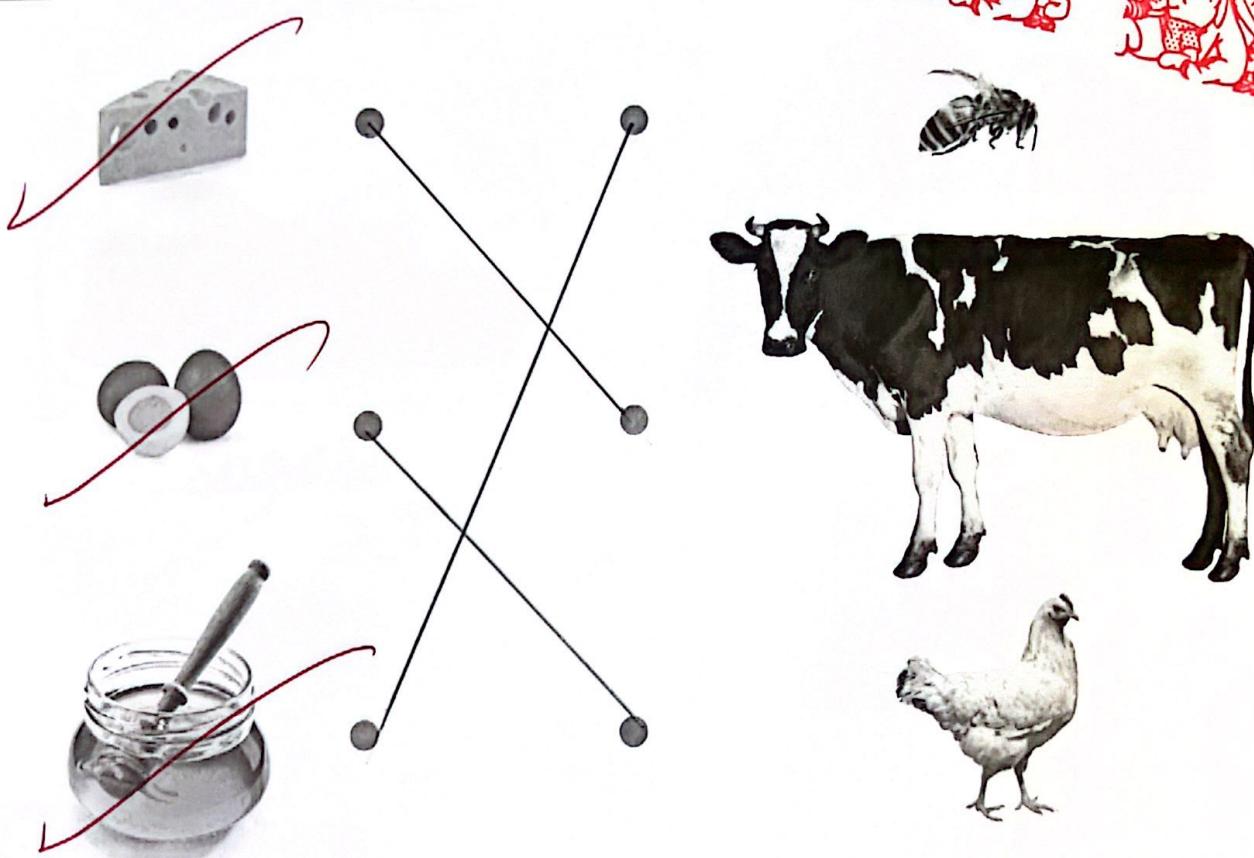
(30th September, 2022)

Activity 1 Useful Animals

Process skills: Observing, analysing

A

A Where do these things come from? Match.



Activity 2 Harmful Animals

► Process skills: Observing, analysing

(5th October, 2022)

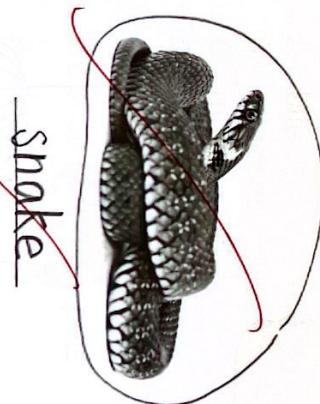
- A** Some animals can harm us. Circle the animals that we should stay away from.



B



D



Snake



bee



bear



rabbit



A

- B** Fill in the blanks.

These harmful animals can make us sick.

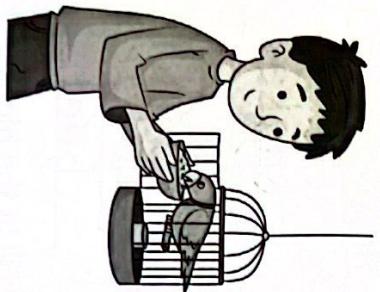
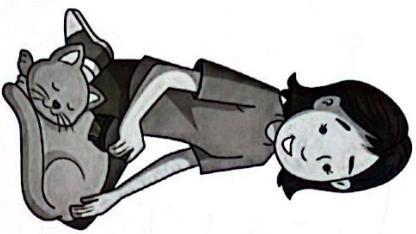
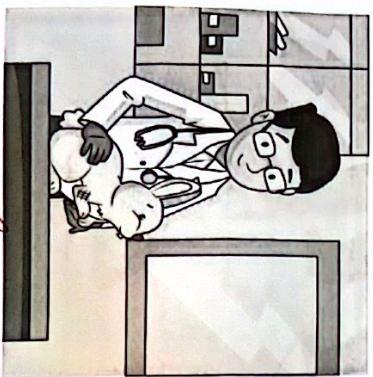
attack us or bite us.

Activity 3 Caring for Our Pets

Activity 3 Caring

**What do these pictures show?
Fill in the blanks.**

We must be kind to our pets.
We should not hurt them.



A Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

- 1.** Which of the following is **not** correct?

 - A Some animals are useful to us.
 - B Some animals are harmful to us.
 - C All animals are both useful and harmful to us.
 - D Some animals are both useful and harmful to us.

2. Horses are useful animals as they can _____.

 - A bite us
 - B attack us
 - C make us sick
 - D help us do work

3. We should feed our pets _____.

 - A food only
 - B water only
 - C food and water every day
 - D food and water on some days

Scen

(17th October, 2022)

B Fill in the blanks.

- Chickens, fish and prawns give us meat to eat.
- Water buffaloes are strong animals that can help us plough land.

Water buffaloes are useful (useful/harmful) animals.

- Jellyfish can sting us. The sting from a jellyfish is very painful.

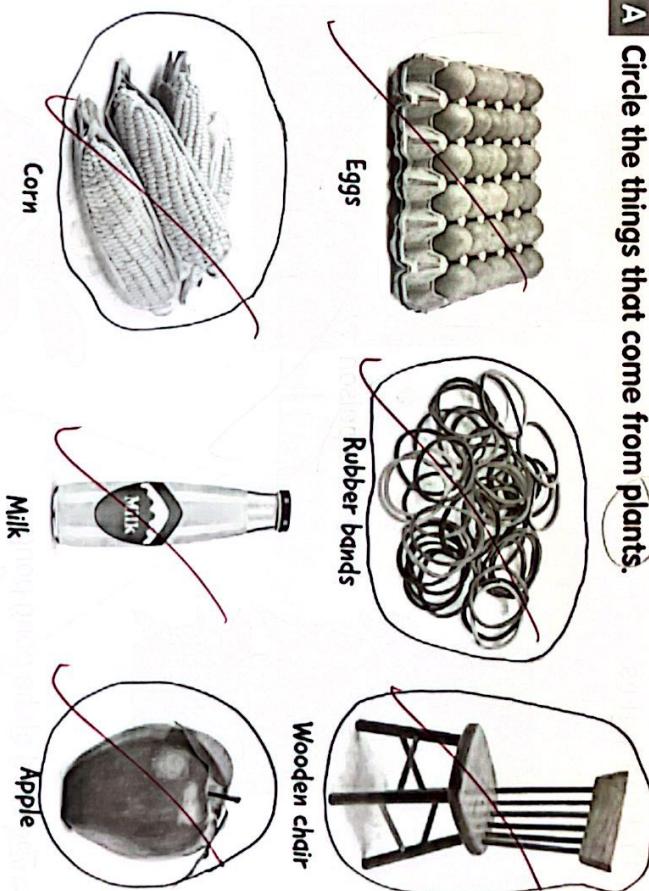
Jellyfish can be harmful (harmful not harmful) to us.

- Sue's mother told her to watch out for snakes when she is outdoors.

Snakes can be harmful to us as their sting (bite/sting) can be poisonous.

- Farmer Frank has animals that give him eggs.

The animals also give him meat (wool/meat).



B Fill in the blanks.

Useful plants give us food and materials.

UNIT 2 USEFUL AND HARMFUL PLANTS

(10th October, 2022)

A Circle the things that come from plants.

Process skills: Observing, analysing

B Activity 1 Useful Plants



Activity 2 Harmful Plants

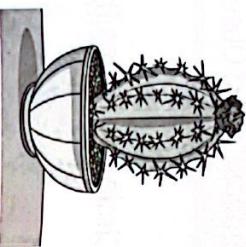
Process skills: Observing, inferring

(12th October, 2022)

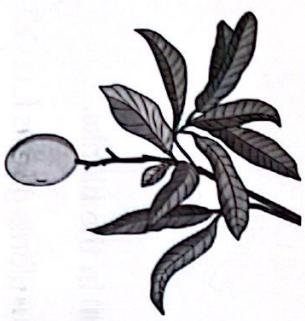
Why are these plants harmful to us?
Fill in the blanks. Use the helping words.

rashes spines poisonous

- The cactus plant has Spines that can hurt us.



- The poison ivy can give us rashes if we touch it.



- The seed of the pong pong tree is poisonous. It can make us sick if we eat it.

Activity 3 Help the Plants!

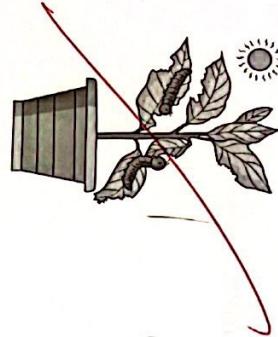
Process skills: Observing, analysing

(12th October, 2022)

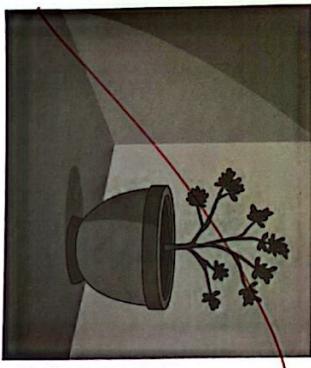
Match each plant to what we should do to help it grow well.



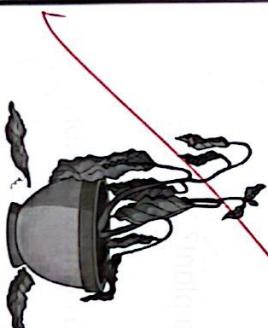
Water the plant.



Remove pests from the plant.



Place the plant under the Sun.



Let's Review

B Fill in the blanks.

1. A rose plant can be useful _____ and harmful _____.

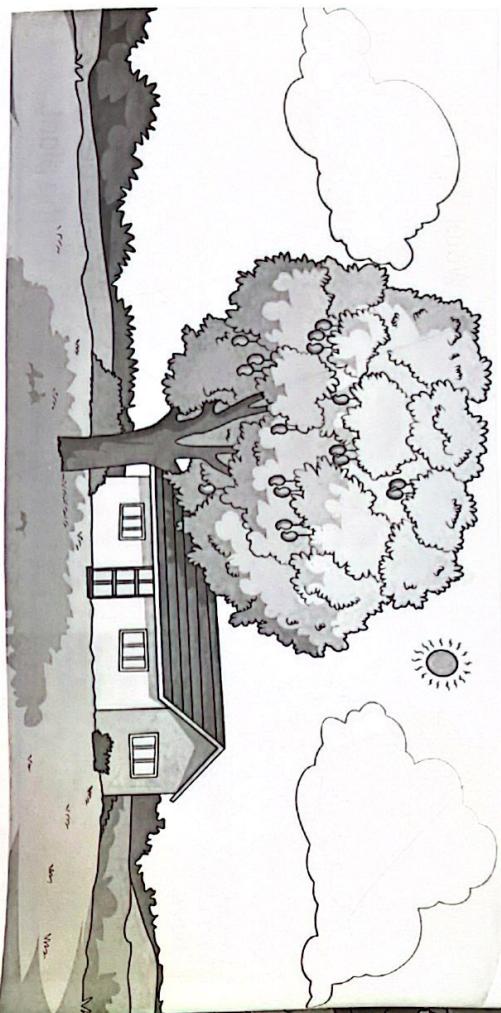
2. John sees many big trees planted along the sides of the road.

Seen

A

Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

1. Aishah grows a mango tree in her garden.



Which of the following is **not** correct?

- A The mango tree gives fruit.
- B The mango tree gives shade.
- C The mango tree produces poisonous fruits.
- D The mango tree makes the garden beautiful.

(C)



Plants
The trees are useful because they give us shade.

2. Which of the following is **not** a way to care for a plant?

- A Give the plant enough water.
- B Give the plant enough sunlight.
- C Make sure there are no pests on the plant.
- D Make sure there are no leaves on the plant.

(D)

3. The fruits _____ and vegetables _____ that we eat come from plants.

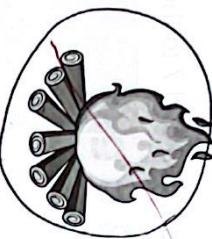
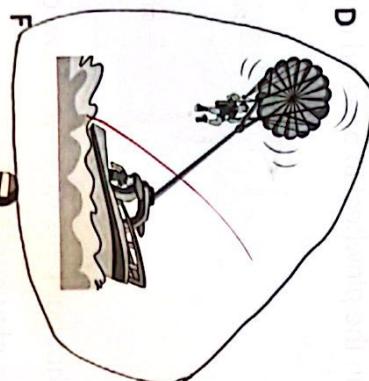
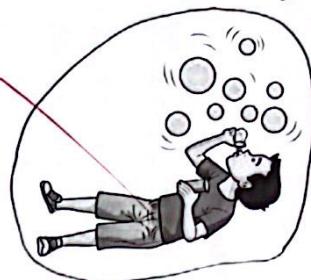
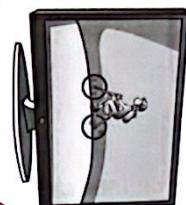
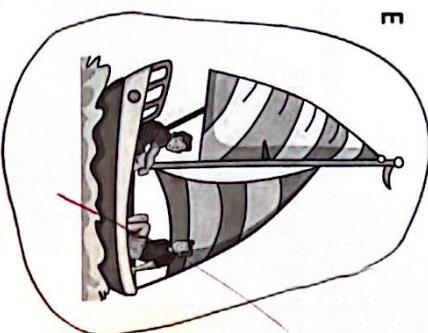
4. Harmful plants can make us sick _____, cause rashes _____ or hurt _____ us.

24th February, 2023

Activity 1 Uses of Air and Wind

Process skills: Observing, analysing

Circle the pictures that use air or wind.



Activity 2 Clean and Polluted Air

Process skills: Observing, analysing

Cross out the things that pollute the air.



24th February, 2023

B Circle your answers. Explain using the helping words.

How do you travel to school?



Does this way of travelling pollute the air?
Explain why.



Yes (No), because it ~~doesn't~~ give out smoke and dust.
(connections) (doesn't)

give out **smoke** **dust**

Let's Review

(8th June, 2023)

A Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

1. _____ can dirty the air.

- A Trees
- B Walking
- C Bicycles
- D Factories

2. _____ do not need air to live.

- A Fish
- B Cars
- C Astronauts
- D Scuba divers

3. Which of the following will not pollute the air?

- A Forest fires
- B Burning fuels
- C Volcano eruptions
- D Planting more trees

(D) (B)

B Fill in the blanks.

(8th June, 2023)

1. Smoke _____ and dust dirty the air.
2. Air pollution _____ occurs when dust and smoke get into the air.
3. Smoke from forest fires can cause haze _____.
4. Air pollution can make people sick _____.

UNIT 4

WATER

(10th March, 2023)

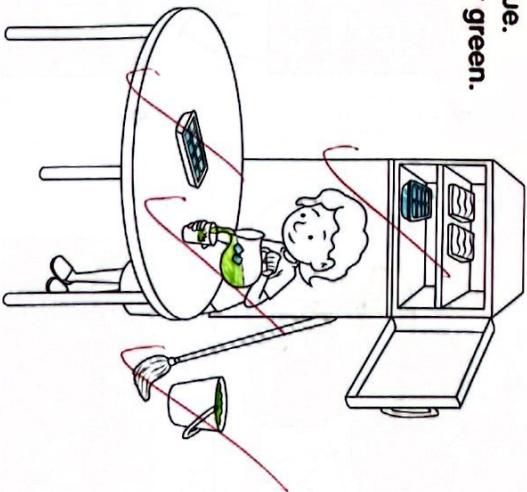
See

Activity 1 States of Water

► Process skills: Observing, analysing

► Materials: Coloured pencils

- A** Colour the ice blue.
Colour the water green.



B Fill in the blanks.

We cannot see water _____ vapour _____ but it is in the air _____ around us.

Activity 2 Where Water Comes From

Process skills: Observing, analysing

Fill in the blanks to show where water comes from.

6th March, 2023

1.



Snow

2.



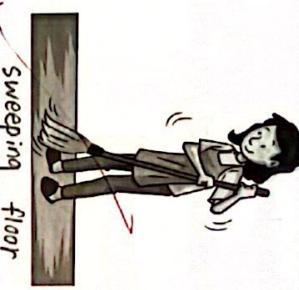
Under the ground

A



cooking food

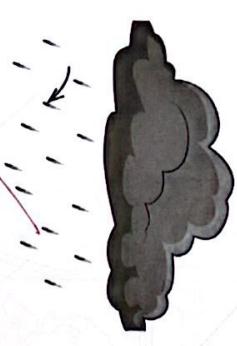
B



sweeping floor



3.



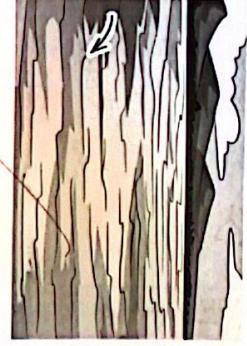
Rain

4.



Lake

5.



Sea

6.



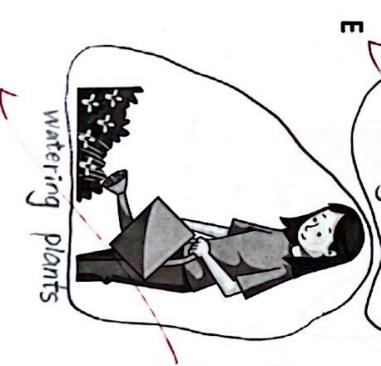
River

Activity 3 Uses of Water

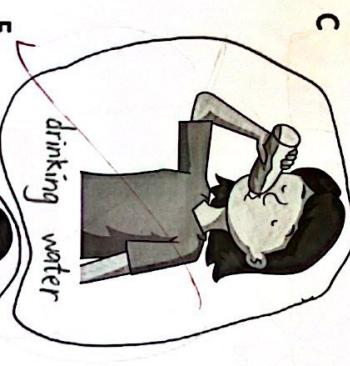
Process skills: Observing, analysing

Circle the pictures that show the uses of water.

6th March, 2023



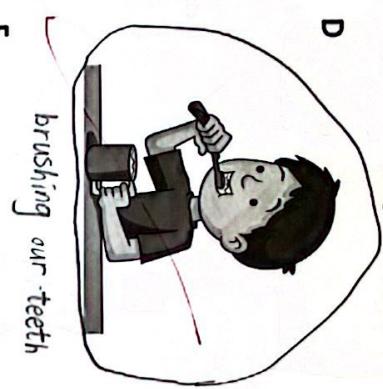
watering plants



drinking water



cooking food



brushing our teeth



watching TV

(8th March, 2015)

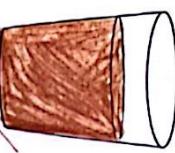
Activity 4 Mixing Things With Water

- Process skills: Observing, communicating
- Materials: Pencil, coloured pencils

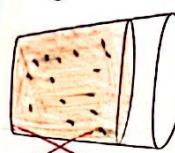
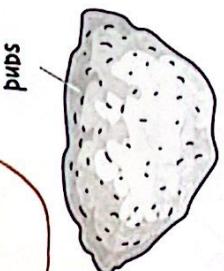
What happens when one spoonful of these things is mixed with the water in the glasses?

Draw and colour what you will see.

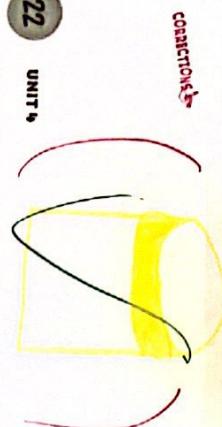
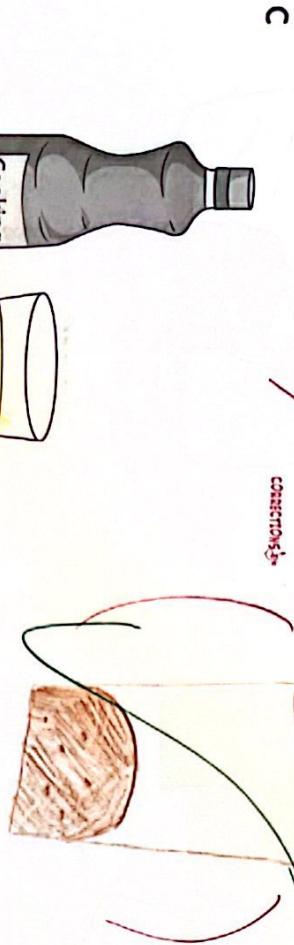
A



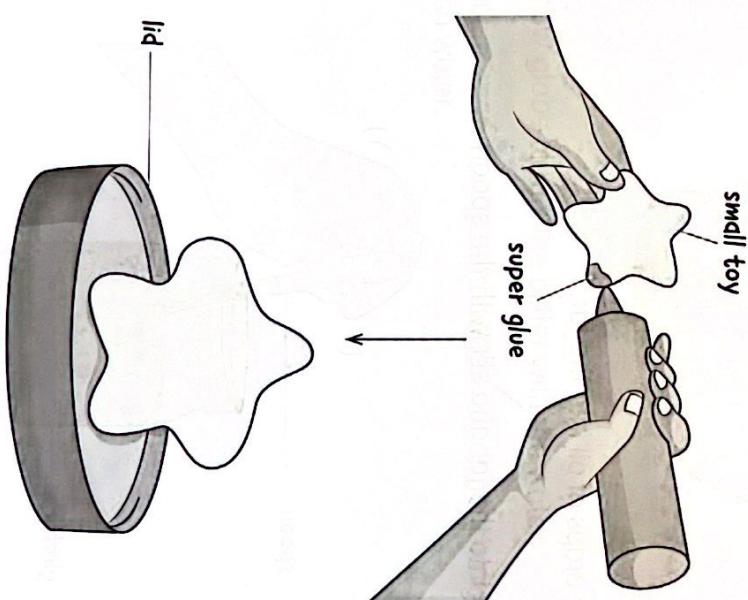
B



See



coats



CREATIVE SCIENCE My Snow Globe

- Process skills: Observing, inferring
- Materials: Small toy, superglue, jar with a lid, water, oil, glitter, spoon

procedure and Observations

- Glue the small toy to the inside of the jar's lid.
Ask an adult to help you with this.

Let's Review

(8th June, 2023)

(8th June, 2023)

Let's Review

(8th June, 2023)

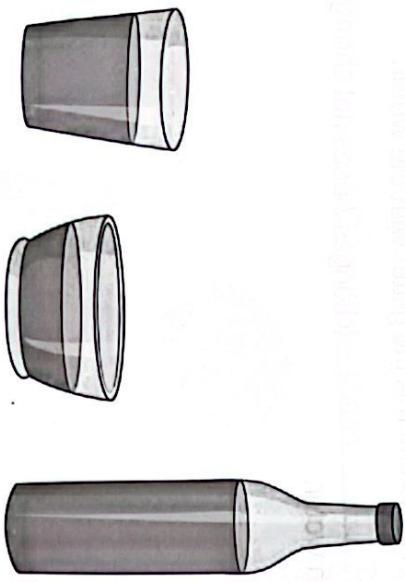
(8th June, 2023)

- A** Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

1. Which of the following is not correct?

- A Water has no taste.
- B Water has no smell.
- C Water has no colour.
- D Water can be found in only one state.

2. The picture shows that water _____.



(B)

3. Which of the following is not correct?
- A We cannot see water vapour.
 - B Water vapour is all around us.
 - C Water vapour is water in the form of a gas.
 - D Water vapour is water in the form of a liquid.

(D)

- B** Fill in the blanks.

1. Water can be found as ice _____, water and water vapour _____.

- (D)

2. Water can fall from the sky as rain _____ or snow _____.

3. We use water to wash _____ our hands and bodies _____.

4. When some things dissolve _____ in water, they can cause the water to change _____ in colour.

- A** can change in state
B can change in shape
C can change in colour
D cannot change in shape

UNIT 5

ON THE GROUND

(24th March, 2023) *Scen*

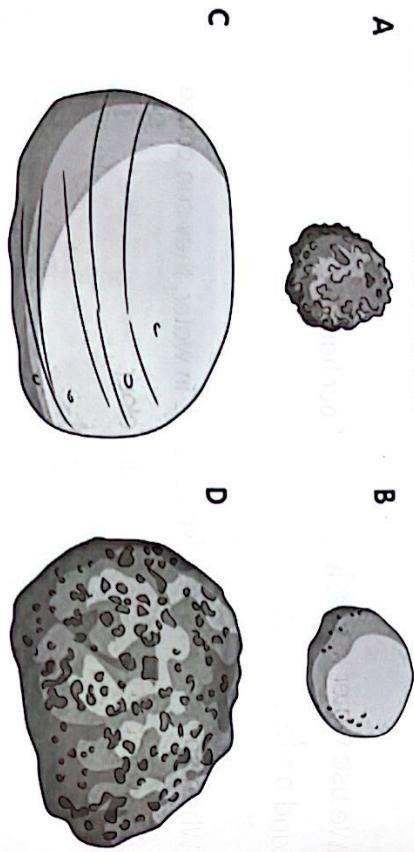
D+

Activity 1 Classifying Rocks

Process skills: Observing, classifying, communicating

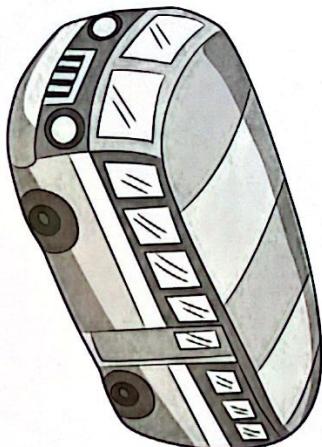
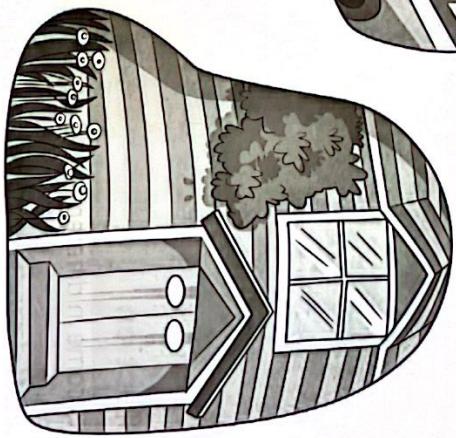
Group the rocks by size and texture.
Write the letters in the tables.

Small rocks	Big rocks
A, B	C, D
C, D	B, C
B, C	A, D



Procedure and Observations

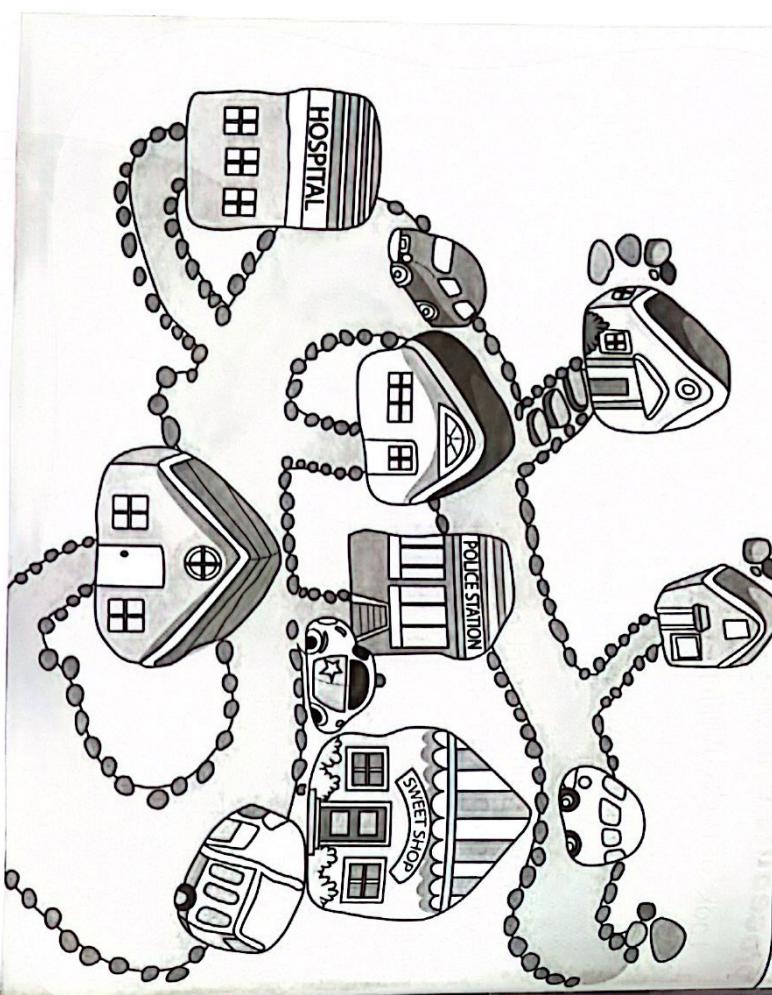
- Look for rocks of different sizes.
- Wash the rocks with water. Leave the rocks to dry.
- Draw and paint different things on the rocks.
Two examples are shown below.



CREATIVE SCIENCE My Rock Village

Process skills: Observing, communicating
Materials: Rocks of different sizes, pencil, paint brushes, poster paints

4. Use the painted rocks to make your rock village.



Reflection

Rocks come in different sizes.

Activity 2 Things Made of Rocks

Process skills: Observing, analysing, communicating

Materials: Coloured pencils

- A Which things are made of rocks?
Shade the circles with the letters.



- B Which letters did you shade? Form a word with those letters.
Then, fill in the blank.

~~Rocks~~ (Roads) are also made of rocks.

UNIT 7

LIGHT AND SHADOWS

(16th November, 2022)

A



Activity 1 Light Helps Us See

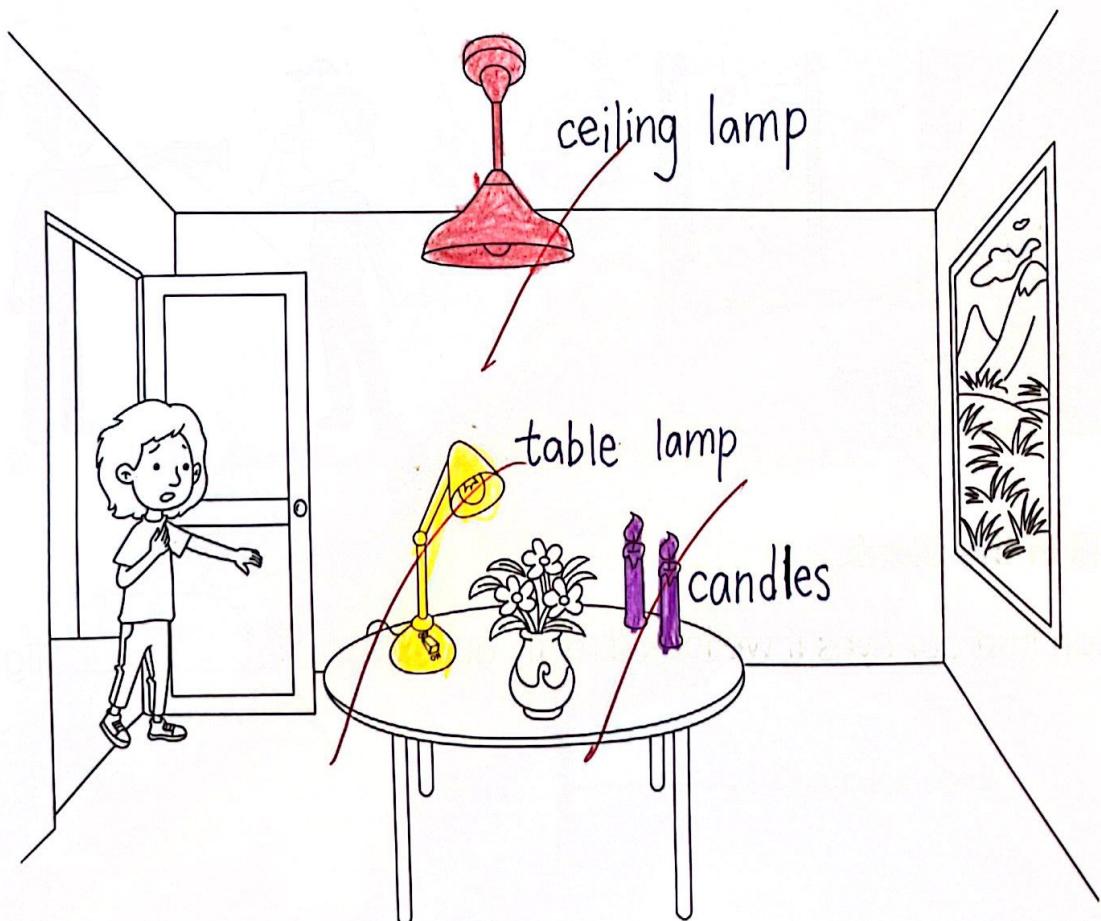
Process skills: Observing, analysing, communicating

Materials: Coloured pencils



Anne is scared of the dark.

Colour the things that will help her see in a dark room.



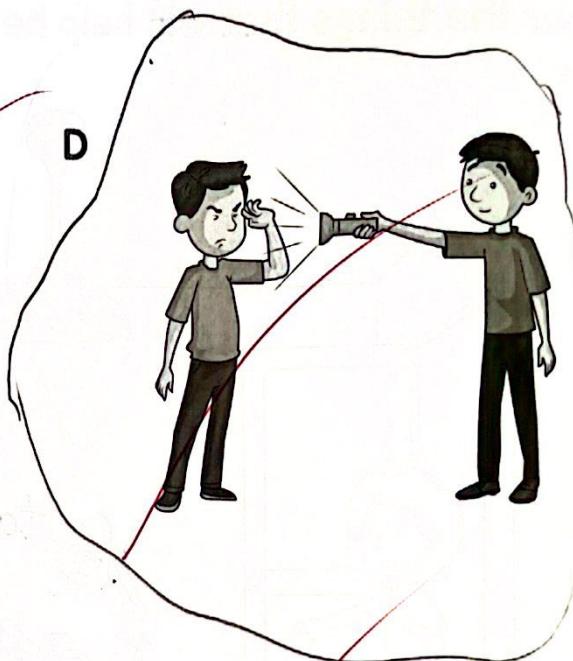
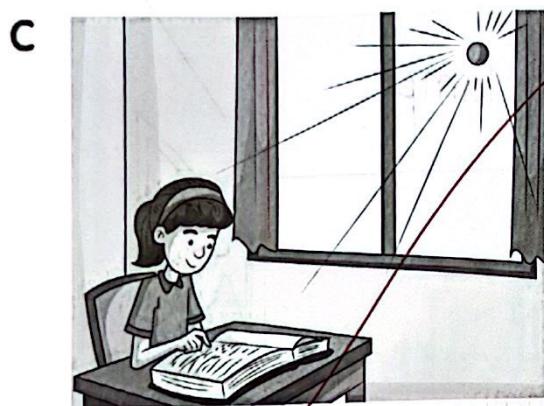
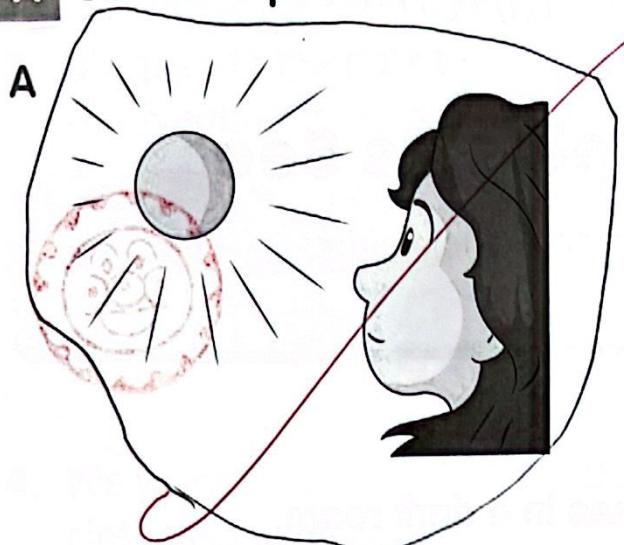


Activity 2 Light Can Be Harmful

Process skills: Observing, analysing

(16th November, 2020)

A Circle the pictures that show how light can be harmful.



B Fill in the blank.

We can hurt our eyes if we look directly at very bright light.

I J
1. Place your puppet between the light from the torch and the wall. What do you see on the wall?

I see the shadow of my puppet.

2. A shadow is formed when the light is bright. (blocked)



3. Describe the shadow formed by your shadow puppet.

(a) The shadow is black.

(b) The shadow becomes smaller when I move the puppet further away from the torch.

(c) The shadow becomes bigger / smaller) when I move the puppet closer to / further away from) the torch.

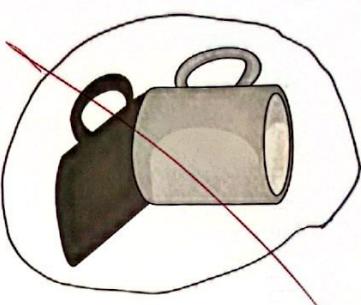
(d) The shape of the shadow and the shape of the puppet look alike. Seen

家長簽名: Hoi
PARENT'S SIGNATURE: Hoi

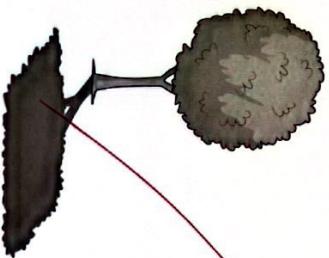
Circle the things with the correct shadow.

10 NOVEMBER, 2012

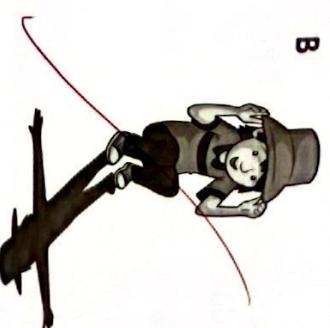
A



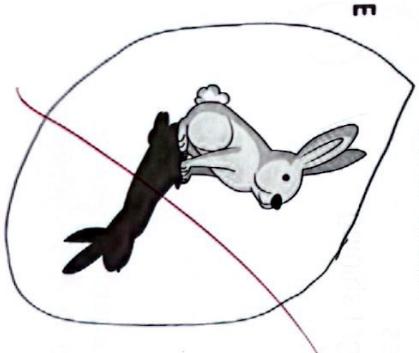
C



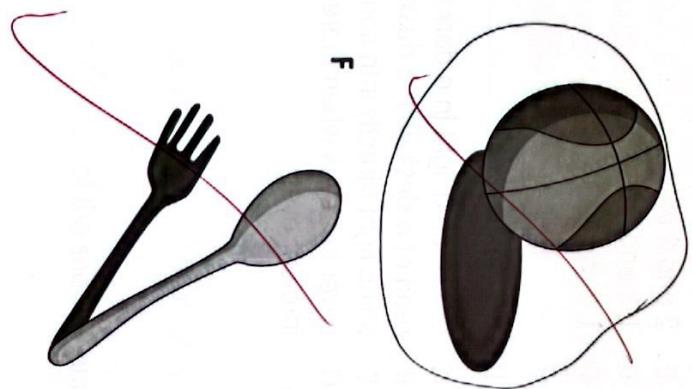
D



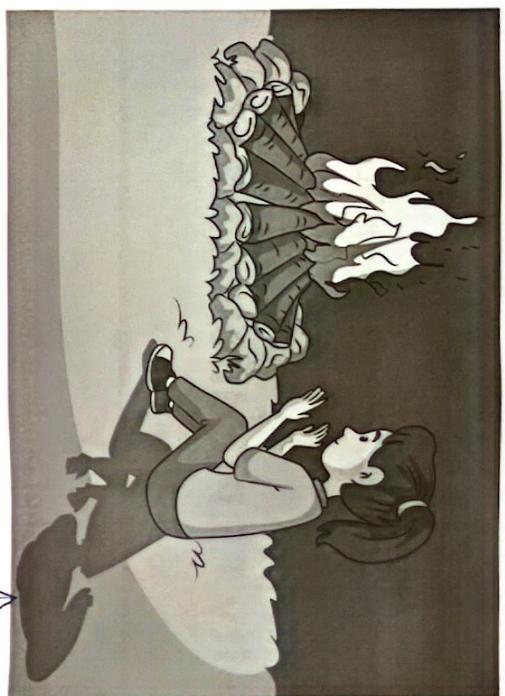
B



E



3. Jill is sitting next to a campfire at night.



Which of the following is correct?

- A Jill blocks light from the campfire.
- B Jill does not block light from the campfire.
- C We can see Jill's shadow because there is no light.
- D We cannot see Jill's shadow because there is light. ✓ (A)

B Fill in the blanks.

1. We see things when light enters ✓ our eyes.
7/7
2. Light from a lamp helps us see ✓ .
3. We should not look directly ✓ at the Sun. *While chan*
4. A thing forms a shadow. The shape ✓ of the shadow and the shape of the thing look alike.

Let's Review

A Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

1. Amy stands under the light from a lamp at different times of the day.

When will she see her shadow?

1 Morning

2 Afternoon

3 Evening

4 Night

A 1 and 2 only

B 2 and 3 only

C 1, 3 and 4 only

D 1, 2, 3 and 4

✓ (D)

2. It is harmful to _____.

A switch on a light in a dark room

B read at a desk with a desk lamp

C shine light directly into someone's eyes

D cover our eyes when there is bright light shining into our eyes

✓ (C)

UNIT 8

HEAT

(23rd November, 2022)

Bf

Activity 1 Producing Heat

► Process skills: Observing, analysing

A Circle the actions that produce heat.



Activity 2 It Is Cold!

► Process skills: Observing, analysing

It is a very cold day. What can Sue do to keep herself warm?
Tick (✓).



Rub her hands together.



Eat an ice cream.



Wear a sweater.



Play with her doll.

(23rd November, 2022)

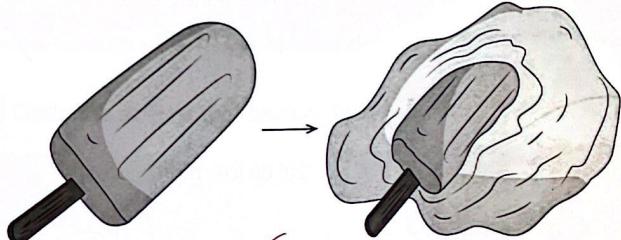
Activity 3 Heat Changes Things

Process skills: Observing, inferring

Fill in the blanks. Use the helping words.
You may use a word more than once.

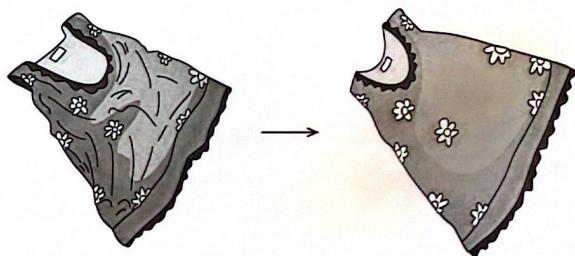
size shape texture colour

1.



Heat changes the size and shape of the ice lolly.

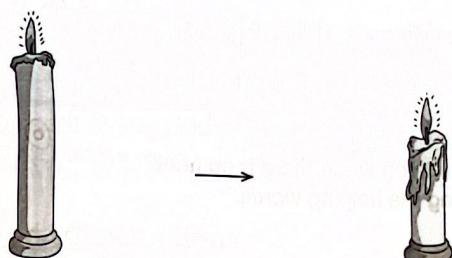
2.



Heat changes the texture of the dress.

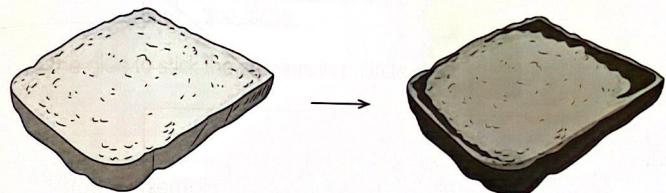
(23rd November, 2022)

3.



Heat changes the size of the candle.

4.



Heat changes the colour of the bread.

Activity 4 No Heat

Process skills: Observing, predicting

(25th November, 2022)

What will happen when there is no heat?
Explain using the helping words.

1.



food cook

When there is no heat, we cannot
~~cook our food~~

2.



clothes iron

When there is no heat,
~~we cannot iron our clothes~~

3.



body warm

When there is no heat,
~~we cannot warm our body~~

Activity 5 Heat Safety

Process skills: Observing, analysing, communicating

Materials: Coloured pencils

(25th November, 2022)

Colour the things that you can use to handle the hot pot.



HEAT

59

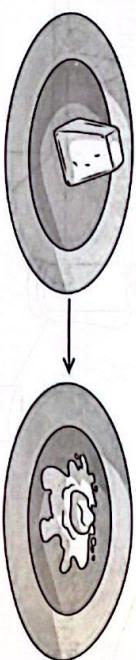
Let's Review

A Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

1. When we _____ things, heat is produced.

A cut
B rub
C tear
D break

2. Amir left an ice cube on a plate under the Sun.
The picture shows what happened after some time.



Heat has changed the _____ of the ice cube.

A size
B shape
C size and colour
D size and shape

(D) ✓

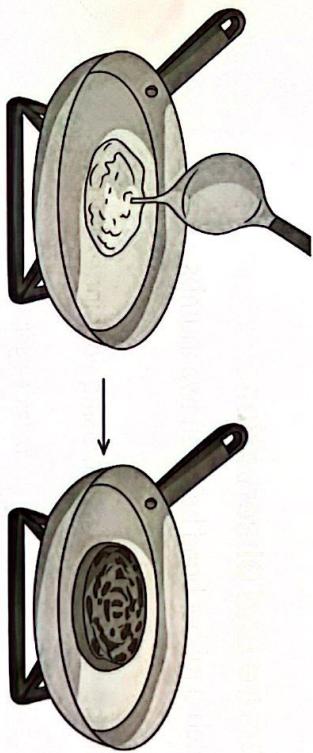
3. When we iron clothes, heat changes the _____ of the clothes.

A size
B colour
C pattern
D texture



B Fill in the blanks.

1. Clara poured some pancake batter on a hot pan.
She cooked it for too long as shown below.



This shows that heat has changed the colour ✓ of the pancake batter.

2. We should not play with fire ✓ . It can hurt us.

3. We can get burnt if we touch ✓ hot things with our bare hands.

4. We can use tongs ✓ to handle hot things.

(D) ✓

UNIT 9

SOUND

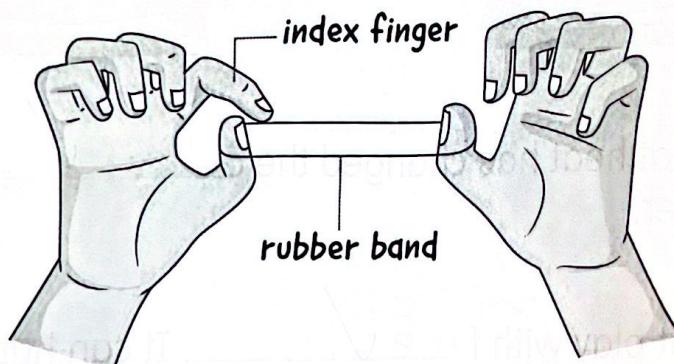
(7th December, 2022) A

Activity 1 Making Sound

- ▶ **Process skills:** Observing, inferring
- ▶ **Material:** Rubber band

Procedure and Observations

1. Stretch a rubber band between two thumbs.
2. Pluck the rubber band gently using your index finger.



3. What happens when you pluck the rubber band?

The rubber band vibrates. It makes a sound.

Question

A thing makes a sound when it vibrates.

1. What happens when you shake the maraca?

- (a) The things in the maraca ~~move~~ back and forth.
5. (b) A ~~sound~~ is made.



2. When we shake the maraca harder, the sound gets ~~louder~~.

6.

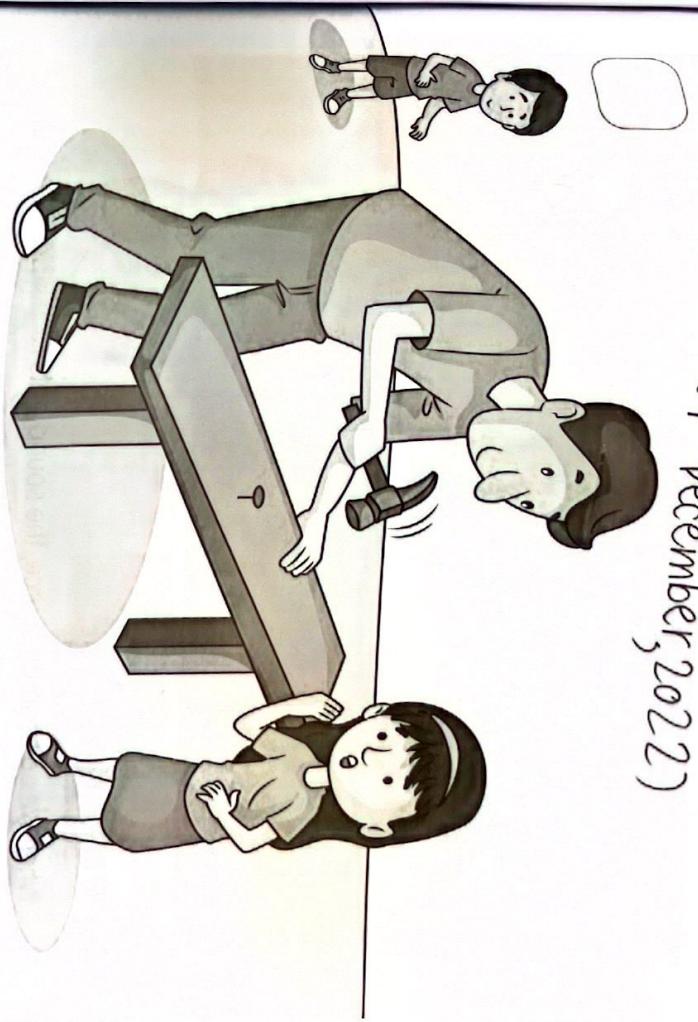
3. When we are further away from the shaking maraca, the sound gets ~~softer~~.



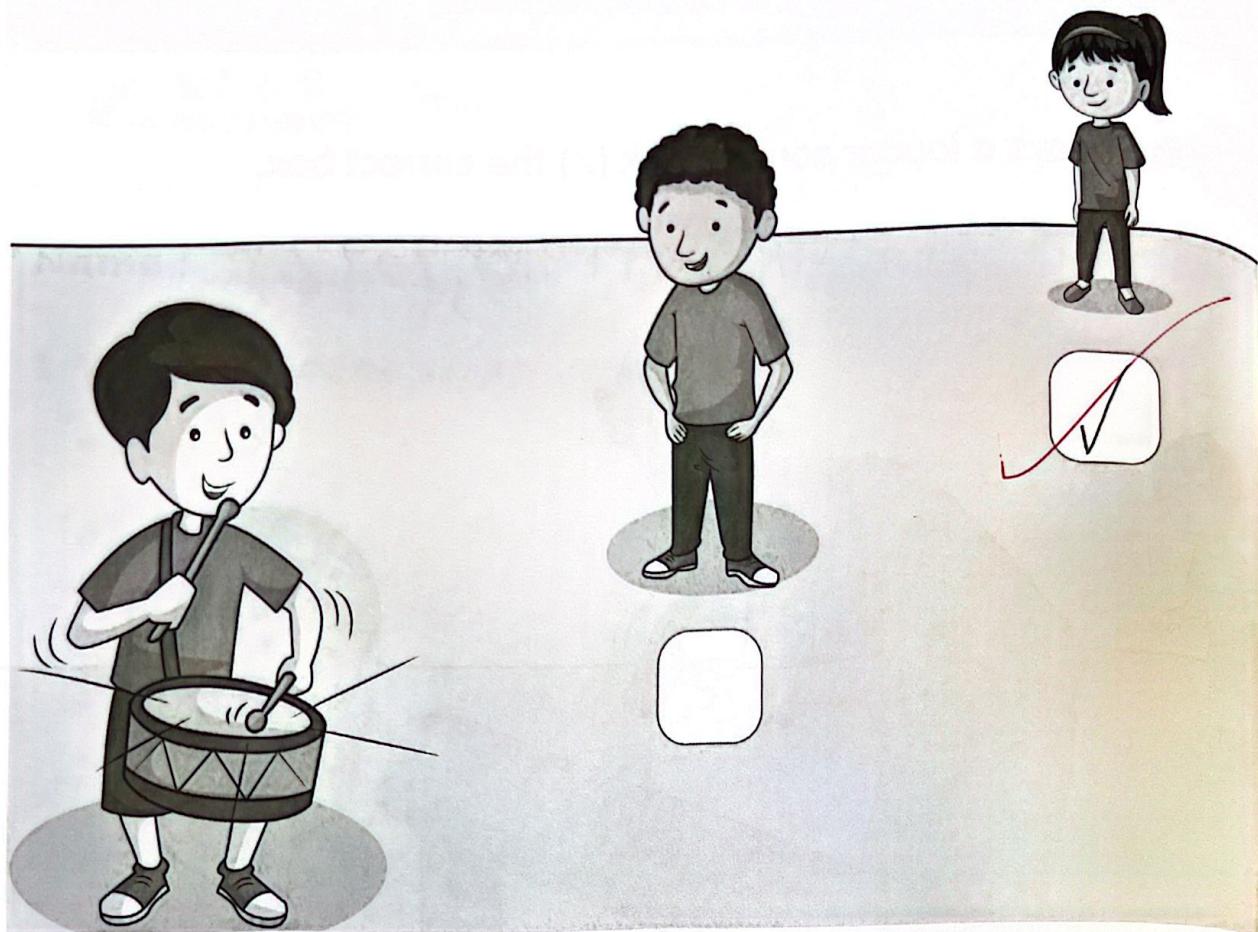
4. When the maraca stops moving, it ~~(does / does not)~~ make a sound.



(December, 2022)



B Who hears a softer sound? Tick (✓) the correct box.



C Fill in the blanks.

1. When we go nearer a source, the sound gets louder.
2. When we are further away from a source, the sound is softer.
3. When a sound is too loud for us, we should move away.

A Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

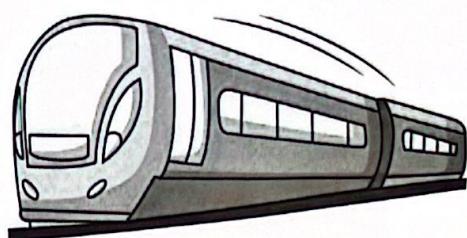
1. Which of the following is **not** a loud sound?

A



Watch ticking

B



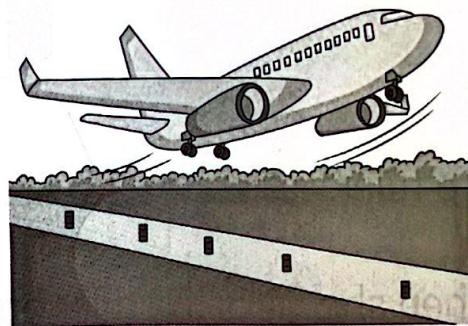
Train rumbling

C



Drilling

D



Aeroplane taking off

(A) ✓

2. Things _____ when they make a sound.

- A roll
- B spin
- C twist
- D vibrate

(D)

B Fill in the blanks.

1. A girl flicks a ruler.



(a) The ruler vibrates ✓ and makes a sound.

(b) When she flicks the ruler harder, it makes bigger ✓ vibrations. The sound is louder ✓.

2. Big vibrations make loud ✓ sounds.

Small vibrations make soft ✓ sounds.

3. Sound moves away from its source ✓.

John hears the sound of the siren.



As the police car moves away, the sound of the siren gets softer ✓.

5. The worker uses a drill.



The worker wears earmuffs to protect his ears ✓ from the loud sound.

SOUND

UNIT 10

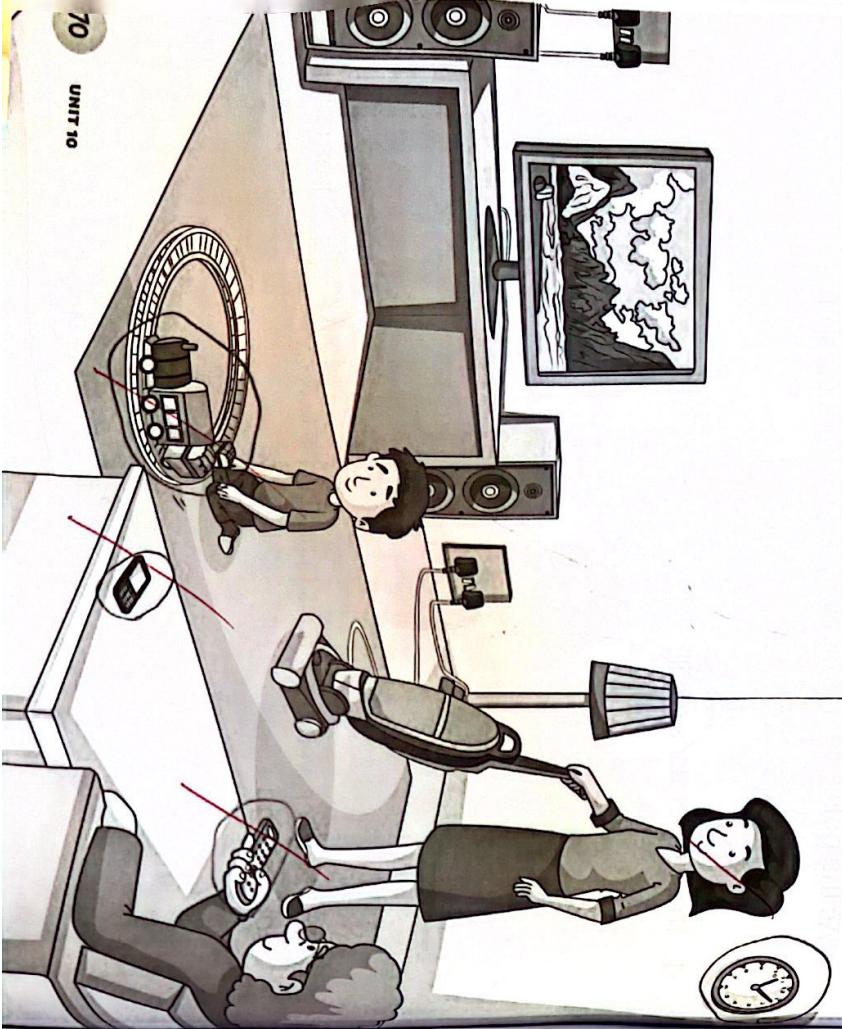
ELECTRICITY

(27th April, 2023)

Activity 1 Electricity from Batteries

Process skills: Observing, analysing

Circle the things that use electricity from batteries.



Activity 2 Different Types of Batteries

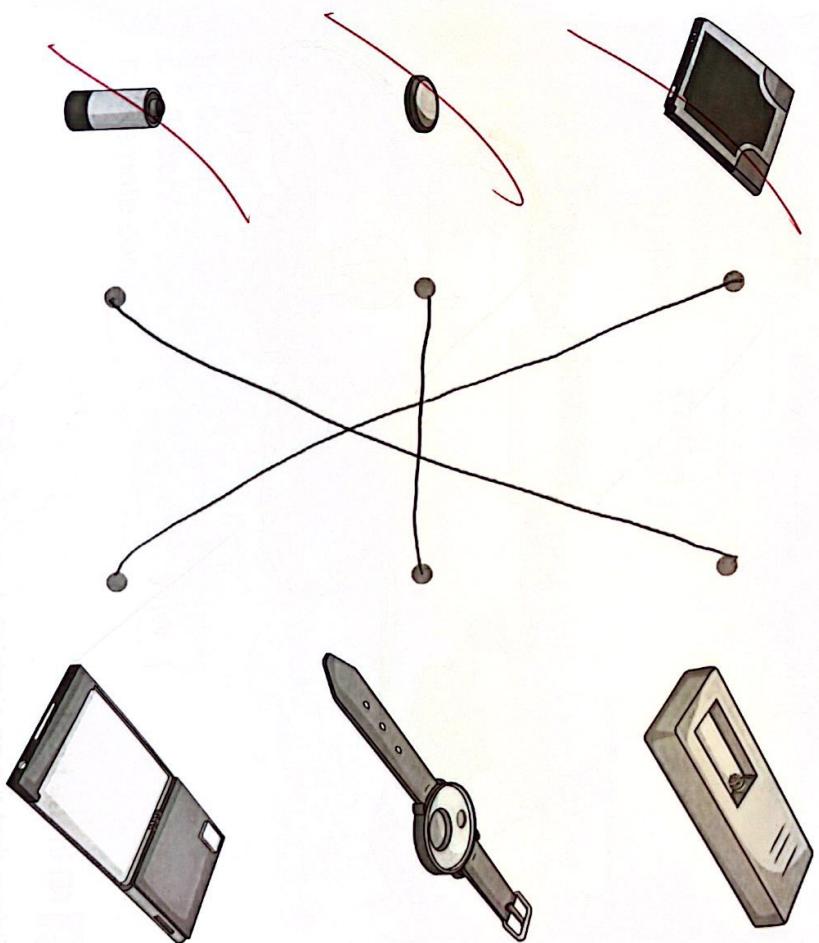
Process skills: Observing, analysing

Match each thing to the battery that it needs to work.

See

~~27th April, 2023~~

A





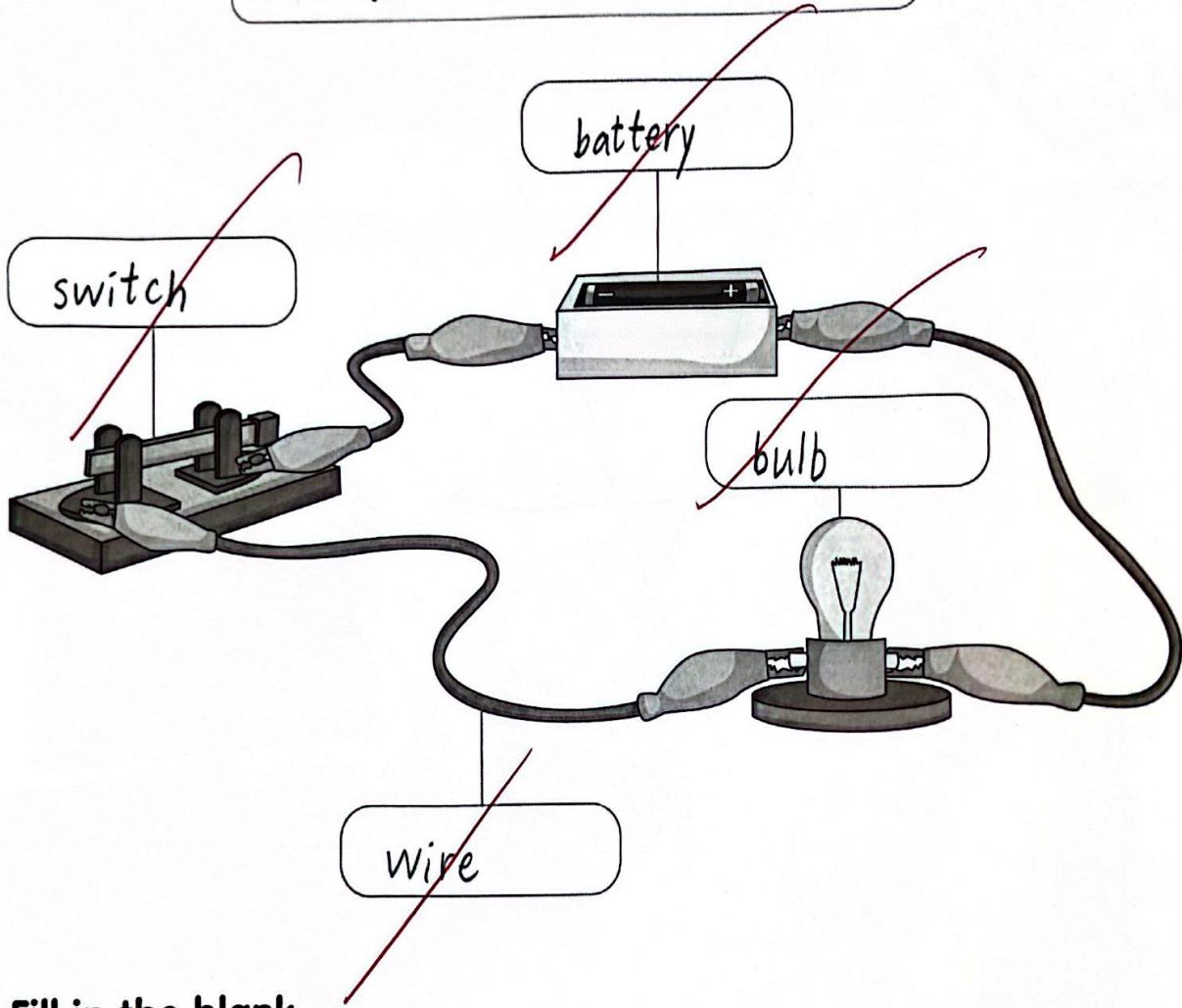
Activity 3 Parts of a Circuit

Process skills: Observing, inferring

(27th April, 2023)

- A Label the parts of the circuit.
Use the helping words.

battery bulb switch wire



- B Fill in the blank.

Things that run on electricity have circuits.

CORRECTIONS

(circuits)

Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

Which of the following does **not** use batteries to work?

- A Clock
- B Torch
- C Mobile phone
- D Washing machine

(D)

Which of the following does **not** have a circuit?

- A Car
- B Book
- C Hairdryer
- D Television

(B)

Which of the following is **not** a part of a circuit?

- A Wire
- B Switch
- C Battery
- D Remote control

(D)

B Fill in the blanks.

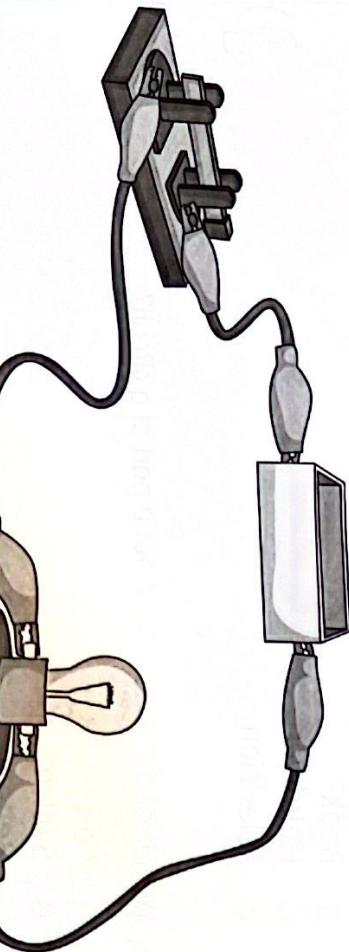
1. We use wires _____ to connect a battery and a bulb to make a circuit.

2. Electricity will not flow through a circuit if the circuit has a gap _____.

3. Ali has a circuit. It has two batteries and two bulbs.

If the parts are connected correctly, the bulbs _____ will light up.

4. Look at the circuit.



The circuit will not work because a battery _____ is missing.

MAGNETS

(17th May, 2023)

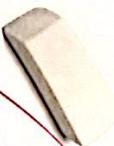
Seen

Bf

Activity 1] What Can Magnets Attract?

Process skills: Observing, analysing

Circle the things that a magnet can attract.



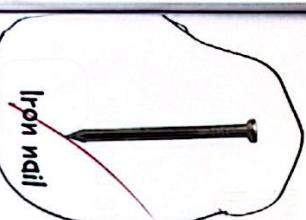
Rubber eraser



Glass marble



Steel safety pin



Iron nail



Cotton sock



Newspaper

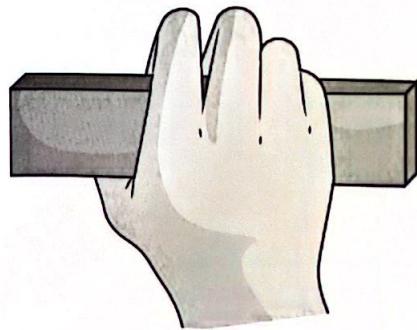
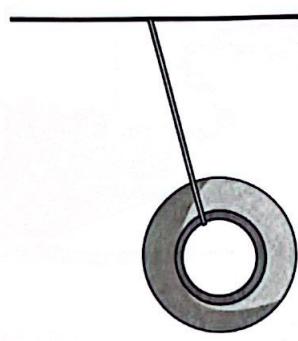
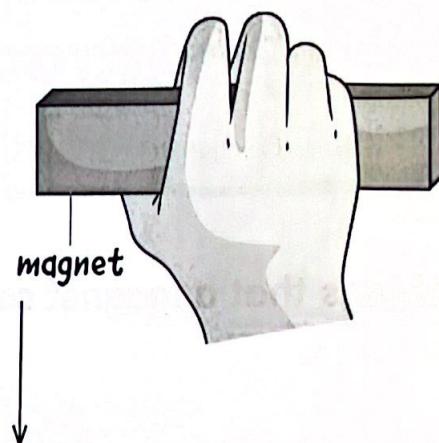


Activity 2 How a Magnet Works

Process skills: Observing, analysing

(17th May, 2023)

Look at the picture. Tick (✓) each correct sentence.



1. The ring is made of a metal.
2. The magnet attracts the ring by touching it.
3. The magnet can attract a gold ring.

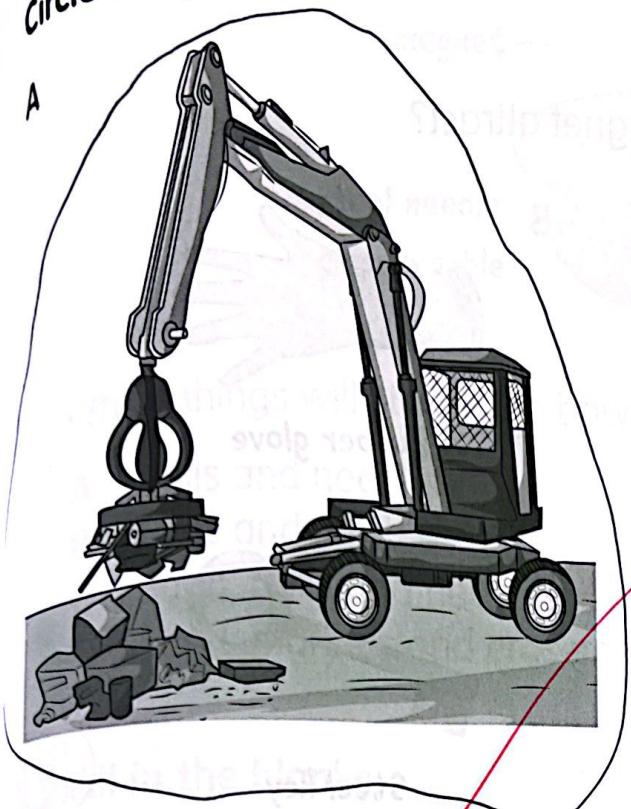
Activity 3 Uses of Magnets

process skills: Observing, analysing

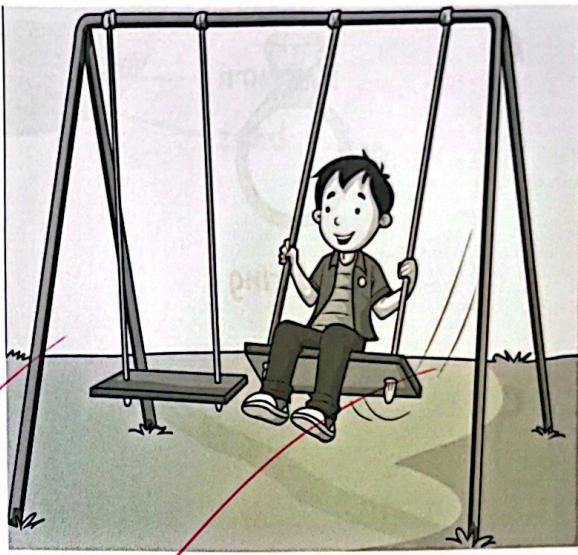
(17th May, 2023)

Circle the pictures that show uses of magnets.

A



B



C



D



Let's Review

A Choose the correct answer. Write A, B, C or D in the brackets provided.

1. Which of the following can a magnet attract?

A



Gold ring

B



Rubber glove

C



Steel key

D

(D)

2. When Joe brings a magnet near a ruler, it attracts the ruler.

The ruler is likely to be made of _____.

- A steel
B wood
C plastic
D rubber

(A)

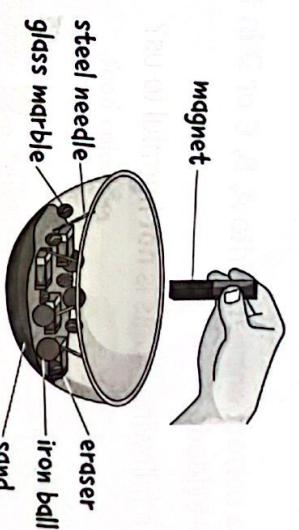
1. Magnets can attract _____ metals such as iron _____ and steel _____.

2. Magnets cannot _____ attract wood, plastic and glass.

3. A magnet does not have to touch _____ a thing to attract it.

4. We can use a magnet to hold _____ paper onto a whiteboard.

3. Jamie has a bowl with some sand, iron balls, glass marbles, steel needles and erasers. She uses a magnet to take some of the things out without touching them.



Which things will stay in the bowl?

- A Balls and needles
B Balls and marbles
C Sand, balls and needles
D Sand, marbles and erasers

(D)

B Fill in the blanks.