**CLASS 3 SCIENCE QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

The scientific name for flowering plant is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Monocotyledon (b) **Angiosperms** (c) Dicotyledon

**Reason:** Monocotyledon and Dicotyledon are just types of flowering plants.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a plant with only one seed leaf (cotyledon) which stores food for the seed.

1. **Monocotyledon** (b) Dicotyledon (c) Angiosperm

**Reason:** “Mono” means one or single so **Monocotyledon** is one seed leaf.

The plants that have two (2) seed leaves which store food for the seed is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Angiosperm (b) Diaspora (c) Monocotyledon (d) **Dicotyledon**

**Reason:** “Di” means two or double so Dicotyledon is a two seeded leaf.

Orchid is an example of dicotyledon

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** Orchid is an example of monocotyledon

Daisies are an example of dicotyledon

1. **True** (b) False (c) None

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has parallel veins on leaves

1. Angiosperms (b) **Monocotyledon** (c) Dicotyledon

**Reason:** Monocotyledon has parallel veins on leaves whilst Dicotyledon has net like veins.

Dicotyledon has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system

1. Fibrous (b) Tap root (c) Net like vein

**Reason:** Dicotyledon has tap root whilst monocotyledon has fibrous. Net-like veins are a feature on dicotyledonous leaves.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when the primary root develops into the main root.

1. Fibrous root (b) **Tap root** (c) Stem root

**Reason:** This has few lateral roots branching off but the primary roots develop into the main root.

In Fibrous root system, the roots develop from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Main root (b) Lateral root (c) Stem

**Reason:** In fibrous root system, there is no main root and no lateral root because the main root from which the lateral root branches from dies when the plant is still young.

In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system, the roots develop from the stem and grow downwards and outwards.

1. **Fibrous root** (b) Tap root (c) Stem

**Reason:** Fibrous root has no main root because its main root is when the plant is still young.

Fibrous root system has large number of roots compared to tap root system.

1. **True** (b) False (c) None

Fibrous root system grows directly from the stem with no main root. This is large in quantity because of its formation with the stem.

Baobab has a soft stem.

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** Baobab has a hard and tough stem

Daisy has no stem

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** Daisy has a soft and herbaceous stem.

All stems are hard and tough

1. True (b)**False** (c) None

**Reason:** Stems have different forms, some are hard and tough whilst other are soft and herbaceous.

Plants are only grown for food.

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** Plants are grown for many benefits such as food, medical reasons, clothing etc.

Humans and animals are dependent on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Soil (b) Clothes (c) **Plants**

**Reason:** Humans and animals feed on plants directly or indirectly for energy.

Humans and animals provide \_\_\_\_\_\_ to plants and plants also provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to humans and plants.

1. Oxygen, Carbon dioxide (b) Water, Oxygen (c) **Carbon dioxide, oxygen**

**Reason:** humans and animals exhale carbon dioxide which plants take in and then produce oxygen.

Plant serves as food only for humans

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** Plants provide more than just food to humans. (clothes, medicine, decoration etc.)

A specific place or natural condition in which a plant or animal live is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Home (b) Abode (c) Habitat

**Reason:** This is the scientific term used to describe where plants and animals live.

Animals dwell in only one type of habitat.

1. True (b) **False** (c) Land

**Reason:** Some animals can dwell in more than one type of habitat

Turtles live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Air (b) **Water** (c) Land

Some animals do not have body covering

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** All animals have some type of body covering. Example; fur, feathers and skin.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ serves as defensive mechanism to the animal

1. Habitat (b) **Body cover** (c) Inner cover

**Reason:** body cover protects animals from external injuries. Example shells on turtles

The body cover of crabs is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Cuticles (b) Scales (c) **Shells**

Cuticle forms the outer cover of \_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Flamingo (b) **Spider** (c) Snail

The following are examples of animal body cover

1. Scale, fur and stem
2. **Shells cuticles and feathers**
3. Fur, shells and leaves

Soil is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most part of the earth’s surface.

1. Sub (b) **Top** (c) Down

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be found within the soil

1. Humans (b) Fish (c) **Dead decaying organisms**

**Reason:** They give nutrients to the soil. They are micro (small in size) and live in the soil.

How many common types of soil do we have?

1. 2 (b) **3** (c) 4

**Reason:** We have several types of soil but the most common types are **Sandy, Loamy and Clay soil**

Which of the type of soils have large particles?

1. **Sandy soil** (b) Clay soil (c) Loamy soil

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ retains water and rich in nutrients.

1. Sandy soil (b) Clay soil (c) **Loamy soil**

**Reason:** Best type of soil for plant growth because of its components.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a waterlogged soil

1. Sandy soil (b) **Clay soil** (c) Loamy soil

**Reason:** It has small particles with small air spaces making it difficult for water to drain through.

Tomatoes grow well in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Sandy soil (b) **Loamy soil** (c) Clay soil

**Reason:** The rich components of loamy soil make it the best to grow tomatoes.

Silt soil is also a type of soil

1. **True** (b) False (c) None

**Reason:** It is a type of soil but not considered as a main type of soil.

The air in the soil is rich in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Oxygen (b) **Carbon dioxide** (c) Nitrogen

**Reason:** Carbon dioxide is essential for photosynthesis.

Soil is made up of small holes and pockets of space called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Pores (b) **Air** (c) Spaces

The small holes and pockets of space in soil contains only air

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** The small holes and pockets are also filled with water.

The presence of rocks, gravel, sand and soil in the soil is due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Transportation (b) Transformation (c) **Erosion**

Earthworms help in mixing and stirring the soil

1. **True** (b) False (c) None

**Reason:** Earthworms movements in the soil help mix the nutrients within the soil as they move from one place to the other.

Soil is made up of different layers known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. System (b) Foundations (c) **Horizon**

**Reason:** Horizon is the horizontal lines that separate the different layers of soil.

Soil nutrients and minerals are moved through the soil layers through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Transpiration (b) **Leaching** (c) Transportation (d) Erosion

**Reason:** Leaching is the loss of nutrients from soil through the layers.

There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states of matter.

1. **3** (b) 4 (c) 2

**Reason:** There are 3 states of matter; **Solid, Liquid and Gases**

An Atom is the smallest part of an element and it is visible by the eye.

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** Atom is the smallest part of an element and cannot be seen by the eye.

The states of matter are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Solid, Liquid and Steam
2. Solid, water and gas
3. **Solid, Liquid and Gas**
4. Solid, Liquid and Smoke.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not bound to earth by gravity

1. Liquid (b) **Gas** (c) Solid

**Reason:** Atoms of gas are far apart and move around randomly, there is no particular place for gravity to exert on them.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have their atoms closely and tightly together.

1. **Solids** (b) Liquids (c) Gases

In \_\_\_\_\_\_ the atoms move freely

1. Solid (b) Liquid (c) **Gas**

**Reason:** Their atoms are very far apart.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is known as the biggest star in our galaxy

1. Moon (b) Solar (c) **Sun**

**Reason:** The sun is a star and the biggest among the stars.

The sun is made up of gases.

1. **True** (b) False (c) None

**Reason:** The sun is made up of burning gases including hydrogen, helium, oxygen, carbon and nitrogen.

The sun is made up of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Gases and organisms (b) Gases and burns (c) **Gases and Elements**

**Reason:** The components of the sun are gases which have a high percentage in the sun and elements which have small percentage thus 0.5% in the sun.

The sun does not play a role in the occurrence of day and night.

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** The earth rotates around the sun, whilst going around the sun it spins around its own axis which exposes one side of the earth to have access to the sun’s light for about 12 hours whilst the other is in darkness. This situation changes so that the side of the earth in darkness rotates towards the sun’s light with the other going into darkness. This process is what causes “**Day and Night**”

It takes a total of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the earth to complete a total turn

1. 24 days (b) 36 hours (c) **24 hours** (d) 48 hours

**Reason:** The earth completes a full orbit on its own axis in 24 hours

There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major seasons in Ghana

1. 4 (b) **2** (c) 3 (d) 1

**Reason:** Ghana has 2 major seasons. These are the **Dry and Wet seasons.**

The seasons experienced in Ghana are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Summer and Dry (b) **Wet and Dry** (c) Autumn and Wet

In the North, the wet season occurs from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. March to October (b) **April to September** (c) April to October

**Reason:** In the north, wet season is from April to September and in the south it runs from March to July and occurs again from September to October.

All senses have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Nerve information (b) Nerve stimuli (c) **Nerve receptors**

**Reason:** All senses have nerve receptors which send information to our brain

Without the brain, we can still sense

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** The brain receives the information from the sense organs through the nerve receptors. The brain tells us what we sense.

The sense organ which is responsible to stimuli is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Nose (b) Eye (c) **Skin**

**Reason:** Responding to stimuli is the same as responding to touch. The skin is responsible for that.

The blue, brown or green colored part of the eye is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Retina (b) **Iris** (c) Lens

**Reason:** This is the colored part of the eye. The iris can appear in several colors.

The light that enters our eyes are regulated by

1. Retina (b) Iris (c) **Lens**

Mr Eric finds it difficult to view objects close to him but can clearly see objects further away. What eye sight problem does he have?

1. Short sightedness (b) medium sightedness (c) **Long sightedness**

**Reason:** People with this condition find it difficult to view close objects. Glasses are used to correct this.

There are between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taste buds on the tongue.

1. 5000 to 10,000 (b) **3000 to 10,000** (c) 4000 to 10,000

**Reason:** It is based on this range. At least 3000 and at most 10,000

Adults have more taste buds than babies.

1. True (b) **False** (c) None

**Reason:** Babies have more taste buds than adults.

Sneezing is caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Pleasant smell (b) **Irritating smell** (c) Good smell

**Reason:** If a smell irritates the nose, the reacting reaction will be a sneeze.

Septum separates the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Nose (b) **Nostrils** (c) Mucus

**Reason:** The nostrils are two openings of the nose. The nostrils are separated by the septum.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the largest sense organ.

1. **The skin** (b) The tongue (c) The skin

**Reason:** The skin covers the whole body.

The septum is made out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Mucus (b) **Cartilage** (c) Nostrils

**Reason:** Cartilage is a flexible tissue that makes up the septum.

The two layers of the skin are

1. Extodermis and Dermis (b) Ectodermis and Epidermis (c) **Epidermis and Dermis**

**Reason:** These form the inner and the outer layer of the skin. The top layer (outer layer) is the **epidermis** and the bottom layer (inner layer) is the **dermis.**

The ear is divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts.

1. 2 (b) **3** (c) 4

**Reason:** Inner ear, Middle ear and Outer ear.

Sound can be measured by the unit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Decibels**  (b) Miles (c) Centimetres

**Reason:** This is the unit for sound measurement.

Sunlight provides the skin with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. Minerals (b) **Vitamin D** (c) Vitamin B

**Reason:** The skin needs the Vitamin D the sun provides.