	<b>St. Catherine's High School</b>		
	<b>Mid- Yearly Exam – February 2017</b>		
	<b>Name:</b>		<b>Class:</b>
	<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Science</b>	<b>Total:</b>
	<b>Duration:</b>	<b>1 hour 30 minutes</b>	<b>Final Total:</b>
			<b>/100</b>

**Question 1:**

Fill in the table below using the key words in the boxes: (15 marks)

lion	spiders	rabbit	octopus	man	crab	toad
jellyfish	lobster	worm	grasshopper	squids	whale	scorpion
earthworm						

<b>Internal skeleton</b>	<b>External skeleton</b>	<b>No skeleton</b>

**Question 2:**

Are the following sentences TRUE OR FALSE? (15 marks)

	<b>TRUE/FALSE</b>
1. There are 4 types of joints in the body.	
2. One type of joint is called a fixed joint.	
3. There are 4 types of moveable joints.	
4. The ball and socket is a type of hinge joint.	

5. An example of a pivot joint is the neck.	
6. The hip bone is an example of a gliding joint.	
7. Skeletons are made of different kinds of bones connected to each other with tendons.	
8. Some of a baby's bones are made from a soft, flexible material called cartilage.	
9. Your skeleton protects organs such as the brain, heart and lungs.	
10. Your brain is the control centre of your body.	
11. Your skull is like a helmet to protect your heart.	
12. The front of your skull is made up of 14 facial bones.	
13. The only bone in your skull that can move is your tongue.	
14. Your heart, lungs and liver are all inside your chest.	
15. The rib cage protects your brain.	

**Question 3:**

(A) What do we call animals that have an outer skeleton? Give ONE example. (2 marks)

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(B) What are the THREE functions of the skeleton? (3 marks)

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(C) What is another word for spine? (1 mark)

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(D) What does your spine protect? (2 marks)

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(E) Do you know the name of the largest bone in your body? (1 mark)

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(F) Why are your legs important in your body? (1 mark)

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**Question 4:**

Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the box below. (8 marks)

harder	contracts	straighten	tricep
muscle	relaxes	Bicep	longer

When you bend your arm, your \_\_\_\_\_ muscles get fatter, \_\_\_\_\_ and shorter whilst the \_\_\_\_\_ muscle at the back of the upper arm get thinner, softer and \_\_\_\_\_.

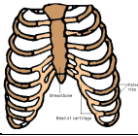

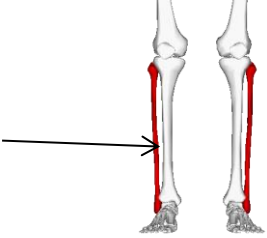
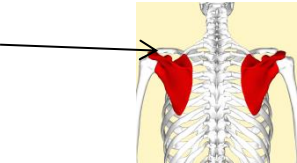

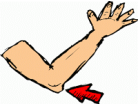
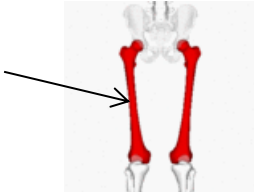
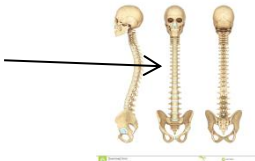
Therefore the bicep \_\_\_\_\_ whilst the tricep \_\_\_\_\_.

When you \_\_\_\_\_ your arm, the bicep \_\_\_\_\_ relaxes whilst the tricep muscle contracts.

**Question 5:**

Q6: What are these parts called?

(8 marks)

**Question 6:**

**Answer the following questions in your own words.**

(A) What is a tendon?

(2 marks)

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(B) What are the THREE types of muscles?

(3 marks)

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(C) Which are the strongest muscles in your body?

(1 mark)

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(D) Mention two types of plants that give us medicine.

(2 marks)

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(E) Why are vaccines given to children?

(1 mark)

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(F) What does the word immune mean?

(1 mark)

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(G) What are drugs and what do they do to your body? (4 marks)

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(H) Mention the 4 ways on how medicine can be taken into the body. (4 marks)

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**Question 7:**

Fill in the blanks. (8 marks)

The first successful \_\_\_\_\_ to protect against disease was given in 1796 by the famous doctor \_\_\_\_\_. A disease called \_\_\_\_\_ killed hundreds of thousands of people. The doctor tested his theory by scratching liquid from \_\_\_\_\_ into the arm of a \_\_\_\_\_ boy. The boy eventually developed \_\_\_\_\_. After this, the doctor

scratched some smallpox from a patient and put it into the arm of the boy. The boy did not develop \_\_\_\_\_ and got better. Edward Jenner was the first person to create \_\_\_\_\_.

smallpox	vaccination	Edward Jenner	cowpox	healthy
milkmaid	small pox	vaccines		



**Question 8:**

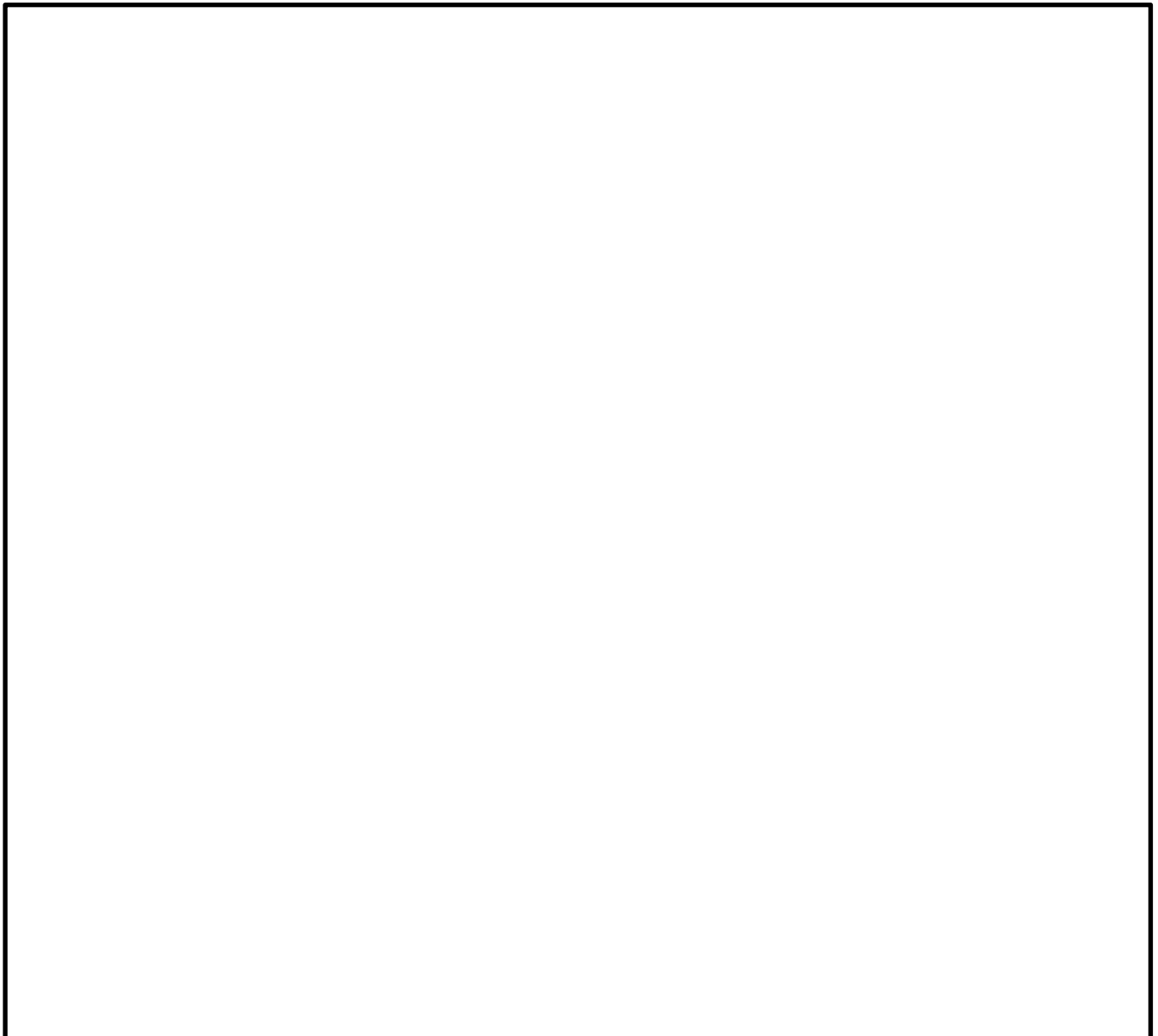
Match the following according to the right definition: (6 marks)

A. Hibernation		When animal moves from one area to another at different times of the year.
B. Migration		When an animal is comfortable and living in the right conditions.
C. Habitat		When an animal or plant gets used to the environment.
D. Suited		This is a way of hiding something by covering or colouring it so that it looks like its surroundings.
E. Adapted		Animals curl up in a safe place and stay there until winter ends.
F. Camouflage		This is the home of an animal or a plant.

**Question 9:**

(A) Draw a key to identify the following in the empty box below. (5 marks)

tree	flower	fish	bird
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**Question 10:**

Look at the following picture and answer the questions below.



a) Describe the giraffe's habitat.

*(3 marks)*

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b) Give **THREE** reasons why the giraffe is suited to live in this environment.

*(3 marks)*

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c) What would happen to the giraffe if it had NO trees/grass?

(1 mark)

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**Good luck**  
**Check your work 😊**