



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL



ANSWER KEY

PERIODIC TEST -2 - (2025-26)

SCIENCE

Class: IV

Date: 8/11/25

Admission no:

Time: 1hour

Max Marks: 25

Roll no:

Marking Scheme

1. (c) Turtle 1
2. (b) Leech 1
3. (a) pulley 1
4. a. Arboreal Animals Animals that mostly live or spend most of their time in trees are called arboreal animals. Examples of arboreal animals include monkeys, iguanas, squirrels. 1+1
- b. Animals that can live both on land and in water are called amphibians. Examples of amphibians include frogs, salamanders, newts, and toads
5. Animals that live on or inside other animals and get nutrients from them are called parasites. Parasites include ticks, fleas. 1+1
6. Some animals such as zebras, giraffes, and spotted deer have stripes, patches, and spots that help them blend with their surroundings. This is called camouflage. Stick insects have stick-like bodies that camouflage with branches to avoid being spotted by other animals. 1+1
7. Light energy, heat energy, sound energy, electric energy 1+1
8. Gravity is a force with which the earth pulls everything downwards, towards itself. You must have also seen that fruits always fall down from the tree. There seems to be a force that is pulling everything downwards. 1+1
9. Camels live in dry, hot deserts. They can go for days without food or water because they store fat in their humps for energy. Their thick, less hairy skin protects them from extreme heat. 1+1+1

10. Animals that can fly in the air are called aerial animals. They have wings to fly. Examples of aerial animals include birds such as sparrows, pigeons, and eagles. Bat is the only mammal that can fly. The body shapes of aerial animals allow them to cut through the air while flying. Their light bones and feathers make them lighter, helping them fly.

1+1+1

11. A lever is a simple machine that helps us lift or move heavy things with ease. It consists of a rod that moves around a point. By pushing down on one side of the rod. Example: A pair of scissors to cut paper and A pair of tongs .

1+1+1

12. a. Force can set an object in motion.

b. Force can stop a moving object.

c. Force can change the direction of a moving object.

d. Force can change the speed of a moving object.

e. Force can change the shape and size of an object.

1+1+1
