

GS AB 2 ANSWERS KEYS

1.1 Dead or Nonliving

Exercise A:

1. Tress
2. Cat
3. Human
4. Dog
5. Flowers
6. Humans
7. Plants
8. Cockroach
9. Hen
10. Butterfly

Exercise B: Practical

1.2 Care for Youngones

Exercise A:



with teeth



in the pouch

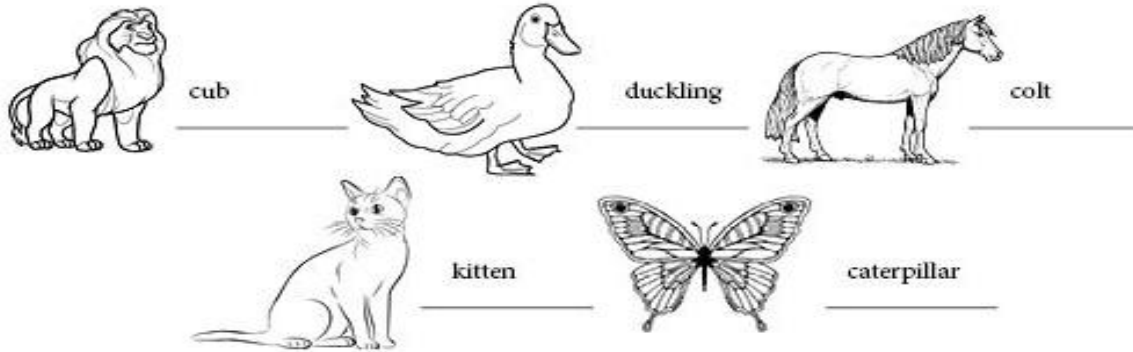


with nose



in feathers

Exercise B:



Exercise C:

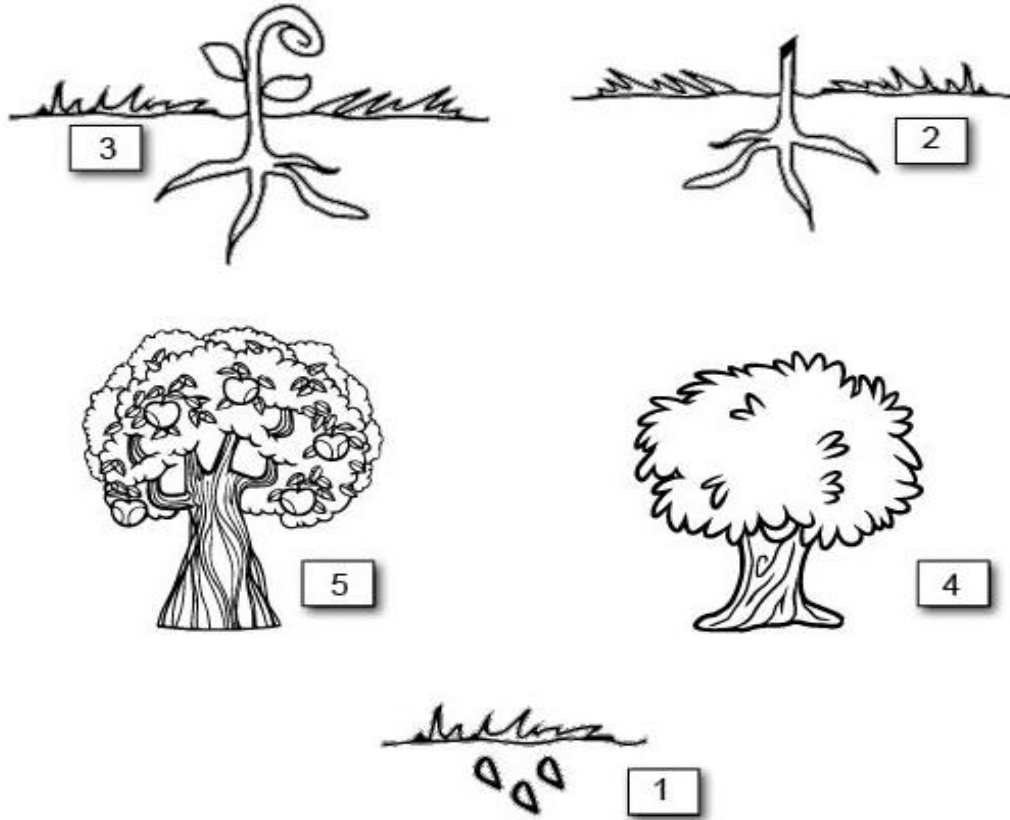
k	g	m	z	h	n
a	i	o	x	g	y
p	m	t	o	d	w
g	d	h	t	d	l
o	b	e	s	e	i
a	c	r	f	s	n
t	a	p	c	k	e
s	r	j	u	c	s
k	e	n	b	v	t
h	o	r	s	e	d

Exercise D:

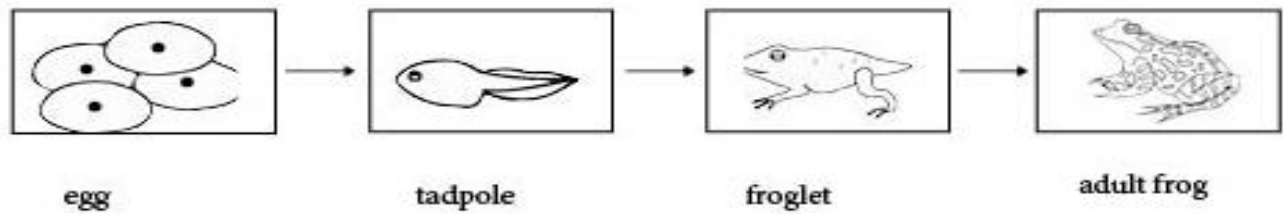
1. Mother cat feeds her youngones.
2. She protects them from harm.
3. She teaches them how to walk and jump.
4. She keeps them with her until they get 6 weeks old.
5. She teaches them how to hunt the food.

1.3 Life Cycle

Exercise A:

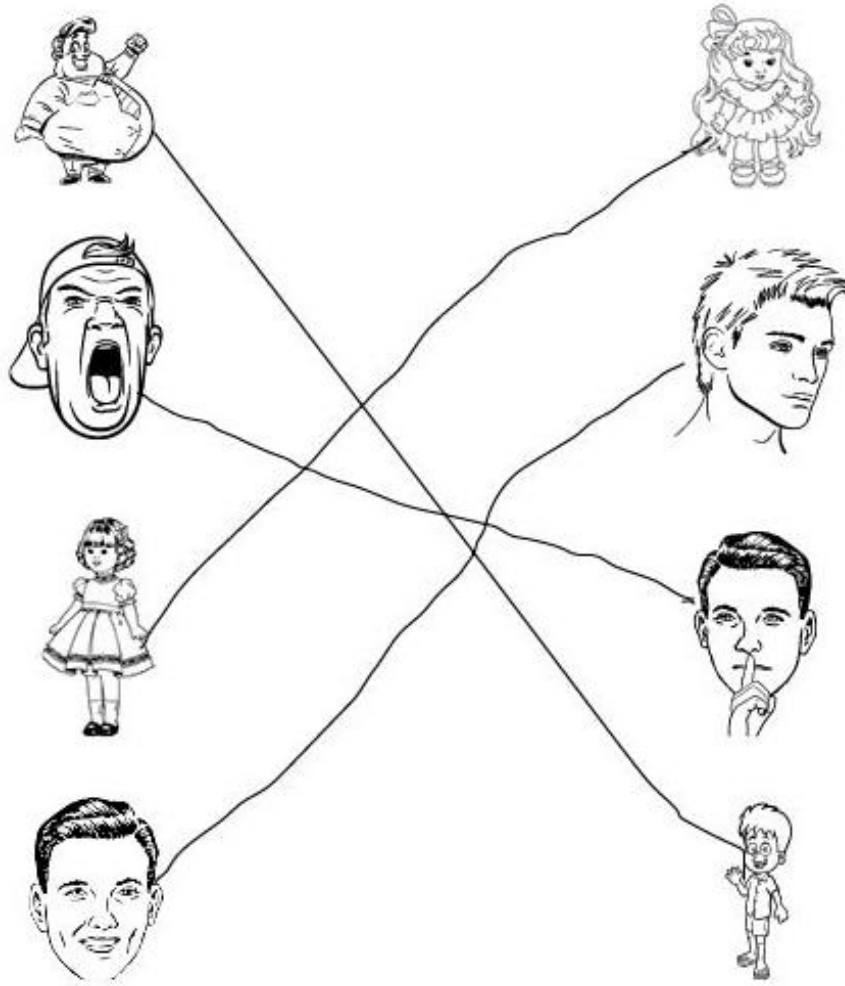


Exercise B:



2.1 Variation in Humans

Exercise A:



Exercise B: Practical

Exercise C: Practical

Exercise D: By your self

2.2 Our Body: A Perfect Frame

Exercise A:

1. I cannot run.
2. I cannot walk.
3. I cannot fold my finger.
4. I cannot fold my knee.
5. I cannot fold my arms.
6. I cannot throw the ball.
7. I cannot hold the pencil.
8. I cannot sit.
9. I cannot move.
10. I cannot jump.

Exercise B:

L	N	C	E	N	X	H	H	R	A	M	E	P	A	S
U	I	Q	I	N	C	I	I	E	U	U	A	L	E	E
N	P	E	S	A	I	B	D	S	A	N	R	E	H	V
G	V	D	M	E	S	P	C	N	C	R	S	S	C	R
S	T	O	N	S	I	L	S	R	E	M	T	O	A	E
D	T	B	E	Y	E	S	E	R	O	P	I	P	R	N
S	Y	R	E	T	R	A	S	U	I	F	P	H	T	U
S	E	N	I	T	S	E	T	N	I	L	L	A	M	S
S	E	N	O	B	F	H	G	S	K	H	L	G	E	N
G	L	A	N	D	S	L	W	P	J	I	Y	U	F	I
T	N	E	M	A	G	I	L	L	V	O	D	S	P	K
L	A	R	G	E	I	N	T	E	S	T	I	N	E	S
B	L	O	O	D	U	E	R	E	Q	B	H	N	E	J
N	I	A	R	B	F	G	H	N	U	V	Z	V	T	Y

Exercise C: Practical

2.3 Medicines and Cure

Exercise A: Practical

3.1 Variation and Animals

Exercise A:

Similarities	Differences
Both are invertebrates. Both have wings. Both are insects. Both can fly. Both have whiskers.	They are different in size. They are different in shape. Butterfly can't walk it can only fly. Grasshopper can walk and fly too. They are different in colour.

Exercise B:

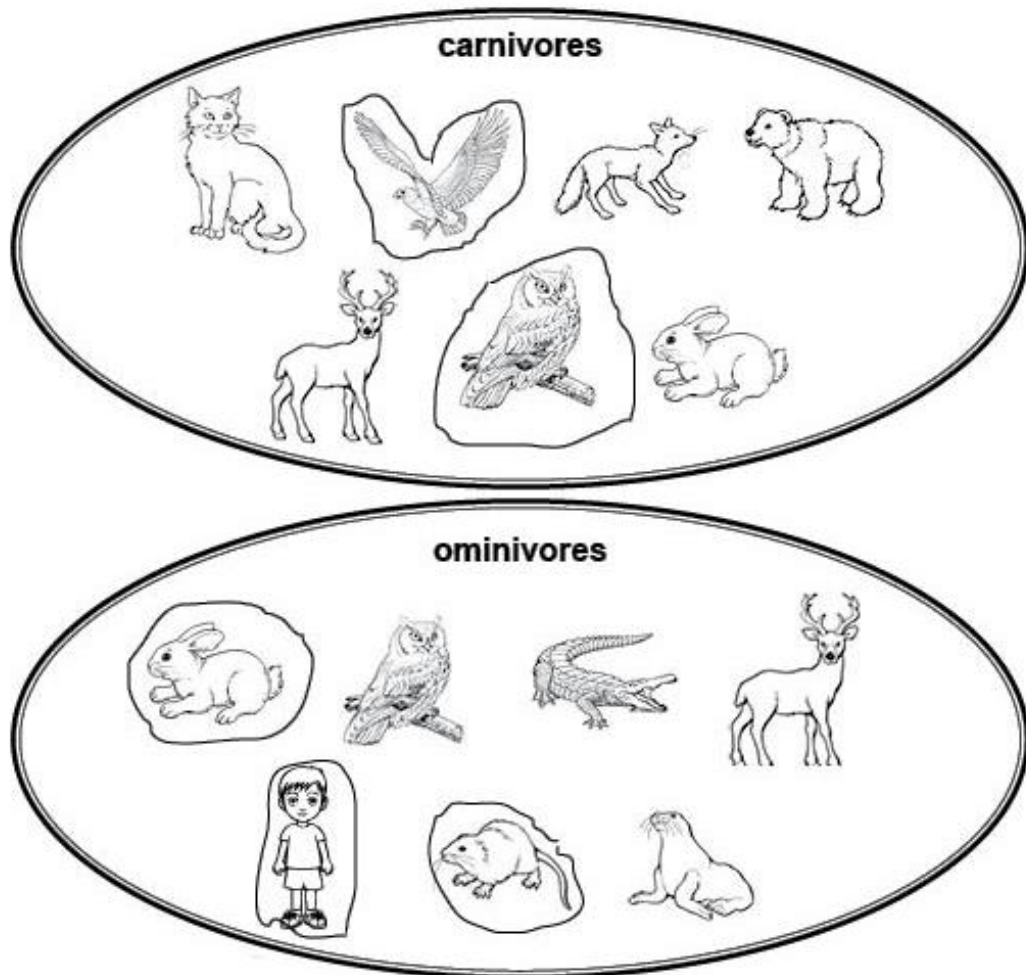
1. Birds use their wings to fly.
2. Sharks use their fins to swim.
3. Cats use their claws to climb.
4. Frogs use their hind legs to jump.
5. Babies use their hands and legs to crawl.

3.2 Eating Habit of Animals

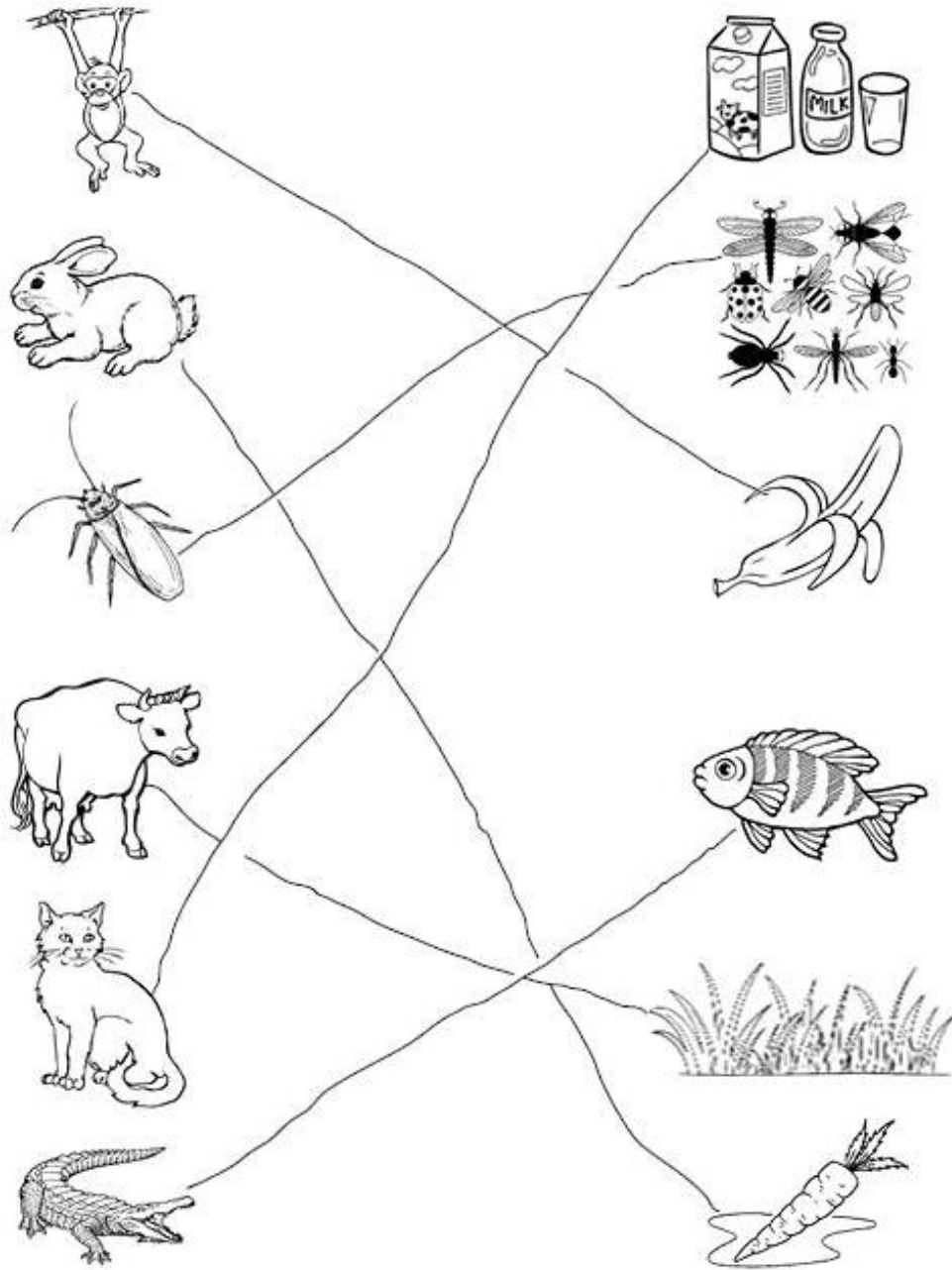
Exercise A:

Omnivores	Herbivores	Carnivores
bear	Bee	Loin
Human	Sheep	Shark
cat	Cow	spider
	Rabbit	Frog
	Horse	Eagle
	deer	owl

Exercise B:



Exercise C:



3.3 Knowing Habitats

Exercise A:

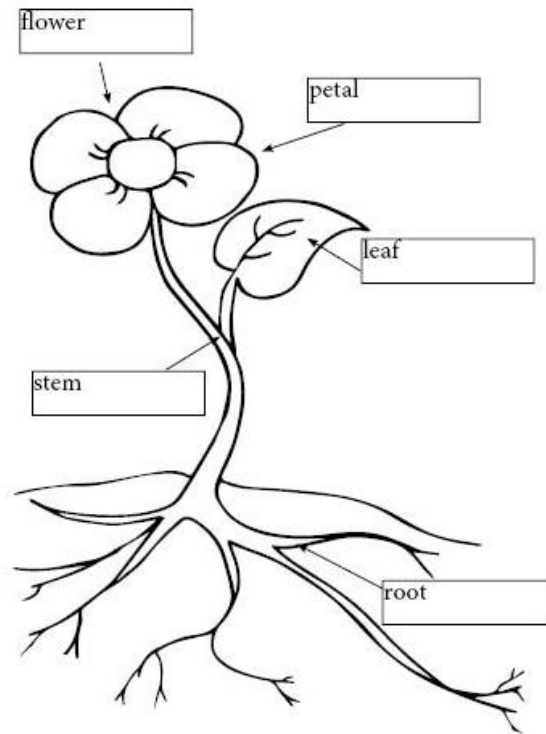
1. Mouse lives in burrow.
2. Honey bee lives in nest on trees.
3. Elephant lives in forest.
4. Rabbit lives in burrow.

Exercise B:

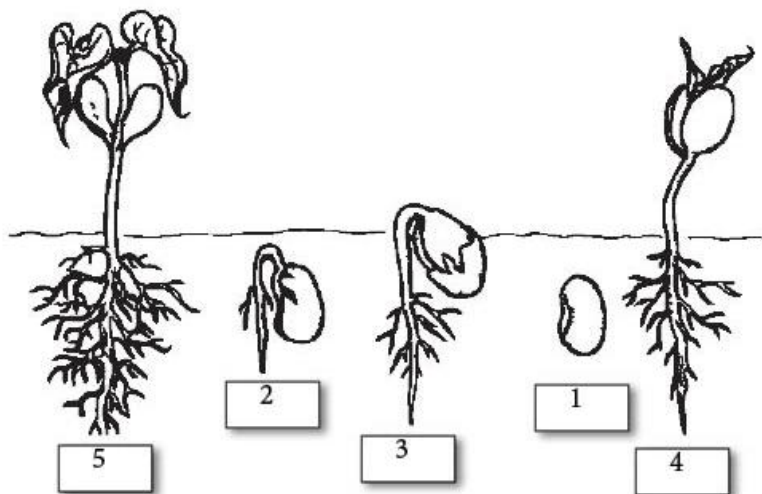
1. Friendly environment is called habitat.
2. Habitat can be big like forest and smaller like burrows.
3. It provides shelter to the animals.
4. It provides food and water to animals.
5. It provides place to raise youngones.

4.2 Germination in Plants

Exercise A:

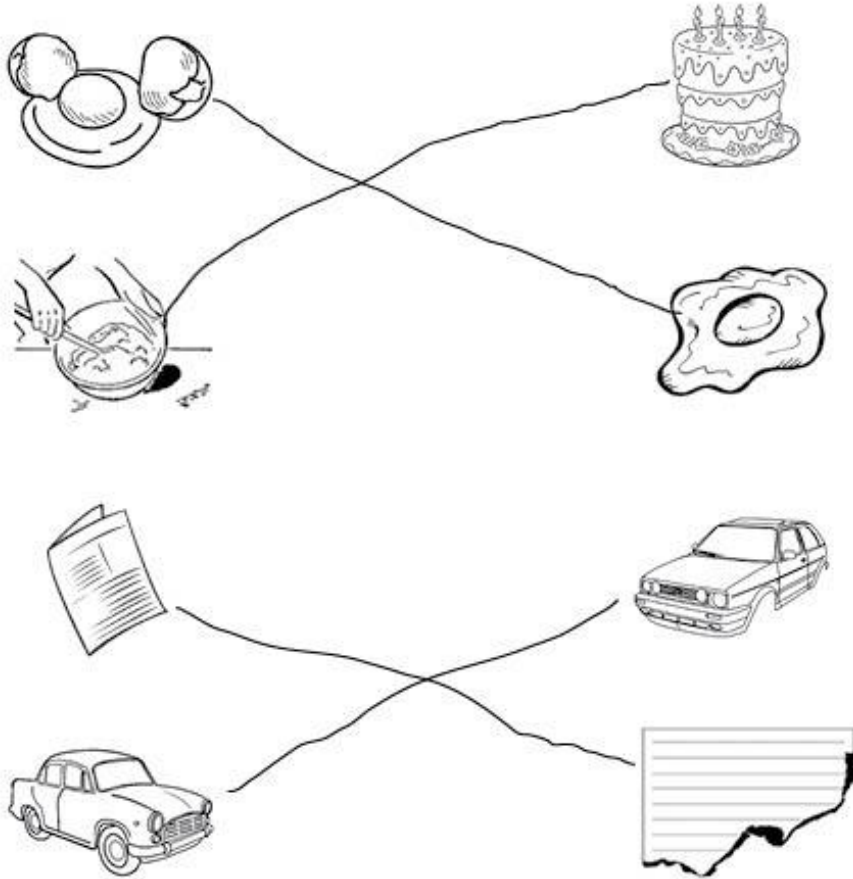


Exercise B:












5.1 Materials used Around

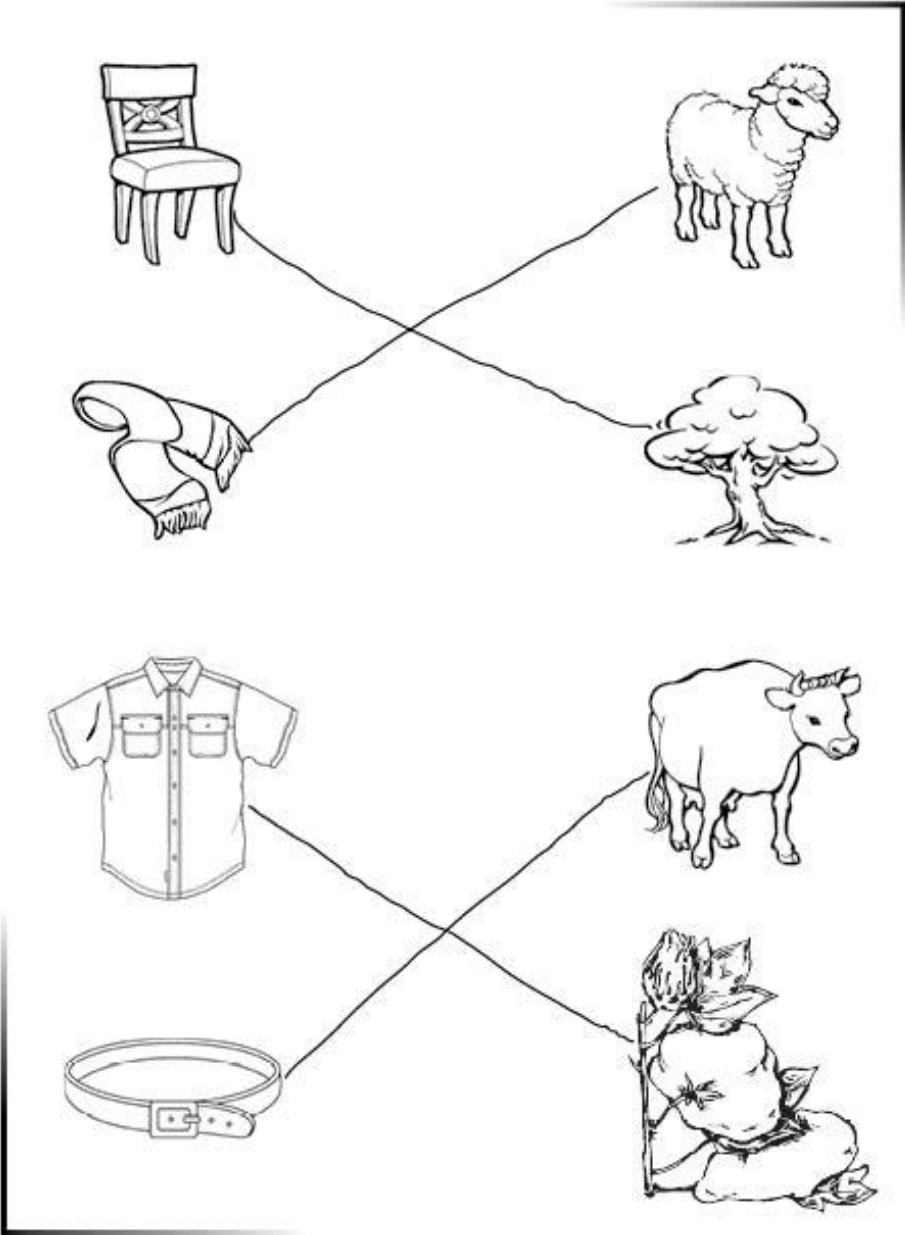
Exercise A:



Exercise B:

		
wool	wood	wool
		
wood	wool	wood
		
wool	wood	wood

Exercise C:



5.2 Investigating Forms

Exercise A: Practical

Exercise B:

		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.3 Changing Materials

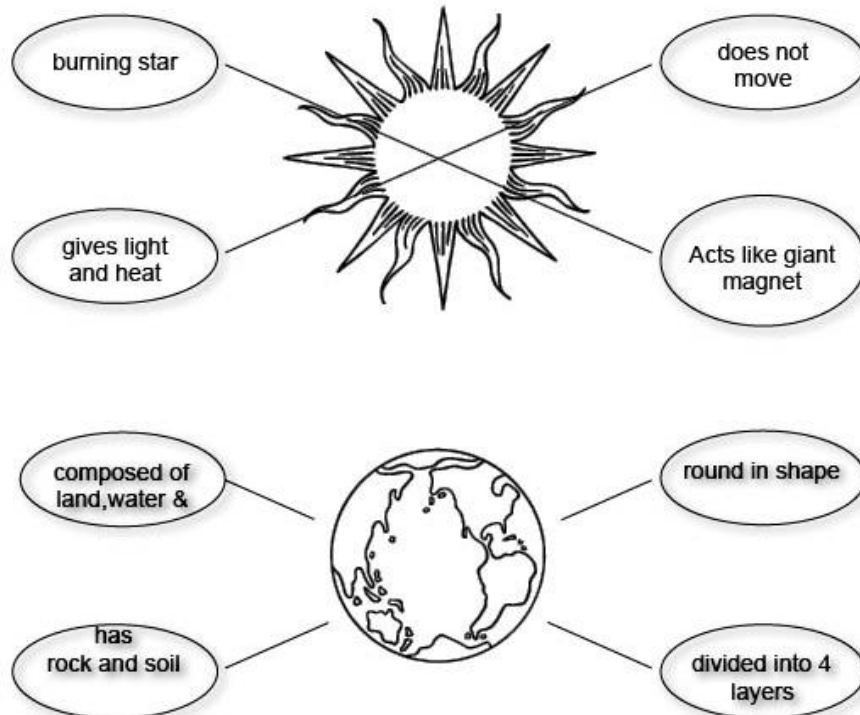
Exercise A: Practical

Exercise B:

Sugar	Heating
Salt	Boiling with water
Wood	Cutting
Play dough	Pressing
Fresh milk	freezing

5.4 Up Above the Sky

Exercise A:



5.5 Weather Change

Exercise A: Practical

Exercise B: Practical

Exercise C: By yourself

6.1 Understanding Movement

Exercise A:



pulling



pushing



swimming



driving



running



flying



tearing



dancing



jumping

Exercise B: Practical

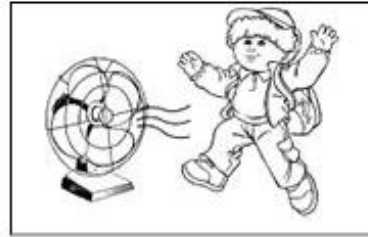
Exercise C: Practical

6.2 Natural Forces

Exercise A:



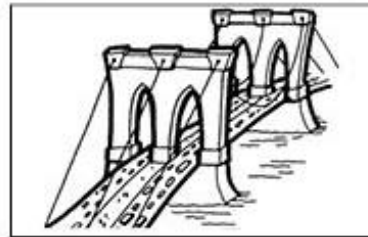
natural



artificial



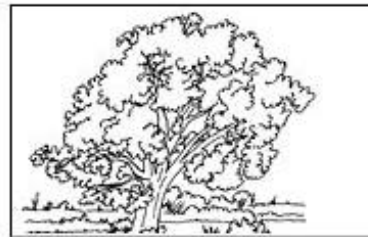
artificial



natural



artificial



natural

Exercise B: Practical

Exercise C: Practical

6.3 Electricity: The Power Flow

Exercise A:

iron	heat
piano	sound energy
fridge	cool energy
air conditioner	cooling
fan	cooling
heater	heat

Exercise B: Practical


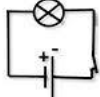




Exercise C: Practical

Exercise D:

1. It gives us cool water.
2. It gives us light.
3. We can watch television.

6.4 Let's Make A Circuit

Exercise A:

Circuits	Symbols
Open circuit	 A schematic diagram of an open circuit. It consists of a battery at the bottom, a lamp (represented by a circle with an 'X' inside) at the top, and a switch on the right side that is currently open, breaking the circuit.
Closed circuit	 A schematic diagram of a closed circuit. It consists of a battery at the bottom, a lamp at the top, and a switch on the right side that is currently closed, completing the circuit.
Battery	 The standard electrical symbol for a battery, consisting of a series of long and short parallel lines of varying lengths.
Switches	 The standard electrical symbol for an open switch, consisting of two small circles connected by a diagonal line that is not touching either circle.
Wires	 A simple horizontal line representing an electrical wire.
Lamp	 The standard electrical symbol for a lamp, consisting of a circle with an 'X' inside, representing the filament.

Exercise B: Practical

Exercise C: By yourself

Exercise D: By yourself

Exercise E: Practical