

# LIFE AND LIVING

## Investigation: Habitats of animals



### Assignment:

Choose three African wild animals and describe and write about their habitats and why they are suitable for life in these habitats.

Keep the following in mind when you write your investigation:

1. There should be three wild African animals with their habitats.
2. You must have pictures in your investigation.
3. Your research should not be longer than 3 pages.

You will be assessed according to the following categories:

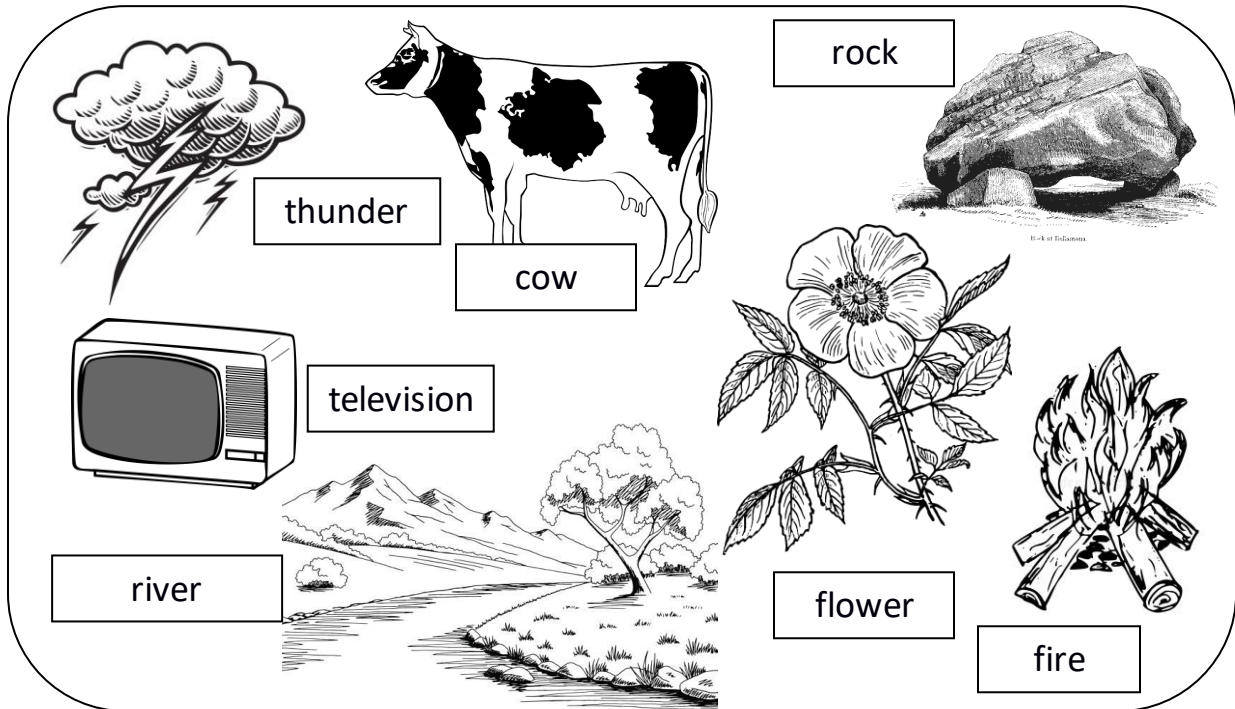
Rubric – Habitats of African animals		
		Mark
1. The learner's investigation includes three African animals with their habitats.	5	
2. The student's description of the animals' habitats are written extensively and there is evidence that the student did research.	10	
3. The learner's investigation contains pictures.	3	
4. The learner's investigation is neat.	2	
		Total: ___ / 20



# Living and non-living

## QUESTION 1

Look at the pictures in the block and then sort them in the table according to living and non-living



Living	Non-living

Total question 1: \_\_\_\_/7

## QUESTION 2

Write down 4 of the seven life processes and give a description of each.

**Life process 1**

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**Life process 2**

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**Life process 3**

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**Life process 4**

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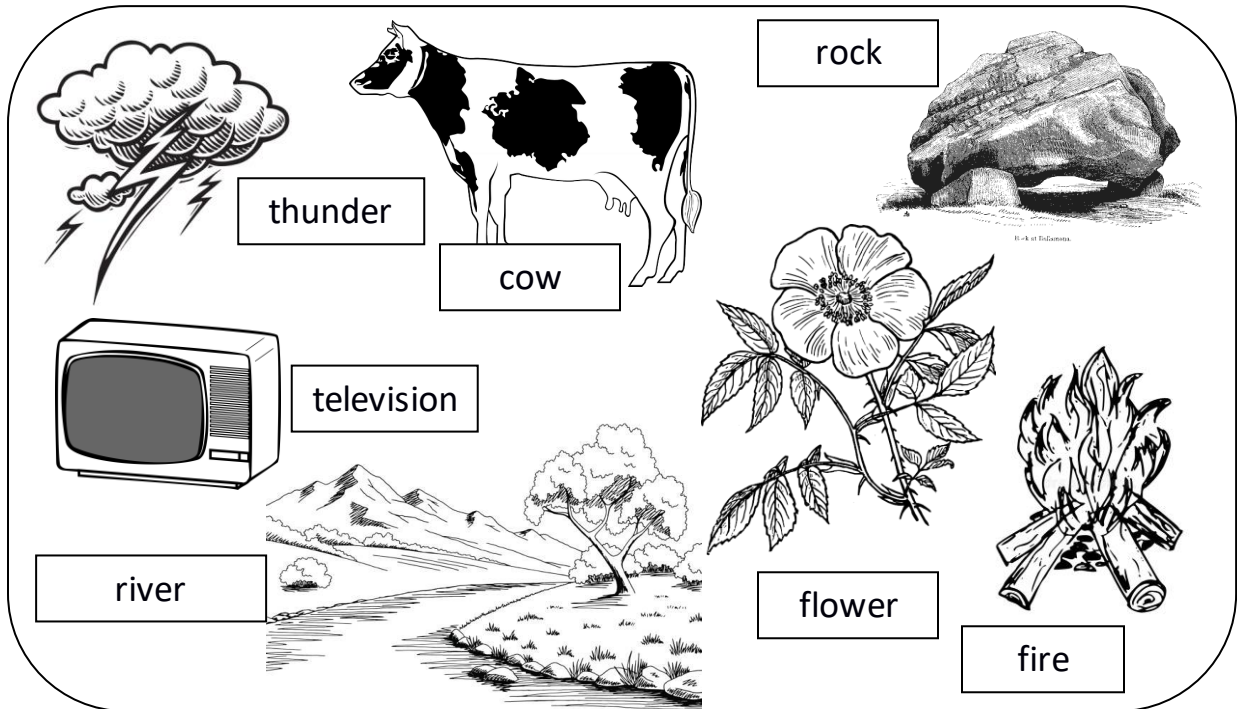
**Total Question 2: \_\_\_\_ / 8**

**Total Question 1 + Question 2: \_\_\_\_ / 15**

# Living and non-living

## QUESTION 1

Look at the pictures in the block and then sort them in the table according to living and non-living



Living	Non-living
Cow Flower	Thunder Rock Fire Television River

## QUESTION 2

Write down 4 of the seven life processes and give a description of each

Learners can write any of the following 7 life processes with their descriptions.

### **Motion**

All living things can move, for example, humans and animals use their bodies to move. Plants also grow towards the light of the sun.

### **Respire**

Humans and animals breathe by using the oxygen in the air. The oxygen converts to carbon dioxide as it is exhaled.

### **Reproduce**

Living things multiplied by reproduction. Humans and animals have babies. Some plants have seeds and other multiply by shoots or cuttings.

### **Food**

Living things need food to live. Food is converted into energy.

### **Excrete**

All living things excrete, this is how people and rid animals bodies from the waste products in our body.

### **Grow**

All living things grow, such as a seedling which grows into a plant or babies of people and animals become adults.

### **Sensitive**

All living things respond to external things that they experience, for example in the winter some animals hibernate or we will put on a jersey when we get cold.

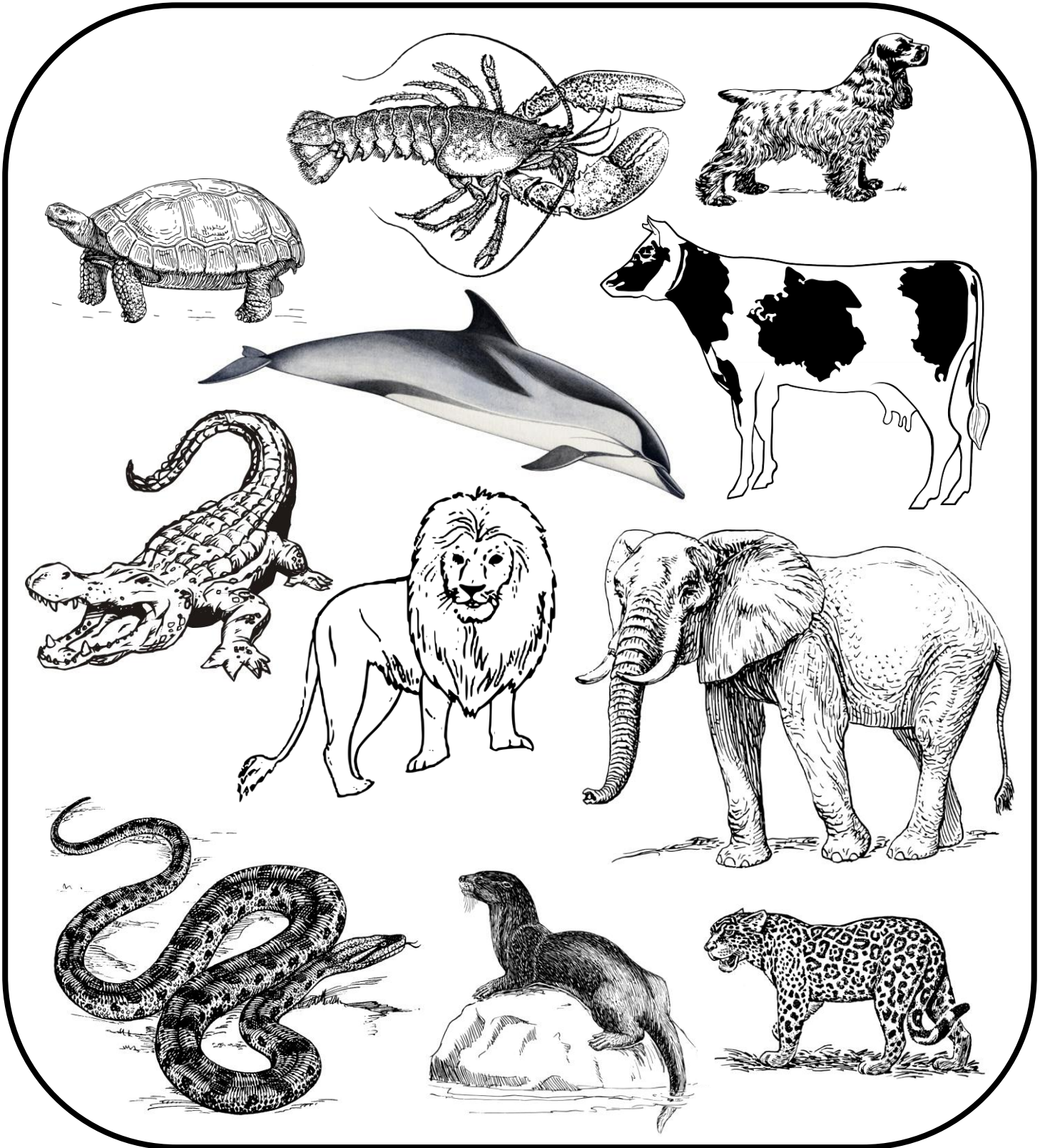
Total Question 2: \_\_\_\_ / 8

Total Question 1 + Question 2: \_\_\_\_ / 15

Name and surname: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# LIFE AND LIVING

Look at the pictures below of the different animals and then sort them in the table.



<b>Animals that live on land</b>	<b>Animals that live in the sea</b>	<b>Animals that live in the river</b>	<b>herbivores</b>
<b>Animals with a backbone</b>	<b>Mammals</b>	<b>Carnivores</b>	<b>Reptiles</b>

# Memorandum

Animals that live on land	Animals that live in the sea	Animals that live in the river	herbivores
Leopard Elephant Lion Tortoise Cow Snake Dog	Crayfish Dolphins	Crocodile Snake Otter	Cow Elephant Tortoise
Animals with a backbone	mammals	carnivores	reptiles
Cow Lion Leopard Dog Otter Snake	Elephant Dog Cow Dolphins Lion Leopard	Lion Leopard Snake Crocodile Otter	Crocodile Snake



# Growing yeast

## ASSIGNMENT


Enter the following experiment by following the instructions below.

Take pictures of your experiment.

Answer the questions.

## RESOURCES (What you will need)

1. Packet of dry yeast
2. Sugar
3. Lukewarm water
4. Empty glass



**WARNING**  
Don't use boiling  
water. You can  
burn yourself!

## INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Put a teaspoon of sugar and a teaspoon of dry yeast in your glass. Mix it with your spoon.
2. Add 3 teaspoons of lukewarm water.
3. Mix your sugar and yeast mixture with lukewarm water and make sure it is well mixed. See what happens.

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Answer the following questions:

1. What happened to the yeast and sugar mixture when you added lukewarm water? (2)

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2. What does yeast need to come alive? (1)

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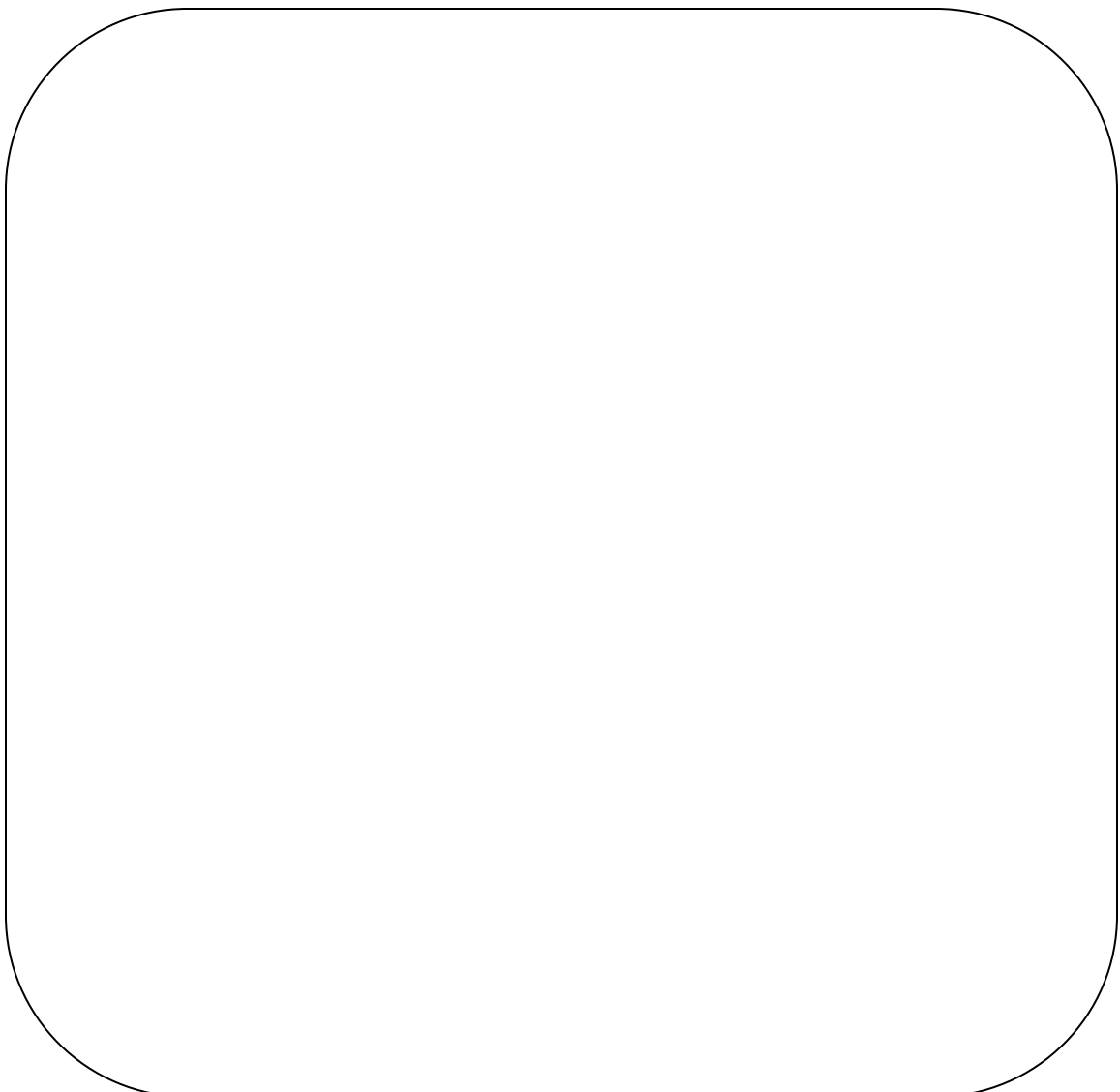
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3. What is yeast used for? Give two examples. (2)

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4. Paste your photos of your experiment of the growing yeast in the block. (5)



**Total: \_\_/10**

# Memorandum

Answer the following questions:

1. What happened to the yeast and sugar mixture when you added lukewarm water?

The mixture began to foam.√ After a while it starts to rise.√

2. What does yeast need to come alive?

Yeast needs heat to come alive. √ 1 point

3. What is yeast used for? Give two examples.

- To help the dough of bread to rise. √ 1 point
- To make cakes rise.√ 1 point
- OR Used in making beer.√ 1 point

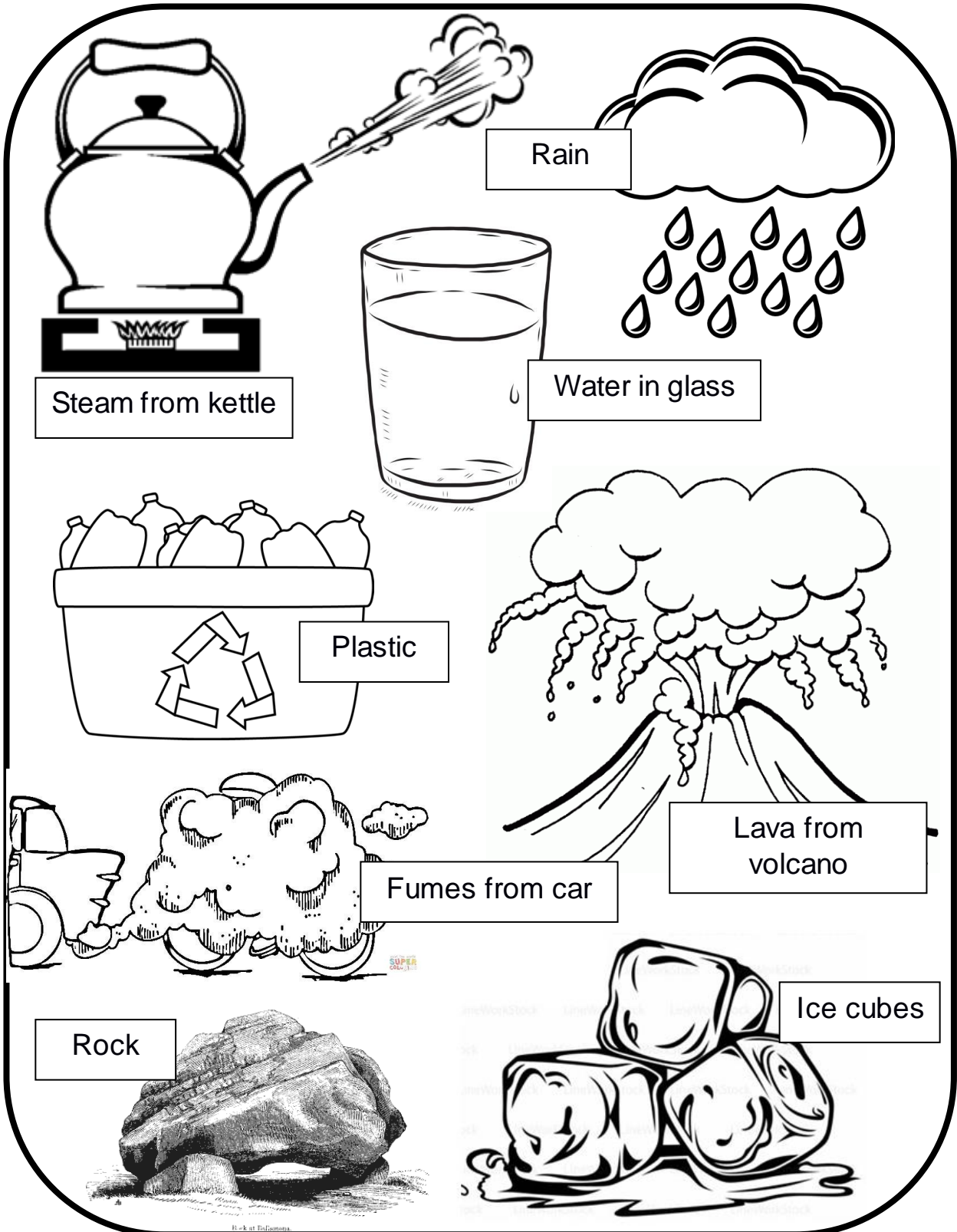
4. Paste your photos of your experiment of growing yeast in the block.

The pictures of the learner is the proof that he had actually performed the experiment and therefore counts 5 marks.

# SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASSES

## Matter and Materials

Look at the different pictures below and decide if they are a solid, a liquid or a gas. Complete the table and give a reason why you say the object is a solid, a liquid or a gas.



# SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASSES

Object	Solid	Fluid	Gas
1. Ice cube			
2. Water in a glass			
3. Steam from a kettle			
4. Rock			
5. Lava from a volcano			
6. Rain			
7. Cars fumes from exhaust			
8. Plastic			

Object	Solid	Fluid	Gas
1. Ice cube	An ice block is a solid, because it has a definite shape. It does not flow and it occupies a definite space.		
2. Water in a glass		Water is a liquid, because it flows. It does not have a definite form. It occupies a definite space.	
3. Steam from a kettle			Steam is a gas as it flows. It has no definite shape and occupies a definite space
4. Rock	A rock is a solid, because it has a definite shape. It does not flow and it occupies a definite space.		
5. Lava from a volcano		Lava from a volcano is a liquid, because it flows. It does not have a definite form. It occupies a definite space.	
6. Rain		Rain is a liquid, because it flows. It does not have a definite form. It occupies a definite space.	
7. Cars fumes from exhaust			Car exhaust fumes is a gas as it flows. It has no definite shape and occupies a definite space.
8. Plastic	Plastic is a solid, because it has a definite shape. It does not flow and it occupies a definite space.		



# Water cycle



Draw the water cycle in the block and describe the steps of the water cycle. Your drawing of the water cycle must be labeled.

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for drawing the water cycle.A series of horizontal lines for labeling the drawing, consisting of 15 parallel lines.

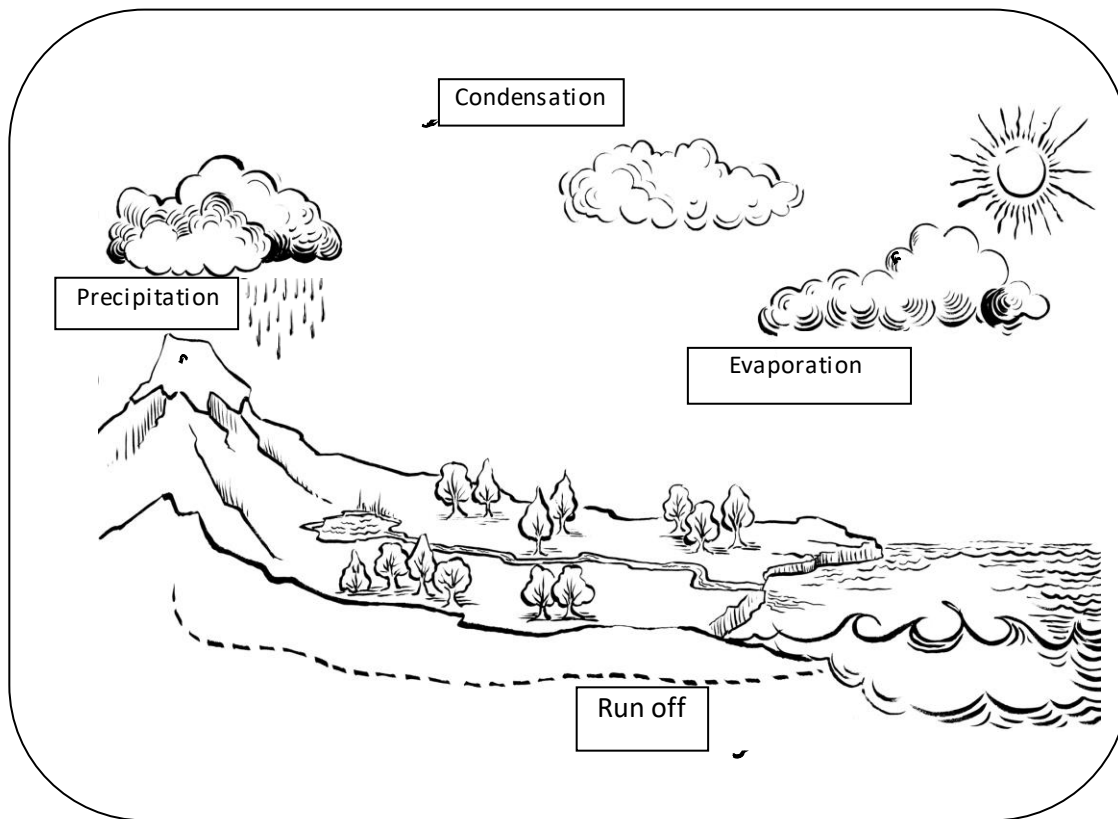
## Rubric - Water Cycle

	5	4	3	2	1
1. The student's drawing of the water cycle is correct and the student wrote the required labels on the drawing.	5	4	3	2	1
2. The student described the steps of the water cycle correctly.	5	4	3	2	1
	Total: ___ / 10				



# Memorandum

Draw the water cycle in the block and describe the steps of the water cycle. Your drawing of the water cycle must be labeled.



The sun's heat changes water into steam or gas. This is called evaporation. The water vapor then rises up into the atmosphere. While the water vapor rises, it cools and it changes from a gas to a liquid, and thus back to water droplets. This is called condensation. These water droplets in the atmosphere, attach them to each other and form clouds. When these water droplets become too heavy to stay in the atmosphere, it falls as rain, hail or snow on earth. This is called precipitation. Some of these water droplets fall into oceans, rivers, streams, lakes and ponds, and some water droplets fall to the ground where they seep into the soil, and another run off into rivers, lakes and the ocean. These water droplets can then be heated by the sun again and so does the water cycle again.