



Noah's Ark Independent Primary School

Subject: NS&T	Examiner: Moyo, S.
Type: Mid-Year Exam	Moderator: Rwizi, A.
Date: 29 May 2019	Grade: 5
Marks: 60 Marks	Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Name: _____

Instructions:

Read the questions carefully before you start writing.

Make sure you answer ALL the questions.

Write neatly and legibly.

Section A: Matter, Materials and Processing

1. State whether the following is True or False. (3)

a. Heat resistant is the same as fire resistant.

b. Pigments are mixed into paint to increase the amount of paint.

c. Fabrics made of polyester are easy to wash, dry quickly and need little ironing.

2. Choose between the words in brackets to complete the following sentences. (3)

a. When we mix flour and water to be (runny / a paste) the product can be used as glue.

b. A mix of different materials. (combination/ mixture).

c. Making materials or goods ready to be used. (Processing / combining)

3. Read the following case study then answer the questions which follow:

Iron Age smelting in South Africa

In 1932 a farmer in the Musina district discovered evidence of gold and iron smelting on Mapungubwe Hill. The African Iron Age is the period in Africa that started about 1800 years ago. During this period, people learned how to make weapons and tools from iron. Using iron to make tools had many advantages. Iron is a strong, hard metal that can be hammered into different shapes. It can be used to make tools for chopping trees, cutting stone and for hunting. Iron is separated from iron ore, rock that contains iron, by heating and melting the ore.

a. Explain the meaning of the following: Iron Age. (2)

b. When did the Iron Age occur in Africa? (1)

c. Describe how the iron was separated from the ore. (2)

d. Give three examples of what iron was used for? (1½)

e. Explain the properties of iron that make it useful for making tools? (1½)

4. Identify the property of material that make the following tools useful. (4)

a. Struts for a bridge. _____

b. Gold jewellery. _____

5. Explain why indigenous people often prefer woven containers made from clay. (3)

Section B: Life, Living and Structures

9. Look at the picture below and identify the animals that do not have bones. (3)



10. Look at the pictures below and answer the questions that follow.



a. Explain where the protea plant gets its food from. (2)

b. Draw a food chain to show the feeding relationship in the picture above. (3)

c. Identify a herbivore. (1)

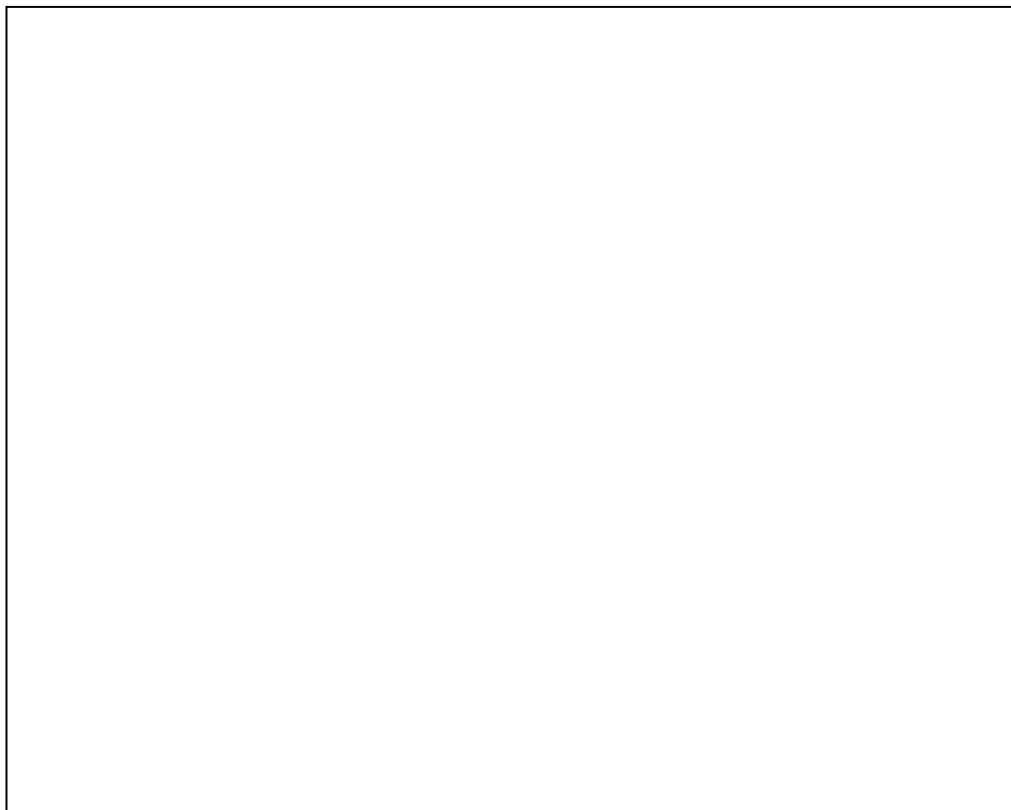
d. Identify a carnivore. (1)

11. Three Gazania patches in a garden had 15 Gazania plants each. They were each exposed to different amounts of Sun for 30 days. At the end of the investigation the scientists counted the Gazanias in patch A,B and C.

The table shows the results of the investigation

	Patch A	Patch B	Patch C
Amount of sun	Full sun	Half sun	Full shade
Number of Gazanias	13	8	2






a. Draw a bar graph to show the results. Label the graph correctly. (5)



b. Suggest what could have led patch C having few Gazanias. (2)

12. Skeletons are very important in human or animal body. Justify why it is so. (3)

13. Identify whether the animal is a vertebrate or invertebrate and whether it has a shell or frame structure. (5)

Animal	Vertebrate or invertebrate	Shell or frame structure
Beetle 		
Chicken 		
Snake 		
Tortoise 		
Human 		

14. Match column A to the correct answer in column B.

(3)

Explanations	Answers	Words
Joining of male and female seeds.		a) Sequence
Begin to sprout or grow into a seedling		b) Fertilization
Transfer of pollen from male to female parts of flowers		c) Pollination
		d) Reproduction
		e) Germination

15. State whether the following sentences are true or false.

(2)

15.1 The scientific name for the skull is cranium.

15.2 Weaving, coiling and plating are indigenous methods of processing materials.

_____ / 60 Marks