

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, DHURWA

SECOND TERM 2020-21

STD 4

SCIENCE

LIGHT

EXERCISES

ANSWERS

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

A. Choose the correct option:

Ans1. b. Moon

Ans2. a. Sun

Ans3. a. Allows all light to pass through it

Ans4. c. Translucent

Ans5. d. When an object is moved closer to the light source, the shadow gets smaller.

B. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.

Ans1. Luminous

Ans2. Rectilinear

Ans3. Translucent

Ans4. Size

Ans5. Opposite

C. Write T for true statements and F for false statements.

Ans1. True

Ans2. False

Ans3. False

Ans4. True

Ans5. True

D. Give two examples of the following.

- Ans1. (i) Sun (ii) Stars
Ans2. (i) Candle (ii) Electric bulb
Ans3. (i) Air (ii) Pure water
Ans4. (i) Tracing paper (ii) Frosted glass
Ans5. (i) Metal (ii) Cardboard

SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

E. Answer the following questions in short.

- Ans1. Something that gives off light is called a source of light.
Natural source of light: sun, stars
Artificial source of light: candle, electric bulb
- Ans2. Luminous objects: Sun, candle
Non luminous objects: table, book
- Ans3. The propagation of light in a straight line is known as rectilinear propagation of light.
- Ans4. (i) Light travels in straight lines.
(ii) Light is made of seven colours.
- Ans5. The two things needed for the formation of shadow are a source of light and something that blocks the light coming from the source.

F. Answer the following questions in detail.

- Ans1. When light from a source falls on an object, a part of it is bounced off by the object. When this bounced light falls on our eyes, we see that object.
- Ans2. **Transparent objects** – Objects that allow almost all light to pass through them are called transparent objects. Ex. Air, pure water, etc.

Translucent objects – Objects that allow only some light to pass through them are called translucent objects. Ex. Butter paper, frosted glass, etc.

Opaque objects – Objects that do not allow any light to pass through them are called opaque objects. Ex. Wood, metal, etc.

Ans3. The size of the shadow depends on the distance between the source of light and the object.

We place a pencil in front of a lighted candle. When the pencil is moved closer to the candle, the shadow of the pencil gets bigger. When the pencil is moved further away from the candle, the shadow becomes smaller.
