



TOM NEWBY SCHOOL
TERM 4 EXAMINATION

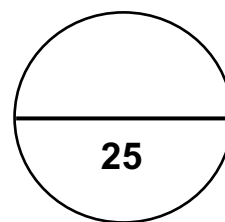
Subject	History	Examiner	Miss C Avgoustis Miss M Mpesu Mr M Maher
Date	November 2024	Total marks	25 marks
Grade	4	Duration	1 hour
		Moderator	Mrs P Singh
Special instructions/ Equipment		None	
This assessment has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School resource material. The marking memorandum has been compiled accordingly. While alternative responses will be given due acknowledgement, the official memorandum will be considered a priority document to ensure uniformity of marking.			

Name and Surname: _____ **Grade: 4** _____

This paper consists of 6 questions and 6 pages.

Instructions:

1. Read all the questions carefully.
2. Answer ALL the questions on this question paper.
3. You may highlight on the question sheet
4. Do not rush and be careful with your spelling.
5. Write neatly in blue pen.



SECTION A: TRANSPORT THROUGH TIME (10)

Question 1

[4]

Use Source A to complete Question 1.

SOURCE A

The History of the Bicycle

The bicycle has an interesting history! The first bicycle-like invention was called the "hobby horse". It was made in 1817 by Karl von Drais from Germany. It had no pedals, so people pushed it with their feet. In 1865, Pierre Michaux from France added pedals to the front wheel, making it easier to ride.

By the 1870s, bicycles had a big front wheel and a smaller back wheel, but they were still tricky to use.

The modern bicycle, with two wheels of the same size and a chain, was invented in the 1880s. This design made biking safer and more enjoyable, and now bikes are used for fun, exercise, and getting around!

"The History of the Bicycle." National Geographic Kids.

1.1 Who invented the "hobby horse"? (1)

1.2 Why were bicycles with a big front wheel and a small back wheel difficult to ride? (1)

1.3 Compare the "hobby horse" with the modern bicycle by describing **two** important differences. (2)

Question 2

[3]

Use Sources B, C and D to complete Question 2.

SOURCE B



SOURCE C



SOURCE D

The Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur, did something amazing in 1903. They built and flew the first successful airplane, called the Wright Flyer. Their plane stayed in the air for

12 seconds and flew 120 feet, proving that human flight was possible. This big achievement helped start the world of modern airplanes we use today.

"The Wright Brothers." National Geographic Kids.

2.1 What animal do you think inspired air travel? (1)

2.2 Name one thing the Wright brothers are famous for. (1)

2.3 Describe one way that airplane technology has changed since the Wright brothers' first flight. (1)

Question 3

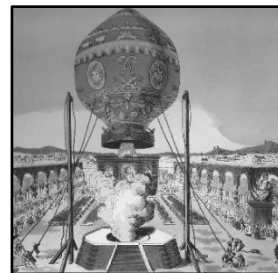
[3]

Use Sources E, F and G to complete Question 3.

SOURCE E



SOURCE F



SOURCE G

Hot air balloons were the very first way people could travel through the air.

Invented in the 1780s by the Montgolfier brothers in France, these balloons float because the air inside them is heated, making them lighter than the cooler air outside.

Hot air balloons allowed people to see the world from above for the first time. Later, in the early 20th century, Zeppelins became popular as the last big type of airship. Named after

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, these large airships could be steered and travelled long distances. Before the invention of airplanes became these airships were the most popular way to travel by air.

"Air Travel: From Balloons to Jets" by Sarah Green.

3.1 Explain how a hot air balloon is able to take flight. (2)

3.2 Why do you think the Zeppelin caused airship travel to stop? (1)

TOTAL SECTION A: 10

SECTION B: COMMUNICATION THROUGH TIME (15)

Question 4

[5]

Match the word in **Column A** with the phrase/ word in **Column B**. Write the correct letter in the table provided.

Column A	Column B
4.1 Morse code	A. A device that allows people to talk to each other in real-time over long distances.
4.2 Telephone	B. A system that broadcasts news and entertainment through audio signals to many people at once.
4.3 Internet	C. Telegraph
4.4 Radio	D. Murals painted onto walls of caves to tell a story.
4.5 Cave drawings	E. A network that lets people share information instantly and connect with others around the world.

4.1	(1)	4.2	(1)	4.3	(1)	4.4	(1)	4.5	(1)
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Question 5**[6]**

Use Sources H and I to complete Question 5.

SOURCE H**SOURCE I**

The postal system helps us send letters and packages to people far away. A long time ago, messages were carried by horse or on foot. Later, people used trains and ships to move mail faster. Today, we have fast delivery trucks and airplanes, and we use machines to sort mail quickly. We also use email and text messages to communicate instantly without waiting for paper mail.

National Postal Museum, "The Evolution of the Postal System"

5.1 Describe **two** ways that the postal system has changed from the past to today. (2)

5.2 List two advantages of using email and text messaging instead of paper mail. (2)

5.3 What information do you think you would need to send someone a paper letter? (2)

Question 6**[4]**

Use Source K to complete Question 6.

SOURCE K**The Evolution of the Telephone**

The telephone is a special device that allows people to talk to each other over long distances.

When the telephone was first invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, it was a large machine with a lot of wires. People had to use a crank to make a call. Over time, telephones became smaller and easier to use.

In the 1960s, rotary phones with diallers replaced the older models. Later, push-button phones and cordless phones made calling even simpler.

Today, we use smartphones, which are small computers that can call, text, and even video chat with people all around the world!

Smithsonian National Museum of American History, "The Invention of the Telephone"

6.1 In a paragraph, explain how the development of the **telephone** improved communication compared to earlier methods like the telegraph or written letters.

LEVEL 1	• Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g. shows little or no understanding. • Uses evidence partially to report or cannot report on topic.	MARKS: 0-1
LEVEL 2	• Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic. • Uses evidence in a very basic manner.	MARKS: 2
LEVEL 3	• Uses relevant evidence e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding of the topic. • Uses evidence very effectively in an organized essay that shows an understanding of the topic.	MARKS: 3-4

GRAND TOTAL: 25

Grade 4 Geography
TERM 4 FORMAL ASSESSMENT 2024
Performance analysis
(Teacher use only)

Name: _____ Class: _____

For teacher use only:

	Section A		
Question	1	2	3
Possible mark	4	3	3
Learner's mark			
Moderated mark			

Total: _____ / 10

	Section B		
Question	4	5	6
Possible mark	5	6	4
Learner's mark			
Moderated mark			

Total: _____ / 15

Possible total	25
Learner's total	
Moderated total	