



SAMPLE

Conquesta 2014

(International Multiple Choice Primary School Olympiads – Est. 1998)

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Social Sciences – Grade 4

Welcome to your Conquesta Olympiad. When you have decided which of the answers is correct, scratch out the letter in the matching square on your answer sheet using **ONLY a black or blue ballpoint or black khaki pen.** (Do not use pencils, crayons, pencil crayons, highlighters, tippex or glue.) If the answer to question 4 is c, then scratch out the letter c in the square containing c next to the number 4 (see example 1 below). If you've made a mistake and b should have been the answer, neatly cross out the mistake and then scratch out b (see example 2 below).

Example 1:-

4.	a	b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d
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Example 2:-

4.	a	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d
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Air Transport

The inventors of the first airplane were Orville and Wilbur Wright. On December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers made the first successful experiment in which a machine carrying a man ascended by its own power and flew naturally at even speed. It descended without damage. Birds have been flying for millions of years and humans have relied on observing them to obtain scientific principles to learn how to fly. Man began with simple kites; then moved on to develop gliders, airships, hot air balloons, helicopters, commercial planes and even supersonic flight.



Wilbur Wright

1. Man learnt about flight from observing
(a) birds. (b) kites. (c) experiments. (d) machines.
2. Orville and Wilbur Wright were the first
(a) inventors. (b) aviators. (c) directors. (d) brothers.
3. What was outstanding about this new plane they had developed?
(a) It carried a person into the air. (b) It traveled at a constant speed.
(c) It did not crash land. (d) All of these are correct.



Orville Wright

Match up the pictures in (a) – (d) to questions 4 – 7.

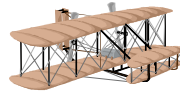
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



4. Which flying machine depends on blades that rotate for it to fly?
5. Which flying machine uses heat for it to fly?
6. Which flying machine uses thermals or hot air pockets for it to fly?
7. Which flying machine was the type of plane invented by the Wright Brothers?



8. During which century did the Wright Brothers invent their plane?
(a) 18th (b) 19th (c) 20th (d) 21st

Choose the correct words in (a) – (d) to complete the sentence for questions 9 – 12.

(a) speed (b) supersonic (c) sound (d) barrier

...9... flight (breaking the sound ...10...) is achieved when an object travels at a ...11... faster than ...12... (1235 kph).

Read the table on the right for questions 13 – 22.

Match up the abbreviations in (a) – (d) to questions 13 – 16.

(a) hp (b) kg (c) km (d) hr

13. Which abbreviation relates to distance?
14. Which abbreviation relates to time?
15. Which abbreviation relates to engine power?
16. Which abbreviation relates to weight?

Year	Inventor	Invention
1783	Meusnier (French)	He used the design of the hot air balloon to create an airship. Although he put forward his idea with many drawings, Meusnier's airship was never built.
1852	Henri Giffard (French)	He built the first practical airship. Filled with hydrogen gas, it was driven by a 3 hp steam engine weighing 160 kg and it flew at 9 km/hr. Even though Giffard's airship did achieve lift off, it could not be completely controlled.
1884	Renard and Krebs (French)	<i>La France</i> was under its pilots' complete control. It flew at 24 km/hr.
1895	David Schwarz (German)	This was the first successfully navigated airship. His design led to the successful development of the Zeppelin, a rigid airship built by Count Zeppelin.