

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS :IV
DATE:07.05.2020 to 20.05.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>I. <u>Write the numbers for the number names given below.</u></p> <p>1. Seventy eight thousand nine _____</p> <p>2. Thirty nine thousand five hundred eighty four _____</p> <p>3. Twenty six thousand ten _____</p> <p>4. Nine thousand five hundred forty eight _____</p> <p>II. <u>Write the number names for the numbers given below.</u></p> <p>1. 92245 _____</p> <p>2. 52288 _____</p> <p>3. 37167 _____</p> <p>4. 50565 _____</p> <p>III. <u>Write the place value and the face value of the underlined digits.</u></p> <p>1. 20<u>9</u>57 _____ _____</p> <p>2. <u>7</u>41387 _____ _____</p> <p>3. 2<u>5</u>8514 _____ _____</p> <p>4. 10<u>0</u>376 _____ _____</p> <p>IV. <u>Write the expanded form for the following numbers.</u></p> <p>1. 65021 _____</p> <p>2. 87455 _____</p> <p>3. 15008 _____</p> <p>4. 56756 _____</p> <p>V. <u>Write the short forms for the following numbers.</u></p> <p>1. 7 ten thousand + 7 thousand+ 3 tens + 3 ones _____</p> <p>2. 40000+3000+200+80+ 5 _____</p> <p>3. 1x10000 +4x 1000 + 5x10+ 2x1 _____</p> <p>4. 30000+ 400 +3 _____</p> <p>VI. <u>Write the correct symbol <, > or =</u></p> <p>1. 19432 _____ 19431</p> <p>2. 55121 _____ 55121</p> <p>3. 48167 _____ 48367</p> <p>4. 73754 _____ 83754</p> <p>VI. <u>Write the following numbers in ascending order.</u></p> <p>1. 14543 ; 17432 ;43213 ;23456</p> <p>2. 32156 ; 61342 ;93456 ;23456</p> <p>3. 18765 ;76543 ;54321;12345</p>

VII. Write the following numbers in descending order.

1. 55432 ; 78900 ;43216 ;87650
2. 76543 ;98765 ;43210 ;89999
3. 12354 ;80003 ;74321 ;30987

VIII. Write the greatest number and smallest number using the given digits.

1. 1,7,9,0,6 _____ _____
2. 5,0,9,8,7 _____ _____
3. 5,8,0,9,7 _____ _____
4. 5,9,8,6,5 _____ _____

IX. Write the successors and predecessors of the given numbers.

1. 54320 _____ _____
2. 65432 _____ _____
3. 54321 _____ _____
4. 76543 _____ _____

[NOTE :THE ABOVE EXERCISES TO BE DONE IN THE MATHS NOTE BOOK]

X. Ex. 3.2 (pg. 47- 49) Problem no.1, 2, 3 [To be done in the Maths Text book]

XI. Ex. 3.3 (pg. 50- 51) Problem no.1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 [To be done in the Maths Text book]

SCIENCE

Std-IV Science

Chapter12–Air, water and weather

Draw and label the sea breeze and land breeze given on page no.137 and water cycle

on page no.139 on the blank pages of the science notebook.

Page-136&140 Let's Remember

Page142&142

Exercises-1(A,B)

Exercises–2(A,B)

All the above exercises to be done in the textbook

Read the chapter carefully

1. Objective type questions:-

A. Choose the correct option:

1. A gentle wind is called _____.

Ans: b. breeze

2. Water droplets fall as _____ in places where temperature is less than 0°C.

Ans: c. snow

3. Moving air is called _____.

Ans: a. wind

4. What is the process by which water changes to water vapour?

Ans: a. evaporation

5. How often does the water cycle happen in nature?

Ans:a. continuously

6. Which of these is NOT a method to clean water?

Ans: d. squeezing

7. We do NOT use water

Ans:c. for walking

8. Which of these refers to the energy generated using water?

Ans:a. Hydroelectricity

B. Write T for the True and F for the False statements.

1. Filtration is the simplest way to kill germs present in the water.

Ans: False

2. Our earth is surrounded by a blanket of air.

Ans: True

3. A very strong wind is called a gale.

Ans: True

4. Sea breeze occurs when cool air from land flows at night towards the sea.

Ans: False

5. Water vapour condenses into tiny water droplets to form cloud.

Ans: True

2. Very short answer type questions:

A. Give one word for the following.

1. The process in which the insoluble impurities settle down: Sedimentation

2. The process in which water is gently poured out after sedimentation:

Decantation

3. The process in which water is cleaned by passing it through a filter paper:

Filtration

4. A process in which chlorine is added to kill germs in dirty water: Chlorination

5. The amount of water vapour present in the air: Humidity

6. The blanket of air that surrounds the Earth: Atmosphere

B. Give two examples for each of the following:

1. Methods of purifying water: Boiling, Filtration

2. Forms of water: vapour, Snow

3. Uses of water: Bathing, Washing

All the above exercises to be done in the textbook

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What do you mean by weather?

Ans: Weather is the condition of air at a particular time and place.

2. Define humidity?

Ans: The amount of water vapour present in the air is called humidity.

3. Define seasons. What causes change in seasons?

Ans: The earth revolves around the sun in its orbit. The earth is also tilted on its axis at an angle. The side of the earth facing the sun has longer and hotter days thus has summer, whereas the part of the earth facing away from the sun has cooler and shorter days and thus has winter.

4. What is evaporation how is it different from condensation.

Ans: The changing of water into water vapour is called evaporation. The changing of water vapour into water is called condensation. Evaporation is the opposite of condensation.

5. Explain the difference between land breeze and sea breeze.

Ans: During the day the land gets heated up, which in turn heats the air above it.

The hot air rises up from the land, and the cool air from the sea flows into takes its place. This is known as sea breeze. At night, the reverse process takes place. Land cools down faster than sea. Now, the air above these is warmer than the air above the land. The warm air rises above these and cool air from the land rushes towards the sea. This is known as land breeze.

6. With the help of labeled diagram, explain the water cycle.

Ans: In nature, the processes of evaporation and condensation take place continuously. Water evaporates from lakes, rivers, oceans and other water bodies.

Chapter 6 The green plants

Answer the following questions:

Q1. What are stomata? How do they help the plant?

Ans. The underside of a leaf contains millions of tiny openings. These tiny openings are called stomata. The stomata let air flow in and out of the leaf.

Q2. Define photosynthesis. Name the raw materials needed by plants for it.

Ans. The process by which leaves use sunlight to convert water and carbon dioxide into food is called photosynthesis. Plants use light, water, and carbon dioxide present in the air as raw materials to make their food.

Q3. How do green leaves get things needed for photosynthesis?

Ans. Water is absorbed by the roots and carried through the stem to the leaves. When light falls on the leaves, it is absorbed by chlorophyll. Carbon dioxide is taken in through stomata.

Q4. How would you test a leaf for starch?

Ans. Pluck a leaf from a plant that was out in the sun and boil it in water. Then dip it in spirit. Wash it in cold water. Now put a few drops of iodine solution on the leaf. The iodine solution turns the colour of the leaf bluish black.

Q5. Describe how plants and animals are dependent on each other?

Ans. Plants and animals are dependent on each other in many ways. Green plants are the main producers of food. Animals depend on these plants for their food. Besides, plants also give out oxygen, which is needed by animals to breathe. Animals in return give out carbon dioxide, which is needed by the plants for photosynthesis.

NOTE: The above exercise should be done in the school notebook.

HINDI

SUBJET – HINDI LANGUGAE

STD :- IV

पाठ :- पाठ – 6 वचन

क) नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को बहुवचन में बदलिए :- [बुक में करें]

एकवचन

बहुवचन

घड़ी

घड़ियाँ

घोड़ा

घोड़े

गमला

गमले

कटोरी

कटोरियाँ

गाड़ी

गाड़ियाँ

चूड़ी

चूड़ियाँ

माला

मालाएँ

रुपया

रूपये

ख) नीचे दिए रंगीन शब्दों के वचन बताइए :- बुक में करें]

ग) दादाजी आये हैं।

एकवचन

घ) मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं।

बहुवचन

ड) रोमा खेल रही है।

एकवचन

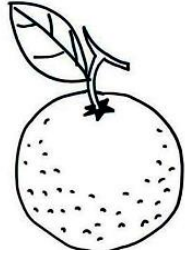
च) विद्यार्थी परीक्षा दे रहा है।

एकवचन

छ) महाराज पधार रहे हैं।

एकवचन

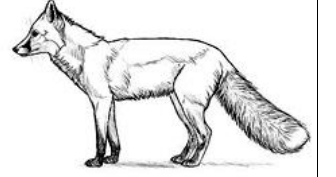
ज) नीचे कुछ चित्र दिए गए हैं। इनके वचन लिखिए। बुक में करें।



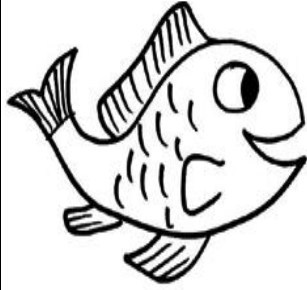
एकवचन



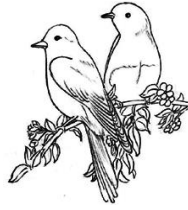
बहुवचन



एकवचन



एकवचन



बहुवचन



एकवचन

ENGLISH

ENGLISH LITERATURE

CH. 2. Little World of Mud

I. Word bank

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. quantities | 2. occasional | 3. residents |
| 4. creatures | 5. information | 6. shallow |
| 7. awakened | 8. quietened | 9. frightened |
| 10. lessons | 11. hurriedly | 12. bathe |
| 13. favourite | 14. prancing | 15. companions |
| 16. affection | 17. strangers | 18. particular |
| 19. adopted | 20. commerce | |

II. Synonyms

1. heron : a large bird with a long neck and long legs , that lives near water
2. bungalow : a large house, sometimes on more than one level
3. wade : to walk with an effort through something, especially water or mud
4. prancing : moving quickly with exaggerated steps so that people will look at you

5. commerce : trade , especially between countries; the buying and selling of goods and services
6. adopted : take into one's family as a relation especially as a son or daughter , with a legal guardianship
7. occasional : happening , coming or seen from time to time
8. quietened : make or become quiet
9. awakened : wake
10. bathe : apply water to ; soak in water ;put in water

III. Antonyms

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. | behind | x | in front of |
| 2. | occasional | x | regular , frequent |
| 3. | arrived | x | departed |
| 4. | middle | x | edge |
| 5. | gradually | x | suddenly ,abruptly |
| 6. | sure | x | unsure , doubtful |
| 7. | shallow | x | in- depth |
| 8. | moving | x | still |
| 9. | entire | x | partial |
| 10. | alone | x | together |
| 11. | offered | x | refuse ,withdraw |
| 12. | lazy | x | active |
| 13. | village | x | town |
| 14. | stranger | x | familiar |
| 15. | gentle | x | harsh |

IV. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. It was narrator's _____ who showed him the pond's world.
2. Narrator brought home a number of _____ and put them in a _____ and left them on a _____ .
3. The entire household was awakened by a _____ and _____ noise.
4. The owner of the buffaloes was _____ .
5. People should be more _____ with birds and animals.
6. Ramu offered to teach the narrator _____ .

V. ONE WORD ANSWERS

1. Who introduced the narrator to the "pond world"
Ans. Granfather.
2. What are tadpoles?
Ans. Baby frogs.
3. Who was the owner of the buffaloes?
Ans. Ramu
4. Who wanted to throw out the frogs?
Ans. Grandmother
5. Name the first creature seen by the author in the pond?

Ans. Frogs

6. What did the grandfather show the narrator in the pond?

Ans. Frogs and buffaloes

VI. TRUE / FALSE

1. The pond was near the bungalow. _____

2. Grandmother took the narrator to the pond. _____

3. Tadpoles eat one another most of the time. _____

4. Ramu didn't know swimming. _____

5. Grandmother was happy to see the frogs. _____

VII. IDENTIFY THE ERRORS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND REWRITE THEM CORRECTLY

1. The pond was beside the bungalow.

2. There was a banyan tree near the pond.

3. The narrator bought home a number of tadpoles and put them in a aquarium.

4. The narrator promised to give Ramu swimming lessons every afternoon.

5. Ramu used to go to school.

6. Ramu did know anything about birds and animals.

VIII. REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT :

1. "It was grandfather who showed me the pond's world. It was very beautiful."

i. Why does the narrator feel it's a beautiful world?

Ans: Narrator feels that the pond's world is beautiful because the diversity of life in the pond which we usually do not see. There are so many unknown and unseen creatures in a pond other than the usual mud and water and so beautifully arranged that each individual gains some benefit from the well - being of others.

ii. What do people generally think of ponds?

Ans: People generally think of pond that it is a small area of still, fresh water. It is different from a river or stream because it does not have moving water. It can be natural or artificial with a variety of aquatic plants and animals.

iii. Describe the pond in 2-3 lines.

Ans: The pond was behind narrator's bungalow and it was rain - watered pond with a large quantity of mud and occasionally , a few water - buffaloes. There are many unknown and unseen creature in the pond other than usual mud.

2. "For the first 10 minutes we saw nothing."

i. What was the first creature that the narrator saw in the pond?

Ans: The first creature was seen by the narrator was the frog .

ii. What was the creature scared of?

Ans: Heron was the creature scared of.

iii. "I brought home a number of frogs and put them in a glass jar and left them on a window-sill."

i. What was narrator's experience of getting frogs home?

Ans: Once the narrator brought home a number of frogs. He put them in a glass-jar and left them on a window - sill without telling anyone , anyone at all , of their presence. About four in the morning the entire household was awakened by a loud and fearful noise noise, and grandmother and several nervous relatives gathered on the verandah for safety. Their fear turned to anger when they discovered the source of the noise.

IX. QUESTION ANSWERS

1. What do tadpoles eat? How is it useful?

Ans: Tadpoles eat other tadpoles and it is useful because it brings a balance in the breeding of too many tadpoles.

2. Who was Ramu? What did the narrator learn from him?

Ans: Ramu was a village lad. The narrator learnt swimming from him. He also learnt many things about birds and animals from him.

3. What did the narrator learn about cranes?

Ans: The narrator learnt that cranes are always very devoted companions, and also learnt that if a crane is killed its mate would sometimes die of grief.

5. Why did grandfather have to shake the glass jar every now and then?

Ans: Grandfather had to shake the glass jar every now and then to shut the voice of the frogs.

5. What did the narrator learn about the life of frogs?

Ans: The narrator learnt many things about the life of frogs. Frogs are very careful about their enemies such as herons. They are very clever to avoid their enemies. To make sure they are safe, one of the frogs appears on the surface of the water while others remained underwater. All the frogs come to the surface only when the first frog gave them signal.

6. How are human beings harming animals? What can we do to protect them?

Ans: Human beings kill animals for sport or commerce. We should be more gentle with birds and animals, and not to kill them. It is also important to respect them and we must acknowledge their rights on the earth.

X. MAKE SENTENCES:

1. bungalow ---

2. bathe --

3. favourite --

4. resident--

5. occasional --

XI. JUMBLE WORDS

1. ifegr _____

2. netfo _____

3. varirde _____

4. scaterure _____

5. ccaasooinl _____

English Language

All work to be done in the English language notebook.

I. Rewrite these sentences using capital letters, where needed.

1. on mondays , wednesdays and friday we read english , hindi and mathematics .
2. mr. pranab mukherjee the formar president of india addressed the nation.
3. books , papers , pens ,pencils and erasers lay scattered on the table.
4. we went boating in the yamuna. we saw the qutub minar. we visited the red fort.
5. we live in delhi , the capital of india. we are indians.

II. Place commas where needed in these sentences.

1. We bought apples oranges bananas and grapes.
2. Pawan is handsome intelligent and sincere.
3. He works intelligently carefully sincerly and efficiently.
4. If you need my help write to me.
5. Mr. Bose the Principal of the school addressed the students.
6. Ashok listen to me.

III. Write the plural forms of these nouns.

1. bush
2. foot
3. tooth
4. fish
5. ox
6. thief
7. child
8. loaf

9. mouse

10. goose

IV. **Complete these sentences with the plurals of the words given in the brackets.**

1. _____ are very intelligent. (Dolphin)

2. The _____ have completed their homework. (student)

3. The _____ to the exhibition were happy. (visitor)

4. Books were distributed among the _____. (child)

5. The _____ were full of story books. (shelf)

V. **Fill in the blanks with the words many, a few, any or some.**

1. _____ persons turned up to see the match.

2. I do not have _____ hope of success.

3. The bus was only _____ minute late.

4. We need _____ water also.

5. There weren't _____ boxes left.

VI. **Underline the countable nouns and circle the uncountable nouns.**

1. I need some juice for the party.

2. I filled the bottle with milk.

3. I kept the honey in the jar.

4. Put a the little sugar in the milk.

5. We should drink minimum eight glasses of water daily.

6. How much sugar do you need for the cake?

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

CHAPTER- 3 THE NORTHERN PLAINS

1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words & write their meanings in the note- book.

2. Write the key words along with their meanings in the s.st. note-book.

	<p>3. Do the exercise : A. Tick the correct answer. B. Fill in the blanks. C. Write True or False.</p> <p>D. Answer the following questions:</p> <p>1. Name the river basins that form the Northern Plains. Ans: The river basins that form the northern plains are: (a) Sutlej River Basin (b) Ganga River Basin (c) Brahmaputra River Basin</p> <p>2. Name the states located in the Ganga River Basin. Ans: The states located in the Ganga River Basin are: (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) West Bengal</p> <p>3. What types of industries are located in Punjab? Ans: Industries such as, manufacturing of textiles, electrical goods, hosiery items, bicycles etc. are located in Punjab.</p> <p>4. Name the important crops grown in Haryana. Ans: The important crops grown in Haryana are: wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton, oil seeds, maize, etc.</p> <p><u>EXTRA QUESTIONS</u></p> <p>1. Which is the most sacred river in India? Ans: The River Ganga is the most sacred river in India.</p> <p>2. What was the Howrah Bridge earlier known as? Ans: The Howrah Bridge was earlier known as Rabindra Setu.</p> <p>3. Where does the Brahmaputra river originate? Ans: The Brahmaputra river originates near the Mansarovar lake in Tibet.</p> <p>4. Name the dam built on the River Sutlej. Ans: The Bhakra Nangal Dam.</p> <p>5. Name the states located in the Northern Plains. Ans: The states located in the Northern Plains are: (a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar (e) Uttrakhand (f) Himachal Pradesh (g) Jammu&Kashmir</p> <p><u>MAP WORK:</u> Draw a map of India and mark the states located in the Northern plains with different colours and name them.</p>
COMP.SC	<p>CH – 1 - DATA STORAGE AND MEMORY</p> <p>I. Do all the objective type questions/ True and False / Fill in the blanks in your notebooks.</p> <p>II. Identify and draw atleast three types of storage devices in your notebook.</p>

Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics