

**KERALA PUBLIC
SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT**



CLASS : IV
DATE: 3.07.2020 to 17.07.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																				
MATHS	<p><u>Activity- To be done in the notebook</u> Page number- 84 (The Sieve of Eratosthenes) <u>Concept map-</u> page no 88 <u>Work to be done in the school note book</u> Chapter 5- Factors and Multiples Exercise - 5.5, 5.7 and mental maths <u>Work to be done in the text book</u> Chapter 5- Factors and Multiples Exercise -5.6 and test zone <u>Few more questions to be done in the school note book</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is 12,940 divisible by 2 2. Is 90,834 divisible by 3 3. Is 3,497 divisible by 4 4. Is 61,505 divisible by 5 5. Is 7,260 divisible by 6 6. Is 1,009 divisible by 9 7. Is 30,000 divisible by 10 <p>Project: make patterns using thread in the scrap book.</p>																				
SCIENCE	<p><u>CH-7 How Plants Survive</u> Read the chapter thoroughly. Underline the following words in the textbook and learn them.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>terrestrial</td> <td>aquatic</td> <td>floating</td> <td>fixed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>photosynthesis</td> <td>saprophytic</td> <td>swamps</td> <td>underwater</td> </tr> <tr> <td>insectivorous</td> <td>duckweeds</td> <td>pitcher</td> <td>Venus flytrap</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pondweed</td> <td>acacia</td> <td>bamboo</td> <td>Breathing roots</td> </tr> <tr> <td>evergreen</td> <td>adapt</td> <td>chlorophyll</td> <td>stomata</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>LET'S UNDERSTAND</u> <u>Objectives type Questions</u></p> <p>A. <u>Fill in the blanks with correct words.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plants on the mountain are usually <u>flowerless</u> (flowering/flowerless) and have <u>cones</u> (fruits/ cones) to multiply. 2. Plants growing in deserts store water in the <u>stems</u> (roots/stems), which become fleshy. 3. Leaves of underwater plants absorb gases <u>dissolved in water</u> (dissolved in water/ from air directly through their <u>surface</u> (stomata/surface)). 	terrestrial	aquatic	floating	fixed	photosynthesis	saprophytic	swamps	underwater	insectivorous	duckweeds	pitcher	Venus flytrap	pondweed	acacia	bamboo	Breathing roots	evergreen	adapt	chlorophyll	stomata
terrestrial	aquatic	floating	fixed																		
photosynthesis	saprophytic	swamps	underwater																		
insectivorous	duckweeds	pitcher	Venus flytrap																		
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evergreen	adapt	chlorophyll	stomata																		

4. The juice of **acacia** (acacia/bamboo) gives us gum.
 5. **Tulsi** (Tulsi/sheesham) gives us medicines
- B. Choose the correct option.**
1. Which of these can grow in areas of less rainfall?
d. All of these
 2. Which of these is true about trees that grow on mountains?
d. All of these
 3. Which of these help plants growing in swampy regions to breathe?
c. Breathing roots
 4. Where do saprophytic plants get their nutrition from?
c. Dead plants and animals
 5. Stems of which of these plants would you use to make baskets and walking sticks?
a. Bamboo
 6. Which of these refer to dry lands that receive very little rainfall?
c. Deserts
 7. Why do we find coconut trees in coastal areas?
c. Because coconut trees can survive in salty water.
 8. How do some plants survive underwater?
d. All of these

II Very short answer type questions

A. Five two examples for each of the following.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Plants that grow in areas of heavy rainfall | <u>rubber tree</u> | <u>teak tree</u> |
| 2. Plants that grow in deserts | <u>cactus</u> | <u>Babool</u> |
| 3. Underwater Plants | <u>tape grass</u> | <u>pondweed</u> |
| 4. Insectivorous plants | <u>Venus flytrap</u> | <u>pitcher plant</u> |
| 5. Plant Fibres | <u>cotton</u> | <u>jute</u> |
| 6. Plants that give us medicines | <u>Tulsi</u> | <u>cinchona</u> |

B. Give one word for the following.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Plants that grow on land | <u>Terrestrial plants</u> |
| 2. Plants that remain green all year round | <u>Evergreen plants</u> |
| 3. Plants that grow in water | <u>Aquatic plants</u> |
| 4. Plants whose leaves are modified to trap insects | <u>Insectivorous plants</u> |
| 5. Plants that cannot make their own food and absorb nutrients from dead plants and animals. | <u>Saprophytic plants</u> |

All the above exercises to be done in the Science textbook.

III . Answer the following questions.

1. What are terrestrial plants? Why do different kinds of plants grow in different regions?

Ans: Plants that grow on land are known as terrestrial plants. We find different kinds of plants in different areas because plants need to adapt to the natural conditions of different areas to be able to survive there.

2. List any three features that help desert plants save water.

Ans: They do not have any leaves or have very few of them. Photosynthesis is thus carried out by the green stems. They store water in the stems, which become fleshy. Most plants have spines or thorns which further reduce loss of water.

3. Why do plants in swampy areas have breathing roots?

Ans: Breathing roots take in air and help a plant to breathe. They also absorb water and minerals required for photosynthesis.

4. What are the different kind of aquatic plants?

Ans: Aquatic plants are of three types: floating, fixed, and underwater plants.

5. What are insectivorous plants ? How does a Venus fly trap catch insects?

Ans: Plants that are carnivorous in nature and trap insects are called insectivorous plants. Venus flytrap has leaves that are like boxes with hinges. They have stiff hair-like structures on the inside of the leaves. When an insect touches the hair, the leaf snaps shut, trapping the creature inside.

6. Write short note on useful plants.

Ans: Plants are very useful to us. Everyday we use things made from plants in some form or the other. We all depend on plants for food. Fruits, vegetables, oil, sugar, cereals, pulses, nuts, and spices are all plant products. Tea, coffee, and cocoa beans are also obtained from plants. Soaps and shampoos have vegetable oils, which are obtained from plants. Paints also contain substances obtained from plants.

Note: Answer the following questions to be done in the Science notebook.

PROJECT WORK

Ch-9 Animals and their young ones

1. Draw and label the Life cycle of a frog, butterfly and hen in the Science notebook. (Ref...pg no97 and 98)

HINDI

हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ-15 दानव का बगीचा (कहानी)

1. पाठ का सस्वर वाचन शुद्ध उच्चारण के साथ करें ।
2. उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नए पृष्ठ में पाठ का नाम लिखकर पाठ से संबंधित चित्र बनाएँ ।
3. कठिन शब्दों को दो बार लिखें ।(उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

कठिन शब्द

गलीचा	चिल्लाया	स्वयं	द्वार	मुख्य
संगीत	रंग-बिरंगे	स्वागत	धूलभरी	दृश्य

4. पृष्ठ संख्या (91) में दिये गए शब्द-भंडार से सभी शब्द अर्थ उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

5 . उलटे अर्थ वाले शब्द पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

क दानव	x	मानव	ख शुरू	x	अंत
ग कठोर	x	कोमल	घ खुश	x	नाराज़
ङ मधुर	x	कटु	च ऊंची	x	नीची

6. सही उत्तर पर ठीक का निशान लगाएँ। (पृष्ठ संख्या -92) पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें।

7. वाक्य बनाएँ। उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

क. बगीचा ख. सुंदर ग. वायु बसंत

8. निम्नलिखित प्रश्न-उत्तर (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें)।

क. दानव के बगीचे की सुंदरता का वर्णन करो।

उ. दानव का बगीचा सुंदर था। उसमें नरम-नरम घास का गलीचा बिछा था। बगीचे में आड़ू के पेड़ लगे थे।

गुलाबी और सफ़ेद रंग के सुंदर फूल खिलते थे।

ख. दानव ने बगीचे की रक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किया ?

उ. दानव ने बगीचे की रक्षा के लिए चारों ओर ऊँची दीवार बनवा दी। तख्ती पर यह लिखकर लटका

दिया - 'अंदर आना मना है।'

ग. दानव के बगीचे में बसंत ऋतु क्यों नहीं आई ?

उ. दानव ने बगीचे में बच्चों के आने और खेलने से मना कर दिया था। इसलिए वहाँ बसंत ऋतु नहीं आई।

घ. एक दिन दानव ने अपने बगीचे में क्या दृश्य देखा ?

उ. बगीचे से मधुर संगीत सुनाई दे रहा था। बच्चे बाग में घुस आए थे। पेड़ों पर नई कोपलें निकल आई थीं।

रंग-बिरंगे फूल मुस्कुरा रहे थे। पूरे बगीचे में स्वर्ग जैसा दृश्य प्रतीत हो रहा था।

ङ. दानव के बगीचे में फिर से बहार कैसे लौटी ?

उ. दानव बगीचे में बच्चों के आने से तथा एक बालक के टहनियों को छू लेने से बहार लौट आई।

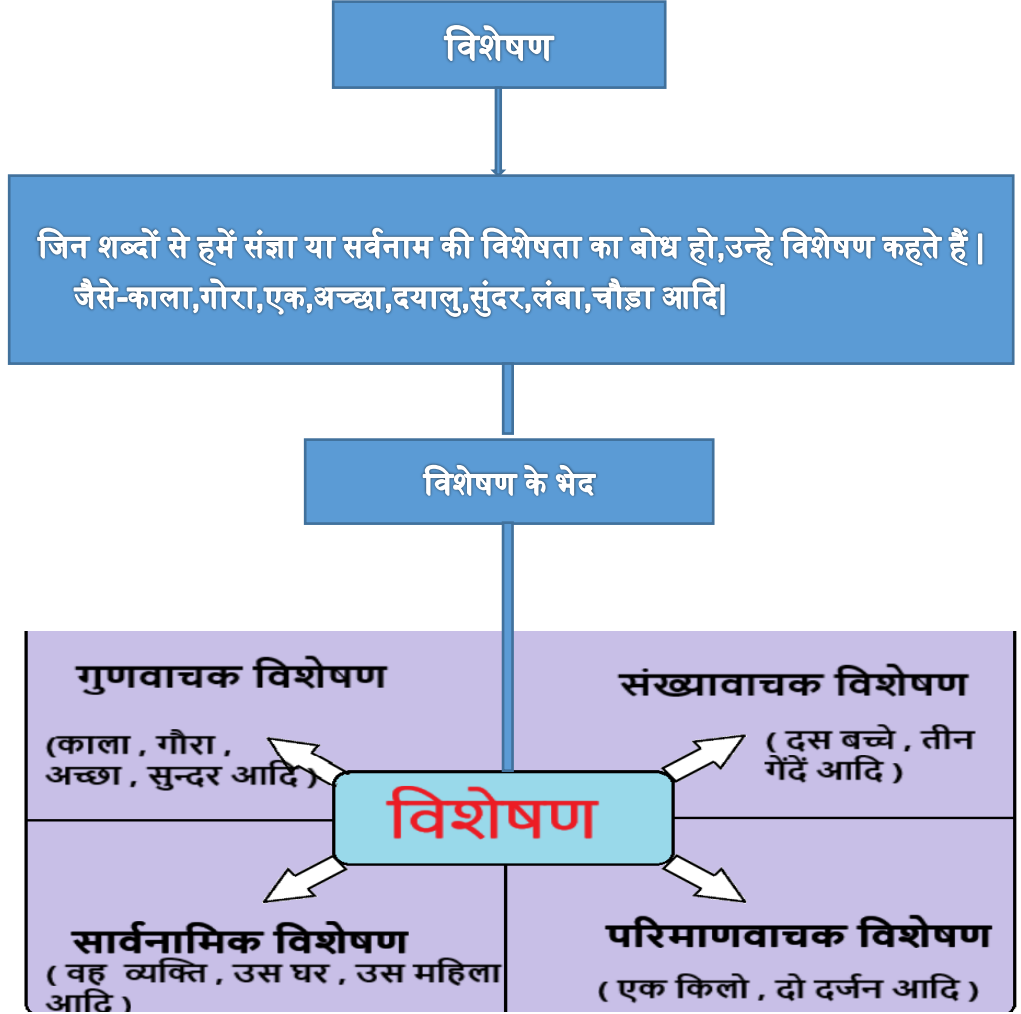
हिंदी भाषा

पाठ-8 विशेषण

1. विशेषण पाठ का सस्वर वाचन शुद्ध उच्चारण के साथ करें।

2. विशेषण की परिभाषा, भेद एवं उदाहरण उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

3. निम्नलिखित (concept map) ठीक इसी तरह अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में बनाएँ।



4. नीचे दिये गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। (पाठ्य पुस्तिका में करें)

क . विशेषण किसे कहते हैं? विशेषण के भेदों के नाम लिखें।

उ. संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्दों को विशेषण कहते हैं।

विशेषण के भेद – गुणवाचक भेद, संख्यावाचक विशेषण, परिमाणवाचक विशेषण, सार्वनामिक विशेषण।

ख. विशेषण और विशेष्य में क्या अंतर है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उ. जो संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं।

जिन शब्दों की विशेषता बताई जाती है, उसे विशेष्य कहते हैं।

जैसे - **पीला फूल** – (पीला – विशेषण, **फूल विशेष्य**), **चार केले** – (चार – विशेषण, **केले विशेष्य**),

तीन मीटर कपड़ा – (तीन मीटर विशेषण, **कपड़ा विशेष्य**) आदि।

6. नीचे कुछ विशेषण दिये गए हैं | इनके लिए उचित विशेष्य लिखिए |

विशेषण	विशेष्य	विशेषण	विशेष्य
चौकोर	घड़ी	दो	खिलौने
कंजूस	आदमी	नमकीन	पापड़
ताजा	फल	सफ़ेद	रसगुल्ला
पुरानी	चादर	आधा मीटर	कपड़ा

6. अभ्यास कार्य संख्या 4,5,6,7 और 8 पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में ही किए जाएँगे |

STD-IV हिंदी भाषा (वचन) (PROJECT)

- परिभाषा एवं भेद
- चार एकवचन सचित्र शब्द
- चार बहुवचन सचित्र शब्द
- क्रियात्मकता
- विषय से संबंध
- खोज १विषयवस्तु से संबंधित चित्रों के प्रकार०
- खोज २विषयवस्तु से संबंधित चित्रों के प्रकार०

ENGLISH

LANGUAGE

Topic –Ch 11- The Simple Present and the Present Continuous Tenses.

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.(in the Simple Present Tense)

- Ankita _____ a glass of milk before she goes to sleep.(drink)
- Mr & Mrs Reddy _____ their children very much .(love)
- Dogs _____ their tail when they are happy. (wag)
- She _____ beautiful poems in English.(write)
- They _____ their car in the garage.(park)
- Mrs Mehra _____ the water in the aquarium once a week.(change)
- She _____ off the lights when she goes out.(switch)
- You _____ funny jokes.(tell)
- We _____ bits of paper in the dustbin.(throw)
- Manan _____ the ball very hard. (hit)

II. Circle the correct verbs.

- i. The baby is smiling/are smiling.
- ii. I is watching/am watching my favourite comic serial.
- iii. The rabbit is running/are running fast.
- iv. My father and I are going/is going to the market.
- v. The sun is shining/are shining brightly today.
- vi. The little boys is singing/are singing happily.
- vii. The teacher is checking/are checking the students' notebook.
- viii. My parents is driving/are driving to work now.
- ix. Children is sleeping/are sleeping on the bed.
- x. I is flying/am flying a kite.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

Benoy's father owned an orange orchard. Benoy's mother served him orange juice for breakfast and orange cake for dessert. But Benoy wanted a change. He wanted to eat mangoes, apples and bananas, instead of oranges. He wished his father would grow other things on his orchard. He spoke to his mother about it. His father overheard Benoy and said, 'There are places where children do not get a single orange to eat.' Benoy thought that was unusual. His father continued, 'In their part of the world, the soil and the climate is not suitable for growing oranges. Instead, they grow something else that is more suitable to their conditions. Food products are grown in large quantities in places where soil and climate conditions are favourable for them.'

A. Answer the following questions.

- i. What did Benoy's father own?
- ii. What food item was Benoy served?
- iii. What conditions are needed to grow fruits?

B. Write the antonyms of the following from the given passage.

- i. shrink
- ii. small
- iii. unsuitable
- iv. unfavourable

C. Write the synonyms of the following from the given passage.

- i. a piece of enclosed land planted with fruits.
- ii. hearing what other people are saying without wanting to do so
- iii. the pattern of weather over few days or weeks.
- iv. the sweet course eaten at the end of the meal.

D. Make sentences.

- i. world
- ii. children

Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.

LITERATURE

- Learn the poem Roger the Dog (English Access)
- Draw the picture (Roger the Dog)
- Write the Word meaning.
- Antonyms
asleep × awake

	<p>out × in like × dislike hard × soft down× up</p> <p>• Question/Answer.</p> <p>Q1.What are the two words that best describe Roger? Ans- The words that best describe Roger are lazy and sleepy.</p> <p>Q2.What does Roger like to do? Complete the phrases. a. <u>sleep/laze</u> all day long b. lie close to the <u>fire</u> c. save his energy to <u>eat</u> d. flops down to <u>sleep</u> again</p> <p>Q3.What are the only signs of life that Roger shows? Ans- He only wakes to scratch his fleas.he snores ,he empties his dinner dish.</p> <p>Q4.Do you think the speaker likes his dog?Why do you think so? Ans- Yes,the speaker loves his dog.He talks about him in a loving way.The facts that the speaker lets the dog sleep in front of the fire,takes him out for exercise and gives him proper meals also tells that the speaker loves his dog.</p> <p>Q5.Would like a dog like Roger as your pet?Why? Ans- Yes,I would like a dog like Roger as my pet because he does not cause any trouble he just lazes around most of the time.</p> <p>Project- Draw/paste picture of the pet that you always wanted to have, name it and write 3 things that you would like to do with your pet.</p> <p>Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>CHAPTER –INDIA</p> <p>I. Read the Chapter</p> <p>II. Learn the Underlined difficult words.</p> <p>III. Learn the keywords.</p> <p>IV. Revise the exercise (in rough note book)</p> <p>A. Choose the Correct option</p> <p>B. Fill in the blanks</p> <p>C. Match the following</p> <p>D. Question / Answers</p> <p>Q 1. Name the physical divisions of India. Ans : Following are the physical divisions of India</p> <p>a) The Northern Mountains b) The Northern Plains c) The Great Indian Desert d) The Peninsular Plateau e) The Coastal Plains</p>

	<p>f) The Island</p> <p>Q 2. What is the population of India ? Ans: The Population of India is more than 125 Crore.</p> <p>Q 3. How many Union territories are there in India? Name them. Ans : There are nine union territories in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Andaman & Nicobar Islands Chandigarh Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu Lakshadweep Islands Pondicherry National Capital territory of Delhi Jammu and Kashmir Ladakh <p>Q4. Which two islands India Consists of? Ans : India Consists of the mainland of two groups of island . The Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea and Andaman and Nicobar Island in the Bay of Bengal.</p> <p>Q 5 . Which is the largest state of India? Ans: Rajasthan is the largest state of India .</p> <p>Q6. Which state of India has Highest Population ? Ans : Uttar Pradesh has highest population.</p> <p>Q7. Name The neighbouring Countries of India ? Ans : Pakistan, Afghanistan ,Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Srilanka And Maldives are the neighbouring countries of India.</p> <p>V. Activity -Make a chart of different types of forest with names of trees and animals found there. (To be done in the notebook)</p>
<p>COMP.SC</p>	<p>Chapter 3-Editing Text in Word 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the chapter carefully and write all the tech terms given on page number 37 in your notebook. Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or False & Choose the correct option) given in page no. 38, in your notebook. Draw and label Fig 3.1 given in page number 30, neatly in your notebook. <p>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How do you delete a word to the left of the cursor? Ans. To delete a word to the left of the cursor, we will press Ctrl + Backspace keys. Can you insert a blank line between two existing lines? If yes, how? Ans. Yes, we can insert a blank line between two existing lines. For this, we have to place the cursor at the end of the line after which we want to insert a blank line and press the

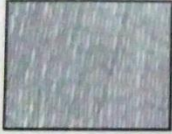
	<p>Enter key. The next line gets shifted down and a new blank line is inserted.</p> <p>3. How do you select an entire document using the keyboard? Ans. We can select an entire document by pressing Ctrl + A keys.</p> <p>4. Write the steps to select a sentence using the mouse. Ans. We can select a sentence using a mouse by following steps: Press and hold Ctrl key and click anywhere on the sentence. The entire sentence will be selected.</p> <p>5. What is meant by overtyping? Ans. Overtyping is a feature in Word 2013 which means replacing old text with new one. We can type and replace the current text with the new text in the OVERTYPE mode.</p>
DRAWING	<p>Topic - TECHNIQUES OF SHADING AND SHADING IN A SINGLE OBJECTS</p> <p>Work to be done : Complete page 6 and page 7 as per instruction given in your drawing book.</p>

TECHNIQUES OF SHADING

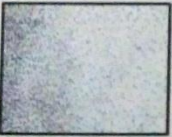
Complete the picture as shown using different techniques.



PENCIL STROKES
Draw uniformly spaced parallel standing lines in pencil. (Slanting or sleeping lines can also be used.)



CROSSHATCH
Combine standing and slanting lines to get a dark tone.



STIPLING
Draw small evenly-spaced dots in pencil to create a tone. Vary the density and the distribution of dots to get the depth in tone.



SCRIBBLING
Draw overlapping curved lines in pencil to get a tone. Successive layers will give a darker tone.



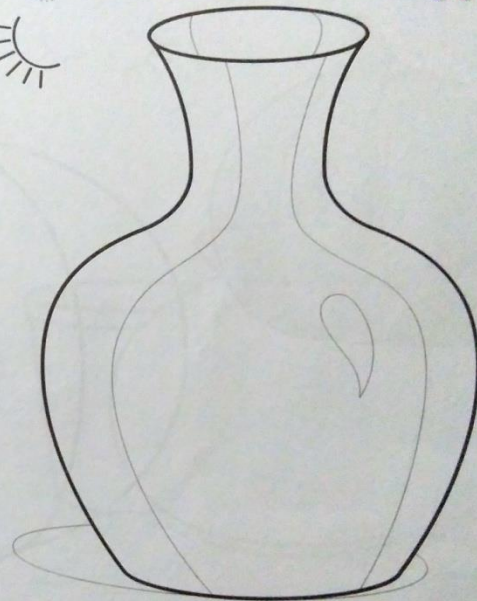
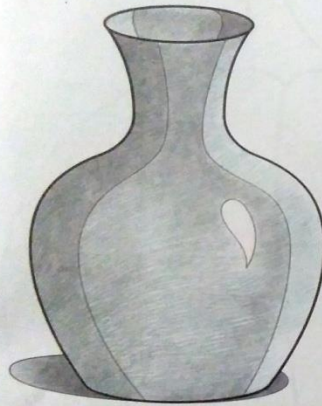
© Firefly Books

REMARKS

Teacher's Signature _____

SHADING IN A SINGLE OBJECT

Shade the object using block style as shown.



Teacher's Signature _____

REMARKS

The Art of Drawing and Colouring-4

Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics