

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IV

DATE : 14.06.2021 to 29.06.2021

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>➤ Ch-4 Division <u>Work to be done in the textbook:</u> Ex- 4.3 (Q. no. 1), Test Zone (Q. no. 1), Mental Maths (Q. no. 1 to 5) <u>Work to be done in the notebook:</u> Ex- 4.1, Ex- 4.2, Ex- 4.3 (Q.no. 2, 3, 4) and Ex- 4.4 (Q. no. 1 to 5), Test Zone (Q. no. 2 to 14)</p> <p>➤ Ch-5 Factors and Multiples <u>Work to be done in the textbook:</u> Ex- 5.1, Ex- 5.2 and Ex- 5.4 (Q. no. 3, 4, 5, 6) <u>Work to be done in the notebook:</u> Ex- 5.3, Ex- 5.4 (Q. no. 1, 2)</p> <p><u>Extra sums to be done in the notebook:</u> 1. Find the quotient with remainder. $93 \div 4$ 2. Find the missing digits: $28 \div \underline{\quad} = 7$ $54 \div \underline{\quad} = 6$ 3. Find the quotient and remainder for the following: $735 \div 100$ 4. Divide and check. $133 \div 6$ 5. If pens come in packs of 6 and I need 78 pens, how many packs should I buy? 6. I am a multiple of 13. I am also an even number less than 50. Who am I? 7. Circle the numbers below which are factors of 20: 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 40 8. Find the common multiples of 2, 8 and 12 9. State True or False: Factors of 65 are 1, 5, 13, 65 10. List all the factors of 12.</p> <p>➤ Activities to be done in the notebook Chapter 4- Concept Map of the chapter to be drawn in the notebook. Activity- Frame your own story sum of division and solve it in your notebook. Chapter 5 - Concept Map of the chapter to be drawn in the notebook Activity- In Lab Activity given in the text book (pg no. 90) to be done in the notebook using stickers.</p>
SCIENCE	<p>Revision of Chapter – 2 Digestion and Role of Microbes Chapter -7 How Plants Survive</p> <p>A. Choose the correct option.</p> <p>1. Which of these holds the teeth in place? a. Canine b. Gums c. Tongue d. Nerves</p>

2. Which of these refers to dry lands that receive very little rainfall?
a. Mountains b. Plains c. Deserts d. Swamps
3. Where does digestion begin?
a. Mouth b. Stomach c. Small intestines d. Large intestines
4. Which of these are used for cutting and biting food?
a. Incisors b. Canines c. Premolars d. Molars
5. Plants that grow in water are known as
a. Terrestrial Plants b. Aquatic Plants
c. Insectivorous Plants d. Saprophytic Plants

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ (Eucalyptus/ Teak) gives us medicines.
2. Coconut tree gives us _____(coir/ oil) for making ropes.
3. The _____ (pulp/ dentine) forms the central part of the tooth.
4. The part of the tooth inside the gums is called the _____ (root/ crown).
5. The bamboo plant is used to make _____ (gum/ basket).

C. Write true or false.

1. Plants that grow on land are called aquatic plants. _____
2. The juice of acacia tree is used to make gum. _____
3. We should brush our teeth once a day. _____
4. Tuberculosis is caused by a fungi. _____
5. A tooth has three parts. _____

D. Give one word for the following.

1. The hardest substance in human body. _____
2. An instrument that we use to see microbes. _____
3. Plants that remain green all year round. _____
4. Plants whose leaves are modified to trap insects. _____
5. A very small living things that cannot be seen with the naked eye. _____

E. Give one example of.

1. Plants that grow in deserts _____
2. Plant fibres _____
3. Underwater plants _____
4. Insectivores plants _____
5. Saprophytic plants _____

F. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different kinds of aquatic plants?
2. What is digestion?
3. What are insectivorous plants?
4. What are the different types of teeth?
5. Give any three uses of microbes?

शीर्षक – वर्षा ऋतु (कविता)

आवश्यक निर्देश –

प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मार्जिन खींचे एवं पाठ के आरंभ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखें ।

वर्षा ऋतु (कविता)

1. **क्रियाकलाप** - वर्षा ऋतु का चित्र बनाकर उसमें रंग भरें एन सुंदर अक्षरों में कविता लिखें ।
2. **कठिन शब्द** – रिमझिम, उज्ज्वल, उन्मत्त, मेघों, वन-उपवन
सरिताओं, नवजीवन, सौन्दर्य, घनघोर, प्रतिपल
3. **शब्दार्थ** – (सारांश पाठ्य पुस्तक के पृष्ठ 72 से देखकर लिखें)

HINDI

प्रश्न – उत्तर

प्रश्न 1 – जग के आँगन में क्या आई ?

उत्तर – जग के आँगन में रिमझिम सी बूंदें आईं ।

प्रश्न 2 – मादक संगीत किसने सुनाया ?

उत्तर – मेघों (बादलों) ने मादक संगीत सुनाया ।

प्रश्न 3 – सूखी नदियों ने फिर से नवजीवन कैसा पाया है ?

उत्तर – वर्षा जल से सूखी नदियाँ भर गईं और उनमें नवजीवन लौट आया ।

प्रश्न 4 – वन - उपवन में क्या दृश्य दिखाई दिया ?

उत्तर – नए – नए अंकुर निकल आए और पीले पत्ते हरे हो गए ।

प्रश्न 5 – प्रकृति को देखकर हमें क्या करना चाहिए ?

उत्तर – हमें भी अपने जीवन को मधुर और प्रसन्नता पूर्वक जीना चाहिए ।

प्रश्न 6 – हमें सुख का संसार कहाँ बसाना चाहिए ?

उत्तर – हमें सुख का संसार अपने छोटे से घर में बसाना चाहिए ।

V . सही उत्तर पर ठीक (✓) का चिन्ह लगाओ - (सारांश पाठ्य पुस्तिका pg 73 में करे)

1 . रिमझिम सी बूंदें कहाँ आईं ?

(क) जग के आँगन में ✓ (ख) नदी के जल पर (ग) वृक्षों के ऊपर

2 . नभ में कैसी घटाएँ घिर रही हैं ?

(क) काली (ख) घनघोर ✓ (ग) चमकीली

VI वाक्य बनाएं – [विद्यार्थी अपने शब्दों में बनायेंगे]

जग	संगीत	हरियाली	घर
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विषय – हिंदी भाषा पाठ का नाम – सर्वनाम

परिभाषा – जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग संज्ञा शब्दों के स्थान पर किया जाता है , उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

उदाहरण – मैं , तुम, वह

कुछ सर्वनाम शब्द –

मैं ,	तू	वह	हम	तुम	आप	वे	ये
मैंने	तूने	उसने	हमने	तुमने	आपने	उन्होंने	इन्होंने
मुझसे	तुझसे	उससे	हमसे	तुमसे	आपसे	उनसे	इनसे
मुझमें	तुझमें	उसमें	हममें	तुममें	आपमें	उनमें	इनमें
मुझे	तुझे	उसे	हमें	तुम्हें	आपको	उनको	इनको
मेरा	तेरा	उसका	हमारा	तुम्हारा	आपका	उनका	इनका

क्रियाकलाप – दो कलश बनाकर एक में एकवचन सर्वनाम शब्द एवं दूसरे में बहुवचन सर्वनाम शब्द रंग पेंसिल से लिखें ।

सर्वनाम के भेद – सर्वनाम के प्रमुख छह भेद हैं –



1. **पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम** – जिस सर्वनाम शब्द का प्रयोग बोलने वाला अपने लिए, सुनने वाले के लिए और अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए करता है, उसे पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे – मेरा, हम, तुम, तुमने, मैंने आदि।
2. **निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम** – जिस सर्वनाम शब्द से किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु के बारे में पता चले, उसे निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे - यह, वह, इसमें आदि।
3. **अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम** – जिस सर्वनाम शब्द से किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति या वस्तु के बारे में पता नहीं चलता, उसे अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे – शायद, कुछ, कोई आदि।
4. **प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम** – जिस सर्वनाम शब्द से प्रश्न का बोध होता है, उसे प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे – क्या, कौन आदि।
5. **संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम** – जो सर्वनाम शब्द वाक्य में आने वाले दूसरे सर्वनाम शब्दों से जुड़े होते हैं, उन्हें संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे – जो – सो, जैसा – वैसा आदि।
6. **निजवाचक सर्वनाम** – जो सर्वनाम शब्द अपने लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, उन्हें निजवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं। जैसे – स्वयं, खुद, अपने- आप आदि।

अभ्यास कार्य (हिंदी व्याकरण अभ्यास पुस्तिका pg 42 – 43)
(प्रश्न 3,4 ,5,6 एवं 8 हिंदी व्याकरण की अभ्यास पुस्तिका में करें)

3. उचित सर्वनाम शब्द द्वारा वाक्य पूरे कीजिए –

- (क) **आप** यहाँ क्या कर रहे हैं ?
(ख) **हमारे** विद्यालय में आज छुट्टी है।
(ग) **मैं** दिल्ली में रहती हूँ।
(घ) रिया ने अपने जन्मदिन पर **किसे** बुलाया है ?

4. नीचे कुछ संज्ञा तथा सर्वनाम शब्द लिखे हैं, इन्हें अलग –अलग कीजिए -

संज्ञा - रेखा, ब्रह्मपुत्र, बंदर, मथुरा
सर्वनाम – मैं, आपने, उन्होंने, वे

5. नीचे दिए सर्वनाम शब्दों का वाक्यों में प्रयोग कीजिए -

किसे – रेखा ने फल लाने के लिए रूपए किसे दिए ?
उसे – उसे बचपन से ही क्रिकेट खेलना पसंद है।
हमें – आज हमें दिल्ली के लिए रवाना होना है।
तुझे – कल तुझे पर्यावरण दिवस पर एक पौधा लगाना होगा।

6. नीचे दिए गद्यांश में सर्वनाम शब्दों पर गोला O लगाइए।

(स्वयं हिंदी व्याकरण की अभ्यास पुस्तिका में करें)

7. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में से सर्वनाम शब्द छाँटे और उसके भेद लिखे –

(क) यह पुस्तक किसकी है ? किसकी प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम
 (ख) बहार कोई खड़ा है। कोई अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
 (ग) मुझे स्वयं काम करने दो। स्वयं निजवाचक सर्वनाम
 (घ) जो आलस करेगा वह पछताएगा। जो-वह संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम
 (ङ) यह कमरा मेरा है। यह निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
8. नीचे दिए शब्दों में जो शब्द सर्वनाम नहीं है उस पर गोला 0 लगाइए -
 (स्वयं हिंदी व्याकरण की अभ्यास पुस्तिका में करे)

COMPREHENSION

1. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions below:

One windy day in March, Mary Miller was on her way to school when she looked in a store window. She saw lovely red apples. "Oh", she said, "If only Mamma could have one!" Mary's mother was very poor, but now she had become sick. When school was dismissed, Mary started home, when she saw a man in front of her drop his wallet. Running quickly forward she picked it up. "How I wish I could keep it, then I could buy Mamma a red apple". She knew this would not be right, so she hurried after the man. She said, "Please, Sir, you dropped your wallet." "Thank you," said the man taking the wallet. He said, "Why did you not keep the wallet?" "Because that would be stealing," replied Mary. He smiled and said, "You are a good little girl to return my wallet. I would like to give you a present." He handed her a dollar. Mary was so surprised that she ran to the apple store. The store owner quickly picked out the biggest and reddest apple he could find. He said, "Would you like this one?". She took the apple and gave him the dollar. "No charge," he said. She thanked him. He smiled and gave her another. "For you, too," he said. When Mary reached home with her treasures, she put the apples and a dollar on a plate. When Mrs. Miller was told the wonderful story, she kissed her little daughter and said, "You see, dear, it always pays to be honest and truthful."

Answer the following questions:

- What did Mary Miller look in a store window?
- Why did she not keep the wallet?
- What did the man give to Mary?
- What did Mrs. Miller say to Mary?

Write the antonyms of the following words:

- rich x
- healthy x
- slowly x
- dishonest x

Find words in the passage that mean the same as the following:

- take without permission or legal right and without intending to return it –
- to strike with a sudden feeling of wonder or astonishment –

Make sentences:

- school –
- wallet –
- surprised –
- honest –

Grammar

Topic – Ch – 4 Countable Plural Nouns
Ch – 5 Uncountable Nouns

ENGLISH

Activity: Draw and colour or stick pictures (at least 6) showing countable and uncountable nouns. For example – a bowl of rice, a glass of juice, a loaf of bread etc.

1. Write the plural forms of these nouns:
 - a. mouse –
 - b. calf-
 - c. ox-
 - d. deer-
 - e. box-
 - f. wish-
 - g. man-
 - h. colony-

2. Complete these sentences with the plurals of the words given in the brackets:
 - a. We use _____ for cutting things. (knife)
 - b. The _____ were asleep. (baby)
 - c. The _____ broke into the house. (thief)
 - d. Many trees lose their _____ in the fall. (leaf)
 - e. I can see two _____ in the fish tank. (fish)
 - f. Sharks can grow thousands of _____ in a lifetime. (tooth)

3. Fill in the blanks with “much”, “many”, “a little” or “a few”.
 - a. My brother has _____ books.
 - b. We will come back in _____ days.
 - c. How _____ money have you got?
 - d. Put _____ salt and mix the ingredients.
 - e. She can give us _____ help.
 - f. He showed _____ bravery in front of the crowd.
 - g. I’m feeling _____ better now. Thanks for your caring.

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct option:
 - a. There is _____ milk in the refrigerator. (some / many/ a few)
 - b. My father gave him _____ mangoes yesterday. (a few/ much/ a little)
 - c. They had _____ money to spend. (much/many/little)
 - d. _____ students were absent. (many/much)
 - e. The game will be over soon. There isn’t _____ time left. (many/some/much)

NOTE: All the above exercises have to be done in the English Language notebook.

Ch- 4 Countable Plural Nouns – Page no.21, 22 and 23 E

Ex A, B, C, D and E (To be done in the Grammar land book)

Ch- 5 Uncountable Nouns- Page no.25 and 26

Ex. A, B and C (To be done in the Grammar land book)

English literature

Topic- Chapter-3 Fairies (Poem)

- a. **Learn the poem Fairies(New Images)**
- b. **Draw the picture of a fairy and colour it.**

c. Write and learn the word meaning.

d. Antonyms

I. bottom x top

II. quietly x loudly

III. lovely x ugly

IV. hold x release/ to let go of

V. stay x leave

VI. gently x firmly

VII. proud x ashamed

VIII. little x big

e. Answer the following questions:

1. In the poem the speaker sees fairies many times. What time of the day does the speaker see the fairies? Describe the time of the day when the fairies appear?

Ans- The speaker sees the fairies at night. The fairies appear at the bottom of the garden during summer nights. They often dance with the rabbits holding lights for them and the butterflies and bees making lovely breeze for them.

2. How can the speaker hear the fairies sing?

Ans- The speaker can hear the fairies sing, when the fairy queen and king come gently floating down in their car. The speaker is the queen who is a little girl by the day and at night becomes the fairy queen.

3. Where do the fairies stay?

Ans- The fairies stay at the bottom of the garden.

4. How does the king look?

Ans- The king is very handsome but proud.

5. There's little wood.....

.....- Well, they do.

1. What runs through the little wood?

Ans- A little stream runs through the little wood.

2. Who wouldn't dare to come there?

Ans- The fairies wouldn't dare to go there.

3. Write the name of the poem and the poet?

Ans- The name of the poem is Fairies and poet is Rose Fyleman.

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

Ch. INDIA: TYPES OF SOIL

1. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words and check their meanings.

2. Write the key words along with the meanings in your note book.

3. Do the Exercises in your text book.

A. Tick the correct option

B. Fill in the blanks

4. Answer the following questions: (to be done in the note-book)

Q1) What does soil consist of?

Ans. The soil consists of sand, clay and organic matter like dead plants and animals. Soil also contains air. Water and small organisms like earth worms.

Q2) What is alluvium?

Ans. The rivers originating from the mountains bring a large amount of sand and silt with them and deposit them in the flood plains. This is called alluvium.

Q3) Where is the laterite soil found in India?

Ans. The Laterite soil is found in some parts of Western Ghats, Chhotanagpur Plateau and some North Eastern states.

Q4) Name the plants that grow well in the mountain soil.

Ans. The plants that grow well in the mountain soil are: wheat, maize, barley spices, tea and fruits like apples, apricot etc.

Q5) What is soil erosion?

Ans. The top layer of soil becomes loose and gets carried away by wind and water. This loss of top layer of soil is called soil erosion

Q6) Mention three main reasons for soil erosion.

Ans. The three main reasons for soil erosion are as follows:

- Cutting down of trees
- Wrong farming method
- Overgrazing by animals

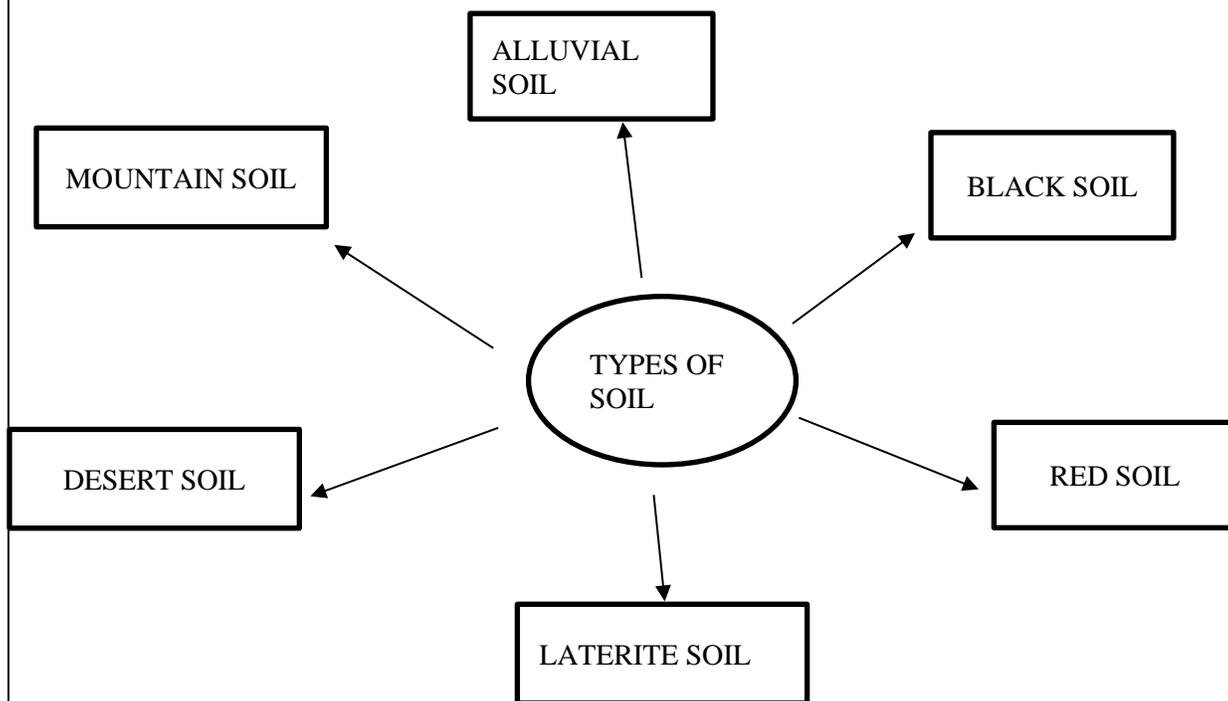
Q7) Write three steps to conserve soil.

Ans. The three steps to conserve soil are as follows:

- More and more trees to be planted
- Crop rotation to be followed by the farmers
- Overgrazing of pasturelands by animals should be stopped

ACTIVITY 1: On an outline map of India, mark the areas where alluvial soil is found.

ACTIVITY 2: Draw the following concept map on the blank page of the note-book



**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

COMPUTER	<p>Instruction: Read the chapter carefully. Learn and write following Full forms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CD : COMPACT DISK 2. DVD : DIGITAL VERSATILE DISK 3. RAM : RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY 4. ROM : READ ONLY MEMORY 5. PROM : PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORY 6. EPROM : ERASABLE PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORY 7. EEPROM : ELECTRICAL ERASABLE READ-ONLY MEMORY: 8. CPU : CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT. 9. HDD : HARD DISK DRIVE 10. AC : ALTERNATE CURRENT 11. DC : DIRECT CURRENT 12. ALU : ARITHMETIC LOGICAL UNIT 13. CU : CONTROL UNIT 14. FDD : FLOPPY DISK DRIVE 15. USB : UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS 16. UPS : UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY 17. LCD : LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY 18. LED : LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE 19. PC : PERSONAL COMPUTER 20. OS : OPERATING SYSTEM
G.K	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</u></p> <p><u>A VISIT TO THE SPACE [Page Nos. 48-49]</u></p> <p>Quick warm up</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He was the first Indian to go into the space <u>Rakesh Sharma.</u> 2. What was the name of the first dog to go into the space? <u>Dog Laika.</u> 3. Who was the last person to walk on the moon? <u>Commander Eugene Cernan.</u> 4. High mountains and pits on moon are known as <u>Craters.</u> <p><u>TECHNICAL FRIENDS (Page No. 56)</u></p> <p>Choose the correct option for each question.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The main hardware pieces of a computer system are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Keyboard printer and flash drive ✓ b. CPU, Monitor and Keyboard/Mouse c. Monitor, Mouse and Internet 2. X Box, Wii and play station are all examples of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Music Player ✓ b. Gaming Controls c. Home Theatre Systems

3. What is known as the “brain of the computer”?
- a. Hard drive
 - ✓ **b. CPU (Processor)**
 - c. Memory Card
4. Which of the following is an operating system?
- a. Stack
 - ✓ **b. Windows XP**
 - c. BIOS
5. i7, i3 and i5 are all processors made by which company?
- ✓ **Intel**
 - b. AMD
 - c. Apple
6. The shape and style of text is called :
- ✓ **Font**
 - b. View
 - c. Graphic
7. The memory for short term storage which is lost when the computer is turned off, is called:
- ✓ **RAM**
 - b. ROM
 - c. Hard drive
8. This part of computer allows the user to hear information from the computer.
- a. Monitor
 - b. Software
 - ✓ **c. Speaker**
9. _____ is known as the father of the computer.
- a. Albert Einstein
 - ✓ **b. Charles Babbage**
 - c. Thomas Edison
10. Rio, space and transformers are all editions of which game?
- ✓ **Angry Bird**
 - b. Temple Run
 - c. Subway Surfers

THE SMART TECHIES (Page No. 57)

Identify the following famous techies with the help of their description:

1. American information technology entrepreneur and inventor, co- founder of Apple inc., a brand that has produced millions of premium i-phones, I- pads and computers. He is **Steve Jobs.**
2. The person who transformed Internet from a place people go to get information to a place they go to meet each other with facebook. Who is he? **Mark Zukerberg**
3. The person responsible for changing the way we shop. He started Amazon.com, which sold books in 1994. More than two decades later, it has diversified into several other products. He is **Jeffery Bezos.**
4. The first Indian to head Microsoft, the world’s largest software company. He is **Satya Nadella.**
5. Japanese video games designer at Nintendo and creator of some of the most critically acclaimed and best selling games of all times. Who is he? **Shigeru Miyamoto.**

6. This great techie created two key communication technologies -Blogger and twitter that shaped how people communicated over internet. He is **Evan Williams.**

THE KALAM YOU REMEMBER! (Page No. 58-59)

Quick warm up

1. Which Island has been renamed after Abdul Kalam?

Wheeler Island

2. In his book “My Journey – Transforming Dreams into Actions”, Kalam talks about a failed dream. What was it?

It was his dream of becoming an air force pilot.

3. Which European country declared May 26 as Science Dy in honour of APJ Abdul Kalam, following his visit to the country in 2005?

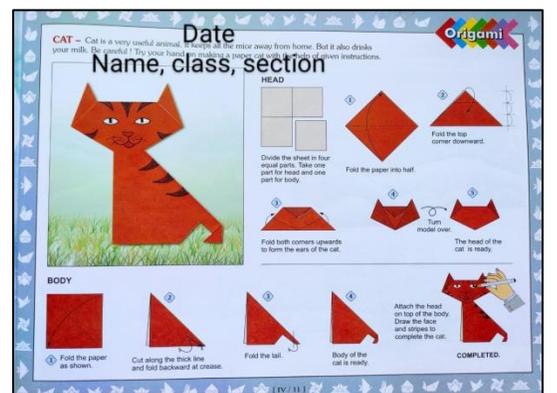
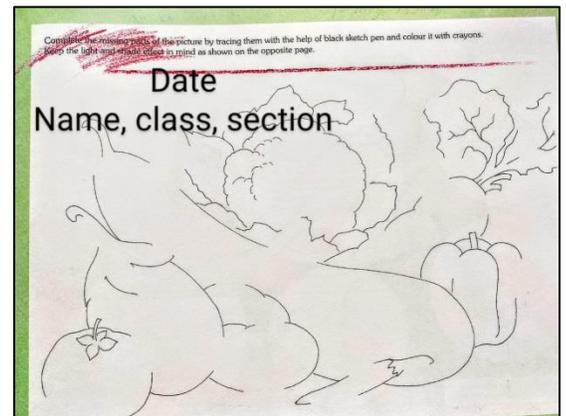
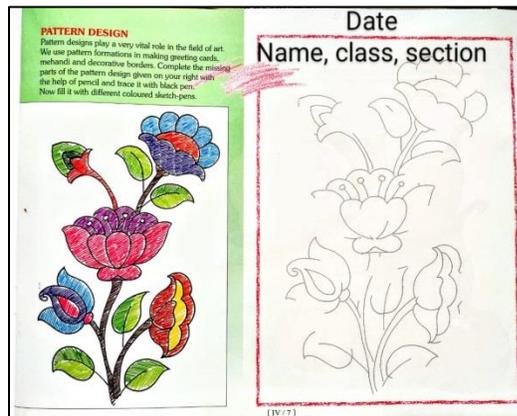
Switzerland.

Work to be done : Page nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15

As per instructions given in your drawing book.

Craft work:- Make a “BOUQUET OF FLOWERS” using tissue paper/origami paper and decorate it.

DRAWING



Complete the given outline of the landscape and draw its missing parts.
Colour the given landscape with light and dark colours to give it a natural look.

Date
Name, class, section

Take the children for an outing. Ask them to draw different types of trees by looking at them. This will help them greatly in making the landscape.

[IV / 13]

STILL LIFE
Keeping an object in front and drawing its sketch with pencil is an interesting form of art. Take some utensils from your Mama's kitchen, of course with her permission, and arrange them artistically on a table in front of you. Now observe the composition's light and shade effect and sketch with pencil in the blank space. After completing the sketch create shades with the help of 6B pencil.

Date
Name, class, section

[IV / 14]

Origami

Date
Name, class, section

PENGUIN – Penguins are found in Antarctic region. They have their flipper-like wings. Did you ever see a Penguin? Doesn't matter. Make one yourself! Take paper, follow given instructions and the Penguin is ready.

1. Fold up to center crease.
2. Like this.
3. Turn model over.
4. Flat point 'A' over point 'B' to make a centre fold.
5. Make beak by inside reverse fold.
6. Make feet in the same way as you shaped head.

COMPLETED.

[IV / 15]

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics