

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IV

DATE : 16.07.2021 to 31.07.2021

| SUBJECT | ASSIGNMENT |
|--------------|--|
| MATHS | <p style="text-align: center;">Revision of Chapter- 3 Multiplication and Chapter – 4 Division <u>Work to be done in Mathematics notebook</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. FILL IN THE BLANKS:<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. $241 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 241$B. $124 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 156 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$C. $239 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$D. $2568 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$E. $3459 \div 3459 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 2. FIND THE PRODUCT.<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. 4005×18B. 579×25C. 3210×17D. 1198×12E. 2356×23 3. CONVERT:<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. 7 Centuries into years.B. 12 rupees into paise.C. 23 metres into centimetres.D. 34 kilometres into metres.E. 13 hours into minutes. 4. WRITE THE DIVISION FACTS FOR THE GIVEN MULTIPLICATION FACTS.<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. $6 \times 8 = 48$B. $11 \times 7 = 77$C. $9 \times 8 = 72$D. $5 \times 6 = 30$E. $12 \times 8 = 96$ 5. DIVIDE AND WRITE THE QUOTIENT AND REMAINDER.<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. $4,569 \div 15$B. $5718 \div 13$C. $578 \div 18$D. $9329 \div 23$ 6. DIVIDE AND CHECK YOUR DIVISION.<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. $3218 \div 13$B. $4553 \div 12$C. $3789 \div 27$D. $9987 \div 21$ 7. FIND THE QUOTIENT AND REMAINDER OF THE FOLLOWING DIVISION SUMS.<ol style="list-style-type: none">A. $3479 \div 1000$B. $7652 \div 100$ |

- C. $3456 \div 10$
 D. $3220 \div 100$
 E. $7009 \div 1000$

8. There are 96 toy cars in a box. How many toy cars will be there in 28 such boxes?
 9. A saree factory produces 1260 sarees daily. How many sarees will it produce in 15 days?
 10. The cost price of 12 scooters is Rs.34560. What will be the cost of one scooter?

Portion: Ch 2 Digestion and the Role of Microbes
 Ch7 How Plants Survive

a. Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ forms the central part of the tooth.
 a.dentine b.pulp c. enamel d. nerves
2. _____ causes diseases like common cold and influenza.
 a.Bacteria b. Virus c. Protozoa d. Fungi
3. There are _____ teeth in a permanent set of teeth.
 a.20 b. 12 c. 32 d. 16
4. Plants growing in deserts store water in the _____, which become fleshy.
 a.root b. leaves c. stem d. flowers
5. The juice of _____ gives us gum.
 a.babool b. fir c. peepal d. acacia

b. Write True or False:

1. We should keep our teeth clean.
2. Microbes cannot be seen with the naked eye.
3. Leaves of Plants cannot exist in any other colour, but green.
4. Stems of floating plants are fixed to the bottom of the pond.
5. Leaves of lotus are narrow and thin to prevent them from rotting.

Choose the correct option:

- 1.Which of these are used for cutting and biting food?
 a. Incisors b. Canines c. Premolars d. Molars
2. Which of these holds the teeth in place?
 a. Canine b. Gums c. Tongue d. Nerves
3. Which part of a tooth contains nerves and blood vessels?
 a. Crown b. Dentine c. Pulp d. Gums
4. Which of these refers to dry lands that receive very little rainfall?
 a. Mountains b. Plains c. Deserts d. Swamps
5. Stems of which of these plants would you use to make baskets?
 a. Rubber b. Bamboo c. Flax d. Kikar

c. Give one word answer:

1. The set of teeth in a child _____
 a. Permanent b. Canines c. Milk teeth d. Incisors
2. An instrument that we use to see microbes _____
 a.Telescope b. Microscope c. Stethoscope d. None of these
3. A yellow sticky layer that germs form on teeth _____
 a.Dentine b. Gums c. Plaque d. Pulp
4. Plants that remain green all year round _____
 a.Evergreen Plants b. Terrestrial Plants c. Aquatic Plants
 d. Desert Plants

SCIENCE

5. Plants that grow in water _____
 a. Mountains Plants b. Aquatic Plants
 c. Insectivorous Plants d. Terrestrial Plants

d. Give one example :

1. Plants that grow in deserts _____
 a. Cactus b. Sheesham c. Sal d. Gulmohar
 2. Underwater plants _____
 a. Kikar b. Bamboo c. Hyacinth d. Pondweed
 3. Plants that give us medicines
 a. Neem b. Teak c. Heena d. Flax
 4. Microbes
 a. Fungi b. Tuberculosis c. Malaria d. Typhoid
 5. Disease caused by viruses
 a. Cholera b. Ringworm c. Malaria d. Poli

e. Answer the following questions.:

1. What are the different types of teeth?
 2. What are the different kinds of aquatic Plants?
 3. Why do plants in swampy areas have breathing roots?
 4. What are terrestrial plants ?
 5. Write any two ways in which we can protect our teeth.

पाठ 12 - दानव का बगीचा (कहानी)

पाठ की कहानी को ध्यानपूर्वक वाचन करते हुए दो-दो बार पढ़ें ।

पाठ में दिए गए चित्र को प्रथम पृष्ठ में सुंदर चित्र बनाएँ एवं उसमें रंग भरें ।

कठिन शब्द को दो-दो बार उत्तर -पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. दानव | १०) रंग-बिरंगे |
| 2. पाठशाला | ११) स्वार्थी |
| 3. बगीचे | १२) सुगंधित |
| 4. गलीचा | १३) स्वर्गिक |
| 5. क्यारियों | १४) चारदीवारी |
| 6. चिल्लाकर | १५) प्रसन्नता |
| 7. तख्ती | १६) कोंपलें |
| 8. धूलभरी | १७) टहनियों |
| 9. चहचहाने | १९) शाखाएँ |
| 10. आश्चर्यजनक | २०) कहकहों |

शब्दार्थ लिखें । Pg No :- (91 से देखकर सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें)

HINDI

सही उत्तर का ठीक (✓) का चिह्न पाठ्य - पुस्तिका में करें (Pg No - 92)

उत्तर - 1 (क)2 (ख)3 (क)4 (क)

लिखित - (प्रश्न-उत्तर) [Pg No - 92 (1 से 5 तक)]

1. दानव के बगीचे की सुन्दरता का वर्णन करें।

उत्तर - दानव का बगीचा सुंदर था। उसमें नरम-नरम घास का गलीचा बिछा था। बगीचे में आड़ू के पेड़ लगे थे। गुलाब व सफ़ेद फूल खिलते थे।

2. दानव ने बगीचा की रक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किया ?

उत्तर - उसने बगीचे के चारों ओर ऊँची दीवार बनवाई। तख्तों पर यह लिखकर लटका दी - 'अंदर आना मना है'।

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

उत्तर - दानव ने बगीचे में बच्चों को आने और खेलने से रोक दिया था। अतः उसके बगीचे में बसंत ऋतु नहीं आई।

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

उत्तर - बगीचे में सुंदर मधुर संगीत सुनाई दे रहा था। बच्चे बाग में घुस आए थे। पेड़ों पर नई कोपलें निकल आई थी। रंग-बिरंगे फूल मुस्करा रहे थे। पूरे बगीचे में स्वर्ग जैसा दृश्य उपस्थित हो रहा था।

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

उत्तर - बगीचे में बच्चों को आने से तथा एक बालक द्वारा पेड़ की टहनियों को छू लेने से बहार लौट आई।

VII. बताओ :-

[Pg No - 93]

1. बाग की घास कैसी ?

= नरम-नरम

2. बाग के फूल कैसे ?

= गुलाबी - सफ़ेद

3. पक्षियों का संगीत कैसा ?

= मधुर

4. दानव की आवाज कैसी ?

= भयानक

VIII. उलटे अर्थ वाले शब्द लिखो

[Pg No - 93]

क) दानव x मानव

ख) शुरु x अंत

ग) कठोर x कोमल

घ) खुश x नाराज

ड) मधुर x कटु

च) ऊँची x नीची

IX. वाक्य बनाओ :- (स्वयं से) Pg No - 93

1. बगीचा ख) सुंदर ग) वायु घ) बसंत

X. क्रियात्मक गतिविधि (Creative Activity)

1. कागज की लुगी बनाकर दानव जैसा एक मुखौटा तैयार कीजिये।

विशेषण

नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :- [Pg No – 47]

1. विशेषण किसे कहते हैं ? विशेषण के भेदों के नाम लिखिए ।

उत्तर – जो शब्द संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं ।

विशेषण के भेदों के नाम :-

१) गुणवाचक विशेषण २) संख्यावाचक विशेषण ३) परिमाणवाचक विशेषण ४) सार्वनामिक विशेषण

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

उत्तर – विशेषण - विशेषण बताने वाला शब्द जैसे :- हरा , ताजी ।

विशेष्य - जिस शब्द की विशेषता बताई जाए जैसे – अमरुद , सब्जियाँ ।

II. **नीचे कुछ विशेषण शब्द दिए गए हैं, इसके लिए उचित विशेष्य लिखिए ।** [Pg No – 48]

| <u>विशेषण</u> | <u>विशेष्य</u> | <u>विशेषण</u> | <u>विशेष्य</u> |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| चौकोर | घड़ी | दो | बजे |
| कंजूस | आदमी | नमकीन | अचार |
| ताज़ा | सब्जी | सफ़ेद | मूली |
| पुरानी | साड़ी | आधा मीटर | कपड़ा |

III. **नीचे दिए गए विशेषण के विलोम अर्थवाले विशेषण लिखिए ।**

| <u>विशेषण</u> | <u>विलोम अर्थवाले विशेषण</u> | <u>विशेषण</u> | <u>विलोम अर्थवाले विशेषण</u> |
|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| कोमल | कठोर | चुस्त | सुस्त |
| बुद्धिमान | मुख | ज्ञानी | अज्ञानी |
| ऊँचा | नीचा | काला | गोरा |
| सुगंध | दुर्गन्ध | अँधेरी | उजियारी |
| कायर | बहादुर | परिश्रमी | आलसी |
| धनी | गरीब | खुशबूदार | बदबूदार |

IV. **नीचे कुछ चित्र दिए गए हैं, सही विशेषण तथा विशेष्य पहचानकर चित्र के नीचे लिखिए ।** [PgN-48]

| | | | |
|-------------|------|-----------|-----|
| सुंदर चालाक | नीला | घना रसीला | गरम |
| मोटा चार | | | |

मीठे अंगूर



नीला आकश



चालक लोमड़ी



चार चिड़ियाँ



रसीला आम



सुंदर तितली



मोटा हाथी



गरम चाय



घना पेड़



v नीचे दिए गए विशेषणों के लिए उपयुक्त विशेष्य लिखिए । [Pg No – 49]

| | विशेषण | विशेष्य |
|---|-------------|---------|
|  | गोल | हँसमुख |
|  | सफ़ेद | चमकदार |
|  | टेढ़ा-मेढ़ा | पथरीला |
|  | मोटी | रोचक |
|  | लालची | चतुर |
|  | घनी | गोलमटोल |
| | | चेहरा |
| | | दांत |
| | | रास्ता |
| | | पुस्तक |
| | | लोमड़ी |
| | | सेठ |

VI. चित्र देखकर उचित विशेषण लिखिए।

[Pg No – 49-50]



बड़ी काली मूँछ



रसीला पीला आम



लाल गुलाबी फूल

VII. सामान अर्थवाले विशेषण पर सही (✓) का निशान लगाइए।

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|------------|
| स्वच्छ | - | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | साफ़ | <input type="checkbox"/> | काला | <input type="checkbox"/> | मैला |
| सुंदर | - | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | खूबसूरत | <input type="checkbox"/> | अच्छी | <input type="checkbox"/> | आकर्षक |
| वीर | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | हनती | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | बहादुर | <input type="checkbox"/> | बुद्धिमान |
| कठोर | - | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | सख्त | <input type="checkbox"/> | पथरीला | <input type="checkbox"/> | रूबड-खाबड़ |
| अभिमानी | - | <input type="checkbox"/> | परिश्रमी | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | घमं | <input type="checkbox"/> | गालाक |

CHAPTERS : A Disastrous Dinner (prose)

Fairies (poem)

I. Word meanings :

1. gossiped-
2. moonbeams-
3. hastily-
4. moss-
5. asparagus-
6. housekeeping-
7. merry making-
8. scorched-
9. inedible-
10. dessert-

II. Antonyms:

ENGLISH

1. sharp x
2. bitter x
3. lovely x
4. proud x
5. bottom x
6. inedible x
7. overcooked x
8. embarrassed x
9. gently x
10. unfortunate x

III. Answer the following questions :

1. What went wrong with the dinner?
2. Who invited herself for dinner? Why were the girls unhappy with her visit?
3. How can the poet hear the fairies sing?
4. Where do the fairies stay?
5. What reason did Mother give for staying away from her chores? Why do you think she did so?
6. Why was Jo's offer to do the dinner accepted readily?

IV. Reference to the context:

1. "It was Saturday morning. The girls got up late".
 - a. What are the names of the girls?
 - b. What did the girls find after waking up?
 - c. What did Meg tell her sisters after coming back from upstairs?
2. There's little wood
.....- Well, they do.
 - a. What runs through the little wood?
 - b. Who wouldn't dare to come there?
 - c. Write the name of the poem and the poet?

V. Fill in the blanks:

1. There are fairies at the _____ of our garden.
2. Feeling very much _____ Jo hurried into the kitchen.
3. The _____ and bees make a lovely little breeze.

4. The King is very proud and very _____.
5. The girls had many _____ against Meg's cooking.
6. Come gently _____ down upon their car.
7. The _____ dinner ended happily, with bread and butter, and fun.

VI. Mark the following sentences as True or False:

1. The girls woke up early and found their mother making breakfast –
2. Amy said that she would get the dinner ready-
3. There are fairies at the back of the garden –
4. The King is very rude and ugly –
5. The girls wanted to cook for one more week -

VII. Make sentences:

1. discovered-
2. handsome –
3. stream-
4. dessert-
5. dinner-

English Language

TOPICS: Comprehension

Countable Plural Nouns

Uncountable Nouns

Punctuation- Capital Letters and Commas

I. COMPREHENSION

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions below.

Florence Nightingale was born in Italy on 12th May, 1820. She was named after the city of Florence. Florence's father William Nightingale was a rich banker. By the time she was 12, she was determined to "do something worthwhile". She liked books. She enjoyed caring for sick farmers on her father's estate. She used every spare minute to learn from her nursing books. She visited hospitals in London and the surrounding area. Her parents didn't want her working in those "dirty" hospitals, but she was determined. In 1851, Florence went to Germany, to a Christian nursing school for women. She learned nursing for three months. It was hard work, but she loved it. She was an excellent student, and after her graduation, she returned to London and got a job running a hospital. During the Crimean War, she was put in charge of nursing. She went to the battlefield with 38 nurses. The hospital was a huge, dirty barracks building. She got men to clean it up and managed to get the supplies they needed. At night Florence walked around the wards, she sat with dying soldiers. She wrote letters home for men who could not write. She carried a lantern, so the soldiers called her 'The Lady with the Lamp'. She saved thousands of lives. Florence worked so hard that she became ill. In 1907 she was awarded the Order of Merit. She was the first woman to receive this honour. Florence Nightingale died on 13th August, 1910. She showed that trained nurses and clean hospitals helped the sick people get better. She was the founder of modern nursing.

A. Answer the following questions:

- a. When and where was Florence Nightingale born?
- b. Why was she called “The Lady with the Lamp”?
- c. Where did Florence do a course in nursing?
- d. Florence Nightingale was awarded with which medal?

B. Write the antonyms of the following words:

- a. poor x
- b. clean x
- c. last x
- d. healthy x

II. Grammar

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

1. A flock of wild _____(goose) just flew noisily overhead.
2. Mrs. Jones has two naughty _____. (child)
3. Three _____ (man) wearing masks entered the bank.
4. The lamb was attacked by a pack of _____. (wolf)
5. How many _____ (box) have you got?

B. Complete the questions with **How much** or **How many**.

1. _____ eggs do you want?
2. _____ apples do you need for the recipe?
3. _____ oil do you need?
4. _____ stars are there in the sky?
5. _____ countries are there in the world?

C. Complete the sentences with **some** or **any**.

1. There isn't _____ sugar in my coffee.
2. There are _____ plates on the shelf.
3. May I have _____ more chocolate?
4. Would you like _____ water?
5. Are there _____ tomatoes in the fridge?

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

1. we travelled to england last year.
2. last monday was a holiday.
3. my teacher's name is miss kelly.
4. i had pizza for lunch.
5. science is my favourite subject.

E. Place commas where needed in these sentences.

1. Have you ever been to Rome Italy?
2. David Leo and Jonathan walked to the park after school.

3. January April September and December are my favourite months.
4. Tarun plays basketball tennis and football.
5. I have been to Chennai, Hyderabad and Kochi.

**Chapter 7 INDIA: CLIMATIC CONDITIONS (REVISION)
WORKSHEET 1**

I. Tick the correct answer:

1. Places in high mountains have a _____ climate.
a. Hot b. Cold c. Moderate
2. The trees start shedding their leaves during the _____ season.
a. Spring b. Summer c. Autumn
3. _____ is the condition of sunshine, wind, rain and temperature of a place at a particular time.
a. Climate b. Weather c. Season
4. Places located near the sea coasts have a _____ climate.
a. Moderate b. Hot c. Cold

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. India has _____ main seasons.
2. The hottest place in India is near _____ in Rajasthan.
3. The winter season in India starts from mid- _____
4. People in Meghalaya live in _____ houses to protect themselves from floods.

III. Write True or False:

1. Loo is a hot and dry wind. _____
2. Rajasthan receives scanty rainfall. _____
3. Houses in the regions with a cold climate have sloping roofs. _____
4. It is very hot in the spring season. _____

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What is weather?
2. Write any two factors that affect the climate of a place.
3. What is Kal Baisakhi?
4. What are monsoon winds?

**SOCIAL
STUDIES**

WORKSHEET 2

I. Tick the correct answer:

1. Houses in the regions with a hot climate is made up of thick walls and _____ roofs.
a. Sloping b. Stilt c. Flat
2. Delhi has a _____ climate.
a. Cold b. Moderate c. Hot
3. Dust storms during the summers are common in the _____
a. Evening b. Morning c. Afternoon
4. The summer rain helps in the early ripening of _____
a. Bananas b. Apples c. Mangoes

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The summer rain is called _____ in Assam.
2. _____ cause light rainfall in the plains, and snowfall in mountains.
3. Many trees begin to grow new leaves and flowers during the _____ season.
4. The amount of rainfall in an area is measured with the help of a _____

III. Write True or False:

1. Weather changes frequently. _____
2. It rains a lot in Meghalaya. _____
3. The monsoon season starts in the end of June. _____
4. The amount of rainfall does not affect climate. _____

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. What is climate?
2. What is Western disturbance?

3. What are monsoon winds?
4. Name the states in India that receive heavy rainfall during the monsoon season.

ANSWER IN ONE WORD OR SENTENCE:

1. What was used as the memory unit in early Microprocessors and Pocket Calculators?
Ans. Nibble
2. Which memory has the features of both primary as well as secondary memory?
Ans. ROM
3. Which key is used to exit the screensaver?
Ans. To exit a screensaver, move the mouse or press any key on the keyboard.
4. Where the pictures can be stored?
Ans. Pictures library
5. What is the shortcut key to delete a file or a folder?
Ans. Delete
6. What is the shortcut key to delete a file or a folder permanently?
Ans. Shift + Delete
7. How many characters can a file name contain?
Ans. 255 characters
8. Write the shortcut keys for Undo and Redo actions?
Ans. Undo : Ctrl + Z
Redo : Ctrl + Y
9. Write the key shortcuts for Cut, Copy and Paste commands?
Ans. Cut : Ctrl + X
Copy : Ctrl + C
Paste : Ctrl + V
10. What is the default font in Word 2013?
Ans. Calibri

COMPUTER

Question / Answer for Ch 6 – STEP WISE THINKING

1. What do you mean by Reasoning?
Ans. Reasoning refers to the act of process of thinking about something and then coming up with a solution or result. it is the ability to think and understand things based on some information.
2. What is problem solving?
Ans. Problem solving refers to finding solutions to difficult tasks.
3. List 2 differences between Planning and Making List.
Ans. The 2 difference between planning and making list are :

| Planning | Making list |
|---|--|
| In planning we plan for anything Eg- a. Choose an idle location for a picnic b. Decide a date and the timings | In making list, We prepare a to do list Eg- a. Make a list of students who are interested to go to the picnic |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>c. Calculate the amount to be collected from each of the student for picnic.</p> | <p>b. Collect money from all the interested students c. Deposit the amount at the fee counter.</p> | |
| <p>4. List 2 differences between Instructions and Having Fun. Ans.</p> | | |
| <p>Instructions</p> | <p>Having fun</p> | |
| <p>make a list of instructions to be given to the students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. decide the dress code. b. No mobile phone, electric gadget, etc. c. All students should reach the school by the decided time. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. plan some games and activities. b. Music to be played. c. snacks and drinks to be served in the bus. d. food to be served. | |
| <p>5. How is Step-wise thinking helpful? Ans. stepwise thinking helps in converting complicated tasks into simple steps and predicts possible solutions to achieve the desired goal.</p> | | |

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