

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEBLINK



Class : IV

DATE : 05.04.21 – 24.04.21

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	Referenc e										
Hindi Lang	1-भाषा और व्याकरण(5.4.2021- 7.4.2021) 2- लिंग(12.4.2021) 3-विलोम शब्द(13.4.2021) 4-वर्ण वर्णमाला(19.4.201) 5- पर्यायवाची(20.4.20 21)	<p style="text-align: center;">भाषा और व्याकरण</p> <p>भाषा - भाषा वह माध्यम है जिसके द्वारा हम अपने विचार एक हैं पहुंचाते तक दूसरे - भाषा के दो रूप हैं - मौखिक भाषा एवं लिखित भाषा 1.मौखिक भाषा - बातचीत के माध्यम से या बोलकर अपने भावों को दूसरों तक पहुँचाना जैसे - वार्तालाप सुनाना कहानी या कविता, देना भाषण , आदि २- भाषा लिखित. अपने भावों या विचारों को लिखकर दूसरों तक पहुंचाना जैसेलिखना पत्र -,समाचार पत्र पढ़ना आदि सन्देश लघु, भाषा का अन्य रूप सांकेतिक भाषा भी है अंतर्गत जिसके, ब्रेल ,चिन्ह सान्केतिक संबंधी यातायात लिपि अभिनय मूक, आदि रनाक इशारा।</p> <p>हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है का राजभाषा को भाषा हिन्दी। मिला को 1999 सितम्बर 14 दर्जा</p> <p>लिपि लिपि को प्रणाली की लिखने द्वारा चिन्हों को भाषा - हैं कहते।</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">भाषा</td> <td style="width: 50%;">लिपि</td> </tr> <tr> <td>हिन्दी</td> <td>देवनागरी</td> </tr> <tr> <td>अंग्रेजी</td> <td>रोमन</td> </tr> <tr> <td>उर्दू</td> <td>फ़ारसी</td> </tr> <tr> <td>पंजाबी</td> <td>गुरुमुखी</td> </tr> </table> <p>व्याकरणलिखना सार्थक और शुद्ध को भाषा व्याकरण -,पढ़ना और बोलना सिखाता है। व्याकरण के प्रमुख अंग - वर्ण विचार शब्द, विचार-,वाक्य विचार</p> <p>अभ्यास कार्य -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> १. उचित शब्द लिखकर रिक्त स्थान भरें- क. <u>हिन्दी</u> हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है।(हिन्दी / अंग्रेजी) ख. ध्वनियों के निश्चित चिन्ह <u>लिपि</u> कहलाते हैं। वर्ण) (लिपि/ ग. मराठी की लिपि <u>देवनागरी</u> है।(उर्दू / देवनागरी) घ. पंजाबी <u>गुरुमुखी</u> लिपि में लिखी जाती है। / गुरुमुखी) (देवनागरी 	भाषा	लिपि	हिन्दी	देवनागरी	अंग्रेजी	रोमन	उर्दू	फ़ारसी	पंजाबी	गुरुमुखी	
भाषा	लिपि												
हिन्दी	देवनागरी												
अंग्रेजी	रोमन												
उर्दू	फ़ारसी												
पंजाबी	गुरुमुखी												

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEBLINK



Class : IV

DATE : 05.04.21 – 24.04.21

		<p>२. एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखें -</p> <p>क. गाना सुनाना भाषा का रूप है भाषा मौखिक - ख. उड़ीसा में बोली जाने वाली भाषा उड़िया- ग. हिन्दी को राजभाषा का दर्जा मिला -14 सितम्बर 1999 घ. फ़ारसी लिपि की भाषा उर्दू-</p> <p>३. किन्हीं पाँच भारतीय राज्यों और उनकी बोलियों के नाम लिखें-</p> <table style="width: 100%;"><thead><tr><th>भारतीय राज्य</th><th>बोली का नाम</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>पंजाब</td><td>पंजाबी</td></tr><tr><td>उड़ीसा</td><td>उड़िया</td></tr><tr><td>केरल</td><td>मलयालम</td></tr><tr><td>असम</td><td>असमिया</td></tr><tr><td>मणिपुर</td><td>मणिपुरी</td></tr></tbody></table> <p><u>वर्ण और वर्णमाला</u></p> <p>वर्ण - वर्ण भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई है, जिसके और टुकड़े नहीं किए जा सकते हैं </p> <p>भेद - वर्ण दो प्रकार के होते हैं -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. स्वर वर्ण - इसके उच्चारण के लिए किसी दूसरे वर्ण की सहायता नहीं लेनी पड़ती है वर्ण की संख्या ११ होती है 2. व्यंजन वर्ण - इसके उच्चारण के लिए स्वरों की सहायता नहीं लेनी पड़ती है व्यंजन वर्ण की संख्या ३३ होती है <p>संयुक्ताक्षर - क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ एवं श्र संयुक्त व्यंजन हैं ये दो व्यंजनों के मेल से बने हैं </p> <table style="width: 100%;"><tbody><tr><td>क्ष - क + ष</td><td>= पक्षी</td></tr><tr><td>त्र - त + र</td><td>= पत्र</td></tr><tr><td>ज्ञ - ज + ञ</td><td>= ज्ञानी</td></tr><tr><td>श्र - श + र</td><td>= श्रम</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>द्वित्व व्यंजन - दो एक - जैसे व्यंजनों के मेल से बने व्यंजनों को द्वित्व व्यंजन कहते हैं </p> <p>जैसे - क + क + अ = पक्का ल + ल + अ = बिल्ली आदि</p> <p>वर्णमाला - वर्णों के व्यवस्थित समूह को वर्णमाला कहते</p>	भारतीय राज्य	बोली का नाम	पंजाब	पंजाबी	उड़ीसा	उड़िया	केरल	मलयालम	असम	असमिया	मणिपुर	मणिपुरी	क्ष - क + ष	= पक्षी	त्र - त + र	= पत्र	ज्ञ - ज + ञ	= ज्ञानी	श्र - श + र	= श्रम	
भारतीय राज्य	बोली का नाम																						
पंजाब	पंजाबी																						
उड़ीसा	उड़िया																						
केरल	मलयालम																						
असम	असमिया																						
मणिपुर	मणिपुरी																						
क्ष - क + ष	= पक्षी																						
त्र - त + र	= पत्र																						
ज्ञ - ज + ञ	= ज्ञानी																						
श्र - श + र	= श्रम																						

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEBLINK



Class : IV

DATE : 05.04.21 – 24.04.21

हैं ।

मात्राएँ - स्वरों के निश्चित चिह्न मात्रा कहलाते हैं ।

किसी शब्द के वर्णों को अलग करना वर्ण - ध्वनि विच्छेद कहलाता है ।

अभ्यास कार्य

- द्वित्व व्यंजनों से दो - दो शब्द बनाकर लिखें -
क) स + त = स्त - बस्ता, सस्ता
ख) त + थ = त्थ - पत्थर, कत्था
ग) क + ख = क्ख - मक्खन, मक्खी
घ) ष + य = ष्य - शिष्य, मनुष्य

- नीचे लिखे शब्दों में अं और चन्द्रबिन्दु लगाकर पुनः लिखें -

पतंग = पतंग
सुदर = सुंदर
आगन = आँगन
चादनी = चाँदनी
अडा = अंडा
पूछ = पूँछ

- 'र' के दिए गए विभिन्न रूपों से दो - दो शब्द बनाएँ -

रेफ़ - वर्षा, सर्प
पदेन - क्रम, ग्रह

भाषा और व्याकरण

- अशुद्ध वाक्य को सुध करके लिखें -

अशुद्ध शब्द
क) कल मेरा मौसी आएगा । - कल मेरी मौसी आएगी ।
ख) कौन कहा है ? किसने कहा है ?
ग) मेरे को जाना है ? मुझे जाना है ।
घ) मेरा पुस्तक मेज पर है। मेरी पुस्तक मेज पर है ।
ङ) दादा जी बाजार गया । दादाजी बाजार गए ।

- भाषा के सही रूप बताएँ -

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEBLINK



Class : IV

DATE : 05.04.21 – 24.04.21

		<p>क) भाषण देना - मौखिक</p> <p>ख) पत्र लिखना - लिखित</p> <p>ग) मोबाइल - मौखिक</p> <p>घ) जेवरा क्रासिंग पर सड़क पार करना - सांकेतिक</p> <p>ङ) पत्रिका से कविता पढ़ना - मौखिक</p> <p>3. दिये गए भाषाओं की लिपि बताएँ -</p> <p>क) पंजाबी - गुरुमुखी</p> <p>ख) बांगला - हाजी</p> <p>ग) जर्मन - रोमन</p> <p>घ) हिन्दी - देवनागरी</p> <p>ङ) उर्दू - फारसी</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>लिंग</u></p> <p>परिभाषा - जिन शब्दों से स्त्री जाति या पुरुष जाति का बोध होता है, लिंग कहलाता है ।</p> <p>भेद - लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं -</p> <p>स्त्रीलिंग - स्त्री जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्द जैसे - माता, पुस्तक, चिड़िया, गाय आदि ।</p> <p>पुल्लिंग - पुरुष जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्द जैसे - पिता, घोड़ा, बैल आदि ।</p> <p>कुछ शब्द सदैव स्त्रीलिंग और कुछ शब्द सदैव पुल्लिंग रूप में रहते हैं । लिंग परिवर्तन के लिए इनके आगे 'नर' या 'मादा' लगता है ।</p> <p>जैसे - तोता - नर तोता - मादा तोता मक्खी - नर मक्खी - मादा मक्खी</p> <p style="text-align: center;">अभ्यास कार्य</p> <p>1. शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर लिखें -</p> <p>क) नाइन - नाई</p> <p>ख) लेखक - लेखिका</p>	
--	--	---	--

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEBLINK



Class : IV

DATE : 05.04.21 – 24.04.21

		<p>ग) चूहा - चुहिया घ) पुजारिन - पुजारी ङ) महोदय - महोदया</p> <p>2. कुछ ऐसे शब्दों के जोड़े बनाएँ जो सदैव पुल्लिंग या स्त्रीलिंग होते हैं -</p> <p>क) कछुआ - नर कछुआ मादा कछुआ ख) कोयल - नर कोयल मादा कोयल ग) खरगोश - नर खरगोश मादा खरगोश घ) मछली - नर मछली मादा मछली</p>	
--	--	--	--

निर्देश - शब्दावली (विलोम एवं पर्यायवाची शब्द) पुस्तक से देखकर उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें ।

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT
---------	----------	------------

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEBLINK



Class : IV

DATE : 05.04.21 – 24.04.21

Hindi Lit.	हम जब मैं पढ़ता था	<p>(08.04.2021 & 09.04.2021) हम (कविता याद करें)</p> <p>(10.04.2021 & 15.04.2021) हम (कविता के अभ्यास कार्य करें)</p> <p>(16.04.2021 & 17.04.2021) जब मैं पढ़ता था (पाठ पढ़े, शब्दार्थ एवं कठिन शब्द लिखें) (23.04.2020 & 24.04.2021)</p> <p>जब मैं पढ़ता था (पुस्तक में दिये गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें)</p> <p>अतिरिक्त गृह कार्य</p> <p>1° कविता का शीर्षक लिखकर पंक्तियाँ पूरी करें - हम प्रभात की ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----</p> <p>सर्वत्र लुटाएँगे 2. शब्दार्थ लिखें - सिंचित----- प्रभात ----- ----- अंग ----- लाभकारी ----- ----- सोना उपजाना -----</p> <p>3° प्रश्नों के उत्तर पूरे वाक्य में लिखें - क) बालक उपवन को कैसे सजाना चाहते हैं ? ख) भौरों के गूँजने में कैसे स्वर गूँजेंगे ? ग) भारत भूमि की मिट्टी को सींचकर क्या उगाया जा सकता है ? घ) गाँधी जी को किस कक्षा में मार खानी पड़ी थी ? ङ) गाँधी जी की माताजी का क्या नाम था ? च) गाँधी जी को क्या बात असह्य हो जाती थी ? छ) गाँधी जी ने कौन - सा नाटक देखा था ? ज) गाँधी जी का जन्म कब और कहाँ हुआ था ?</p>
---------------	-----------------------	---

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEBLINK



Class : IV

DATE : 05.04.21 – 24.04.21

4° वाक्य बनाएँ -

अनुशासन, दंड, तरु, मिट्टी

पाठ - "हम"

बड़े प्रश्न उत्तर लिखो -

प्रश्न 1. बालक प्रभात की नई किरण बनकर क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

उत्तर- बालक प्रातः की नई किरण बनकर सर्वत्र नई ज्योति बिखराना चाहते हैं।

प्रश्न 2. बालक उपवन को कैसे सजाना चाहते हैं ?

उत्तर- बालक उपवन के नए-नए फूल बनकर वृक्षों को सजाना चाहते हैं।

प्रश्न 3. भौरों के गूँजने में कैसे स्वर गूँजेंगे ?

उत्तर- भौरों के गूँजने में नूतन प्रकार के स्वर गूँजेंगे।

प्रश्न 4. लहरों की उमंग बनकर बालक क्या करेंगे ?

उत्तर- लहरों की उमंग बनकर बालक नई सरिता (नदी) बहाएँगे।

प्रश्न 5. भारत भूमि की मिट्टी को सींचकर क्या उगाया जा सकता है ?

उत्तर- भारत भूमि की मिट्टी को सींचकर फसलें रूपी सोना उगाया जा सकता है।

पाठ - "जब मैं पढ़ता था"

बड़े प्रश्न उत्तर लिखो -

प्रश्न 1. गाँधी जी के पिता का क्या नाम था? वे किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति थे ?

उत्तर- गाँधी जी के पिता का नाम करमचंद गाँधी था। वे राजकोट के दीवान थे। वे सत्यप्रिय, साहसी और उदार व्यक्ति थे। वे सदा न्याय करते थे।

प्रश्न 2. गाँधी जी का जन्म कब और कहाँ हुआ था ?

उत्तर- गाँधी का जन्म 2 अक्तूबर, 1869 को पोरबंदर (गुजरात) में हुआ था।

प्रश्न 3. बचपन में गाँधी जी पर किन-किन बातों का प्रभाव पड़ा?

उत्तर- बचपन में गाँधी जी पर दो नाटकों का विशेष प्रभाव पड़ा। 'श्रवण पितृ-भक्ति' नाटक पढ़कर वे पितृ-भक्त बन गए। 'सत्य हरिश्चंद्र' नाटक देखकर वे सत्यवादी बन गए।

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021 - 22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEBLINK



Class : IV

DATE : 05.04.21 – 24.04.21

	<p>प्रश्न 4. गाँधी जी ने पुस्तकों में क्या पढा था? उत्तर— उन्होंने पुस्तकों में पढा था कि खुली हवा में घूमना स्वास्थ्य के लिए लाभकारी होता है।</p> <p>प्रश्न 5. अक्षरों के बारे में पहले गाँधी जी का क्या विचार था? बाद में इसमें क्या बदलाव आया? उत्तर— अक्षरों के बारे में पहले गाँधी जी का यह विचार था कि पढाई के लिए अच्छे अक्षरों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। बाद में उन्होंने अनुभव किया कि अक्षर बुरे होना अपूर्ण शिक्षा की निशानी है। सुलेख शिक्षा का जरूरी अंग है।</p>
--	--

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HOME ASSIGNMENT (5th April 2021 to 30th April 2021)



CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
IV	SCIENCE	<p>Ch. 1 : Food We Eat</p> <p>05/04/2021</p> <p>07/04/2021</p>	<p>Note : Objective questions to be done in the textbook itself.</p> <p><u>Exercises</u></p> <p>1. a. ii. carbohydrates b. i. fat c. i. vitamin d. i. roughage e. iv. Carbohydrates</p> <p>2. a. Fats b. Iodine c. Roughage d. A e. Calcium</p> <p>3. a. Potato , Rice b. Egg , Milk c. Oil , Butter d. Spinach , Apple e. Orange , Amla</p> <p><u>Notebook work</u></p> <p><u>Word Bank</u></p> <p>1.energy 2. grow 3. diseases 4.healthy 5. nutrients 6. proteins 7. carbohydrates 8. sugars 9. starches 10. fats 11. glucose 12. vitamins 13. minerals 14. protective 15. calcium 16. iron 17. water 18.roughage 19. essential 20. balanced diet</p> <p>Answer the following questions.</p> <p>a. Define the terms.</p> <p>i) Nutrients- The useful substances present in the food are called nutrients.</p> <p>(ii) Roughage- The fibre present in the food is called roughage.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/fHyeUCII1s</p> <p>https://youtu.be/YimuIdEZSNY</p>

09/04/2021

(iii) Balanced diet- A diet that contains all the nutrients, water and roughage in the right proportion is called a balanced diet.

b. Are the food requirements same for all human beings? Explain with two examples.

Ans. No, the food requirements are not same for all human beings as the amount and kind of food a person needs depends on age, nature of work and lifestyle.

- e.g. i. A labour who does physical work needs more energy giving food.
- ii. Older people are not very active and needs less energy giving food.

c. Why should roughage be included in our daily diet?

Ans. Roughage must be included in our daily diet as it helps in the removal of waste materials (undigested food) from our body.

d. Why is water essential for the body ?

Ans. Water is essential for the body as it -

- i. helps in digesting food.
- ii. helps in the removal of wastes from the body.
- ii. helps to maintain the body temperature.

e. How can you prevent wastage of food?

Ans. We can prevent wastage of food by -

- i. Serving ourselves only with that much food that we can eat and our body needs.
- ii. Never leaving food uneaten on our plate.

f. Distinguish between carbohydrates and proteins.

Ans.

Carbohydrates	Proteins
1. They provide energy to the body to work, play, study, etc.	1. They help to build new cells and repair the damaged cells of our body and also help to grow.
2. Examples - potatoes, bread, rice, etc.	2. Examples - milk, egg, pulses, fish, etc.

		<p style="text-align: center;">16/04/2021</p>	<p>HOTS</p> <p>1. Why is Rahul advised to eat a diet rich in proteins whereas his father is not? Ans. Rahul is advised to eat a diet rich in proteins as he is a growing child and need proteins to grow whereas his father is a grown up person so he does not require protein rich diet.</p> <p>2. Rita's mother advises her to eat apples with the skin. Why? Ans. Rita's mother advises her to eat apples with skin as they are a rich source of roughage which is essential for the removal of undigested food from the body.</p> <p>Extra Questions</p> <p>1. Why is food essential for the body? Ans. Food is essential for the body because it gives us energy, helps us to grow, protects our body from diseases and keeps us healthy.</p> <p>2. Why do athletes take glucose before running a race? Ans. Athletes take glucose before running a race because glucose provides instant energy.</p> <p>3. How much water is required in our daily life? Ans. Our body requires 3 litres of water daily. 1 litre comes from the food and drinks we take. For the remaining 2 litres, we should drink about 8 glasses of water daily.</p> <p>4. It is not a good habit to eat only one type of food. Explain. Ans. It is not a good habit to eat only one type of food as it will not give the body all the nutrients it needs to grow, work, play and fight diseases.</p> <p>Diagrams</p> <p>Draw and name any three food items rich in the following nutrients –</p> <p>i) Proteins (pg. no. 8) ii) Carbohydrates (pg. no. 8) iii) Fats (pg. no. 9) iv) Vitamins (pg. no. 9) v) Minerals (pg. no. 9)</p>	
	<p>Ch. 7: Air</p>		<p>Note : Objective questions to be done in the textbook itself.</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/PMenuLJm</p>

19/04/2021

Exercises

1.
 - a. iii. 78% Nitrogen
 - b. i. Oxygen
 - c. iii. burn leaves
 - d. iii. Carbon dioxide
2.
 - a. Asthma , bronchitis b. 21 c. Oxygen d. Air e. Carbon dioxide
3.
 - a. False b. False c. True d. False e. True

Notebook work

Word Bank

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. breeze | 2. storm | 3. properties |
| 4. compressed | 5. exerted | 6. pressure |
| 7. weight | 8. cylinder | 9. plastic |
| 10. parachute | 11. particles | 12. humidity |
| 13. Argon | 14. Helium | 15. photosynthesis |
| 16. inhalation | 17. exhalation | 18. pollutants |
| 19. asthma | 20. bronchitis | 21. visibility |
| 22. vehicles | 23. respiratory | 24. diseases |
| 25. advisable | | |

Answer the following questions:

(a) Define :

1. Humidity – The amount of water vapour present in the air at a given time and place is called humidity.
2. Atmosphere – Atmosphere is the blanket of air that surrounds the earth.
3. Air pressure – The pressure exerted by air is called air pressure.
4. Air pollution – Air pollution is the addition of unwanted and undesirable things in the air.

(b) Write any three properties of air.

Ans. The three properties of air are-

1. Air has weight.
2. Air takes up space.
3. Air exerts pressure.

23/04/2021

(c) List three causes of air pollution.

[VOI](https://youtu.be/sAKyhfxxr7s)

<https://youtu.be/sAKyhfxxr7s>

Ans. The three causes of air pollution are-

1. dust from streets,
2. smoke from factories,
3. burning garbage.

(d) What does air contain?

Ans. Air contains 21% Oxygen, 78% Nitrogen, 1% other gases and dust particles.

(e) Explain the terms breathing and respiration.

Ans. Breathing is the process of inhalation and exhalation.

Respiration is the process by which inhaled oxygen burns digested food to produce energy and carbon dioxide.

HOTS

1. In which season is humidity higher – monsoon or summer?

Ans. Monsoon.

2. Why should you not cover your face with a sheet while sleeping?

Ans. We should not cover our face while sleeping because we may feel suffocated.

Extra questions

1. State two uses of air pressure.

Ans. Two uses of air pressure are –

- i) It helps you to sip using a straw.
- ii) It helps you to fill ink using a dropper.

2. After how many months vehicles must be checked?

Ans. Vehicles must be checked after every three months to avoid giving off smoke.

3. Name any two airborne diseases.

Ans. Two airborne diseases are –

- i. Asthma
- ii. Bronchitis

Diagrams

1. Draw a pie chart to show the composition of air. (Pg. no. 60)

2. Draw a diagram to show that air has weight. (Pg. no. 58)
3. Draw a diagram to show that oxygen is essential for burning. (Pg. no. 60)

Revision : Food We Eat

26/04/2021

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Nutrients are useful substances present in the food.
2. The fibre present in the food is called roughage.
3. Iron is an essential mineral needed for making blood.
4. Food is precious and should not be wasted.
5. To grow well and stay healthy, we should eat a balanced diet.

II. Give two examples of food items rich in :

1. Vitamin A - carrot , spinach
2. Calcium - milk , cheese
3. Fibre - fruits, vegetables
4. Iron – spinach , apple
5. Vitamin C – amla , orange

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| A | B |
| 1. Protein | a) Ghee |
| 2. Carbohydrates | b) Orange |
| 3. Fat | c) Calcium |
| 4. Vitamin C | d) Egg |
| 5. Mineral | e) Potato |

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
d	e	a	b	c

Revision : Air

28/04/2021

I. Fill in the blanks.

1. Air has weight .
2. When air blows gently it is called breeze.
3. The mixture smoke and fog in the air is called smog.
4. The air contains 21% of oxygen.

5. Breathing in polluted air can make us sick.

II. Give two examples of :

1. Respiratory disease – asthma, bronchitis
2. Air pollutants – burning garbage, smoke from factories
3. Air can be filled in - tyres, balloons
4. Gases present in the air - oxygen, nitrogen

III. Define :

1. Humidity – The amount of water vapour present in the air at a given time and place is called humidity.
2. Air Pollution – Air pollution is the addition of unwanted and undesirable things in the air.
3. Breathing- The process of inhalation and exhalation is called breathing.
4. Respiration- The process by which inhaled oxygen in the air burns digested food to produce energy and carbon dioxide.

30/04/2021

IV. What will you observe:

1. If you cover a burning candle with an inverted glass jar.
Ans. The flame will get extinguished in a few seconds as there will be no oxygen left in the glass jar.

2. If you place inflated (air filled) football on one side of the weighing balance and deflated (without air) football on the other side of the weighing balance.

Ans. The pan of the balance having the inflated ball will tilt downward as the air present inside the ball makes it heavier than the other ball which does not have air at all.

V. State whether the following sentences are true or false :

1. We breathe in carbon dioxide. False
2. Air fills up all kind of spaces. True
3. Smog is common in summer. False
4. Air has taste. False
5. Air does not occupy space. False
6. Air contains 78% of nitrogen gas. True

			VI. Write one use of each off the following gases: 1. Nitrogen - It is used to make fertilisers. 2. Oxygen – It is used as a life support for astronauts and scuba divers. 3. Carbon Dioxide - It is used by the green plants to prepare their food during the process of photosynthesis.	

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
HOME ASSIGNMENT (5th April 2021 to 30th April 2021)



CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
IV	MATHS	Ch. 1 : Revision	<p>Note : Question 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 27 to be done in the book itself</p> <p><u>Notebook work:</u></p> <p>11. Number of apple trees = 2590 Number of mango trees = + 4691 Therefore, total number of trees = <u>7281</u> <u>Answer – 7281 trees</u></p> <p>13. Cost of T-Shirt = ₹ 1200 Cost of shoes = + ₹ 500 Total cost = <u>₹ 1700</u></p> <p>Amount of money Nitish had = ₹ 5000 Money spent = - ₹ 1700 Therefore, money left = <u>₹ 3300</u></p> <p><u>Answer - ₹ 3300</u></p> <p>15. Cost of one notebook = ₹ 75 Number of notebooks = 25 Therefore, total cost = ₹75 x 25 = ₹1875</p> <p><u>Answer - ₹ 1875</u></p> <p>17. Number of students = 70</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/1bkv9zU3ptg https://youtu.be/Jwo89Aj5QOU</p>
		05/04/2021		
		06/04/2021		

Number of rows = 14

The number of students in one row = $70 \div 14$
= 5

Answer – 5 students

21.

Amount given to shopkeeper = ₹ 500.00

Cost of a bag of cement = - ₹ 295.75

Therefore, amount to be returned = ₹ 204.25

Answer - ₹ 204.25

22.

Cost of a pair of jeans = ₹ 850.75

Cost of a jacket = ₹ 268.20

Cost of a cap = + ₹ 160.25

Total cost = ₹ 1279.20

Amount given to shopkeeper = ₹ 5000.00

Total cost = - ₹ 1279.20

Amount to be returned by shopkeeper = ₹ 3720.80

Answers - ₹ 3720.80

07/04/2021

08/04/2021

24.

1 hour = 60 minutes

5 hours = 5 x 60 minutes = 300 minutes

Therefore, 5 hours 15 minutes = 300 minutes + 15 minutes
= 315 minutes

25.

a) 100 centimetres = 1 metre

Therefore, 9521 centimetres = $9521 \div 100$ metres

= 95 metres 21 centimetres

09/04/2021

26.

a) 562 cm

$$\begin{array}{r} + 621 \text{ cm} \\ \underline{1183 \text{ cm}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{b) } 126 \text{ m } 22 \text{ cm} \\ + 139 \text{ m } 27 \text{ cm} \\ \underline{265 \text{ m } 49 \text{ cm}} \end{array}$$

Ch. 4 : Addition

10/04/2021

Note : Get... Set... Go... , Exercise 4-a, Exercise 4-b, Exercise 4-c , Exercise 4-e to be done in the book itself.

Notebook work:

Exercise 4-d

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \text{ Number of fruits picked from first orchard} = 6719 \\ \text{Number of fruits picked from second orchard} = 5545 \\ \text{Number of fruits picked from third orchard} = + \underline{3791} \\ \text{Therefore, total number of fruits picked} = \underline{16055} \end{array}$$

Answer – 16055 fruits

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \text{ Cash withdrawn on day 1} = ₹ 3880 \\ \text{Cash withdrawn on day 2} = ₹ 3027 \\ \text{Cash withdrawn on day 3} = + ₹ \underline{7027} \\ \text{Therefore, total cash withdrawn} = ₹ \underline{13934} \end{array}$$

Answer - ₹ 13934

12/04/2021

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \text{ Money spent on flat} = ₹ 3425 \\ \text{Money spent on car} = ₹ 2167 \\ \text{Money spent on LED TV} = ₹ 2600 \\ \text{Money spent on factory} = + ₹ \underline{8427} \\ \text{Therefore, total money spent} = ₹ \underline{16619} \end{array}$$

Answer - ₹ 16619

https://youtu.be/Y_ERVptfRTY

13/04/2021

8) Number of visitors in 2013 = 1327
Number of visitors in 2014 = 1327 + 1747 = 3074
Therefore, total number of visitors = 1327 + 3074
= 4401

Answer – 4401 visitors

Worksheet

15/04/2021

1.
a) 1877 + 3931 + 1001

$$\begin{array}{r} 1877 \\ 3931 \\ + 1001 \\ \hline 6809 \end{array}$$

d) 4965 + 2971 + 62

$$\begin{array}{r} 4965 \\ 2971 \\ + 62 \\ \hline 7998 \end{array}$$

16/04/2021

2.
(a) 0 (b) 7674 (c) 347

3. Number of herbs = 1300
Number of shrubs = 1640
Number of trees = + 200
Therefore, total number of plants = 3140

17/04/2021

Answers – 3140 plants

4. Number of books in library = 2721
Number of books bought = + 9800
Therefore, total number of books = 12521

Answer – 12521 books

5. Amount spent for digging the tube well = ₹ 1882
Amount spent on a medical help = + ₹ 2750
Therefore, total amount spent = ₹ 4632

Answer - ₹ 4632

Revision

19/04/2021

1. Write number names for the following numerals :

a. 4567 – Four thousand five hundred sixty seven

b. 5649 – Five thousand six hundred forty nine

c. 3028 – Three thousand twenty eight

d. 7090 – Seven thousand ninety

e. 2311 – Two thousand three hundred eleven

20/04/2021

2. Write in expanded form :

a. 3460 = 3000 + 400 + 60

b. 6090 = 6000 + 90

c. 3457 = 3000 + 400 + 50 + 7

d. 7098 = 7000 + 90 + 8

e. 2300 = 2000 + 300

21/04/2021

3. Round off to nearest 10.

a. 23 – 20

23/04/2021

- b. 67 – 70
- c. 66 – 70
- d. 99 – 100
- e. 234 – 230

4. Round off to nearest hundred.

- a. 340 – 300
- b. 569 – 600
- c. 1345 – 1300
- d. 3478 – 3500
- e. 5789 – 5800

24/04/2021

5. Sunil's daily income is ₹ 2800. His wife's daily income is ₹ 2600. If they spend ₹ 3000 daily, how much money do they save daily?

Solution :

Sunil's daily income	=	₹ 2 8 0 0
His wife's daily income	= +	₹ 2 6 0 0
Total daily income	=	₹ 5 4 0 0
Amount spent daily	= -	₹ 3 0 0 0
Money saved	=	₹ 2 4 0 0

Answer - ₹ 2400

26/04/2021

6. Convert 1500 millilitres into litres.

$$1000 \text{ ml} = 1 \text{ l}$$

$$1500 \text{ ml} = 1500 \div 1000 \text{ l}$$
$$= 1 \text{ l } 500 \text{ ml}$$

7. Convert 6000 grams into kilograms.

$$1000 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$6000 \text{ g} = 6000 \div 1000 \text{ kg}$$

		<p style="text-align: center;">= 6 kg</p> <p>27/04/2021</p> <p>8. Complete the pattern.</p> <p>a. 2344, 2346, <u>2348</u> , <u>2350</u> , <u>2352</u></p> <p>b. 4400, 4404, <u>4408</u> , <u>4412</u> , <u>4416</u></p> <p>c. 2300, 2400 , <u>2500</u> , <u>2600</u> , <u>2700</u></p> <p>d. 3456, 4456, <u>5456</u> , <u>6456</u> , <u>7456</u></p>	
	<p>Revision: Addition</p> <p>28/04/2021</p>	<p>1. Fill in the blanks.</p> <p>a. $4567 + \underline{0} = 4567$</p> <p>b. $9999 + 1 = \underline{10000}$</p> <p>c. $2345 + 5467 = 5467 + \underline{2345}$</p> <p>d. The successor of 3999 is <u>4000</u> .</p> <p>e. The predecessor of 8000 is <u>7999</u> .</p> <p>f. The numbers which are being added are called <u>addends</u>.</p>	
	<p>29/04/2021</p>	<p>2. Add 5670 and 5689.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 5670 \\ + 5689 \\ \hline 11359 \end{array}$	
	<p>30/04/2021</p>	<p>3. Arrange the numbers 7456, 3456 and 786 vertically and add.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 7456 \\ 3456 \\ + 786 \\ \hline 11698 \end{array}$	
	<p>01/05/2021</p>	<p>4. Find the sum of greatest 4-digit number and smallest 4-digit number.</p> <p>Greatest 4-digit number = 9999</p> <p>Smallest 4-digit number = <u>+ 1000</u></p> <p>Sum = <u>10999</u></p>	
	<p>03/05/2021</p>	<p>5. In a recreation tour, the Sharma's spent ₹ 5345 on stay, ₹ 8750 on food and ₹9000 on shopping. How much did their tour cost them?</p>	

		<p>04/05/2021</p>	<p>Solution : Amount spent on stay = ₹ 5345 Amount spent on food = ₹ 8750 Amount spent on shopping = + ₹ 9000 Therefore, total amount spent = <u>₹ 23095</u></p> <p><u>Answer - ₹ 23,095</u></p> <p>6. Which is greater, the sum 3856 and 1000 or the sum of 4399 and 700?</p> <p>Sum of 3856 and 1000 = 4856 Sum of 4399 and 700 = 5099 Therefore, sum of 4399 and 700 is greater.</p> <p>7. Estimate the sum of 2315 and 1997. Estimated value of 2315 is 2300 Estimated value of 1997 is 2000 Estimated sum = 2300 + 2000 = 4300</p>	
		<p>05/05/2021</p>		

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22



CLASS :IV HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEB LINK

DATE : 5.04.2021 to 26.04.2021

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
SOCIAL STUDIES (Std 4)	Ch 1 Concept of a Timeline	<p>The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.</p> <p>Read the chapter thoroughly.</p> <p>Do all the exercises in the book pg no:-14,15.</p> <p>I have learnt and word builder from pg no -13,14 to be done in the notebook.</p> <p>Word Bank and Question / Answers to be done in the notebook.</p> <p><u>Word Bank-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.historians2.devised3.events4.records5.arrange6. dates7. order8.follows9. sequence10. earliest11.latest12.calenders13.passed14.birth15.christian16.weeks17.christ18.Anno Domini19.ancient20.medieval21.modern <p><u>Lets do it</u></p> <p>I. Match the following</p> <p>Ans-1.timeline - c. arranging events in a</p>	<p>https://youtu.be/qs-kvvaX5Kg</p>

sequence on a line.

2. Anno Domini – d. In the years of our lord

3. dates, months ,years - calendar

4. CE - Common Era.

II. Write whether the following statements are True or False-

1. A Timeline arranges events and dates of the past in which they took place- True
2. We are living in the 20th century- False
3. The current year is 2019 BCE-False
4. Events that took place in centuries written with BCE are older than the events which took place in centuries written with CE -True

III. Fill in the blanks-

1. On a timeline the earliest date and event is recorded first and the latest date and event the last.
2. The period of history that begins with the traditional date of Jesus Christ's birth is called Christian era .
3. Events that took place after the birth of Lord Jesus Christ are counted forward from 1^{CE}.
4. The abbreviation ^{BCE} stands for Before Common Era and ^{AD} stands for Anno Domini.

IV. The sentences given below are incorrect .Correct and rewrite them in the blanks.

1. A timeline helps us to understand why things happened.

Ans- A timeline helps us to understand when did they happened.

2. The year when Lord Jesus Christ died is taken as the starting point in a timeline or as year 1^{CE}.

Ans- The year when Lord Jesus Christ was born is taken as the starting point in a timeline or as year 1^{CE}.

3. The years before the birth of Lord Jesus Christ are written with ^{AD} or ^{CE}.

Ans- The years after the birth of Lord Jesus Christ are written with AD or CE.

4. The years after the birth of Lord Jesus Christ are counted backwards from year 1 CE

Ans- The years after the birth of Lord Jesus Christ are counted forward from year 1 CE.

V. Answer the following questions-

1. How does a timeline help us to study history?

Ans- A timeline arranges dates in history to get a record of events that took place in the past.

2. Explain how the years are counted in BCE and CE?

Ans- In BCE, the years before the birth of Lord Jesus Christ are counted backward whereas, in CE the years after birth of Christ is counted forward.

3. Why do historians divide the past events into different periods?

Ans- Historians divide the past events into different periods because if we look into our past, it is very vast we cannot study the whole past in one chunk.

4. Name the three broad periods into which human history has been divided by some historians.

Ans- The three broad periods into which human history has been divided by some historians are-

- The ancient period
- The medieval period
- The modern period

VI. Fill in the missing letters to form words that you have learnt in this chapter.

1. ANNO DOMINI
2. BEFORE CHRIST
3. COMMON ERA

Ch 5. Globes and Maps

**Read the chapter thoroughly.
Do all the exercises in the book pg no:-51
I have learnt and word builder from pg no -50 to be done in the notebook.**

<https://youtu.be/v2T5QYbvpBc>

- I. Give one word for the following:
- The science of making maps- **cartography**
 - A book of maps- **atlas**
 - The three types of maps- **political, physical and thematic maps**
 - Another name of key- **legend**
 - The sub-direction between the North and the East- the north – **east**
- II. Match the following:
- Political map – **shows countries, cities, towns**
 - Physical map – **shows mountains, hills, plains, deserts**
 - Directions – **North, South, East, West**
 - Globe – **model of the earth**
- III. Choose the correct option:
- A globe is **a replica of the Earth.**
 - Atlas is the name of **a book of maps.**
 - The four directions are called **cardinal** directions.
 - Colours and symbols help us to **read** a map.
- IV. Answer these questions.
- What is a globe? How is it different from a map?
Ans. A globe is a model or a replica of the Earth whereas a map is a drawing of the Earth on a flat surface.
 - Why do we prefer a map ro a globe?

		<p>Ans. We prefer a map over a globe because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is easy to carry. It gives us a clear idea of the distance between two places on the Earth. It shows the different features and resources of the Earth. It help us to locate place on it easily. <p>3. Define a political map, a physical map and a thematic map?</p> <p>Ans. <u>A political map</u> :- these maps show the political division of a country such as countries, cities, towns etc.</p> <p><u>A physical map</u>:- these maps show the physical features such as mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts and water bodies.</p> <p><u>A thematic map</u>:- These maps tell us about certain topics or themes such as crops, industry, rainfall, roads, railways etc.</p> <p>4. What are the six elements of a map? Discuss any three in detail?</p> <p>Ans. Six elements of a map are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heading Directions: directions given on a map help us to locate places on it easily. Eg: North, South, east and west Key or legend: it explains what colours and symbols used in the map mean. Scale Colours: Colours used in physical map helps us to easily locate different physical features such as mountains, deserts 	
--	--	---	--

or plains on a map.
f. Symbols

5. How is a plan different from a map?

Ans. A plan is a drawing of a very small area such as classroom, monument. It is a layout which shows the details of a building, roads, gardens and so on. Whereas a map shows the entire earth on a flat surface.

--	--	--	--



**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-'22
SYLLABUS**

SUBJECT: General Knowledge

NAME OF THE BOOK: The World Around Me

PUBLISHER: Sultan Chand Educational

AUTHOR:

Instruction : All the exercises that can be answered in the textbook has to be done in the same.

Month	Chapters to be taught	Portions for test/Activities to be done/Holidays
March 22nd School reopens <div style="text-align: right;">22nd – 27th 30th, 31st</div> Teaching days –8	Ch 4 Indian snacks Ch 9 Know Your Leaders Ch11 Great Achievers Ch12 They Are Part of History Ch14 The Generous Plant Kingdom	28th, 29th - Holi
April <div style="text-align: right;">1st 5th – 10th 12th,13th 15th - 17th 19th – 24th 26th – 30th</div> Teaching days - 22	Ch 15 The Beautiful World of Flowers Ch16 Animal Wonders Ch17 Life in the Sea Ch18 The World of Insects Revision for Round Test 1	2nd – Good Friday 14th– Ambedkar Jayanthi, Vishu 21st – Ram Navmi
May <div style="text-align: right;">1st 3rd – 8th</div> Teaching days -7	Ch22 Useful Instruments Ch23 Useful Inventions	Round Test 1: UKG to Class V 28th April to 7th May Date of examination: 30th April Portion: Ch 4 Indian snacks Ch 9 Know Your Leaders Ch11 Great Achievers Ch12 They Are Part of History

		<p>Ch14 The Generous Plant Kingdom Ch15 The Beautiful World of Flowers Ch16 Animal Wonders Ch17 Life in the Sea</p> <p>School Closes for Summer Holidays 8th May to 12th June</p>
<p>June 14th School reopens 14th -19th</p> <p>21st – 26th</p> <p><u>28th, 29th, 30th</u> Teaching days – 13</p>	<p>Ch3 On the River Banks</p> <p>Ch25 The Solar System</p> <p>Ch1 Knowing India Ch2 Specialities of Indian States</p>	
<p>July</p> <p><u>1st – 3rd</u></p> <p>5th -10th</p> <p>12th – 17th</p> <p>19th -24th</p> <p>26th – 31st</p>	<p>Ch5 Building a Vibrant Economy</p> <p>Ch6 They Showed Us Light</p> <p>Revision for Round Test 2</p> <p>Ch7 A Matter of Faith</p> <p>Ch8 Time to Celebrate Ch10 We Are Proud of Them</p>	<p>21st – Bakrid</p> <p>Round Test 2: UKG to Class V 16th July to 27th July Date of examination: 19th July Portion: Ch 3 On the River Banks Ch18 The World of Insects Ch22 Useful Instruments Ch23 Useful Inventions Ch25 The Solar System Ch1 Knowing India Ch2 Specialities of Indian States Ch5 Building a Vibrant Economy</p>



Teaching days – 26		
August 2nd -7th 9th – 14th 16th – 20th 23rd - 28th <u>31st</u> Teaching days – 24	Rapid Fire-1 Ch19 They Also Talk! Ch28 The Cutting and Grinding Machine Rapid Fire-2 Ch31 A Sport Miscellany Ch32 Sport Stars Ch56: Me Too Crorepati Set 1 Set2 Set3	15th – Independence Day 19th – Moharrum 21st – Onam 22nd - Rakshabandan 30th - Janmashtam
September 1st – 4th 6th -11th 13th -18th 20th – 25th 27th – 30th Teaching days –25	Ch34 We Are among the Best! Revision for Round Test 3 Ch35 Books and Their Authors Ch36 The Silver Screen Ch37 The Missing Music Ch38 Entertainers-Performance	5th – Teachers Day 10th – Ganesh Chaturthi Round Test 3: UKG to Class V 6th September to 16th September Date of examination: 3rd September Portion: Ch6 They Showed Us Light Ch7 A Matter of Faith Ch8 Time to Celebrate Ch10 We Are Proud of Them Ch19 They Also Talk! Ch28 The cutting and Grinding Machine Ch31 A Sport Miscellany Ch32 Sports Stars Ch56 -- Set1, Set2, Set3

		Ch20 Rapid Fire-2
October 1 st 4 th – 9 th 20 th –23 rd 25 th -30 th Teaching days– 17	Final Term Begins Ch40 Topping the List Ch41 Money to Buy Things Ch24 The Wrath of Nature Revision for Round Test 1 Ch42 Worth Seeing	2 nd – Gandhi Jayanthi <u>10th – 19th Puja Holidays</u> Final Term Round test 1: UKG to Class V 25th October to 3rd November Date of examination:27th October Portion: Ch34 We Are among the Best! Ch35 Books and Their Authors Ch36 The Silver Screen Ch37 The Missing Music Ch38 Entertainers-Performance Ch40 Topping the List Ch41 Money to Buy Things Ch24 The Wrath of Nature
November 1 st -3 rd 8 th , 9 th , 12 th , 13 th 15 th -18 th , 20 th <u>22nd – 27th</u> 29 th , 30 th Teaching days -20	Ch43 How Do They Dress Ch44 Together Forever Ch45 Food from Around the World Ch46 Come, let's Dance! Ch47 Popular Logos Ch48 Popular Helm Rapid fire-3 PT For class VI and above	14 th – Children's Day 4 th , 5 th – Diwali 10 th , 11 th – Chatt 19 th – GurunanakJayanth



<p>December</p> <p>1st - 4th 6th - 11th 13th - 18th 20th - 23rd</p> <p>Teaching days –20</p>	<p>Ch33 The Legends Revision for Round 2 Ch56 Me Too Crorepati (Set4) Ch50 World Sense Ch51 Anagrams Ch21 The Tools We Use</p>	<p>23rd December to 3rd Jan – Winter</p> <p>Final Term Round test 2: UKG to Class V 11th December to 21st December Date of examination: 14th December Portion: Ch42 Worth Seeing Ch43 How Do They Dress Ch44 Together Forever Ch45 Food from Around the World Ch46 Come, let’s Dance! Ch47 Popular Logos Ch48 Popular Helm Rapid fire-3</p>
<p>January</p> <p>School Reopens:3rd 3rd -8th 10th -13th 17th – 22nd 24th – 29th 31st</p> <p>Teaching days –22</p>	<p>Ch26 Understanding Our Body Ch27 The Food Processor Ch29 Falling III Rapid fire- 4 Ch56 Me Too Crorepati (Set5) Rapid fire-5</p>	<p>14th –Sankranti 26th– Republic Day</p>
<p>February</p> <p>1st – 5th <u>7th – 19th</u></p> <p>Teaching days– 6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">REVISION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FINAL TERM EXAM</p>	<p>Final Term Round test 3: UKG to Class V 7th February to 16th February Date of examination:9th February Portion: Ch21 The Tools We Use Ch26 Understanding Our Body Ch27 The Food Processor Ch29 FallingIII Ch33 The Legends Ch50 Word Sense</p>

		Ch51 Anagrams Ch39 Rapid fire-4 Ch49 Rapid fire-5 Ch56 Set4, Set5
--	--	--

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22
HOME ASSIGNMENT WITH WEB LINK

CLASS: IV
DATE: 5.4.21 -27.4.21



SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
ENGLISH LANG	Ch-1 The Sentence 5.4.21	<p>Ex A. Match the columns to make sentences: (Pg. no 3) (to be done in the book)</p> <p>1-g 2-e 3-a 4-i 5-c 6-b 7-j 8-d 9-h 10-f</p> <p>Ex B. Rearrange these jumbled words to make sentences. Use capital letters and the correct punctuation marks. (Pg. no 3) (to be done in the notebook)</p> <p>1.rubber made are balls of tennis Ans- Tennis balls are made of rubber.</p> <p>2.soldiers the enemies the attacked Ans- The soldiers attacked the enemies.</p> <p>3.oven is bread in baked an Ans- Bread is baked in an oven.</p> <p>4.must you truth speak always the Ans- You must always speak the truth.</p> <p>5.hard-working harsh boy a is disciplined and Ans- Harsh is a hard-working and disciplined boy.</p> <p>6.during srinagar is very winters cold in it Ans- It is very cold in Srinagar during winters.</p> <p>7.it hot meal when the eat is Ans- Eat it when the meal is hot.</p> <p>8. walks every mayank five morning miles Ans- Mayank walks five miles every morning.</p> <p>9. your always hands and a meal before wash soap with water Ans- Always wash your hands with soap and water before a meal.</p> <p>10. one taj mahal of most the beautiful of india buildings is the Ans- The Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful buildings of India.</p> <p>Ex C. Add suitable words to these phrases to make sentences:</p>	<p>Go through the links given:</p> <p>https://youtu.be/mU8wTMNbtS4</p>

7.4.21

(Pg. No 4)
(to be done in the notebook)

1. I am busy for three hours.
2. The baby is playing on the floor.
3. There is a lizard behind the cupboard.
4. The keys are in my pocket.
5. My classroom is near the stairs.
6. My house is near the playground.
7. I saw some beautiful dresses at the mall.
8. The boy jumped into the pool.
9. The bird flew towards east.
10. Tom stirred the soup with a spoon.

Ex D Make sentences that begin with these group of words:
(Pg. No 4)
(to be done in the book)

1. located in Kadma
2. neat and clean
3. for enjoyment and study
4. Kolkata last year
5. eat mangoes
6. very helpful
7. hurt animals
8. a festival of light
9. is a brave woman
10. is good for health

Ex E. Replace the highlighted words in these sentences with phrases of your own.
(Pg. No 4) (to be done in the notebook)

1. Yesterday we made a lovely sandcastle.
Ans- Yesterday we made a lovely cake.
2. A detective story is being read by Sana.
Ans- A horror story is being read by Sana.
3. Anita's mother is a school teacher.
Ans- Anita's mother is a doctor.
4. The man with the beard is my father.
Ans- The man with the hat is my father.
5. The birds are twittering in the garden.
Ans- The birds are twittering in the park.
6. Rajiv went to watch the cricket match.
Ans- Rajiv went to watch the football match.
7. Tania cooked lunch for her friends.
Ans- Tania cooked lunch for her family.
8. The school children were crossing the road.

	<p>Ch 2-Subject and Predicate</p> <p>9.4.21</p>	<p>Ans- The school children were crossing the bridge.</p> <p>9. Tanu plays with her pet dog <u>in the evening</u>. Ans- Tanu plays with her pet dog in the morning.</p> <p>10. <u>The blue sweater</u> was made by my grandmother. Ans- The dinner was made by my grandmother.</p> <p>Encircle the subject and underline the predicate in these sentences: (Pg. No 8) (to be done in the book)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The lotus <u>is a beautiful flower</u>. 2. The fireflies <u>looked beautiful</u>. 3. I <u>shot an arrow in the air</u>. 4. Hard work <u>is the key to success</u>. 5. My friends <u>understand my problems</u>. 6. The students <u>boarded the school bus</u>. 7. The boy <u>visited his grandfather in Pune</u>. 8. Geography <u>is an interesting subject</u>. 9. Sunil <u>likes to eat chocolates</u>. 10. Ravi <u>has many toy cars</u>. <p>Ex A. Match the subject with the predicate. (Pg. No 8) (to be done in the book)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.- d 2.- e 3.- f 4.- c 5.- a 6.- b 7.- i 8.- j 9.- g 10.- h 	<p>https://youtu.be/8Co_sO3cWAc</p>
	<p>12.4.21</p>	<p>Ex B. Give meaningful subjects for these predicates. (Pg. No 9) (to be done in the book)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The Sun</u> 2. <u>The thief</u> 3. <u>The cows</u> 4. <u>The key</u> 5. <u>Delhi</u> 6. <u>An owl</u> 7. <u>Cotton clothes</u> 8. <u>My father</u> 9. <u>Raincoat</u> 10. <u>The ocean</u> <p>Ex C. Give a predicate for each of these subjects: (Pg. No 9) (to be done in the book)</p>	

Ch 5 Kinds of Nouns

14.4.21

1. hoists the nation flag
2. is a big city
3. give us fresh air
4. has many animals
5. eat green chillies
6. is celebrated in December
7. are about to start
8. love their children the most
9. runs very fast
10. is set for 7 o'clock everyday

***The exercises B (pg 25) and A (pg 27) have to be done in the English Language notebook and the rest are to be done in the text book.**

Identify the common nouns (C), proper nouns (P) and collective nouns (Cl) in these sentences.

Common	Proper	Collective
1.	Shahbaz; Sheeraz, Eid	
2. birds, sky	Alok	flock
3. class test	Neelesh, Monday	
4. telephone	Alexander Graham Bell	
5. captain	M S Dhoni, World Cup	team
6. stars	Milky Way	galaxy
7. clock tower	Big Ben, London	
8. stairs, building	Rohit	flight
9. film	A R Rahman, Oscar, Slumdog Millionaire	
10. stadium		crowd

Ex A. Fill in the blanks with proper nouns

1. Mahatma Gandhi was a freedom fighter.
2. Holi is the festival of colours.
3. Paris is the capital of France.
4. Kartik Aryan is my favourite actor.
5. Watching movie made me cry.
6. Shimla is my favourite hill station.
7. Odisha is famous for its temples.
8. Bible is the sacred book of Christians.
9. My birthday falls in the month of November.
10. I can speak English and Hindi.

Ex B. Fill in the blanks with correct collective nouns

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SVyXQUeXPqo>

16.4.21

1. Rohan was attacked by a swarm of bees.
2. A gang of thieves robbed the bank.
3. A crew of sailors boarded the ship.
4. A troupe of singers sang the welcome song.
5. Do not touch that sheaf of papers.
6. A team of horses galloped across the field.
7. A pack of wolves attacked the rabbit.
8. The group of buffaloes had blocked the traffic.
9. My father used a set of tools to fix the computer.
10. A troop of monkeys ate all the bananas from the tree.

Underline the abstract nouns and encircle the nouns

1. This **ointment** helps relieve **muscle pain**.
2. The **saint** was respected for his wisdom.
3. The **soldier** was rewarded for his bravery.
4. **Alice** and **John** share a true friendship.
5. Eating junk **food** is not good for health.
6. My dream is to become a **dancer**.
7. **Foxes** are known for their cleverness.
8. The **duck** swam across the entire **length** of the lake.
9. During my childhood, I played a lot of outdoor **games**.
10. The **boy** was rewarded for his excellent behaviour.

Ex A. Write the opposite of these abstract nouns

1. innocence	<u>guilt</u>	2. friendship	<u>enmity</u>
3. kindness	<u>cruelty</u>	4. destruction	<u>construction</u>
5. joy	<u>sorrow</u>	6. bravery	<u>cowardice</u>
7. politeness	<u>rudeness</u>	8. failure	<u>success</u>
9. strength	<u>weakness</u>	10. presence	<u>absence</u>

B. Fill in the blanks by making abstract nouns from the words in the brackets

1. Anand was a keen sportsman in his youth. (young)
2. There was a pin drop silence (silent) inside the museum.
3. Kashmir is known for its natural beauty (beautiful).
4. What is the depth (deep) of this ocean?
5. Corruption (corrupt) should be removed from our country.
6. Shyam and his family grew up in poverty (poor).
7. Laws are framed on the principles of justice (just).
8. When I was declared the winner, I could not suppress my happiness (happy).
9. There was adequate arrangement (arrange) for us to stay at Reema's house.
10. Dogs are known for their loyalty (loyal) and faithfulness (faithful) to their masters.

Ch 6 Nouns:
Number

***The exercises A(pg 31), B(pg32) and compositions have to be done in the English Language notebook and the rest are to be**

19.4.21

done in the text book

Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct form of nouns.

1. Mrs Sen has for children
2. Babies love playing with children
3. I saw a mouse running by.
4. I love flying kites.
5. Avi gave watch to his friends
6. I kept some pencils in my pencil stand
7. The girl gave a red flower to her teacher
8. Himanshu drank six glasses of water.
9. I gave two mangoes to the child to eat.
10. There are five men and one woman in the team.

A. Change the singular nouns to plural and the plural nouns to singular. Make other necessary changes.

2. The leaves fell from the trees.
3. The boys listened to the radio.
4. The girl played with the geese.
5. The cherries grew on the trees
6. The masons used spades to work on the roofs.
7. The boy attended the party with his cousin.
8. The men looked after the oxen and the buffaloes.
9. The man travelled across the cities.
10. The hunters chased the deer.

B. Identify the errors and rewrite these sentences.

1. The babies cried loudly as their toys were broken.
2. The thieves broke open the lockers and stole the ring.
3. The passengers were waiting for their trains at the station.
4. Renee loved stories about fairies and elves.
5. Nishu cut the tomatoes in halves.
6. The deer were hidden behind the bushes.
7. The loaves of bread were kept on the shelves.
8. The heroes were admired by the youth.
9. The ladies played the pianos in the music class.
10. The monkeys, wolfs and buffalos lived in the forest.

A. Think of a suitable uncountable noun for each of the countable nouns in these sentences. Use the hints given in the brackets.

1. Cow is a countable noun but milk is an uncountable noun.
2. A slice of toast is a countable noun but bread is an uncountable noun.
3. Umbrella is a countable noun but rain is an uncountable noun.
4. Car is a countable noun but fuel is an uncountable noun.
5. Factory is a countable noun but smoke is an uncountable noun.
6. Cup is a countable noun but tea is an uncountable noun.
7. Purse is a countable noun but money is an uncountable noun.
8. Apple is a countable noun but juice is an uncountable noun.
9. Candy is a countable noun but sugar is an uncountable noun.
10. Tree is a countable noun but oxygen is an uncountable noun.

B. Solve the crossword with words from the box. The clues will help you.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HvkcbxqHAU0>

Across	Down
1. mug	1. morsel
2. bottles	2. bale
6. loaf	3. tube
7. piece	4. jars
8. bars	5. pinch

C. Identify the highlighted nouns as countable [C] or uncountable [U].

1. The **children** were playing in the rain. (C)
2. I drink **milk** every day. (U)
3. **Scientists** are trying to find a solution for global warming. (C)
4. I mixed the butter in the mixture of flour, sugar and **eggs** to make the batter. (C)
5. Rahul applied **glue** on one side of cut-outs and pasted them on a chart paper. (U)
6. The **policemen** were marching towards the camp. (C)
7. The trainer advised Susan some **exercises** for the backache. (U)
8. Open all the doors and the **windows**. (C)
9. Could you get me some **juice**, please? (U)
10. Meeta dropped some **oil** while pouring it into the can. (U)

The first day of my new class

On the first day of my new class, I was very happy as well as anxious. I was very happy to see the interior and location of my new class. The class was airy and was in the first floor. When I entered the class, I found out that there were a lot of new students. I enjoyed a lot with old friends and also started talking to new ones. There were new teachers too. Every new teacher introduced herself and also asked for everyone's introduction. Everyone was very happy and so was I.

Holi

Holi is the festival of colours. It is celebrated in the month of March every year. This auspicious festival is celebrated during the spring season with great joy. People wear white coloured clothes on the day of Holi. They play with bright organic colours like red, green, yellow, orange, magenta, purple etc. Various kinds of sweets such as gujiyas and malpuas are prepared to mark the occasion of Holi. Children love playing with colours using pichkaris and balloons filled with coloured water. Holi is a festival which reminds us of the victory of good over evil.

Good things in my neighbourhood

I live in a great and wonderful neighbourhood. It is very pleasant and has lot many facilities. The park is what makes it a lot more beautiful as it is well maintained and makes it a gathering place for all my neighbours and kids. The grocery store nearby makes it easy for all residents to make an immediate purchase. We have a bus stop close by so that people do not have to travel long

Composition

21.4.21

23.4.21

for means of transportation. There is a hospital nearby for emergency. Our neighbourhood is a peaceful place and we all live in harmony.

A journey by train

A journey by train is the most exciting journey for me. The journey is full of excitement and fun. It gives memories to cherish lifetime. I love travelling by train with my family. I went to a family trip to Agra. We boarded an early morning train. I love to take the window seat. Watching the beautiful natural scenes outside of hills, bridges, rivers gave me extreme happiness. The thing I enjoyed the most was sleeping on the top bunker. Craving for the stall foods from various stations was my favourite pastime. Staring at the night sky and glowing lights everywhere gave me happiness. Thus train journeys are the most exciting and memorable journey.

My Hobby

There must be something that rejuvenates us after a tiring day- something that makes us happy and relaxed. That something is called a hobby. My hobby is playing cricket. It makes me feel fresh and energetic. I play it daily after school, with my friends in the playground, behind my house. Playing outdoor games makes us physically fit. It also boosts the concentration of the mind. Activities like bowling, running between the wickets, wicket-keeping, batting and fielding require a lot of physical movement. I have made so many friends while playing cricket. Cricket encourages teamwork. When I study after playing, I am able to concentrate better and grasp concepts faster. My family motivates me to play well and study hard. I even got my own cricket kit as a birthday present, the previous year.

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

Hardik lives in a big city. He is a tailor. He is a very poor man so he is not able to get enough food for his family. He has a wife and a small son. His son, Anil is very naughty and a lazy boy. He never listens or obeys his parents. He plays in the streets with other naughty boys. One day his father takes him to a school. There he sees many children who obey their teachers. They learn many good habits in the school. They also read and write well. Anil feels sorry and starts changing himself. His parents are very happy now.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Hardik live?

Ans. Hardik lives in a big city.

2. What kind of a boy is Anil?

Ans. Anil is very naughty and a lazy boy. He never listens or obeys his parents.

3. Where does his father take him one day?

Ans. One day his father takes him to a school.

4. What do children learn in school?

Ans. Children learn to obey their teachers. They learn many good habits in the school. They also read and write well.

Comprehension

26.4.21

Give antonyms of:

- 1.obey x disobey
- 2.poor x rich
3. lazy x active
4. never x always

Find the words from the passage which mean the same.

- 1.to follow commands – obey
- 2.badly behaved (especially a child) – naughty

English literature	My Shadow (Poem)	*The assignments given below have to be done in the English Literature notebook.	
6.4.21		<p>QI. Word Bank:- shadow , funniest, arrant, buttercup, shining, notion, coward, shoots up and India-rubber.</p> <p>QII. Quote from memory:- I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me, And what can be the use of him is more than I can see, He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head; And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed. The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow- Not at all like proper children ,which is always very slow; For he sometimes shoots up taller like an India-rubber ball, And he sometimes goes so little that there's none of him at all.</p> <p>Name of the poem- My Shadow Name of the poet- Robert Louis Stevenson</p> <p>III. Learn and write the meanings :- 1.shoots up-grows suddenly or quickly in one direction. 2.India-rubber- natural rubber 3.notion-idea or an understanding of something 4.coward- a person who is not brave 5.dew- small drops of water that form on the ground, leaves, etc.,at night 6.buttercup- a wild plant with shiny small yellow flowers that are shaped like cups. 7.arrant-(old English ;not much in use now) being bad or naughty</p> <p>IV. Antonyms:- 1.lazy x diligent 2.coward x brave 3.proper x improper 4.little x much 5.asleep x awake</p>	
8.4.21		<p>V Answer the following questions:- 1. Whom is the poet talking about in the poem? Ans The poet is talking about his shadow. 2. Where does the shadow go with the poet? Ans The shadow follows the poet whenever he goes. 3. What does the shadow do when the poet goes to play? Ans The shadow stays close to the poet when he goes out to play. 4. Why does the shadow stay so close to the poet? Ans The shadow is a coward. So, he stays close to the poet. 5. What does the poet find one morning? Ans One morning the poet finds that his shadow is fast asleep on his bed.</p> <p>VI. Reference to the context:- 1. He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head? a. Who is the poet talking about? Ans The poet is talking about his shadow. b. Why is he like the poet?</p>	

	<p>13.4.21</p> <p>Ch-1 – Henry, the Chameleon 15.4.21</p> <p>20.4.21</p>	<p>Ans The shadow is like the poet because he is the shadow of the poet.</p> <p>c. Does he always look very much like the poet? Ans Yes, the shadow always looks very much like the poet.</p> <p>2. The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow-</p> <p>a. Who is ‘him’ in the line given above? Ans The poet’s shadow has been referred as ‘him’ in the line given above.</p> <p>b. What is funny about the way he likes to grow? Ans Sometimes, the poet’s shadow shoots up taller like an Indian rubber ball and on certain occasions goes so little that nothing is left to him. The poet finds this aspect funny.</p> <p>c. Does he actually grow in a funny way? Ans Yes, the shadow indeed grows in a funny way. His way of growth is different from normal children which is always very slow.</p> <p>3. Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.</p> <p>a. Who said these words, and about whom? Ans The poet said these words about his shadow.</p> <p>b. When he stayed behind? Ans The shadow stayed behind when the poet woke up one day early in the morning before sunrise and found dew shining on every buttercup.</p> <p>c. Why did he stay behind? Ans The poet’s shadow was lazy. So, he stayed behind.</p> <p>VII Make Sentences:- little , coward, shining, shame , asleep</p> <p>*The assignment given below have to be done in English Literature notebook.</p> <p>QI. Word Bank:- reptiles , gestures, patient, disappeared, screaming, smuggle ,boomerang, havoc, hurling, overawe, smuggle, chameleon and creature.</p> <p>QII. Word meanings:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.reptiles – cold blooded animals with skin covered in scales, they lay eggs 2.distinguished- differentiated; recognized the difference between two people, animals, or things 3.independent-not connected with or influenced by something. 4.squint-to have eyes that look in different directions 5.caution-taking care to avoid danger or mistakes; not taking any risks 6.gestures-say or do something to show a feeling or intention 7.overawe- to impress somebody so much that they feel nervous or frightened 8.non-violent- not involving force, or injury to somebody 9.hurling- to throw something forcefully in a particular direction 10.havoc- a situation in which there is a lot of damage, 	
--	--	--	--

	22.4.21	<p>destruction, or confusion</p> <p>11.smuggle- to take, send, or bring goods, or people secretly</p> <p>QIII. Antonyms:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.disappeared x appeared 2.independent x dependent 3.patient x impatient 4.unique x ordinary 5.patient x impatient <p>QIV. Answer the following questions:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Who was Henry? Ans Henry was the author’s pet chameleon. 2.How are chameleons different from other reptiles? Ans A chameleon’s tongue is as long as its body .It has a rigid crest on its head, long and slender limbs. Its finger and toes are more developed than other reptiles. 3. What happened when the author tickled Henry? Ans When the author tickled Henry, he would become very angry. Henry would fill up his lungs with air and blow up to an enormous size. He would try to scare the author by swinging from side to side and by hissing. 4. Why did the author call Henry non-violent? Ans The author called Henry non-violent because he did not bite or hurt anyone. 5. How did Henry come to stay with grandfather? Ans Once when the narrator’s grandfather was visiting a friend in the countryside, he heard a lot of noise in the garden. He saw a lot of people throwing stones and sticks at a chameleon. The author’s grandfather managed to save the chameleon and brought him home. 6. What happened when Henry went to the nursery school? Ans When Henry went to the nursery school in a basket of papayas, the Principal started screaming and so did the children in the school . Henry got scared and fled from the school. 	
	27.4.21	<p>QV. References to the context:-</p> <p>1.But Henry was more remarkable than any other chameleon you may have seen. This was because of his unique eyes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. How was Henry different? Ans Henry had huge eyes which were independent of each other. b. Why were his eyes unique? Ans His eyes were unique as they were huge and independent of each other . He could move one eye without disturbing the other c. What did he do when he wanted to see someone? Ans When he wanted to see someone, Henry would move only one eye without disturbing the other because reptiles do not have binocular vision. They cannot see an object with both eyes. <p>2. A lot of people were hurling stones and sticks at a chameleon , who was sitting on a shrub.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Who was this chameleon? Ans The chameleon was Henry. b. Why were people hurling stones at him? Ans People were hurling stones at him because the gardener had said that it could poison the entire garden and everyone within a 	

		<p>twenty feet radius.</p> <p>c. Who saved him? What did he do with the chameleon? Ans The author’s grandfather saved him. He brought the chameleon home with him.</p> <p>3. Mrs Ghosh told grandmother about the whole incident.</p> <p>a. Who was Mrs Ghosh? Ans Mrs Ghosh was the principal of a nursery school, and a friend of the author’s grandfather.</p> <p>b. What was the incident she spoke about? Ans Mrs Ghosh spoke about the havoc Henry had created in the school and scaring everyone.</p> <p>c. What did the author think after the incident happened? Ans After the incident, the author thought that he would never see Henry again.</p> <p>QVI. Make sentences:- violent , unique , frightened , disappeared , creature</p>	
--	--	--	--

Academic Director