

KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT



CLASS : IV
DATE: 23.05.2020 to 06.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT																								
MATHS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write tables 2 to 20 in school Maths notebook. 2. Chapter 3- Multiplication Exercise 3.4, Test Zone and Mental Maths to be done in the school notebook. 3. Chapter 4- Division Page number 56 to be done in the text book. Exercise 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, Test zone and Mental Maths to be done in the school notebook. 																								
SCIENCE	<p>Ch-3 Clothes we wear</p> <p>Read the chapter thoroughly Learn the words as mentioned below:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">linen</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">rubber</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">trousers</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">waterproof</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">raincoats</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">sleeved</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">synthetic</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">twisted</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">comfortable</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">weaving</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">stretchable</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">detergent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">waterproof</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">knitting</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">lightweight</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">attacked</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">plastic</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">strands</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">wrinkle-free</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">silverfish</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">mothballs</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">damaged</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">handlooms</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Let's Remember(Pg no:36) Write S for summer, W for winter, and R for rainy season to sort when you will wear each of the following clothes: 1.Light coloured clothes -S 2.Raincoats- R 3.Clothes made of linen -S 4.Clothesmade of wool -W 5.Dark coloured clothes- W 6.Clothes made of rubber- R 7.Clothes made of cotton -S</p> <p>Let's Remember(pg no:38) A. Sort the following into natural or synthetic fibres:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cotton: <u>Natural</u> 2.Linen: <u>Natural</u> 3. Nylon: <u>Synthetic</u> 4. Silk: <u>Natural</u> 5. Polyester: <u>Synthetic</u> 6. Wool : <u>Natural</u> 	linen	rubber	trousers	waterproof	raincoats	sleeved	synthetic	twisted	comfortable	weaving	stretchable	detergent	waterproof	knitting	lightweight	attacked	plastic	strands	wrinkle-free	silverfish	mothballs	damaged	handlooms	
linen	rubber	trousers	waterproof																						
raincoats	sleeved	synthetic	twisted																						
comfortable	weaving	stretchable	detergent																						
waterproof	knitting	lightweight	attacked																						
plastic	strands	wrinkle-free	silverfish																						
mothballs	damaged	handlooms																							

B. Circle those that are good for taking care of clothes:

Moths, Mothballs, Dried neem leaves, silverfish, small insects

I. Objective type questions

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1. We wear different (same/different) types of clothes in different seasons.
2. We wear dark (light/dark) coloured clothes in winter.
3. Raincoats (Raincoats/Woolen clothes) help us to stay dry during rains.
4. A fabric is made of many thin threads called yarns (yarns/fibres).
5. Synthetic (Natural/ Synthetic) fibres are stretchable and can be water proof.

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

1. All clothes are made from the same materials . F
2. We wear dark coloured cotton clothes in winter. F
3. Wearing full sleeved clothes can protect us from insect bites. T
4. Yarns are made of fabrics. F
5. Woolen and silk clothes need a lot of care. T

C. Choose the correct options:

1. Which of these clothes would you wear at home?
Ans: c. Comfortable clothes
2. Which of these would you wear to stay dry during rains?
Ans: c. Waterproof
3. Which of these fibres are used to make clothes worn in summer?
Ans: d. Cotton and linen
4. Which of these processes is used to make a fabric?
Ans: a. Weaving and knitting
5. Which of these are natural fibers?
Ans: d. All of these
6. Which of these would be the best way to clean woolen coats?
Ans: b. Dry- cleaning
7. Which of these is NOT true about synthetic fibers?
Ans: d. None of these
8. Which of these attack woolen clothes if they are not stored properly?
Ans: c. Moth and silverfish

II. Very short answer type questions

A. Give two examples for each of the following:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. Natural fibers worn in the summer | <u>cotton</u> | <u>linen</u> |
| 2. Materials used to make raincoats | <u>nylon</u> | <u>polyester</u> |
| 3. Plant fibres | <u>cotton</u> | <u>jute</u> |
| 4. Animal fibres | <u>wool</u> | <u>silk</u> |
| 5. Synthetic fibres | <u>nylon</u> | <u>rayon</u> |
| 6. Insects that attack clothes | <u>moth</u> | <u>silverfish</u> |

Note: All the above exercises to be done in the textbook.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do we need clothes?

Ans: Clothes protect us from sun, rain, cold, and insect bites.

2. What kind of clothes do we wear in summer?

Ans: We wear light-coloured clothes made from cotton or linen in summer

3. What kind of clothes keep us warm in winter?

Ans: We wear dark-coloured clothes made from wool in winter.

4. What are fibres? Name the two main types of fibres.

Ans: Clothes are made from thin threads are called yarns. Each yarn is further made up of many long and very thin strands called fibres. The two types of fibres are natural fibres and synthetic fibres .

5. What are synthetic fibres? Name any three special features of synthetic fibres.

Ans: Fibres that are not found naturally and are made by man are called synthetic fibres. Synthetic fibres are stretchable, lightweight, wrinkle-free, and can be waterproof.

6. Give any three ways in which we can take care of clothes.

Ans: Clothes should be washed well with a good soap or detergent to remove all the sweat, dirt, and stains. When you store woollen and silk clothes, you should keep mothballs or dried neem leaves along with them. These keep the insects away. Woollen coats and trousers should be dry-cleaned. They may get damaged by plain washing.

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

HINDI

हिंदी साहित्य

पाठ:- साहसी रूपा

1. पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें | (तीन बार)

2. पाठ में दिए गये चित्र को प्रथम पृष्ठ में बनाएँ एवं उसमें रंग भरें |

3. पाठ में पंद्रह शब्द रेखांकित कर उन्हें उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें |

4. [शब्द-भंडार से (pg.no.-18)] शब्दार्थ लिखें |

5. बहुकल्पीय प्रश्न पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें | (pg.no.-19)

6. बताओ किसने, किससे कहा ? (पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें pg.no.-19)

7. खाली जगह भरो | (शब्द नीचे से चुनो)

(पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें pg.no.-20)

8. प्रश्न-उत्तर लिखें | (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें |)

क.-रूपा किस प्रकार की लड़की थी ?

उ.-रूपा एक सुन्दर लड़की थी | वह कम बोलती थी, इसलिए उसे घमंडी लड़की मान लिया गया | वास्तव में वह दूसरों की सहायता करने वाली लड़की थी |

ख -पिकनिक वाला स्थान कैसा था ?

उ.- पिकनिक वाला स्थान एक छोटी-सी झील के किनारे पर था | वह वृक्षों से घिरा तथा फूलों की क्यारियों वाला था | वह पहाड़ी प्रांत था |

ग.-शांति के साथ क्या घटना घट गई ?

उ.- शांति झील में गिर पड़ी और वह झील की दलदल में धंसती जा रही थी |

घ शांति को बचाने के लिए रूपा ने क्या किया ?

उ.-रूपा ने अपने थैले से चाकू निकालकर एक लता (बेल) को काटा और उसे शांति की ओर फेंक दिया | बेल की ओर को शांति ने पकड़ा और दूसरी से रूपा उसे खींचने लगी | इस प्रकार रूपा ने शांति को बाहर खींच लिया और उसके प्राण बच गये |

ड.-कहानी के अंत में रूपा का कौन-सा रूप सामने आया ?

उ.- कहानी के अंत में रूपा का साहसी और परोपकारी रूप सामने आया |

- च- यह कहानी हमें कैसा बनने की सीख देती है ?
 उ. यह कहानी हमें साहसी और परोपकारी बनने की सीख देती है ।

9. वाक्य बनाएँ | (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें |)

- क. घमंडी ख. स्थान ग. आनंद घ. आशा

10. विलोम शब्द लिखें | (उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें |)

- क. प्रवेश x निकाष ख. सुन्दर x कुरूप ग. मित्रता x शत्रुता
 घ. पसंद x नापसंद ड. कमी x बेसी च. घमंडी x विनम्र
 छ. आशा x निराशा ज. बेहोश x होश झ. प्रशंसा x बुराई
 ञ. संकोच x निःसंकोच

हिंदी भाषा

पाठ:- सर्वनाम

- हिंदी भाषा से सर्वनाम पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें ।
- सर्वनाम की परिभाषा, भेद एवं उदाहरण लिखें ।

सर्वनाम- संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

जैसे- यह, वह, मेरा, तुम्हारा, कौन, किसे, कुछ, कोई आदि ।

सर्वनाम के छः भेद होते हैं

भेद	सर्वनाम शब्द	उदाहरण
1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम	तू, आप, मैं, हम आदि	मैं बाजार जाऊँगा ।
2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम	यह, वह (निश्चित वस्तु)	यह मेरी गेंद है ।
3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम	कोई, कुछ	दूध में कुछ गिर गया है ।
4. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम	क्या, कौन, क्यों आदि	तुम्हारे थैले में क्या है ?
5. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम	जो-सो, जैसा-वैसा आदि	जो बोएगा सो काटेगा ।
6. निजवाचक सर्वनाम	स्वयं, निज, खुद आदि	मैं अपना गृहकार्य स्वयं करती हूँ ।

अभ्यास कार्य

1. नीचे दिए गए सर्वनाम शब्दों का वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए । | उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें |

- क. किसे – राहुल किसे बुला रहा है ?
 ख. उसे – माँ उसे प्यास लगी है ।

	<p>ग. हमें – हमें घर जल्दी चलना चाहिए। घ. तुझे – तुझे पुस्तक पढ़नी चाहिए।</p> <p>2. नीचे दिए गये वाक्यों से सर्वनाम शब्द छांटिए और उसके भेद लिखिए [उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें]</p> <p>वाक्य सर्वनाम शब्द भेद</p> <p>क. यह पुस्तक किसकी है ? _____</p> <p>ख. बाहर कोई खड़ा है। _____</p> <p>ग. मुझे स्वयं काम करने दो। _____</p> <p>घ. जो आलस करेगा वह पछताएगा। _____</p> <p>ड. यह कमरा मेरा है। _____</p> <p>3. अभ्यास कार्य [1,2,3,4,6,8] पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में करें। (pg-no- 42 ,43) 4. पाठ-15 – पर्यायवाची शब्द (pg.no-72, सूर्य से बेटी तक)</p>
--	---

ENGLISH	<p>LANGUAGE Topic –Ch-3 Gender</p> <p>I. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and arrange them in proper columns.</p> <p>i. The actor was wearing an old coat. ii. Her husband fell off a motorcycle. We had to take him to a doctor. iii. Both Arushi and Ankit are good athletes. iv. Who is the hero of this film? v. Good students respect teachers. vi. This atlas belongs to my aunt. vii. The tiger and tigress are sleeping under the tree. viii. May I have your pen, Ma'am?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Masculine</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Feminine</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Common</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Neuter</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>1.</td> <td>1.</td> <td>1.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>2.</td> <td>2.</td> <td>2.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>3.</td> <td>3.</td> <td>3.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>4.</td> <td>4.</td> <td>5.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5.</td> <td>6.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>II. Rewrite the following sentences changing the nouns in bold from Masculine to Feminine and Feminine to Masculine making other necessary changes.</p> <p>i. My father will invite all his nephews. ii. The princess had a fine mare. iii. Sir, one boy has not brought the money. iv. The men took their sons along. v. The queen felt happy to meet the actress. vi. A gentleman took my uncle to the hospital. vii. I went to Delhi with my sister and grandmother. viii. Mr Gupta is a teacher..</p>	Masculine	Feminine	Common	Neuter	1.	1.	1.	1.	2.	2.	2.	2.	3.	3.	3.	3.	4.	4.	4.	5.			5.	6.
Masculine	Feminine	Common	Neuter																						
1.	1.	1.	1.																						
2.	2.	2.	2.																						
3.	3.	3.	3.																						
4.	4.	4.	5.																						
		5.	6.																						

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

The crow is a common bird. It is found all over the world. The house crow is black in colour with a grey neck. The jungle crow is black all over. The crow can eat anything. But it likes to eat the food man eats. It is an intelligent and clever bird. But it is also a thief. It is fond of stealing food. It builds its nest in the branches of tall trees. The nest looks ugly from outside. But inside it is neat and cosy. The mother crow lays four or five eggs at a time. The eggs are bluish green in colour. They have brown marks on them. When baby crows come out of the eggs, both parents look after them.

A. Answer the following questions.

- i. What is the crow fond of eating?
- ii. What does the crow usually steal?
- iii. Where does the crow usually make its nest?

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

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| i. dislikes | iii. beautiful |
| ii. short | iv. stupid |

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

- i. robber
- ii. comfortable
- iii. tidy
- iv. smart

D. Make sentences.

- i. world
- ii. nest

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

LITERATURE

Learn the poem Fairies (New Images)

Draw the picture (Fairies)

Write the Word meaning .

Antonyms

- bottom × top
quietly × loudly
lovely × ugly
hold × release/let go of
stay × leave
gently × firmly
proud × ashamed
little × big

Question/Answer.

Q1. 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 have a dance , with the rabbits holding lights for them and the butterflies and bees making lovely breeze for them.

	<p>Q2.How can the speaker hear the fairies sing? Ans- The speaker can hear the fairies sing,because the fairies sing for the Fairy queen and king when they come 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.</p> <p>Q3.Where do the fairies stay? Ans- The fairies stay at the bottom of the garden.</p> <p>Q4.How does the king look? Ans - The king is very proud and handsome.</p> <p>Q5.There's little wood..... – Well,they do.</p> <p>a.What runs through the little wood? Ans – A little stream runs through the little wood.</p> <p>b.Who wouldn't dare to come there ? Ans- The fairies .</p> <p>c.Write the name of the poem & poet? Ans – Fairies by Rose Fyleman.</p> <p>Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.</p>
<p>SOCIAL STUDIES</p>	<p>Ch 9 India: Types of soil</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Read the chapter no. 9 India: Types of soil (pg. no. 79 to 82) and underline the difficult words and check their meanings. 2.) Write down the key words along with the meanings in your note book. 3.) Do the Exercise in your note book <p>A.Tick the correct option B.Fill in the blanks 4.) Answer the following questions:</p> <p>Q1) What does soil consist of? Ans. Soil consists of sand, clay and organic matter like dead plants and animals. Soil also contains air. Water and shall organisms like earth worms.</p> <p>Q2) What is alluvium? Ans. The rivers originating in the mountains bring a large amount of sand and silt with them and deposit them in the flood plains is called alluvium.</p> <p>Q3) Where is the laterite soil found in India? Ans. Laterite sol is found in some parts of Western Ghats, Chhotanagpur plateau and some North Eastern states.</p> <p>Q4) Name the plants that grow well in the mountain soil. Ans. Plants that grow well in the mountain soil are: wheat, maize, barley spices, tea and fruits like apples, apricot etc.</p>

Q5) What is soil erosion?

Ans. The of 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 of animals

Q7) Write three steps to conserve soil.

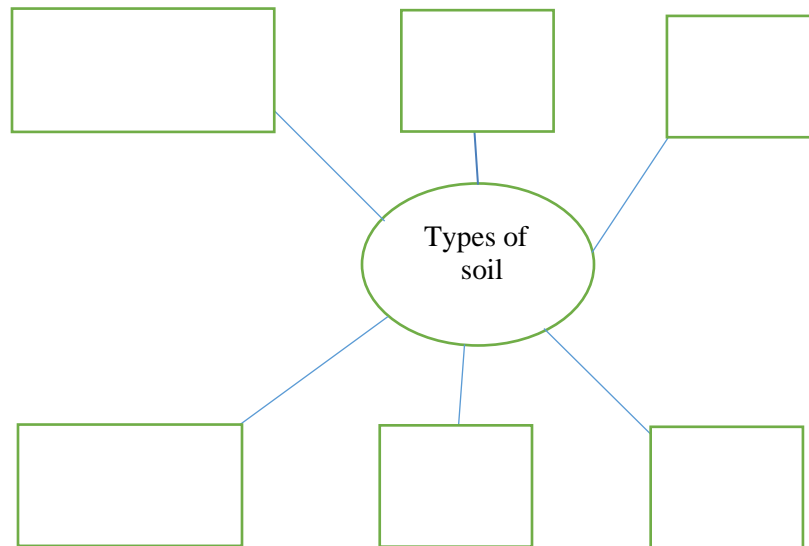
Ans. The three steps to conserve soil are as follows:

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

Q8) Make a presentation on different types of soil and the regions where they are found in India.

(Do it on the white page in tabular form

Q9) complete the given word web by writing the names of types of soil.(do it in your note book by using own creativity)



COMP Sc

CH- 1 : Data Storage and Memory

All work to be done in computer note book

D. Answer the following :

1. What is computer memory? Explain its classification.

Ans. The memory of a computer helps it to store data, instructions and information. Computer memory is of three types:

- i. Primary memory or Internal memory or Random access memory –**
 - It is the main working memory of the computer.
 - It is a volatile memory i.e. the data and instructions stored in this memory disappear once the computer is switched off.
 - It is also called read/write memory.
- ii. Read – Only memory –**
 - It is a type of memory from which we can only read instructions.
 - It is a non-volatile memory i.e. the data and instructions stored in this memory does not disappear once the computer is switched off.
- iii. Secondary memory or external memory –**
 - It is made up of various storage devices that allow us to save data or information over a long period of time.
 - Is is a non-volatile memory.
 - It is also called auxiliary memory.

2. What are binary digits? How are they used to measure computer memory?

Ans. The computer stores data and information in its memory in the form of bits that is 0's and 1's. A group of 8 bits forms 1 byte. Byte is the smallest unit to measure computer's memory. Kilo Byte(KB), Mega byte(MB), Giga byte(GB), Tera byte (TB) and Peta byte (PB) are the higher units.

3. Why is primary memory also called random access memory?

Ans. Primary memory is the main working memory of a computer. The CPU can randomly access any storage location in this memory thus it is also called *Random Access Memory* (RAM).

4. What are the main features of ROM? Name the different types of ROM.

Ans. Read Only Memory or ROM is the type of memory from which information can only be read. We cannot edit or write any data in this memory. It is a non volatile memory.

Different types of *ROM* are

Type	Feature
Programmable read-only memory (PROM)	PROM can be programmed to record information. Once the information has been recorded, it cannot be changed.

Erasable Programmable read-only memory (PROM)	In EPROM, data can be erased using ultraviolet light.	
Electrically Erasable Programmable read-only memory (PROM)	In EEPROM, data can be erased using electrical signals.	
<p>5. Why do we need secondary memory? Name any three secondary storage devices. Ans. We need secondary memory for storing large amount of data as it has higher storage capacity and can store data for long period of time. Some secondary storage devices are : Floppy Disk, Compact Disc, Flash drive etc.</p> <p>APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS :</p> <p>a. Diya wants your help in choosing appropriate storage devices for the following tasks:</p> <p>i. Her sister wants to store 200 MB data for a class project. Ans.: Compact Disk (CD)</p> <p>ii. Her father wants to store 20 MB of official documents and files. Ans. : Flash drive</p> <p>iii. The Administration office in her school wants to store 500 GB of backup data containing information about all students and teachers. Ans.: Hard Disk</p> <p>b. Ritu wants to buy a flash drive to store a few images and some songs, but her brother wants to buy a hard drive.</p> <p>i. Which of these devices has more storage capacity? Ans.: Hard disk</p> <p>ii. Which of the two devices would be more suitable to store these data? Ans.: Flash drive</p> <p>iii. What are the full forms of GB and TB ? Name any two units smaller than GB. Ans.: GB – Giga Byte TB – Tera Byte</p>		

Dr. Rachana Nair
Director Academics