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

CLASS : IV
DATE: 17.11.2020 to 2.12.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	➢ Chapter 11- TIME AND CALENDER I. <u>RECAPITULATION</u> 1. Answer the following: i. How many days are there in a fortnight? _____ ii. How many days are in a leap year? _____ iii. 20 minutes = _____ seconds. iv. 4 days = _____ hours. v. 2 weeks 5 days = _____ days. vi. 6 minutes 18 seconds = _____ seconds. vii. 6 days 15 hours = _____ hours. viii. 2 months and a half (days) = _____ ix. 425 minutes = _____ hours & _____ seconds. x. 62 hours = _____ days & _____ hours xi. _____weeks = _____ months xii. _____ days = _____week. xiii. _____ days =_____ months = _____ = 1 year. xiv. _____ hours = _____ 1 day. xv. _____ weeks = _____ fortnight. II. SOLVE: 1. Samar went on a foreign trip on 15th October and returned on 29th October of the same year. Find the total number of days spent on the trip? 2. A movie starts at 6:30 pm. and total duration is 3 hours is 3 hours. At what time does the movie get over? 3. If a competitive exam starts at 9:00 a.m. and gets over at 11:00 a.m. , then find the total duration of the examination. 4. Circle the leap years. 1998, 1996, 1950, 2004, 2010, 1942, 1912, 2032 <u>Work to be done in the Maths notebook</u> Ex. 11.1 Q3 &4 Ex. 11.2 Question no. 2 &3 Ex. 11.5 Question no.1, 2, 3 &4 Ex. 11.6 Question no.1 to 11

<u>Work to be done in the textbook</u>

Page number 162 to 164

Ex. 11.1 Question no. 1 &2

Ex. 11.2 Question no. 1

Ex. 11.3 Question no. 1, 2 &3

Ex. 11.4   Question no. 1 &2

Ex. 11.7   Question no.1 &2

Test Zone and Mental Maths

<u>Extra questions to be done in the Maths notebook</u>

1. Find the starting time for the activities.

      i. Finishing time = 7.12 p.m. ii.   Finishing time = 9: 40 p.m.

          Time duration = 4 hours   Time duration = 2 hours 10 min

2. Find the finishing date for the following activities.

      I.Starting date = 11th September   ii.   Starting date = 20 January

          Time duration = 25 days   Time duration = 12 days

3. Ashish completed his maths homework in 45 minutes 30 seconds. Express the time taken by him for completing his homework in seconds.

4. Ankita works for 8 hours 20 minutes. Convert the time spent into minutes.

5. Khushi takes 45 minutes to reach school. If her school starts at 9 a.m., then at what time should she leave from home?

<u>Activities to be done in the Maths notebook</u>

- Concept map (page 179) to be drawn in the notebook.
- Record the date of birth of each member of your family and find the difference between their ages in terms of number of days.

| SCIENCE | **<u>CH-10 How Animals Survive</u>**

<u>Read the chapter thoroughly.</u>
<u>Underline the following words in the textbook and learn them:</u>

<table><tr><td>Endangered</td><td>camouflaging</td><td>invertebrates</td><td>thorax</td><td>carnivores</td></tr><tr><td>fins</td><td>amphibians</td><td>vertebrates</td><td>abdomen</td><td>omnivores</td></tr><tr><td>flightless</td><td>warm-blooded</td><td>suckle</td><td>terrestrial</td><td>scavengers</td></tr><tr><td>blubber</td><td>hibernation</td><td>aestivation</td><td>arboreal</td><td>parasites</td></tr><tr><td>aerial</td><td>migration</td><td>herbivores</td><td>cellulose</td><td>predators</td></tr></table> |

I. Objective type questions

A. Choose the correct option.

1. The hard outer covering in insects is made of
   a. thorax.   b. spine.   c. backbone.   d. chitin

2. Which of these help the fish to swim in water?
   a. Fins.   b. Gills   c. Backbone   d. Scales

3. Which of these animals can live on both land and in water?
   a. Cod   b. Newt.   c. tadpole.   D. Shark

4. Which of these is not a bird?
   a. Ostrich.   b. Emu.   c. Kiwi.   d. Bat

5. Which of these animals is warm-blooded?
   a. Lizard.   b. Bear.   c. Snake.   D. crocodile

6. Where does a yak live?
   a. On the mountains.   b. In the sea.   c. In deserts.   d. On plains

7. Which of these animals is extinct?
   a. Passenger pigeon.   b. penguin.   c. Sparrow.   d. Giant panda

8. Which of these substances is plant food rich in?
   a. Cellulose.   b. Chitin.   c. Stomata.   d. Veins

Answers- chitin; fins; newt; bat; bear; mountains; passenger pigeon; cellulose

B. Circle the odd one out.

1. Monkey, rat, squirrel, slug
2. Cockroach, ladybird, snail, squirrel
3. Eagle, penguin, kiwi, sparrow
4. Deer, goat, rabbit, bear
5. Vulture, lion, tiger, snake

Answers- 1. Slug; 2. Squirrel; 3. Kiwi; 4. Bear; 5. Vulture

II. Short answer type questions

A. Give one word for the following.

1. Animals that suckle their young- **Mammals**
2. Slowing down of activity or settling down to a long sleep by some animals during hot summer months- **Aestivation**
3. Animals that feed on the flesh of dead animals- **Scavengers**
4. Animals that derive their nutrition from other living organisms- **Parasites**
5. Animals that hunt and kill other animals- **Carnivores**
6. Mass movement of birds from a colder to a warmer place- **Migration**

B. Give two examples for each of the following:

1. Animals that do not have backbone-   **cockroach, ant**
2. Arboreal animals-   **monkey, koala**
3. Flightless birds-   **kiwi, penguin**
4. Animals that have a thick skin to protect themselves- **seal, walrus**
5. Animals that show camouflage-   **chameleon, zebra**

6.   Endangered animals-   **giant panda, tiger**

The following exercises are to be done in the Science notebook-

A. **Draw and complete 'Habitat of Animals' as given on page no- 105 on a blank page.**

B. **Answer the following questions:**

1. Differentiate between hibernation and aestivation.
Ans- The difference between hibernation and aestivation is-
Hibernation- Animals such as bear, frog and snake become inactive in cold winter months due to scarcity of food. This inactivity during winter months or winter sleep is called hibernation.
Aestivation- Slowing down of activity or settling down to a long sleep by some animals during the hot summer months is called aestivation.

2. How do animals living in cold regions keep themselves warm?
Ans- Animals living in cold regions have a thick layer of fat called blubber under their skin to keep their body warm. Animals that live in very cold places have thick fur on their body, which protects them from the cold.

3. What are vertebrates and invertebrates?
Ans- Animals that have backbone are called vertebrates.
Eg- fish
Animals that do not have backbone are called invertebrates.
Eg- cockroach

4. What are cold-blooded animals? Give two examples.
Ans- Cold-blooded animals are those whose body temperature changes with a change in the temperature of their surroundings.
Eg- lizard and snake.

5. What are parasites? Give two examples.
Ans- Some small animals derive their nutrition from other living organisms. Such animals are called parasites.
Eg- tapeworm and lice.

6. What are adaptations? With the help of examples, show how some animals are adapted to live in water.
Ans- The changes in the feature or behaviour of an organism that help it to survive in its habitat are called adaptations.
One such animal which lives in water is fish. The streamlined body shape of the fish helps it to move through the water quickly. The gills help it to breathe. The slippery scales over the body protect the body from water and also help in easy movement.

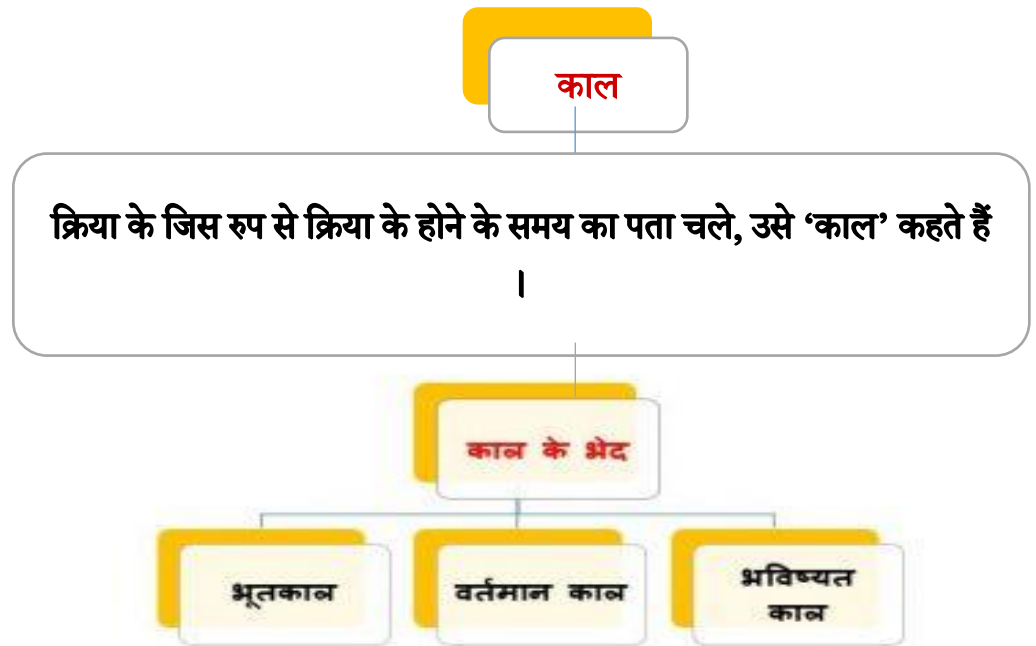|	
	7. Explain the adaptations in birds that help them fly. Ans- Birds have a light body. They are covered with feathers. They have wings that help them to fly.' **8.** What is camouflaging? Explain how this helps animals protect themselves from danger. Ans- Some animals such as chameleon, zebra, frog and polar bear can trick their enemies because their body colour blends easily with their surroundings. This is known as camouflaging.
HINDI	SUBJECT – HINDI LANGUAGE पाठ –10 काल (पृष्ठ संख्या 57) विषय - हिंदी भाषा STD- IV

1) हिंदी भाषा से 'काल' पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें।
2) 'काल' की परिभाषा एवं उदाहरण उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।
3) लिखते समय लिखावट एवं वर्तनी पर विशेष ध्यान दें।
4) निम्नलिखित चित्र ठीक इसी तरह अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में बनाएं।

<div align="center">काल</div>

क्रिया के जिस रुप से क्रिया के होने के समय का पता चले, उसे 'काल' कहते हैं।

<div align="center">काल के भेद</div>

भूतकाल	वर्तमान काल	भविष्यत काल

5) नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें (उत्तर पुस्तिका में करें।)

(क) काल किसे कहते हैं ?

उ. - क्रिया के जिस रुप से क्रिया के होने के समय का पता चले, उसे काल कहते हैं।

(ख) काल के कितने भेद होते हैं? उनके नाम लिखिए।

उ. - काल के तीन भेद हैं –

 (i) भूतकाल (ii) वर्तमान काल (iii) भविष्यत् काल।

6) नीचे दिए वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त काल का नाम बताइए। [प्रश्न पुस्तक से देखकर लिखें]

उ.-(क) भूतकाल

(ख) भविष्यत् काल
(ग) भविष्यत् काल
(घ) वर्तमान काल
(ड़) भूतकाल
(च) वर्तमान काल

7) नीचे दिए उदाहरण के अनुसार क्रियाएँ बनाइए।

क्रिया	हो चुकी	हो रही है	होगी
गाना	गाया	गा रही है	गाएगी
पढ़ना	पढ़ा	पढ़ रही है	पढ़ेगी
लिखना	लिखा	लिख रही है	लिखेगी
खेलना	खेला	खेल रही है	खेलेगी
सोना	सोया	सो रही है	सोएगी

8) नीचे दिए वाक्यों को दिए गए कालों में बदलिए।

(क) चूहा सारी रोटी खा गया। (भविष्यत् काल)

उ.- चूहा सारी रोटी खायेगा ।

(ख) दादाजी टेलीविजन देख रहे हैं। (भूतकाल)

उ.- दादाजी टेलीविजन देख रहे थे ।

(ग) नेताजी कल भाषण देंगे। (वर्तमान काल)

उ.- नेताजी आज भाषण दे रहे है ।

(घ) राधिका भोजन कर रही हैं। (भूतकाल)

उ.- राधिका भोजन कर रही थी ।

(ड़) सुबह से ही वर्षा हो रही थी। (वर्तमान काल)

उ.- सुबह से ही वर्षा हो रही हैं।

(च) मैंने खाना खा लिया हैं। (भूतकाल)

उ.- मैंने खाना खा लिया था ।

(छ) हम कल शिमला गए थे। (भविष्यत् काल)

उ.- हम कल शिमला जाएँगे ।

SUBJECT – HINDI LITERATURE
पाठ –16 जैसे को तैसा (कहानी)
विषय - हिंदी साहित्य
STD-IV
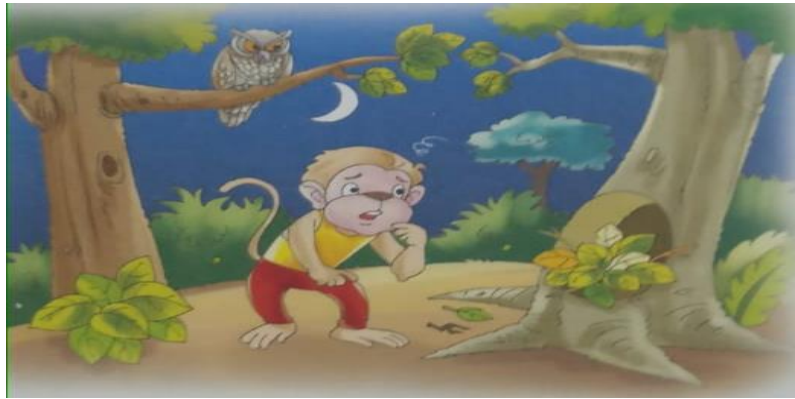
9)   पाठ का सस्वर वाचन शुद्ध उच्चारण के साथ करें ।

10) उत्तर पुस्तिका में नए पृष्ठ पर पाठ का नाम लिखकर पाठ से संबंधित चित्र बनाएं।

11) कठिन शब्दों को दो - दो बार उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।

(i)	आकाश	(x)	दरवाजे
(ii)	चांदनी	(xi)	ऊँघता
(iii)	पत्ता	(xii)	चिल्लाया
(iv)	ढलवाँ	(xiii)	धक्का
(v)	छछूंदर	(xiv)	इकट्ठी
(vi)	खर्राटों	(xv)	अनजान
(vii)	शरारत	(xvi)	थककर
(viii)	रास्ता	(xvii)	द्वार
(ix)	पत्थर		

12) पृष्ठ संख्या - (119) में दिए गए शब्द - भंडार के अर्थ उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें।

<div align="center">अभ्यास कार्य</div>

कहानी से,

मौखिक

सोचो और बताओं

प्र. 1. रात के समय कैसा वातावरण था ?

उ. - चाँदनी रात थी। आकाश में तारे चमक रहे थे। पक्षी चैन से सो रहे थे। कहीं पत्ता भी नहीं हिल रहा था।

प्र. 2. बंटी बंदर बाहर घूमने क्यों निकला ?

उ. - बंटी बंदर को बाहर घूमना अच्छा लगता था। उसे चैन नहीं आ रहा था। अतः वह बाहर घूमने निकल गया।

प्र. 3. बंटी बंदर ने किसको आते हुए देखा ?

उ. - अनारो लोमड़ी को ।

प्र. 4. खर्राटे कौन ले रहा था ?
उ. - भोला भालू ।

प्र. 5. चूँ चूँ छछूंदर को क्या अच्छा नहीं लगा ?
उ. - उसे भोला भालू के घर का रास्ता बंद करना अच्छा नहीं लगा ।

लिखित
उत्तर लिखो

प्र. 1. बंटी बंदर और अनारो लोमड़ी ने मिलकर क्या शरारत की ?
उ. - दोनों ने मिलकर भोला भालू के घर के दरवाजे पर पत्थर लुढ़का कर रास्ता बंद कर दिया ।

प्र. 2. भोला भालू को किसने, किस प्रकार जगा कर सावधान किया ?
उ. - भोला भालू को चूँ चूँ छछूंदर ने आवाज लगाकर सावधान किया । उसी ने बताया कि उसके दरवाजे को पत्थर से बंद कर दिया गया है ।

प्र. 3. अनारो लोमड़ी के घर पर पत्थर किसने अड़ाया और क्यों ?
उ. - अनारो लोमड़ी के घर पर पत्थर भोला भालू और चूँ चूँ छछूंदर ने अड़ाया ताकि अंदर जाने का रास्ता बंद हो जाए और उसे अपनी करनी का फल मिल जाए ।

प्र. 4. खोह में कौन रहता था ?
उ. - बंटी बंदर ।

प्र. 5. चूँ चूँ छछूंदर और चिंटू उल्लू ने क्या काम किया ?
उ. - दोनों ने मिलकर बंटी बंदर के खोह को सींको और पत्तियों से भर दिया ।

प्र. 6. इस कहानी से क्या शिक्षा मिलती है ?

उ. - किसी के साथ बुरा मत करो ।

<u>सही उत्तर पर सही (✔) का चिन्ह लगाओ ।</u>

उत्तर – 1. (क) 2. (ग) 3. (क) 4.(क) 5. (क)

<u>बताओ, किसने, किससे कहा ?</u>

उत्तर 1: अनारो लोमड़ी ने, बंटी बंदर से ।

उत्तर 2: चूँ चूँ छछूंदर ने, भोला भालू से ।

उत्तर 3: चूँ चूँ छछूंदर ने, भोला भालू से ।

उत्तर 4: चूँ चूँ छछूंदर ने, चिंटू उल्लू से ।

<u>खाली जगह भरो ।</u>

उत्तर – 1. चैन 2. शरारत 3. पत्थर 4. लौट

प्र. इस पाठ के कोई पांच जंगली जानवरों के नाम बताइए (यह सभी नाम संज्ञा है) ।

उत्तर – 1. बंटी बंदर   4. अनारो लोमड़ी

2. भोला भालू   5. चिंटू उल्लू

3. छछूंदर

प्र.   <u>सही मिलान करो ।</u>

उत्तर- (क)   बंटी   बंदर

(ख)   उछलू   मेंढक

(ग)   अनारो   लोमड़ी

(घ)   चूँ चूँ   छछूंदर

(ड़)   भोला   भालू

(च)   चिंटू   उल्लू

प्र.   <u>वाक्य बनाओ (स्वयं करें) ।</u>

(क)   पत्थर

(ख)   दरवाजा

(ग)   आवाज

	(घ) हँसी (ङ) शरारत
ENGLISH	ENGLISH LITERATURE CH. 2. The Little Big Man I. WORD BANK 1. lessons 2. crowd 3. rushing 4. naughty 5. silken 6. grown up 7. thinking 8. possible 9. nurse 10. wonder 11. slate 12. master II. Word meanings 1. slate : a small sheet of a sheet of a type of dark grey stone in a wooden frame, used in the past in schools, for children to write on 2. dada : brother (in Bengoli) 3. crowd : a large number of people gather together in a disorganized way 4. lesson : a period of teaching or learning 5. silver : coins, money 6. silken : made of silk III. ANTONYMS 1. lost x found 2. small x big 3. old x young 4. like x dislike 5. thick x thin 6. answer x question 7. along x together 8. open x close 9. give x take 10. baby x adult 11. little x more IV. ONE WORD ANSWERS 1. Who is the author of the poem?

Ans.   Rabindranath Tagore.

2.   Who is the speaker in the poem?

Ans: Child

3.   What is the tone of the speaker?

Ans.   Longing.

3.   Who will take the child to the fair?

Ans.   Uncle

4.   Who will bring little shoes and small silken frocks for the child?

Ans.   Father

5.   Whom the child would say," I must go to the fair alone"?

Ans.   Uncle

V.   TRUE / FALSE

1.   The child doesn't want to grow. _____

2.   The little big man is a small child.   _____

3.   Child's father would come home in October.   _____

4.   Child's mother would take him to the fair.   _____

5.   The child would give money to his nurse.   _____

VI.   REFERENE TO THE CONTEXT :

1.   " I shall dress myself and walk to the fair where the crowd is thick."

i.   Who is the speaker of these lines?

Ans: The little child is the speaker of these lines.

ii.   Where the child wants to go and with whom?

Ans: The child wants to go to the fair and he wants to go alone.

iii.   Name the poem and the poet.

Ans: The name of the poem is- The Little Big Man and the poet is - Rabindranath Tagore.

2.   "Mother will come from her bath when I
        am giving money to my nurse, forI shall
        know how to open the box with my key."

i.   Who is the speaker of these lines?

Ans: The child is the speaker of these lines .

ii.   Whom the child would like to give money? Why?

Ans: The child would like to give money to his nurse because he knows how to open the
box with the key.

VII.   QUESTION ANSWERS

	1. What will happen when he goes to the fair? Ans: When the child will go to the fair, his uncle will try to carry him in his arms because he might get lost in the crowd in the fair. 2. The child talks about school. What does he say? Ans: The child says that when his teacher will ask him to get his slate and books then he will tell him that he is now as big as father and should not have lesson any more. 3. Father will return home in October. What permission will he give the child then? Ans: The child's father will give him permission to buy his own clothes if he likes, as he will be a grown up then. 4. Why do you think he will need to give his nurse money? Ans: The child wants to give money to his nurse because he knows how to open the box with the key and pay for the service. 5. Why is the name of the poem ' the little big man'? Ans: The little big man is a little child who craves the freedom that comes along with growing up. The poet skilfully tells it the way , it is, in a swinging verse through a child's lens. And he is thrilled about how nobody will stop him from doing what he wishes to do once this happens! VIII. JUMBLED WORDS 1, osibslep _____ 2. esslnos _____ 3. ytguhan _____ 4. gnikinht _____ 5. neilks _____
SOCIAL STUDIES	CH-16 OUR RICH HERITAGE *READ THE CHAPTER AND UNDERLINE THE DIFFICULT WORDS AND WRITE THEM IN THE NOTEBOOK *Write the keywords along with their meanings in the notebook. *Do the exercise : A. Tick the correct answer. B. Fill in the blanks with the help of words given in the box C. Match the following D. Answer the following questions: 1.Name any four languages which have been recognized as our official languages. Ans: The four languages which have been recognized as our official languages are:- Hindi, Bengali, Malayalam and Punjabi. 2.What are folk dances? Ans. Folk dances are performed on special festive occasions, family functions and harvest festivals.

	3.Name any four musical instruments used in the Hindustani music. Ans. The four musical instruments used in the Hindustani music are:- Sitar, Sarod, Table and Flute. 4.Define miniature painting. Ans. A style of painting introduced during the Mughal period. 5.Name any three ancient temples of India. Ans.The three ancient temples of India are:- Madurai, Belur and Konark. *EXTRA QUESTIONS: 1.What are the two forms of Indian classical music? Ans. India has two forms of classical music- Hindustani music and Carnatic music. 2.What is heritage? Ans. Something created in the past which will remain important for an individual or a country is known as heritage. 3.Define Yakshagana . Ans. Yakshagana is a traditional theatre form which includes dance,music, and dialogue. It is popular in Karnataka. 4.Define a script. Ans: Particular system of writing a language is known as Script. 5.Name the languages written from right to left. Ans: Kashmiri,Urdu and Sindhi are written from right to left. *ACTIVITY 1. Collect 2 pictures each : * Dance forms *Musical instrument. 2. Collect pictures of some famous Indian architecture. Paste these pictures in your notebook.
COMPUTER	**Chapter - 8, Writing and Arithmetic with Logo** ➤ Read the chapter carefully and write all the tech terms given on page number 101 in your notebook. ➤ Do all the objective type questions (Fill in the blanks, True or false, Write one word for the following and choose the correct option) given in page no. 102 and 103 in your notebook.

	Descriptive Type Questions
	1. **Which command writes any text or number in the recall list box?**
	
	Ans. The PRINT command is used to write any text or number in the recall list box.
	2. **Which command writes any text or number on the Logo main screen?**
	Ans. The LABEL command is used to write any text or number vertically on the Logo main screen.
	3. **What does the command LABEL [I LIKE PLAYING COMPUTER GAMES] do?**
	Ans. This command will print I LIKE PLAYING COMPUTER GAMES on the screen.
	4. **Write the command used to clear text in the recall list box.**
	Ans. The CLEARTEXT command is used to clear the text in the recall list box.
	5. **Write the arithmetic operators used in Logo commands.**
	Ans. The arithmetic operators used in Logo commands are:
	      1. + (Addition)
	      2. - (Subtraction)
	      3. * (Multiplication)
	      4. ÷ (Division)

GK	TOPIC-HARD WORK PAYS (Pg no.-23), READ TO PLAYS BADMINTON (Pg no.-32), THE SEALES DROPPED (Pg no.-37), AN ART SELF DEFENCE (Pg no.-50) I. Hard Work Pays a. Wellington Trophy Rowing b. Durand Cup Football c. Wimbledon Cup Lawn tennis d. Ranji Trophy Cricket e. Dhyanchand Trophy Hockey II. Ready to Play Badminton a. How many feather should be there in a shuttlecock? Ans 16 b. In which year did badminton became an Olympic Sport? Ans 1992 c. Each game is played upto how many points? Ans 21 d. Which Asian country won the first Thomas Cup is 1949? Ans Malaya III. The Seales Dropped a. The real name of this well-known rapper is Aditya Prateek Singh Sisodia. Ans Badshah b. This cricket star played chess from the age of 7 and a part of the under 16 chess team. Ans Yuzvendra Singh Chahal

|	

	c. This famous Bollywood star had his actual name as Abdul Rahman which was given by his grand mother.
	Ans Shah Rukh Kahan
	   d. This personality was a T.C before starting his career as a cricket.
	Ans M.S Dhoni
	    e. This silent comedian once lost a look a like contest on himself, where other people where other people were dressed loke him.
	Ans Charlie Chaplin
	
	IV. AN ART OF SELF DEFENCE
	A. Fill in the blanks.
	1. The Wankhede Stadium is located in Mumbai .
	2. Charles Babbage invented the computer.
	3. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote Discovery of India.
	4. The highest civilian award of India is Bharat Ratna.
	5. Pacific ocean is the largest ocean in the world .
	
	 V. CURRENT AFFAIRS
	1. Where did DRDO successfully test Brahmos supersonic cruise missile recently?
	Ans: Balasore
	2. Who is the Punjab Kesari ?
	Ans: Lala Lajpat Rai.
	3. Which is the Capital city of Rajasthan ?
	Ans: Jaipur
	4. Who wrote Ramayana?
	Ans: Maharishi Balmiki

DRAWING	Std. - 4 Topic - GIRAFFE Work to be done : **Complete page 30** as per instruction given in your drawing book.
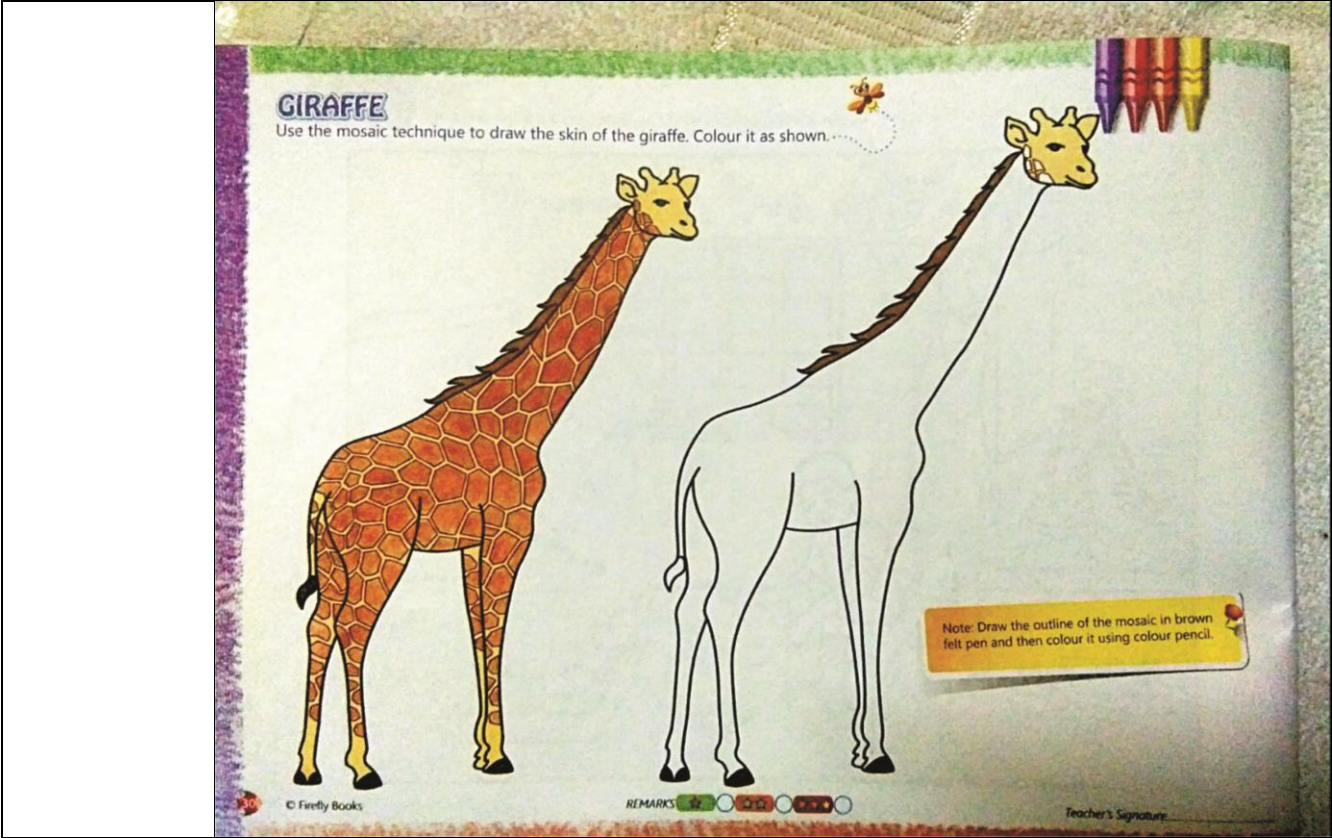
Dr.Rachana Nair
Director Academics