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SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	Reference

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(20.4.2021)
		भाषा और व्याकरण
		 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 विचारो को लिखकर दूसरों तक पहुचाना ।
			जैसेलिखना पत्र –,समाचार पत्र पढना आदि सन्देश लघु,|
			भाषा का अन्य रूप सांकेतिक भाषा भी है अंर्तगत जिसके, ब्रेल ,चिन्ह सान्केतिक संबंधी यातायात लिपि अभिनय मूक, आदि रनाक इशारा|
			
			हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है का राजभाषा को भाषा हिन्दी|। मिला को 1999 सितम्बर 14 दर्जा
			
			लिपि लिपि को प्रणाली की लिखने द्वारा चिन्हों को भाषा – हैं कहते|
			
			भाषा लिपि
			हिन्दी देवनागरी
			अंग्रेजी रोमन
			उर्दू फ़ारसी
			पंजाबी गुरुमुखी
			व्याकरणलिखना सार्थक और शुद्ध को भाषा व्याकरण –,पढ़ना और बोलना सिखाता है|
			व्याकरण के प्रमुख अंग –
			 वर्ण विचार शब्द, विचार–,वाक्य विचार
			
			अभ्यास कार्य –
			  १. उचित शब्द लिखकर रिक्त स्थान भरें–
			  क. हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है|(हिन्दी / अंग्रेजी)
			  ख. ध्वनियों के निश्चित चिन्ह लिपि कहलाते हैं| वर्ण)
			    (लिपि/
			  ग. मराठी की लिपि देवनागरी है|(उर्दू / देवनागरी)
			  घ. पंजाबी गुरुमुखी लिपि में लिखी जाती है| / गुरुमुखी)
			    (देवनागरी	

२. एक शब्द में उत्तर लिखें –

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–

३. किन्हीं पाँच भारतीय राज्यों और उनकी बोलियों के नाम लिखें–

भारतीय राज्य	बोली का नाम
पंजाब	पंजाबी
उड़ीसा	उड़िया
केरल	मलयालम
असम	असमिया
मणिपुर	मणिपुरी

वर्ण और वर्णमाला

वर्ण – वर्ण भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई है, जिसके और टुकड़े नहीं किए का सकते हैं ।

भेद – वर्ण दो प्रकार के होते हैं –

1. स्वर वर्ण – इसके उच्चारण के लिए किसी दूसरे वर्ण की सहायता नहीं लेनी पड़ती हैं । वर्ण की संख्या ११ होती हैं ।

2. व्यंजन वर्ण – इसके उच्चारण के लिए स्वरों की सहायता नहीं लेनी पड़ती हैं । व्यंजन वर्ण की संख्या ३३ होती हैं ।

संयुक्ताक्षर – क्ष, त्र, ज्ञ एवं श्र संयुक्त व्यंजन हैं । ये दो व्यंजनों के मेल से बने हैं ।

क्ष – क् + ष = पक्षी

त्र – त् + र = पत्र

ज्ञ – ज् + = ज्ञानी

श्र – श् + र = श्रम

द्वित्व व्यंजन – दो एक – जैसे व्यंजनों के मेल से बने व्यंजनों को द्वित्व व्यंजन कहते हैं ।

जैसे – क् +क् + अ = पक्का

ल + ल + अ = बिल्ली आदि

वर्णमाला – वर्णों के व्यवस्थित समूह को वर्णमाला कहते

हैं ।

मात्राएँ – स्वरों के निश्चित चिह्न मात्रा कहलाते हैं ।

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

<u>अभ्यास कार्य</u>

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

2. नीचे लिखे शब्दों में अं और चन्द्रबिन्दु लगाकर पुनः लिखें –
   पतग   =   पतंग
   सुदर   =   सुंदर
   आगन   =   आँगन
   चादनी   =   चाँदनी
   अडा   =   अंडा
   पूछ   =   पूँछ

3. 'र' के दिए गए विभिन्न रूपों से दो – दो शब्द बनाएँ –
   रेफ़– वर्षा, सर्प
   पदेन – क्रम, ग्रह

भाषा और व्याकरण

1. अशुद्ध वाक्य को सुध करके लिखें –
   अशुद्ध   शुद्ध
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 ।

2. भाषा के सही रूप बताएँ –

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क) भाषण देना   –
        मौखिक

ख) पत्र लिखना   –
        लिखित

ग) मोबाइल
        –   मौखिक

घ) जेवरा क्रासिंग पर सड़क पार करना   –
        सांकेतिक

ङ) पत्रिका से कविता पढ़ना
        –   मौखिक

3. दिये गए भाषाओं की लिपि बताएँ –

क) पंजाबी – गुरुमुखी

ख) बांगला – हाजी

ग) जर्मन   – रोमन

घ) हिन्दी   – देवनागरी

ङ) उर्दू   – फारसी

<u>लिंग</u>

परिभाषा – जिन शब्दों से स्त्री जाति या पुरुष जाति का बोध होता है, लिंग कहलाता है ।

भेद   – लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं –

स्त्रीलिंग – स्त्री जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्द
        जैसे – माता, पुस्तक, चिड़िया, गाय आदि
।
पुल्लिंग – पुरुष जाति का बोध कराने वाले शब्द
        जैसे – पिता, घोड़ा, बैल आदि ।
कुछ शब्द सदैव स्त्रीलिंग और कुछ शब्द सदैव पुल्लिंग रूप में रहते हैं । लिंग परिवर्तन के लिए इनके आगे 'नर' या 'मादा' लगता है ।

जैसे – तोता –   नर तोता – मादा तोता
        मक्खी – नर मक्खी – मादा मक्खी
                अभ्यास कार्य
1. शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर लिखें –
        क) नाइन – नाई
        ख) लेखक – लेखिका

| | | ग) चूहा – चुहिया
घ) पुजारिन – पुजारी
ङ) महोदय – महोदया
2. कुछ ऐसे शब्दों के जोड़े बनाएँ जो सदैव पुल्लिंग या स्त्रीलिंग होते है –
क) कछुआ –   नर कछुआ   मादा कछुआ
ख) कोयल –   नर कोयल   मादा कोयल
ग) खरगोश –   नर खरगोश   मादा खरगोश
घ) मछली –   नर मछली   मादा मछली | |

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

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Hindi Lit.	हम जब मैं पढ़ता था	(08.04.2021 & 09.04.2021) हम (कविता याद करें) (10.04.2021 & 15.04.2021) हम (कविता के अभ्यास कार्य करें) (16.04.2021 &17.04.2021) जब मैं पढ़ता था (पाठ पढ़े, शब्दार्थ एवं कठिन शब्द लिखें) (23.04.2020 & 24.04.2021) जब मैं पढ़ता था (पुस्तक मे दिये गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखें) अतिरिक्त गृह कार्य 1॰ कविता का शीर्षक लिखकर पंक्तियाँ पूरी करें – हम प्रभात की ------------------------------------- -------------- --- --------------------- --- --------------------- --- सर्वत्र लुटाएँगे । 2. शब्दार्थ लिखें – सिंचित------------------------- प्रभात ----- ----------------------------- अंग ------------------------- लाभकारी ----- ----------------------------- सोना उपजाना --------------------------- 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 ?

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 मै 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।

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		प्रश्न 4. गाँधी जी ने पुस्तकों में क्या पढ़ा था?
		उत्तर– उन्होंने पुस्तकों में पढ़ा था कि खुली हवा में घूमना स्वास्थ्य के लिए लाभकारी होता है।
		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 पढ़ाई 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।

Rlakshmi

DIRECTOR ACADEMICS

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 05/04/2021 06/04/2021	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 **Notebook work:** 11. Number of apple trees = 2590 Number of mango trees = + 4691 Therefore, total number of trees = 7281 Answer – 7281 trees 13. Cost of T-Shirt = ₹ 1200 Cost of shoes = + ₹ 500 Total cost = ₹ 1700 Amount of money Nitish had = ₹ 5000 Money spent = - ₹ 1700 Therefore, money left = ₹ 3300 Answer - ₹ 3300 15. Cost of one notebook = ₹ 75 Number of notebooks = 25 Therefore, total cost = ₹75 x 25 = ₹1875 Answer - ₹ 1875 17. Number of students = 70	*https://youtu.be/1bkv9zU3ptg* *https://youtu.be/Jwo89Aj5QOU*

			Number of rows = 14 The number of students in one row = 70 ÷ 14 = 5 <u>Answer – 5 students</u>	
		07/04/2021	21. Amount given to shopkeeper = ₹ 500.00 Cost of a bag of cement = <u>- ₹ 295.75</u> Therefore, amount to be returned = <u>₹ 204.25</u> <u>Answer - ₹ 204.25</u> 22. Cost of a pair of jeans = ₹ 850.75 Cost of a jacket = ₹ 268.20 Cost of a cap = <u>+ ₹ 160.25</u> Total cost = <u>₹1279.20</u> Amount given to shopkeeper = ₹ 5000.00 Total cost = <u>- ₹ 1279.20</u> Amount to be returned by shopkeeper = <u>₹ 3720.80</u> <u>Answers - ₹ 3720.80</u>	

		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 ÷ 100 metres
			                              = 95 metres 21 centimetres	

		09/04/2021	26. a) 562 cm	

			+ 621 cm	
			1183 cm	
			b) 126 m 22 cm + 139 m 27 cm 265 m 49 cm	
		Ch. 4 : Addition	Note : Get... Set... Go... , Exercise 4-a, Exercise 4-b, Exercise 4-c , Exercise 4-e to be done in the book itself.	

		10/04/2021	**Notebook work:**
			Exercise 4-d
			
			1) Number of fruits picked from first orchard = 6719
			   Number of fruits picked from second orchard = 5545
			   Number of fruits picked from third orchard = + 3791
			   Therefore, total number of fruits picked = 16055
			
			Answer – 16055 fruits
			
			3) Cash withdrawn on day 1 = ₹ 3880
			   Cash withdrawn on day 2 = ₹ 3027
			   Cash withdrawn on day 3 = + ₹ 7027
			   Therefore, total cash withdrawn = ₹ 13934
			
			Answer - ₹ 13934	

		12/04/2021	5) Money spent on flat = ₹ 3425
			   Money spent on car = ₹ 2167
			   Money spent on LED TV = ₹ 2600
			   Money spent on factory = + ₹ 8427
			   Therefore, total money spent = ₹ 16619
			
			Answer - ₹ 16619	

		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

  1877
  3931
+ 1001
  6809

d) 4965 + 2971 + 62

  4965
  2971
+   62
  7998

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** **20/04/2021** **21/04/2021**	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 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. $2300 = 2000 + 300$ 3. Round off to nearest 10. a. 23 – 20	

		b. 67 – 70	
		c. 66 – 70	
		d. 99 – 100	
		e. 234 – 230	
	23/04/2021	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 ml = 1 l
		  1500 ml = 1500 ÷ 1000 l
		       = 1 l 500 ml	

		7. Convert 6000 grams into kilograms. 1000 g = 1 kg	

		27/04/2021	6000 g = 6000 ÷ 1000 kg = 6 kg 8. Complete the pattern. a. 2344, 2346, <u>2348</u> , <u>2350</u> , <u>2352</u> b. 4400, 4404, <u>4408</u> , <u>4412</u> , <u>4416</u> c. 2300, 2400 , <u>2500</u> , <u>2600</u> , <u>2700</u> d. 3456, 4456, <u>5456</u> , <u>6456</u> , <u>7456</u>	
		Revision: Addition 28/04/2021	1. Fill in the blanks. a. 4567 + <u>0</u> = 4567 b. 9999 + 1 = <u>10000</u> c. 2345 + 5467 = 5467 + <u>2345</u> d. The successor of 3999 is <u>4000</u> . e. The predecessor of 8000 is <u>7999</u> . f. The numbers which are being added are called <u>addends</u>.	
		29/04/2021	2. Add 5670 and 5689. 5670 + 5689 11359	

		30/04/2021	3. Arrange the numbers 7456, 3456 and 786 vertically and add.
			
			  7456
			  3456
			+ 786
			 11698	

		01/05/2021	4. Find the sum of greatest 4-digit number and smallest 4-digit number. Greatest 4-digit number = 9999 Smallest 4-digit number = + 1000 Sum = 10999	
		03/05/2021	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? Solution : Amount spent on stay = ₹ 5345 Amount spent on food = ₹ 8750 Amount spent on shopping = + ₹ 9000 Therefore, total amount spent = ₹ 23095 <u>Answer - ₹ 23,095</u>	
		04/05/2021		
			6. Which is greater, the sum 3856 and 1000 or the sum of 4399 and 700? Sum of 3856 and 1000 = 4856 Sum of 4399 and 700 = 5099 Therefore, sum of 4399 and 700 is greater. 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	
		05/05/2021		

R lakshmi
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DIRECTOR ACADEMICS

SUBJECT	CHAPTERS	ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE
SOCIAL STUDIES (Std 4)	**Ch 1 Concept of a Timeline**	**The assignments given below have to be done in the Social Studies notebook.** **Read the chapter thoroughly.** **Do all the exercises in the book pg no:-14,15.** **I have learnt and word builder from pg no -13,14 to be done in the notebook.** **Word Bank and Question / Answers to be done in the notebook**. Word Bank- 1.historians 2.devised 3.events 4.records 5.arrange 6. dates 7. order 8.follows 9. sequence 10. earliest 11.latest 12.calenders 13.passed 14.birth 15.christian 16.weeks 17.christ 18.Anno Domini 19.ancient 20.medieval 21.modern **Lets do it** I. Match the following Ans-1.timeline - c. arranging events in a	https://youtu.be/qs-kvvaX5Kg

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 the20th 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. 3. Events that took place after the birth of Lord Jesus Christ are counted forward from 1CE.
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 whearas, 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.

I.   Give one word for the following:
  a. The science of making maps- cartography
  b. A book of maps- atlas
  c. The three types of maps- political, physical and thematic maps
  d. Another name of key- legend
  e. The sub-direction between the North and the East- the north – east

II.   Match the following:
  1. Political map – shows countries, cities, towns
  2. Physical map – shows mountains, hills, plains, deserts
  3. Directions – North, South, East, West
  4. Globe – model of the earth

III.   Choose the correct option:
  1. A globe is <u>a replica of the Earth.</u>
  2. Atlas is the name of <u>a book of maps.</u>
  3. The four directions are called <u>cardinal</u> directions.
  4. Colours and symbols help us to <u>read</u> a map.

IV.   Answer these questions.
  1. 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.

  2. Why do we prefer a map ro a globe? | https://youtu.be/v2T5QYbvpBc |

Ans. We prefer a map over a globe because of the following reasons:
a. It is easy to carry.
b. It gives us a clear idea of the distance between two places on the Earth.
c. It shows the different features and resources of the Earth.
d. It help us to locate place on it easily.

3. Define a political map, a physical map and a thematic map?
Ans. A political map :- these maps show the political division of a country such as countries, cities, towns etc.
A physical map:- these maps show the physical features such as mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts and water bodies.
A thematic map:- These maps tell us about certain topics or themes such as crops, industry, rainfall, roads, railways etc.

4. What are the six elements of a map? Discuss any three in detail?
Ans. Six elements of a map are:
a. Heading
b. Directions: directions given on a map help us to locate places on it easily. Eg: North, South, east and west
c. Key or legend: it explains what colours and symbols used in the map mean.
d. Scale
e. Colours: Colours used in physical map helps us to easily locate different physical features such as mountains, deserts

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>

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.

</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Rlakshmi

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CLASS	SUBJECT	TOPIC / CHAPTER	MODULE / ASSIGNMENT	REFERENCE LINKS
IV	SCIENCE	**Ch. 1 : Food We Eat** **05/04/2021**	Note : Objective questions to be done in the textbook itself. **Exercises** 1. a. ii. carbohydrates b. i. fat c. i. vitamin d. i. roughage e. iv. Carbohydrates 2. a. Fats b. Iodine c. Roughage d. A e. Calcium 3. a. Potato , Rice b. Egg , Milk c. Oil , Butter d. Spinach , Apple e. Orange , Amla **_Notebook work_** **Word Bank** 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 **Answer the following questions.** a. Define the terms. i) Nutrients- The useful substances present in the food are called nutrients. (ii) Roughage- The fibre present in the food is called roughage.	_https://youtu.be/fHyeUCI1_1s_ _https://youtu.be/YimuIdEZSNY_
		07/04/2021		

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

(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.

09/04/2021

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.

			HOTS	
		16/04/2021	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. 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. **Extra Questions** 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. 2. Why do athletes take glucose before running a race? Ans. Athletes take glucose before running a race because glucose provides instant energy. 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. 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. **Diagrams** Draw and name any three food items rich in the following nutrients – 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)	
		Ch. 7: Air	**Note : Objective questions to be done in the textbook itself.**	*https://youtu.be/PMenuLJm*

		19/04/2021	**Exercises**	

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.

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. <u>Nutrients</u> are useful substances present in the food. 2. The fibre present in the food is called <u>roughage</u>. 3. <u>Iron</u> is an essential mineral needed for making blood. 4. Food is precious and should not be <u>wasted</u>. 5. To grow well and stay healthy, we should eat a <u>balanced diet</u>. **II. Give two examples of food items rich in :** 1 .Vitamin A - <u>carrot</u> , <u>spinach</u> 2.Calcium - <u>milk</u> , <u>cheese</u> 3.Fibre - <u>fruits</u>, <u>vegetables</u> 4. Iron – <u>spinach</u> , <u>apple</u> 5. Vitamin C – <u>amla</u> , <u>orange</u> **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 <table><tr><td>1.</td><td>2.</td><td>3.</td><td>4.</td><td>5.</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>e</td><td>a</td><td>b</td><td>c</td></tr></table>	
	Revision : Air **28/04/2021**	**I. Fill in the blanks.** 1. Air has <u>weight</u> . 2. When air blows gently it is called <u>breeze</u>. 3. The mixture smoke and fog in the air is called <u>smog</u>. 4. The air contains <u>21%</u> of oxygen.	

| | | | 5. Breathing in polluted air can make us <u>sick</u>.

II. Give two examples of :
 1. Respiratory disease – <u>asthma</u>, <u>bronchitis</u>
 2. Air pollutants – <u>burning garbage</u>, <u>smoke from factories</u>
 3. Air can be filled in - <u>tyres</u>, <u>balloons</u>
 4. Gases present in the air - <u>oxygen</u>, <u>nitrogen</u>

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. <u>False</u>
2. Air fills up all kind of spaces. <u>True</u>
3. Smog is common in summer. <u>False</u>
4. Air has taste. <u>False</u>
5. Air does not occupy space. <u>False</u>
6. Air contains 78% of nitrogen gas. <u>True</u> | |

| | | | **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. | |
| | | | | |

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

	7.4.21	**(Pg. No 4)** **(to be done in the notebook)** 1. <u>I am busy</u> for three hours. 2. <u>The baby is playing</u> on the floor. 3. <u>There is a lizard</u> behind the cupboard. 4. <u>The keys are</u> in my pocket. 5. <u>My classroom is</u> near the stairs. 6.<u>My house is</u> near the playground. 7.<u>I saw some beautiful dresses</u> at the mall. 8. <u>The boy jumped</u> into the pool. 9. <u>The bird flew</u> towards east. 10.<u>Tom stirred the soup</u> 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 <u>a lovely sandcastle</u>. Ans- Yesterday we made a lovely cake. 2. <u>A detective story</u> is being read by Sana. Ans- A horror story is being read by Sana. 3. Anita's mother is <u>a school teacher.</u> Ans- Anita's mother is a doctor. 4. The man <u>with the beard</u> is my father. Ans- The man with the hat is my father. 5. The birds are twittering <u>in the garden</u>. Ans- The birds are twittering in the park. 6. Rajiv went to watch <u>the cricket match.</u> Ans- Rajiv went to watch the football match. 7.Tania cooked lunch for <u>her friends</u>. Ans- Tania cooked lunch for her family. 8.The school children were crossing <u>the road.</u>	

		Ans- The school children were crossing the bridge. 9. Tanu plays with her pet dog <u>in the evening.</u> Ans- Tanu plays with her pet dog in the morning. 10. <u>The blue sweater</u> was made by my grandmother. Ans- The dinner was made by my grandmother.	
	Ch 2-Subject and Predicate		
	9.4.21	**Encircle the subject and underline the predicate in these sentences:** **(Pg. No 8) (to be done in the book)** 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>**.** **Ex A. Match the subject with the predicate. (Pg. No 8)** **(to be done in the book)** 1.- d 2.- e 3.- f 4.- c 5.- a 6.- b 7.- i 8.- j 9.- g 10.- h	**https://youtu.be/8Co_sO3cWAc**
	12.4.21	**Ex B. Give meaningful subjects for these predicates. (Pg. No 9)** **(to be done in the book)** 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> **Ex C. Give a predicate for each of these subjects: (Pg. No 9)** **(to be done in the book)**	

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

Ch 5 Kinds of Nouns

14.4.21

*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 <u>swarm</u> of bees. 2. A <u>gang</u> of thieves robbed the bank. 3. A <u>crew</u> of sailors boarded the ship. 4. A <u>troupe</u> of singers sang the welcome song. 5. Do not touch that <u>sheaf</u> of papers. 6. A <u>team</u> of horses galloped across the field. 7. A <u>pack</u> of wolves attached the rabbit. 8. The <u>group</u> of buffaloes had blocked the traffic. 9. My father used a <u>set</u> of tools to fix the computer. 10. A <u>troop</u> of monkeys ate all the bananas from the tree. Underline the abstract nouns and encircle the nouns 1. This **ointment** helps relieve **muscle** <u>pain</u>. 2. The **saint** was respected for his <u>wisdom.</u> 3. The **soldier** was rewarded for his <u>bravery.</u> 4. **Alice** and **John** share a true <u>friendship.</u> 5. Eating junk **food** is not <u>good</u> for <u>health.</u> 6. My <u>dream</u> is to become a **dancer.** 7**. Foxes** are known for their <u>cleverness.</u> 8. The **duck** swam across the entire **length** of the <u>lake.</u> 9. During my <u>childhood</u>, I played a lot of outdoor **games.** 10. The **boy** was rewarded for his excellent <u>behaviour.</u>	

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 <u>silence</u> (silent) inside the museum.
3. Kashmir is known for its natural <u>beauty</u> (beautiful).
4. What is the <u>depth</u> (deep) of this ocean?
5. <u>Corruption</u> (corrupt) should be removed from our country.
6. Shyam and his family grew up in <u>poverty</u> (poor).
7. Laws are framed on the principles of <u>justice</u> (just).
8. When I was declared the winner, I could not suppress my <u>happiness</u> (happy).
9. There was adequate <u>arrangement</u> (arrange) for us to stay at Reema's house.
10. Dogs are known for their <u>loyalty</u> (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 done in the text book

	19.4.21	Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct form of nouns. 1. Mrs Sen has for <u>children</u> 2. <u>Babies</u> love playing with children 3. I saw a <u>mouse</u> running by. 4. I love flying <u>kites.</u> 5. Avi gave <u>watch</u> to his friends 6. I kept some <u>pencils</u> in my pencil stand 7. The girl gave a red <u>flower</u> to her teacher 8. Himanshu drank six <u>glasses</u> of water. 9. I gave two <u>mangoes</u> to the child to eat. 10. There are five <u>men</u> and one <u>woman</u> 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 <u>milk</u> is an uncountable noun. 2. A slice of toast is a countable noun but <u>bread</u> is an uncountable noun. 3. Umbrella is a countable noun but <u>rain</u> is an uncountable noun. 4. Car is a countable noun but <u>fuel</u> is an uncountable noun. 5. Factory is a countable noun but <u>smoke</u> is an uncountable noun. 6.Cup is a countable noun but <u>tea</u> is an uncountable noun. 7. Purse is a countable noun but <u>money</u> is an uncountable noun. 8. Apple is a countable noun but <u>juice</u> is an uncountable noun. 9. Candy is a countable noun but <u>sugar</u> is an uncountable noun. 10.Tree is a countable noun but <u>oxygen</u> is an uncountable noun. B. Solve the crossword with words from the box. The clues will help you**.**		

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

Composition

21.4.21

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		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.	
	Comprehension **26.4.21**	**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. **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	**QI. Word Bank:-** shadow , funniest, arrant, buttercup, shining, notion, coward, shoots up and India-rubber. **Q1I.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.** Name of the poem- **My Shadow** Name of the poet- **Robert Louis Stevenson** **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 **IV. Antonyms:-** 1.lazy x diligent 2.coward x brave 3.proper x improper 4.little x much 5.asleep x awake	
	8.4.21	**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. **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?	

Ans The shadow is like the poet because he is the shadow of the poet.
c. Does he always look very much like the poet?
Ans Yes, the shadow always looks very much like the poet.

2. The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow-
a. Who is 'him' in the line given above?
Ans The poet's shadow has been referred as 'him' in the line given above.
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.
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.

13.4.21

3. Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.
a. Who said these words, and about whom?
Ans The poet said these words about his shadow.
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.
c. Why did he stay behind?
Ans The poet's shadow was lazy. So, he stayed behind.

VII Make Sentences:-
little , coward, shining, shame , asleep

Ch-1 – Henry, the Chameleon
15.4.21

*The assignment given below have to be done in English Literature notebook.

QI. Word Bank:-

reptiles , gestures, patient, disappeared, screaming, smuggle ,boomerang, havoc, hurling, overawe, smuggle, chameleon and creature.

QII. Word meanings:-
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,

20.4.21

		destruction, or confusion 11.smuggle- to take, send, or bring goods, or people secretly **QIII. Antonyms:-** 1.disappeared x appeared 2.independent x dependent 3.patient x impatient 4.unique x ordinary 5.patient x impatient **QIV. Answer the following questions:-** 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. **QV. References to the context:-** **1.But Henry was more remarkable than any other chameleon you may have seen. This was because of his unique eyes.** 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. **2. A lot of people were hurling stones and sticks at a chameleon , who was sitting on a shrub.** 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	
	22.4.21		
	27.4.21		

twenty feet radius.
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.

3. Mrs Ghosh told grandmother about the whole incident.
a. Who was Mrs Ghosh?
Ans Mrs Ghosh was the principal of a nursery school, and a friend
of the author's grandfather.
b. What was the incident she spoke about?
Ans Mrs Ghosh spoke about the havoc Henry had created in the
school and scaring everyone.
c. What did the author think after the incident happened?
Ans After the incident, the author thought that he would never see
Henry again.

QVI. Make sentences:-
violent , unique , frightened , disappeared , creature

R lakshmi
DIRECTOR ACADEMICS

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 **22nd – 27th** **30th, 31st** **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 **1st** **5th – 10th** **12th,13th 15th - 17th** **19th – 24th** **26th – 30th** **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 **1st** **3rd – 8th** **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

		Ch14 The Generous Plant Kingdom Ch 15 The Beautiful World of Flowers Ch16 Animal Wonders Ch17 Life in the Sea **School Closes for Summer Holidays 8th May to 12thJune**
June 14th School reopens **14th -19th** **21st – 26th** **28th, 29th, 30th** **Teaching days – 13**	Ch3 On the River Banks Ch25 The Solar System Ch1 Knowing India Ch2 Specialities of Indian States	
July **1st – 3rd** **5th -10th** **12th – 17th** **19th -24th** **26th – 31st**	Ch5 Building a Vibrant Economy Ch6 They Showed Us Light Revision for Round Test 2 Ch7 A Matter of Faith Ch8 Time to Celebrate Ch10 We Are Proud of Them	**21st – Bakrid** **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

Teaching days – 26		

August
 	
              2nd -7th
 	
       9th – 14th
 	
   16th – 20th
   <u>**23rd - 28th**</u>
       <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
         1st
     4th – 9th
 	
   20th –23rd
   25th-30th
 	
 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
		2nd – 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
       1st -3rd
 	
 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th
   15th -18th, 20th
 	
   <u>**22nd – 27th**</u>
 	
      29th, 30th
 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
		14th– Children's Day
		 4th, 5th– Diwali
		 10th,11th – Chatt
		 19th – GurunanakJayanth

4

December		
1st- 4th	Ch33 The Legends	23rd December to 3rd Jan – Winter Holidays
6th – 11th	Revision for Round 2	
13th – 18th	Ch56 Me Too Crorepati (Set4)	**Final Term Round test 2: UKG to Class V**
20th -23rd	Ch50 World Sense	**11th December to 21st December**
Teaching days –20	Ch51 Anagrams	**Date of examination: 14th December**
	Ch21 The Tools We Use	**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
January		
School Reopens:3rd	Ch26 Understanding Our Body	
3rd -8th	Ch27 The Food Processor	**14th –Sankranti**
10th -13th	Ch29 Falling III	**26th– Republic Day**
17th – 22nd	Rapid fire- 4	
24th – 29th	Ch56 Me Too Crorepati (Set5)	
31st	Rapid fire-5	
Teaching days –22		
February	**REVISION**	**Final Term Round test 3: UKG to Class V**
1st – 5th		**7th February to 16th February**
<u>7th – 19th</u>	**FINAL TERM EXAM**	**Date of examination:9th February**
		Portion: Ch21 The Tools We Use
Teaching days– 6		Ch26 Understanding Our Body
		Ch27 The Food Processor
		Ch29 FallingIII
		Ch33 The Legends
		Ch50 Word Sense

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

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