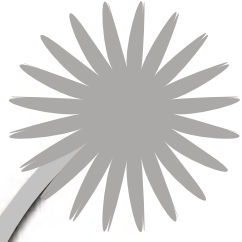


*Teacher's  
Resource Book*



**Class  
4**

# **SPARROW SEMESTER BOOK**

**Sem 1 & Sem 2**

- \* English
- \* English Grammar
- \* Mathematics
- \* Science
- \* Social Studies
- \* GK



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## ENGLISH CLASS 4 - SEMESTER 1

### CHAPTER 1 - THE ANT AND THE GRASSHOPPER

**A. Choose the correct option.**

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (c)      5. (b)

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. The story took place in summer.
2. The Ant worked hard. The grasshopper played too much.
3. The grasshopper didn't work hard because he was too lazy.
4. According to the grasshopper summertime is for play, not work.
5. No, the grasshopper did not face any problem in autumn.
6. The grasshopper had not stored food for the winter. In winter, it was too cold for the grass outside to grow, and so there was no food for the Grasshopper. Soon the Grasshopper found himself dying of hunger.
7. The grasshopper went to the ant hill because he wanted something to eat.
8. The ant said to the grasshopper when he went to ask for food that 'If you hadn't been lazy and had prepared for the winter like I had suggested, you wouldn't be hungry now. I don't have any extra food for you.'

**C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. corn      2. planning, gathering      3. food, summer  
4. irritated      5. disgust

**D. Write T for True and F for False statements.**

True : 2, 4      False : 1, 3, 5

### CHAPTER 2 - THE GIVING TREE

**A. Choose the correct answer.**

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (b)      5. (a)  
6. (c)      7. *Individual answers will vary*

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. Every day the boy would come and he would gather her leaves and make them into crowns and play king of the forest.
2. The boy used to play hide and seek. And when he was tired, he

- would sleep in her shade.
3. The boy did not want to climb the tree and swing from its branches because now he was too big to climb and play. Now he wanted to play with toys and have fun.
- C. Read the statement below and answer the questions that follow.**
1. (a) Boy said this when he grew older.  
(b) The boy need money to buy toys.  
(c) The boy got the money by selling apples.
2. (a) Boy said this when he grew older.  
(b) The speaker said this because he wanted a house to keep him warm. He wanted a wife and children, and so he need a house  
(c) The speaker's suggestion to the tree was that whether he could give him a house.
3. *'I want a boat that can take me far away from here.'*  
(a) The boy said this when he became too old.  
(b) The speaker wanted to go to new place and see the world.  
(c) The tree gave his trunk to make boat.

### **CHAPTER 3 - THE LETTER**

**A. Choose the correct option.**

1. (c)      2. (b)      3. (c)      4. (c)      5. (b)

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. The poet is writing the letter to her mother.
2. The letter will be sent by post.
3. The poet is anxious because she wanted the paper to be neat and clean.
4. A blotting paper soaks up ink. We use a blotting paper to dry up the ink.
5. The poet puts the stamp on envelope and ran to post it.
6. *Margaret. G. Rhodes* is the poet of the poem.

## CHAPTER 4 - PRINCE AURORA

### **A. Tick the correct option:**

1. (c)      2. (a)      3. (c)      4. (c)      5. (c)

### **B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words.**

1. Aurora      2. worried      3. examined      4. farmer  
5. delightfully      6. work

### **C. Answer the following questions:**

1. The name of the princess was Aurora.
2. The king and the queen were always worried because their daughter Aurora did not like food much.
3. The Princess did not do any work because there were hundreds of attendants at her command.
4. The royal physician diagnosed the lack of hunger of the princess due to not doing any work in the palace.
5. The food on the table was very simple like tomato soup, bread slice and rice.
6. The King and the Queen asked the farmer's wife, "What do you add to the food to make it tasty for your children?"
7. "Just two things," said the farmer's wife, "One is hard work and another is joy!"
8. The King and the Queen decided to ask the princess to do some work every day.

## CHAPTER 5 - BIRDS AND THEIR NESTS

### **A. Choose the correct option.**

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (b)

### **B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given in the help box.**

1. studying      2. nests      3. funny      4. work      5. perfectly  
6. chambers

### **C. Tick the correct statements and cross the wrong ones.**

Correct : 1, 4, 5      Wrong : 2, 3

### **D. Answer the following questions.**

1. An ornithologist studies about birds and their ways of living.
2. Julie, Raghav and Murthy went to meet Uncle Henry.

3. Uncle Henry said that Tailor birds prepares its nest by stitching a pair of leaves with some fibre or cobweb. It uses its pointed bill as a needle to make holes in leaves and pass the fibres through from the branch of the tree. It serves as a cradle for the baby birds.
4. Uncle Henry said that Weaver birds build their nest weaving grass and fibres together. The fibres are so perfectly woven that no drop of water can enter it. It's warm and cosy during winters and cool and comfortable during the summers.
5. No. The inside walls of the nest are plastered with mud which maintains the inside temperature and works as a natural air conditioner.

### **CHAPTER 6 - ABOU BEN ADHEM**

**A. Choose the correct option.**

1. (b)      2. (c)      3. (b)      4. (c)

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. Abou saw an angel writing in a book of gold in his room.
2. The angel was writing in Abou Ben Adhem's room. The angel was writing the names of those who love the Lord.
3. No, Abou's name was not included in that list.
4. Abou requested the angel to write his name as one who loved his fellow men.
5. Abou's name was on top of the list of those who were blessed by God because God loves them the most who love their fellow men.

**C. Write T for True and F for False statements in the boxes given.**

- True : 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8      False : 3, 5

### **CHAPTER 7 - THE SHOEMAKER AND THE ELVES**

**A. Complete the sentences choosing suitable words from the options given below:**

1. (a)      2. (a)      3. (a)      4. (b)      5. (b)  
 6. (a)      7. (a)

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. The shoemaker lived in a small village. He was very poor.
2. The shoemaker was surprised one morning because instead of his piece of leather he found a beautiful pair of shoes.
3. The shoemaker had cut leather for many types of shoes: stiff boots lined with fur, delicate slippers for dancers, walking shoes for ladies and tiny shoes for children.
4. The shoemaker and his wife decided to hide behind the cupboard of their workroom so that they could find out who had been helping them.
5. That evening, when the clock struck twelve, the shoemaker and his wife heard a noise and saw two tiny men, each with a bag of tools, squeezing beneath a crack under the door. They were elves.
6. The shoe maker's wife suggested making new clothes and shoes for the elves because she wanted to repay them for their kindness and they saw that the clothes of elves were torn. Yes the elves were very happy to get the gifts.

**C. Tick the true sentences and cross the false ones.**

True : 1, 2, 3, 7

False : 4, 5, 6

### SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

**A. Choose the correct option.**

- |        |        |        |        |         |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (c)  |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |

**B. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.**

1. corn    2. Aurora    3. worried    4. leather    5. glow-worm

**C. Tick the correct statement and cross the wrong ones.**

Right : 2, 4, 5

Wrong : 1, 3

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. The grasshopper didn't work hard because he was too lazy.
2. Every day the boy would come and he would gather her leaves and make them into crowns and play king of the forest.
3. The poet was anxious because she wanted the paper to be neat and clean.
4. The food on the table was very simple like tomato soup, bread

slice and rice.

5. "Just two things," said the farmer's wife, "One is hard work and another is joy!"
6. Julie, Raghav and Murthy went to meet Uncle Henry.
7. Abou requested the angel to write his name as one who loved his fellow men.
8. The shoemaker was surprised one morning because instead of his piece of leather he found a beautiful pair of shoes.
9. The shoe maker's wife suggested making new clothes and shoes for the elves because she wanted to repay them for their kindness and they saw that the clothes of elves were torn.
10. Lucy has brought some snacks for the children at Uncle Henry's house.



# ENGLISH GRAMMAR - CLASS 4 - SEMESTER 1

## CHAPTER 1 - NOUNS

**A. Make compound nouns from the following list of jumbled words.**

- |                  |                  |               |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. turn-around   | 2. draw-back     | 3. safety-pin |
| 4. sun-shine     | 5. bus-stop      | 6. passer-by  |
| 7. class-room    | 8. short-circuit | 9. show-time  |
| 10. pocket-money |                  |               |

**B. Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns. Choose from the box.**

- |               |          |          |           |            |
|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. crowd      | 2. gang  | 3. team  | 4. fleet  | 5. crew    |
| 6. collection | 7. stack | 8. flock | 9. school | 10. troupe |

**C. Underline the Collective Nouns.**

- |          |            |          |           |                  |
|----------|------------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. pride | 2. bunch   | 3. class | 4. swarm  | 5. pack          |
| 6. heap  | 7. bouquet | 8. herd  | 9. flight | 10. flock, stack |

**D. Write the Collective Nouns for the following phrases.**

- |          |            |          |          |           |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. bunch | 2. bouquet | 3. pride | 4. swarm | 5. bunch  |
| 6. flock | 7. pack    | 8. crowd | 9. class | 10. fleet |

**E. Circle the abstract nouns in the following.**

- |         |          |         |           |            |
|---------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|
| slavery | courage  | justice | beauty    | friendship |
| death   | humility | honesty | affection | modesty    |
| bravery | heroism  |         |           |            |

**F. Form abstract nouns from the following.**

- | From Adjectives | From Verbs | From Nouns  |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| thirst          | action     | brotherhood |
| difficulty      | behaviour  | kingship    |
| hunger          | speech     | scholarship |
| wisdom          | laughter   | friendship  |
| strength        | knowledge  | membership  |

**G. Underline the Abstract Nouns in the following sentences.**

- |              |                     |                                |           |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. happiness | 2. generosity       | 3. intelligence                | 4. advice |
| 5. Laughter  | 6. kindness         | 7. Knowledge, success, fortune |           |
| 8. darkness  | 9. bravery, courage | 10. Punctuality, habit.        |           |

## CHAPTER 2 - NOUNS - NUMBER

- A. Write U for Uncountable nouns and C for Countable nouns in the box beside each word.**

**Countable Nouns:** tree, students, grapes, birds, cats, children, leaves

**Uncountable Nouns:** rain, time, flour, , dust, jam, salt, fire, air, music

- B. Use a few, a little, much, many, plenty of or some to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.**

1. a little    2. some    3. much    4. a few    5. many  
6. a few    7. many    8. plenty of    9. much    10. some  
11. many    12. a few    13. some    14. much    15. Plenty of

- C. Fill in the blanks beside each noun with a matching phrase from the box.**

1. a litre of    2. a cake of    3. a scent of    4. a piece of  
5. a library of    6. a bucket of    7. a pinch of    8. an act of  
9. a range of    10. a beam of    11. a packet of    12. a speck of  
13. a blade of    14. a loaf of

## CHAPTER 3 - NOUNS: GENDER

- A. Write the gender of the following nouns.**

**Masculine:** cock, king, host, widower, duke, host, peahen,

**Feminine:** niece, poetess, wife, bitch, landlady, authoress, waitress, vixen, lioness

**Common:** author, teacher, baby, cousin, thief, friend

**Neuter:** book, place, cloud, table, house

- B. Give the opposite genders of the following.**

aunt    actress    brother    host    cow  
husband    father    count    wizard    gentleman  
milkman    empress    horse    granddaughter  
daughter-in-law

- C. Rewrite the following sentences changing the gender of underlined words. Make other changes if required.**

1. The bitch was barking at the woman.  
2. That lady is my father's sister.

3. The girl held her mother's hand tightly.
4. The priestess welcomed the nun.
5. The peahen stood under a tree in the rain.
6. My uncle visits his nephew every Sunday.
7. The maidservant has worked many years for the duchess.
8. The prince was happy to see the queen.
9. The son is more talkative than her father.
10. A witch put the princess to sleep.
11. The bridegroom appeared at the wedding with his mother.
12. Her father-in-law is a lord.
13. The headmistress gave away the prizes to the girls.
14. Their king is a widower.
15. The author is writing a book about the emperor.
16. Your grandmother met my uncle.
17. The waitress brought the birthday cake with ten candles on it.
18. The bitch barked at the milkmaid.

### **CHAPTER 4 - PRONOUNS**

**A. Circle the subject pronoun in each sentence.**

- |        |        |         |        |         |
|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. You | 2. she | 3. He   | 4. she | 5. I    |
| 6. We  | 7. I   | 8. They | 9. I   | 10. you |
| 11. I  | 12. We |         |        |         |

**B. Circle the object pronoun in each sentence below.**

- |         |         |         |        |         |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. them | 2. him  | 3. them | 4. him | 5. them |
| 6. us   | 7. they | 8. they | 9. she | 10. us  |

**C. Rewrite the following sentences by replacing the underlined noun or noun phrases with a subject or an object pronoun.**

1. They got ready to go on a jungle safari.
2. Where is my English book? I can't find it.
3. We can't go to the shop because it is closed.
4. My mother baked chocolate chips cookies for us.
5. Please tell them to work hard.

**D. Fill in the blanks with suitable personal pronouns.**

- |       |       |         |       |        |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1. I  | 2. me | 3. He   | 4. He | 5. her |
| 6. It | 7. I  | 8. them |       |        |

**E. Circle the reflexive pronoun in each sentence. Draw a line back to the subject it is reflecting.**

1. **We** had to cook for ourselves since mom didn't want to make dinner.
2. The **television** uses a timer to turn itself off after one hour.
3. **They** used the camera on the cell phone to take pictures of themselves.
5. When **you** go shopping for me, buy a present for yourself.
6. The **man** talked to himself as he walked down the street.
7. **I** dressed myself this morning.
8. The **little girl** learned how to dress herself for school.

**F. Fill in the blanks with this or these.**

1. These      2. This      3. These      4. These      5. This
6. this      7. this      8. These      9. These

**G. Fill in the blanks with that or those.**

1. that      2. those      3. that      4. that      5. those
6. those      7. that      8. those      9. that

**H. Fill in the blanks with suitable interrogative pronouns from the box.**

1. Whose      2. Who      3. Whom      4. What      5. whom
6. Which      7. What      8. Who      9. Which      10. Whose

## **CHAPTER 5 - ADJECTIVES**

**A. Write in the blanks the adjectives used in the following sentences. Also circle the noun it belongs to.**

1. tall - boy      2. little - girl      3. large - animal
4. that - bird      5. fantastic - idea      6. wise - man
7. thirty - boys      8. three - balloons      9. big - city
10. clever - animals      11. beautiful - farm      12. faithful - animal
13. The - book      14. clever - boy

**B. Circle the phrase with the adjectives in the correct order.**

1. huge, black cat      2. cozy, red sweater      3. short, brown coat
4. two, shiny cars      5. old, pink blanket      6. thick, heavy stick

**C. Tick the correct option and fill in the blanks with the correct order of the adjectives.**

- |                    |                      |                     |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. big blue cotton | 2. intelligent young | 3. big brown German |
| 4. big red         | 5. tall thin         | 6. small red Maruti |
| 7. furry black     | 8. handsome young    |                     |

**D. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and write what kind they are in the space provided beside each sentence.**

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. big - Quality         | 2. Those - Demonstrative  |
| 3. six - Number          | 4. Whose - Interrogative  |
| 5. beautiful - Quality   | 6. whole - Quantity       |
| 7. This - Demonstrative  | 8. first - Number         |
| 9. my - Possessive       | 10. little - Quantity     |
| 11. our - Possessive     | 12. Most - Number         |
| 13. clever - Quality     | 14. all - Quantity        |
| 15. That - Demonstrative | 16. What - Interrogative  |
| 17. her - Possessive     | 18. Which - Interrogative |

### CHAPTER 6 - DEGREES OF COMPARISON

**A. Complete the following table. One has been done for you.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. thick	thicker	thickest
2. long	longer	longest
3. poor	poorer	poorest
4. sweet	sweeter	sweetest
5. great	greater	greatest
6. short	shorter	shortest
7. bold	bolder	boldest
8. deep	deeper	deepest
9. tall	taller	tallest

**B. Complete the table. One is done for you.**

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. large	larger	largest
2. pure	purer	purest
3. gentle	gentler	gentlest
4. fine	finer	finest
5. white	whiter	whitest

6. brave	braver	bravest
7. true	truer	truest
8. noble	nobler	noblest
9. nice	nicer	nicest

**C. Complete the table. One has been done for you.**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
1. easy	easier	easiest
2. pretty	prettier	prettiest
3. lazy	lazier	laziest
4. lovely	lovelier	loveliest
5. funny	funnier	funniest
6. lucky	luckier	luckiest
7. dry	drier	driest
8. merry	merrier	merriest
9. heavy	heavier	heaviest

**D. Complete the table. One has been done for you.**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
1. hot	hotter	hottest
2. sad	sadder	saddest
3. thin	thinner	thinnest
4. fat	fatter	fattest
5. wet	wetter	wettest
6. red	redder	reddest
7. dim	dimmer	dimmest

**E. Complete the table. One has been done for you.**

<b>Positive degree</b>	<b>Comparative degree</b>	<b>Superlative degree</b>
1. useful	more useful	most useful
2. beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
3. important	more important	most important
4. difficult	more difficult	most difficult
5. wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful
6. faithful	more faithful	most faithful
7. courageous	more courageous	most courageous
8. industrious	more industrious	most industrious
9. proper	more proper	most proper

10. dangerous            more dangerous            most dangerous

**F. Fill in the blanks using the suitable Degree of Adjectives.**

- |                    |                     |                    |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. larger          | 2. most interesting | 3. heaviest        |
| 4. most difficult  | 5. highest          | 6. wisest          |
| 7. more cheerful   | 8. most useful      | 9. more difficult  |
| 10. more important | 11. cleverest       | 12. worse          |
| 13. coldest        | 14. safer           | 15. most dangerous |
| 16. easier         | 17. best            | 18. most expensive |
| 19. better         | 20. older           |                    |

**CHAPTER 7 - VERBS**

**A. Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Write the helping verbs and main verb in the respective columns**

1. looks - Main Verb
2. are - Helping Verb, revolving - Main Verb
3. has - Helping Verb, tasted - Main Verb
4. will be - Helping Verb, going - Main Verb
5. will be - Helping Verb, eating - Main Verb
6. is - Helping Verb, drawing - Main Verb
7. have - Helping Verb, broken - Main Verb
8. have - Helping Verb, done - Main Verb
9. were - Helping Verb, came, eating - Main Verb
10. will - Helping Verb, buy - Main Verb
11. is - Helping Verb, smiling - Main Verb
12. have - Helping Verb, played - Main Verb
13. have - Helping Verb, finished - Main Verb
14. were - Helping Verb, sitting - Main Verb
15. was - Helping Verb
16. were - Helping Verb, busy - Main Verb
17. has - Helping Verb, repaired - Main Verb
18. were - Helping Verb, frightened - Main Verb
19. has - Helping Verb, come - Main Verb
20. was - Helping Verb, reading - Main Verb
21. is - Helping Verb, meeting - Main Verb
22. are - Helping Verb, swinging - Main Verb

23. were - Helping Verb, hiding - Main Verb

24. has - Helping Verb

**B. Underline all the Transitive verbs in the following sentences.**

**Then circle all the objects of the underlined verbs.**

1. showed - photo album

2. rang - doorbell

3. advised - exercise

4. gave - cookie

5. ate - cherries

6. drink - coffee

7. keeps - money

8. opened - door

9. crossed - street

10. hurt - foot

**C. Pick out the verbs in the following sentences. Put the transitive verbs in one column and the intransitive verbs in another.**

1. walked - Intransitive

2. caught - Transitive

3. tasted - Transitive

4. moves - Intransitive

5. caught - Transitive

6. gives - Transitive

7. swim - Intransitive

8. sat - Transitive

9. prepared - Transitive

10. started - Intransitive

11. started - Intransitive

12. burnt - Transitive

### SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

**A. Circle the collective nouns in the following sentences.**

1. crowd

2. Hives

3. team

4. galaxies

5. flock

**B. Use a few, a little, much, many, plenty of or some to fill in the blanks in the following sentences.**

1. plenty of

2. some

3. much

4. Much

5. some

6. many

7. a little

8. a few

9. a few

10. many

**C. Give the opposite genders of the following.**

priestess

princess

niece

duchess

emperor

authoress

countess

peacock

landlady

daughter-in-law

**D. The pronouns are underlined in the following sentences.**

**Write what type they are.**

1. Personal

2. Reflexive

3. Demonstrative

4. Possessive



5. Reflexive      6. Interrogative      7. Personal      8. Possessive  
9. Demonstrative      10. Interrogative

**E. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences and write what kind they are in the space provided beside each sentence.**

1. three - Number      2. red - Quality  
3. This - Demonstrative      4. round - Quality  
5. little - Quantity

**F. Complete the table.**

<b>Positive</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
funny	funnier	funniest
wet	wetter	wettest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
little	less	least
good	better	best

**G. Pick out the verbs in the following sentences. Put the transitive verbs in one column and the intransitive verbs in another.**

1. opened - Transitive      2. crossed - Transitive  
3. slept - Intransitive      4. rang - Transitive  
5. talked - Intransitive

# MATHEMATICS CLASS 4 SEMESTER 1

## 1. NUMBER SYSTEM

### EXERCISE 1.1

- I. Write the numeral for the number name  
(a) 76487    (b) 95376    (c) 36906
- II. Read the numeral and write the number name
  1. Seventy four thousand one hundred sixty six
  2. Forty six thousand seven hundred five
  3. Eighty five thousand two hundred sixty seven
  4. Ninety nine thousand nine hundred nine
  5. Fifty six thousand eight hundred seventy one.
  6. Forty thousand forty
- III. By using the following digits, form the greatest & smallest numbers and write their number names.
  1. 10489 - Ten Thousand Four Hundred Eighty Nine  
98410 - Ninety Eight Thousand Four Hundred Ten
  2. 35789 - Thirty Five Thousand Seven Hundred Eighty Nine  
98753 - Ninety Eight Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty Three
  3. 14689 - Fourteen Thousand Six Hundred Eighty Nine  
98641 - Ninety Eight Thousand Six Hundred Forty One
- IV. Put commas in the proper places and write the following numerals in words.
  - a. 12,456 - Twelve Thousand Four Hundred Fifty Six
  - b. 94,678 - Ninety Four Thousand Six Hundred Seventy Eight
  - c. 37,800 - Thirty Seven Thousand Eight Hundred
  - d. 31,133 - Thirty One Thousand One Hundred Thirty Three
  - e. 39,756 - Thirty Nine Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty Six
- V. Follow the pattern and fill in the blanks.
  - a. 43,055, 53,055    b. 45,466, 45,566    c. 63,469, 63,471
- VI. Write all the number between.  
*Check answer individually*

### EXERCISE 1.2

1. Read the following numerals and write them in words.
  - a. Three lakh forty five thousand seven hundred eight six

- b. Five lakh twelve thousand forty five
  - c. Two lakh fifty one thousand four hundred seventy five.
  - d. Four lakh ninety six thousand eight hundred eight
  - e. Nine Lakh twenty seven thousand five hundred sixty nine.
- II. Write the numerals for the number names.
- a. 6,05,918                      b. 4,16,815                      c. 8,19,416
- III. Represent the 6 digit numeral in the abacus.  
*Check answer individually*
- IV. Read the 6 digit numeral represented by the abacus.
- a. 7,56,431                      b. 6,15,241

### EXERCISE 1.3

- A. Write the place value of 8 in the following.
- 1. 80,000                      2. 800                      3. 8,000                      4. 8,00,000
- B. Name the following.
- a. Hundreds                      b. Tens                      c. Lakhs
- C. Fill in the correct symbol > or < or =
- 1. >                      2. >                      3. <                      4. <                      5. >                      6. <
- D. Write the following numerals in ascending order.
- a. 63,453, 65,210, 65,314, 83,114, 6,63,200
  - b. 32,232, 32,240, 32,303, 33,220, 33,230
  - c. 4,18,643, 4,38,790, 8,14,941, 8,21,004
- E. Write the following numerals in descending order
- a. 34,832                      31,658                      13,656                      13,625
  - b. 6,14,863                      6,10,214                      6,09,312                      6,00,885
  - c. 3,71,236                      3,17,632                      43,984                      34,832
- F. Write the predecessor and successor of each of the following numbers.
- a. 7,631 & 7,633                      b. 78,887 & 78,889                      c. 89,999 & 90,001
  - d. 3,89,944 & 3,89,946                      e. 6,00,480 & 6,00,482
- G. Complete the series.
- a. 2,345; 2,346; 2,347                      b. 1,24,350; 1,24,360; 1,24,370
  - c. 28,480; 29,480; 30,480
- H. Write the number between 41833 and 41835
- 41834

- I. Write the greatest 3 digit number using the given digits.  
 a. 753      b. 872      c. 710      d. 953      e. 853
- J. Write the smallest 4-digit number using the given digits.  
 a. 1,347      b. 1,056      c. 1,237      d. 4,089      e. 1,024

### EXERCISE 1.4

- I. Name the following :  
 a. Thousands                      b. Ten Lakhs
- II. Compare the P.V chart & fill in the blanks.  
 a. 100 Thousands    b. 1 million    c. 10 million    d. 100 million
- III. Write place value according to the international system.  
 a. 90,000                      b. 6,000                      c. 200,000                      d. 700,000  
 e. 300,000,000    f. 40,000                      g. 30,000                      h. 9,000,000
- IV. Write the following according to the international system.  
 a. 999,999                      b. 100,000                      c. 1,000,000                      d. 9,999,999  
 e. 99,999,999
- V. Draw the place value chart according to the international system.

Place Value	Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
a. 283096				2	8	3	0	9	6
b. 343675				3	4	3	6	7	5
c. 512912				5	1	2	9	1	2
d. 472131				4	7	2	1	3	1
e. 80553748		8	0	5	5	3	7	4	8

- VI. Round off the following numbers nearest to 10.  
 a. 80                      b. 60                      c. 60                      d. 170                      e. 580  
 f. 790                      g. 690                      h. 8900                      i. 950                      j. 1020
- VII. Round off the following numbers nearest to 100.  
 a. 100                      b. 100                      c. 200                      d. 500                      e. 900  
 f. 1100                      g. 1300                      h. 9300                      i. 400                      j. 700

## 2. ADDITION

### EXERCISE 2.1

- A. Add the following  
 a. 48799      b. 79694      c. 53577      d. 87886      e. 755779  
 f. 787699

### EXERCISE 2.2

I. Add the following

- a. 107310    b. 77247    c. 106305    d. 28831    e. 38297  
f. 206555    g. 54974    h. 115821

II. Fill in the Blanks

- a.  $364655 + 432323 = 796978$     b.  $428327 + 53426 = 481753$

III. Add the following.

- a. 58801    b. 534710    c. 50427    d. 81637    e. 93353  
f. 375820

### EXERCISE 2.3

Statement problems on addition.

- a. 133034    b. 97798    c. 190000    d. 140701    e. 87000  
f. 1083980    g. 213600    h. 87800

## 3. SUBTRACTION

### EXERCISE 3.1

I. Find the following differences:

- a. 38976    b. 9226    c. 368399    d. 189274    e. 567634  
f. 219606

II. Find the missing digits.

- a.  $65326 - 44213 = 21113$     b.  $77500 - 46400 = 31100$   
c.  $58231 - 35791 = 22440$     d.  $73865 - 66796 = 7069$

III. Find the difference.

1. 6625    2. 2930    3. 4176    4. 4715  
5. (a) 3793    (b) 1809  
6. (a) 6056    (b) 11300    (c) 600    (d) 13600

## 4. MULTIPLICATION

### EXERCISE 4.1

I. Fill in the blanks :

- a. 6    b. 35    c. 80    d. 95    e. 1  
f. 1    g. 1    h. 15

II. Fill in the blanks

- a. 85    b. 105    c. 643    d. 84    e. 108    f. 12

III. Complete the blanks

- a. 44      b. 13      c. 84, 51      d. 12, 5      e. 2

IV. Fill in the blanks

- a. 16      b. 36, 18      c. 70, 10      d. 18      e. 5, 17

V. Fill in the blanks:

- a. 320      b. 960      c. 6800      d. 12500      e. 31000  
f. 113000      g. 1542000      h. 8345000

VI. Find the products by using suitable property:

- a. 90      b. 190      c. 850      d. 3500      e. 71000  
f. 3125000

**EXERCISE 4.2**

A. Multiply the following

- a. 19446      b. 22890      c. 18851      d. 35856      e. 20763  
f. 13808      g. 3096      h. 3510      i. 5655      j. 25956  
k. 670      l. 5334      m. 66384      n. 16717      o. 16758

**EXERCISE 4.3**

A. Multiply the following.

- a. 19752      b. 16344      c. 24123      d. 552000      e. 50000  
f. 13832      g. 347976      h. 602580      i. 498693      j. 3373212  
k. 340292      l. 398475      m. 163296      n. 136500      o. 277695

B. Fill in the blanks:

*Check answer individually.*

C. Word problems on multiplication.

- a. 14400      b. 3360      c. 1435      d. 680000      e. 24750  
f. 52800      g. 337750      h. 9375      i. 69600      j. 86400

**EXERCISE 4.4**

A. Estimate the product by rounding off to the nearest to 10.

- i. 1800      ii. 2400      iii. 2400      iv. 2000      v. 6300

B. Estimate the product by rounding off to the nearest to 100

- a. 20000      b. 60000      c. 300000      d. 450000      e. 540000

## 5. DIVISION

**EXERCISE 5.1**

1. Write two multiplication facts for each divisions:

- a.  $9 \times 5 = 45$ ,  $5 \times 9 = 45$       b.  $8 \times 3 = 24$ ,  $3 \times 8 = 24$

$9 \times 3 = 27, 3 \times 9 = 27$

$9 \times 4 = 36, 4 \times 9 = 36$

$9 \times 8 = 72, 8 \times 9 = 72$

$5 \times 3 = 15, 3 \times 5 = 15$

$7 \times 6 = 42, 6 \times 7 = 42$

$25 \times 4 = 100, 4 \times 25 = 100$

2. Write two divisions facts for each multiplication fact:

$63 \div 9 = 7, 63 \div 7 = 9$

$48 \div 12 = 4, 48 \div 4 = 12$

$54 \div 9 = 6, 54 \div 6 = 9$

$64 \div 8 = 8$

### EXERCISE 5.2

Divide and check your answer :

$Q = 115, R = 0$

$Q = 212, R = 0$

$Q = 156, R = 0$

$Q = 212, R = 0$

$Q = 101, R = 8$

$Q = 1502, R = 0$

$Q = 2258, R = 0$

$Q = 978, R = 4$

$Q = 866, R = 4$

$Q = 877, R = 8$

### EXERCISE 5.3

$1. 184$

$2. 216$

$3. 156$

$4. 354$

$5. 188$

$6. 255$

$7. 344$

$8. 333$

$9. 254$

$10. 222$

### EXERCISE 5.4

1. Divide each number by 10 and write their quotient.

$a. 24$

$b. 304$

$c. 789$

$d. 4050$

$e. 89$

$f. 987$

$g. 1800$

$h. 9800$

2. Divide each number by 10 and 100 write their quotient.

$a. 420, 42$

$b. 580, 58$

$c. 690, 69$

$d. 7280, 728$

$e. 89, 8.9$

$f. 987, 98.7$

$g. 1800, 180$

$h. 9800, 980$

3. Divide:

$a. 1240$

$b. 282$

$c. 90$

$d. 180$

$e. 60$

$f. 80$

$g. 200$

$h. 100$

## 6. UNITARY METHOD

### EXERCISE 6.1

$1. 1500$

$2. 1650$

$3. 10000$

$4. 16000$

$5. 288$

$6. 6$

$7. 7200000$

$8. 864$

$9. 6400$

$10. 500$

## 7. FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

### EXERCISE 7.1

1. Find all the factors of the following numbers by multiplication

method.

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12      b. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18  
c. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12, 24      d. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30  
e. 1, 3, 5, 9, 15, 45      f. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 32, 48, 96  
g. 1, 2, 7, 14, 49, 98      h. 1, 2, 4, 5, 20, 25, 50, 100
2. Find the prime factors of the numbers by factor tree method.  
*Check individual answers*
3. Find the common factor of:  
a. 2, 3, 6    b. 2, 4    c. 2      d. 5      e. 5      f. 2, 4
4. Check the divisibility by 2:  
a. 49      b. 72    c. no      d. no      e. 193    f. 290
5. Check the divisibility by 3:  
a. 114      b. 162    c. no      d. no      e. 664    f. no
6. Check the divisibility by 5:  
a. 15      b. 25    c. no      d. 125    e. no      f. 205
7. Write the prime number between:  
a. 3, 5, 7      b. 11, 13      c. 17, 19, 23    d. 23, 29, 31, 37  
e. 31, 37, 41, 43, 47      f. 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47,
8. Find the prime factorization of the following number  
a. 2, 3      b. 1      c. 2, 7      d. 2, 3,      e. 3  
f. 2, 7      g. 2, 3      h. 2, 3, 5
9. Find the HCF of the following by prime factor method:  
a. 4      b. 3      c. 6      d. 8      e. 6  
f. 5
10. Find the LCM of the following by common division method:  
a. 30      b. 24      c. 48      d. 48      e. 300  
f. 180

## EXERCISE 7.2

1. Write the first 4 multiples of followings.  
a. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25      b. 10, 20, 30, 40, 50  
c. 20, 40, 60, 80, 100      d. 100, 200, 300, 400, 500
2. Select the even numbers and circle them:  
a. 8, 12      b. 18, 64      c. 96, 276  
d. 324, 484      e. 1224, 4228
3. Select the odd numbers and circle them.  
a. 17, 23      b. 29, 37      c. 101, 113, 117



- d. 783, 861                      e. 1001, 1025
4. Skip count the multiple patterns
- a. 12, 14, 16, 18                      b. 20, 24, 28, 32
- c. 30, 35, 40, 45                      d. 45, 54, 63, 72
- e. 80, 90, 100, 110                      f. 500, 600, 700, 800

## 8. FRACTIONS

### EXERCISE 8.1

1. Shade the correct fraction of each shape.  
*Check individual answers*
2. Tell what fractions of each shape is shaded
 

a. $\frac{3}{4}$	b. $\frac{5}{8}$	c. $\frac{1}{2}$	d. $\frac{2}{4}$	e. $\frac{3}{6}$
f. $\frac{5}{6}$	g. $\frac{4}{9}$	h. $\frac{1}{6}$	i. $\frac{2}{5}$	j. $\frac{2}{4}$
k. $\frac{1}{2}$	l. $\frac{2}{10}$			
3. Pick the right fraction out of four choices given.
 

a. $\frac{2}{3}$	b. $\frac{1}{3}$	c. $\frac{5}{8}$	d. $\frac{5}{6}$
e. $\frac{7}{8}$	f. $\frac{5}{9}$		
4. Find the first 4 equivalent fractions of the following by multiplication.
 

a. $\frac{6}{4}, \frac{9}{6}, \frac{12}{8}, \frac{15}{10}$
b. $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}, \frac{12}{16}, \frac{15}{20}$
c. $\frac{8}{10}, \frac{12}{15}, \frac{16}{20}, \frac{20}{25}$
d. $\frac{10}{14}, \frac{15}{21}, \frac{20}{28}, \frac{25}{35}$
e. $\frac{6}{16}, \frac{9}{24}, \frac{12}{32}, \frac{15}{40}$
f. $\frac{22}{24}, \frac{33}{36}, \frac{44}{48}, \frac{55}{60}$
g. $\frac{14}{16}, \frac{21}{24}, \frac{28}{32}, \frac{35}{40}$
h. $\frac{10}{16}, \frac{15}{24}, \frac{20}{32}, \frac{25}{40}$
i. $\frac{2}{16}, \frac{3}{24}, \frac{4}{32}, \frac{5}{40}$
j. $\frac{18}{12}, \frac{27}{18}, \frac{36}{24}, \frac{45}{30}$
5. Find the equivalent fraction by division: (Answer may vary)
 

a. $\frac{6}{9}$	b. $\frac{14}{15}$	c. $\frac{12}{18}$	d. $\frac{9}{12}$	e. $\frac{24}{27}$
f. $\frac{32}{28}$				
6. Find the Missing numbers :
 

a. $\frac{10}{15}$	b. $\frac{6}{14}$	c. $\frac{3}{12}$	d. $\frac{18}{48}$	e. $\frac{5}{15}$
f. $\frac{28}{40}$				
7. Find the equivalent fraction of  $\frac{2}{5}$  with:
 

a. $\frac{4}{10}$	b. $\frac{6}{15}$	c. $\frac{8}{20}$
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8. Find equivalent fraction of  $\frac{96}{84}$  with  
 a.  $\frac{48}{42}$     b.  $\frac{8}{7}$
9. Check whether the pairs of fractions are equivalent or not.  
 (i) Equivalent - a, b, d, e, f  
 (ii) Not equivalent - c

### EXERCISE 8.2

1.  $\frac{6}{10}$     2.  $\frac{1}{5}$     3.  $\frac{6}{8}$     4.  $\frac{2}{7}$     5.  $\frac{6}{9}$

### Exercise 8.3

- I. Circle the proper fractions:  
 $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{6}{17}$ ,  $\frac{9}{10}$ ,  $\frac{12}{14}$ ,  $\frac{4}{5}$ ,  $\frac{9}{13}$ ,  $\frac{15}{16}$ ,  $\frac{4}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{5}$
- II. Circle the improper fractions  
 $\frac{8}{3}$ ,  $\frac{5}{2}$ ,  $\frac{10}{6}$ ,  $\frac{7}{2}$ ,  $\frac{9}{7}$ ,  $\frac{4}{3}$ ,  $\frac{6}{5}$ ,  $\frac{9}{7}$ ,  $\frac{15}{14}$
- III. Circle the mixed fractions:  
 $3\frac{1}{9}$ ,  $6\frac{8}{9}$ ,  $4\frac{4}{5}$ ,  $2\frac{7}{8}$ ,  $5\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $9\frac{5}{6}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{9}$
- IV. Circle the unit fractions:  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\frac{1}{9}$ ,
- V. Circle the like fraction pair:  
 a.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{5}$     b.  $\frac{2}{7}$ ,  $1\frac{3}{7}$     c.  $\frac{8}{9}$ ,  $\frac{11}{9}$     d.  $3\frac{5}{6}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{6}$   
 e.  $5\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{11}{3}$     f.  $\frac{6}{7}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$     g.  $\frac{5}{4}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{4}$     h.  $\frac{6}{5}$ ,  $\frac{9}{5}$   
 i.  $2\frac{5}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$
- VI. Circle the unlike fractions pair:  
 a.  $\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $\frac{3}{7}$     b.  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{3}{5}$     c.  $\frac{1}{7}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$     d.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $5\frac{1}{4}$   
 e.  $\frac{4}{11}$ ,  $\frac{7}{12}$     f.  $\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $\frac{11}{6}$     g.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}$     h.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{9}$   
 i.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{2}{3}$     j.  $\frac{4}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$     k.  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{4}{3}$     l.  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$
- VII. Convert improper fraction into mixed fraction:  
 a.  $4\frac{3}{4}$     b.  $3\frac{3}{7}$     c.  $12\frac{1}{2}$     d.  $4\frac{1}{6}$     e.  $4\frac{1}{3}$   
 f.  $2\frac{2}{3}$     g.  $7\frac{3}{4}$     h.  $8\frac{2}{5}$     i.  $8\frac{4}{5}$     j.  $1\frac{3}{7}$   
 k.  $3\frac{3}{4}$     l.  $4\frac{9}{10}$
- VIII. Convert mixed fraction into improper fraction:  
 a.  $\frac{29}{5}$     b.  $\frac{32}{9}$     c.  $\frac{22}{7}$     d.  $\frac{48}{7}$     e.  $\frac{38}{9}$   
 f.  $\frac{33}{4}$     g.  $\frac{11}{6}$     h.  $\frac{65}{9}$     i.  $\frac{59}{5}$     j.  $\frac{43}{4}$   
 k.  $\frac{19}{2}$     l.  $\frac{17}{3}$

### EXERCISE 8.4

- I. Compare the fraction using the symbols  $>$ ,  $<$  or  $=$



f. 5/4

g. 19/15

h. 11/12

i. 4/6

j. 25/9

## **SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

### **A. Put commas according to the Indian system and International system of numeration.**

1. 96,84,703; 9,684,703

2. 37,37,937; 3,737,937

3. 20,21,020; 2,021,020

4. 98,50,601; 9,850,601

### **B. Write in expanded form.**

1.  $800000 + 90000 + 8000 + 900 + 40 + 7$

2.  $200000 + 80000 + 5000 + 200 + 10 + 5$

3.  $90000 + 4000 + 20 + 5$

4.  $100000 + 80000 + 5000 + 200 + 30 + 6$

### **C. Round off the numbers to the nearest hundreds.**

1. 900

2. 400

3. 700

4. 1000

### **D. Find the sum of:**

1. 973542

2. 819603

3. 1395434

### **E. Subtract:**

1. 304565

2. 285845

3. 126217

### **F. Find the product of:**

1. 13824

2. 161555

3. 608850

4. 2765824

### **G. Divide:**

1. 2205

2. 3416

3. 1314

4. 907

### **H. Solve the following.**

1. 200

2. 320

3. 5400

4. 150

5. 2400

### **I. Find the HCF by Prime Factor Method.**

1. 3

2. 5

3. 4

4. 5

### **J. Find the LCM.**

1. 60

2. 60

3. 112

4. 180

5. 300

### **K. Find the sum.**

a.  $9/2$

b.  $17/12$

c.  $47/20$

d.  $3/4$

e.  $13/8$

### **L. Subtract.**

a.  $3/7$

b.  $9/4$

c.  $31/6$

d.  $7/6$

e.  $7 \frac{1}{2}$

f.  $3 \frac{3}{4}$

# SCIENCE CLASS 4 SEMESTER 1

## CHAPTER 1 - ADAPTATIONS IN PLANTS

### A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the brackets.

1. Pine                      2. Mangrove, breathing      3. stem  
4. Venus flytrap      5. aquatic

### B. Write T for the true statement and F for the false one.

True :3, 5      False : 1, 2, 4

### C. Answer the following questions.

- Plants which live and grow on land are called terrestrial plants. Different types of terrestrial plants, depending on the place they grow:
  - Plants that grow in Plains,
  - Plants that grow in the hilly areas,
  - Plants that grow in coastal areas,
  - Plants that grow in deserts, and
  - Plants that grow in marshy areas.
- Plants growing in water are called aquatic plants. On the basis of their features, they are classified into the following categories:
  - Floating plants,
  - Fixed plants
  - Underwater plants
- Mangroves are suited to live in swampy areas because they have breathing roots which come out of the soil to breathe.
- Some plants like mushroom, toadstool and moulds are non green because they do not have chlorophyll. They cannot prepare their own food. They get their food from the dead and decaying plants and animals. Such plants are called saprophytes.
- The trees on mountains have needle-shaped leaves so that snow can easily slide off their branches.
- (a) pitcher plant, venus flytrap and sundew (*any two*)  
(b) mangroves                      (c) Water lily, lotus  
(d) Cactus, babool, keekar (*any two*)  
(e) Pine, cedar, fir, deodar (*any two*)

**D. Match the following.**

- (1) c            (2) d            (3) e            (4) a            (5) b

**CHAPTER 2 - REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS**

**A. Match the columns.**

1. (c)            2. (a)            3. (d)            4. (b)

**B. Fill in the blanks**

1. reproduction            2. eggs            3. yolk            4. pupa

**C. Tick the correct statements and cross the wrong ones.**

- Right: 1, 3, 5            Wrong: 2, 4

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. If all living things do not reproduce, their type will die out.
2. Animals reproduce by two ways : Giving birth to young ones or by laying eggs.
3. Birds sit on their eggs to keep the eggs warm.
4. (a) Dogs, cats, cows, rabbits ( any two)  
(b) Birds, fishes, frogs ( any two)
5. *Check individual answers*

**E. Link the animals to their young ones.**

1. (c)            2. (d)            3. (f)            4. (a)            5. (b)  
6. (e)

**CHAPTER 3 - AIR, WATER AND WEATHER**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

- (1) atmosphere (2) Humid            (3) wind            (4) liquid  
(5) 70            (6) boiling (7) Sun

**B. Match the following.**

- Rotation of earth - Day and Night,  
Filtration - Filter paper  
Snow - Solid state of water  
Vapour - Gaseous state of water  
Boiling - Kills germs

**C. Answer the following questions.**

- (1) The role of sun in changing weather conditions are as follows:  
➔ The earth is tilted on its axis at such an angle that the side of

the earth closer to the sun has longer and hotter days and thus has summer.

- ➔ The heat of the sun causes winds to blow. When the air gets heated up due to the sun, it becomes lighter. This makes the warm air rise. Cool air (which is heavier) then comes in to take its place. This movement of air causes winds.
- ➔ Sun also changes the states of water and causes humidity and rain. The heat of the sun changes water into water vapour. Tiny droplets of water vapour combine together to form clouds.

(2) Moving air is called wind.

**Sea breeze:** During the day time, when the sun shines, land gets heated up quicker than the sea water. The air above the land also gets heated up and becomes hot. The hot air being lighter rises upwards. The cooler air above the sea blows to take the place of the warmer air. Thus, cool breeze blows from the sea towards the land. This is called Sea Breeze.

**Land breeze:** During the night, there is no sunlight. The land cools down quicker than the sea water. So, the water in the sea is warmer than the land. The warm air above the sea rises up. The cool air rushes to take its place. Thus, cool breeze blows from the land towards the sea. This is called Land Breeze.

(3) *Check individual answers*

(4) Sun changes the states of water and causes humidity and rain. The amount of water vapour in the air is called humidity.

On a hot, humid day during the rainy season, our sweat cannot evaporate quickly, thus it makes us feel very uncomfortable.

(5) Air gets polluted when it comes in contact and gets mixed with various harmful and foreign substances present in the atmosphere, like smoke, dust and other small particles.

Harmful smoke is released by factories, vehicles, burning wood/tyres etc. which mixes with air and causes mass air pollution.

- (6) We know that the changes in weather conditions affect our lives in many ways. We wear clothes, eat fruits, vegetables etc. according to the weather. Certain weather conditions can cause a lot of discomfort to us.
- ➔ Heavy rainfall causes floods which can damage our houses and crops.
  - ➔ Sometimes the fog is so thick that it is difficult to see even nearby objects.
  - ➔ Heavy snowfall blocks the roads. This forces the people to stay indoors.
  - ➔ Frost and hail causes harm to the farmer's crops.
  - ➔ On a hot, humid day during the rainy season, our sweat cannot evaporate quickly, thus it makes us feel very uncomfortable.
- (7) Impurities present in water which cannot be seen are called soluble impurities. Impurities like germs present in water are called soluble impurities.
- Impurities present in water which can be seen easily are called insoluble impurities. Mud, stones and sand are some examples of insoluble impurities present in water.
- (8) Water is precious. So, we should not waste water. We can avoid wastage of water by doing the following activities.
- ➔ We should avoid brushing teeth or washing hands with running tap water.
  - ➔ We should avoid watering plants with a pipe. It wastes a lot of water. We can use a bucket and a mug for watering plants.
  - ➔ During water shortage, use a bucket and mug instead of a shower, when we bath.
  - ➔ We should close the tap tightly, when we have finished using the water.
  - ➔ We should avoid cleaning of utensils with running tap water.
  - ➔ We should repair the leaking pipe.
  - ➔ We should keep a check on the overflowing water taps.



## CHAPTER 4 - TEETH AND TONGUE

### **A. Match the following.**

Incisors - Cutting teeth

Cavity - Hole in tooth

Molars - Grinding Teeth

Gums - Hold teeth in place

Sweet - In the middle

Bacteria - Eats away enamel

Bitter - At the rear

Enamel - Outer covering of teeth

Premolar - Cracking Teeth

Pulp - Found inside tooth

Sour - Along the sides

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Enamel, dentine, pulp

2. At the sides

3. 20

4. 32

5. At the rear

### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Milk teeth: Babies are born without teeth. The first tooth appears when the baby is about six months old and by the time the baby is two years old, it has a set of twenty teeth. These twenty teeth are called milk teeth or temporary teeth.

Permanent Teeth: Between the ages of six and twelve years, the milk teeth fall out one by one, and a new set of teeth appears to fill up the gaps. This new set of teeth is called permanent teeth. Children have twenty-eight teeth.

Around the age of eighteen years, four more teeth start growing. These are called wisdom teeth.

An adult has thirty-two permanent teeth in all, 16 each in both, the upper and the lower jaws.

2. The main parts of the tooth are enamel, dentine, pulp

3. Our permanent teeth have to last a life time. If they are damaged or lost, they do not grow again. So, we must take good care of our teeth.

We must follow the steps given below to have a healthy set of teeth free from trouble.

➔ Brush your teeth twice a day. Once in the morning and than again at night.

➔ Follow the 'Up and Down' pattern of moving your toothbrush while brushing and brush every corner and part of your teeth.

- ➔ Clean the tongue also to remove germs. Germs attack our teeth and also cause bad breath.
  - ➔ Massage your gums regularly using your fingers.
  - ➔ Have a healthy diet rich in calcium. Calcium is very beneficial for the well being of teeth and gums.
  - ➔ Flossing is as important as brushing your teeth. The floss gets rid of food that your toothbrush can never reach, no matter how well you brush.
  - ➔ Rinse your mouth thoroughly after every meal or every small snack in order to prevent the sticking of food particles in between your teeth.
  - ➔ Schedule a regular visit at the dentists' in order to keep a regular check and thereby improve your dental health.
4. The tongue is covered by a number of taste buds. Our tongue can detect four basic tastes— sweet, salty, bitter and sour.

#### **FUNCTIONS OF THE TONGUE**

- ➔ Recognizes different tastes of the food we eat.
- ➔ Helps in delivering a fluent and proper speech.
- ➔ Helps in rolling food around in the mouth.
- ➔ Helps in swallowing food.
- ➔ Acts like a tooth pick— helps to clean small particles between our teeth.

Animals however, use their tongues for different purposes— cleaning their fur, catching etc.

5. *Check individual answers*  
6. *Check individual answers*

### **CHAPTER 5 - FOOD AND DIGESTION**

#### **A. Answer the following questions.**

1. We need food because our body is like a machine, and as every machine requires energy to do work, the same applies for our body too. We need energy to do all our daily activities, like working, playing, studying etc. Food gives us that required energy.
- ➔ Food keeps us healthy and fit.

- ➔ Food repairs the damaged body parts.
  - ➔ Food helps us to grow.
  - ➔ Food makes our bones and muscles strong.
2. The main nutrient that our food contains are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals and roughage.
  3. Proteins are basically known as body building foods. They help us to grow. They also help grow new cells and repair old cells in the body.
  4. People doing a lot of physical work require great amount of carbohydrates because carbohydrates are the main energy giving foods for our body. Children and people who do a lot of physical work require high amounts of carbohydrates. Carbohydrates include sugar and starch. The starch and sugar present in the food changes into glucose in the body.
  5. Fats are also energy giving nutrients. They give much more energy as compared to carbohydrates. They keep our body warm.

Extra fat is stored in the body for future use. This stored energy is used when the body does not get sufficient food. But too much of fat is harmful for the body as it leads to diseases of the heart and diabetes.

6. Digestion is a process in which the complex food we eat is broken down into simple, soluble substances, which can enter our cell and our body is able to use. These simple soluble substances are then absorbed by the blood.
7. Digestion starts in the mouth. Food is broken down by the teeth and mixed with saliva. The saliva is a digestive juice produced in the salivary glands. It performs the function of changing the starch in the food into sugar. That is why bread tastes a little sweet as we eat it.
8. From the stomach, the food is pushed into a long coiled tube called small intestine. Special digestive juices, called bile come into the small intestine from the liver. Digestive juices also come out from the pancreas. These juices mix with the food and convert it into simple, soluble substances. The

process of digestion is now complete.

The food is now in the form of a liquid. The blood in the walls of small intestine absorb the digested food and take them to different parts of the body. The undigested food, which is not absorbed into the blood goes in to the large intestine.

9. Here are some healthy eating habits:

- ➔ Chew your food well as it helps in the process of digestion.
- ➔ Do not eat in a hurry.
- ➔ Eat a balanced diet with lots of fresh foods and less of preserved foods.
- ➔ Have a regular and particular eating time.
- ➔ Avoid over eating.
- ➔ Rinse your mouth after eating anything.
- ➔ Do not exercise or play immediately after eating.

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Roughage 2. Proteins 3. protective 4. sugar 5. Kidneys

**C. Cross the odd one out.**

1. ghee 2. almond 3. heart

**D. Tick the correct statements and cross the wrong ones.**

Right : 1, 3 Wrong : 2, 4, 5

**E. How well do you know the sources of the nutrients of food.**

**Write three sources for each nutrient given below.**

**Carbohydrates:** *Rice, potatoes, wheat, chocolate, sugar and carrot*

**Proteins:** *Pulses, peas, cottage cheese (paneer), eggs, meat and chicken*

**Fats:** *Butter, ghee, almonds, potato chips and dry fruits*

**Vitamins:** *Milk (vitamin A and D), lemons (vitamin C), carrots (vitamin A), tomatoes (vitamin K)*

**Minerals:** *Milk (calcium), bananas (potassium), spinach (iron)*

**Roughage:** *Leafy vegetables, salads, cereals and fresh fruits*

### SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

**A. Give one example for each of the following.**

1. Rice 2. Pulses 3. Butter 4. Lemons ( vitamin C)

5. Spinach   6. Banyan   7. Rubber   8. Cactus   9. Rains  
10. Whales, dolphins

**B. Match the following.**

1. (h)            2. (g)            3. (j)            4. (i)            5. (a)  
6. (d)            7. (c)            8. (b)            9. (e)            10. (f)

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Plants which live and grow on land are called terrestrial plants. Different types of terrestrial plants, depending on the place they grow: (1) Plants in Plains, (2) Plants in the hilly areas, (3) Plants in coastal areas, (4) Plants in deserts (5) Plants in marshy areas
2. The trees on mountains have needle-shaped leaves so that snow can easily slide off their branches.
3. Animals reproduce by two ways : Give birth to young ones, by laying eggs.
4. **Land breeze:** During the night, there is no sunlight. The land cools down quicker than the sea water. So, the water in the sea is warmer than the land. The warm air above the sea rises up. The cool air rushes to take its place. Thus, cool breeze blows from the land towards the sea. This is called Land Breeze.  
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growing. These are called wisdom teeth.

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7. Proteins are basically known as body building foods. They help us to grow. They also help grow new cells and repair old cells in the body.

8. We need food because our body is like a machine, and as every machine requires energy to do work, the same applies for our body too. We need energy to do all our daily activities, like working, playing, studying etc. Food gives us that required energy.

- ➔ Food keeps us healthy and fit.
- ➔ Food repairs the damaged body parts.
- ➔ Food helps us to grow.
- ➔ Food makes our bones and muscles strong.

9. Reptiles reproduce by laying eggs.

10. On a hot, humid day during the rainy season, our sweat cannot evaporate quickly, thus it makes us feel very uncomfortable.

#### **D. Tick the correct statements and cross the wrong ones.**

Right : 3, 1, 4

Wrong : 2, 5

#### **E. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                  |         |                 |                          |
|------------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. breathing     | 2. stem | 3. Reproduction | 4. eggs                  |
| 5. humid         | 6. Sun  | 7. 70           | 8. enamel, dentine, pulp |
| 9. carbohydrates |         | 10. Protective  |                          |

# SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 4 SEMESTER 1

## CHAPTER 1 - THE NORTHERN MOUNTAINS

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Mount Everest                      2. range                      3. Bachendri Pal  
4. glacier                      5. Himadri, Shiwalik

### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

- True : 1, 2, 3                      False : 4,5

### C. Match the following.

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

### D. Answer the following questions.

1. Three parallel ranges that make up the Himalaya are:
  - ➔ The Himadri or the Great Himalaya
  - ➔ The Himachal or the Middle Himalaya
  - ➔ The Shiwalik or the Outer Himalaya
2. Glaciers originate from Himalaya. Many rivers such as Ganga and Yamuna originate from these glaciers
3. Some important hill stations located in this range are Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Mussoorie (Uttarakhand), Nainital (Uttarakhand) and Darjeeling (West Bengal).
4. It is very difficult to travel from one region to another in high mountain ranges such as Himadri in the Himalaya. However, there are narrow paths called passes, which make it possible to travel from one place to another. Many of them are natural. The Karakoram Pass in Kashmir, the Shipki La and Nathu La in Sikkim, and the Bomdi La in Arunachal Pradesh, are some important passes in the Himalaya.
5. The Himalaya is very important for our country. It helps us in many ways.
  - ➔ High mountain ranges and peaks act as a barrier to enemies and play an important role in the defence of our country.
  - ➔ India would have been a desert if there were no Himalayas. They check the monsoon wind and cause rain in the entire Northern Plains of India.
  - ➔ It also protects the rest of the country from icy cold winds from Central Asia. Thus, the Himalayas affect the climate of

India in many ways.

- ➔ They provide us with wood, timber and medicinal herbs and help in protecting wildlife.

## **CHAPTER 2 - THE NORTHERN PLAINS**

### **A. Tick the correct answer.**

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (a)

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Alluvial    2. Gangotri    3. basins    4. Padma    5. Tsangpo

### **C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False.**

1. T      2. F      3. T      4. T      5. F      6. T

### **D. Match the following**

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

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. The Ganga basin called the 'food bowl of India' because alluvial soil is found here. This fertile, finely graded Alluvial soil is very fine, soft and rich in minerals which is very good for crops. It makes the Northern Plains one of the most fertile regions of the world.
2. Several small rivers join these main rivers. They are known as tributaries of the main river. The area watered by the river and its tributaries is called a basin.
3. Alluvial soil is the most fertile soil for farming.
4. Agriculture is the major occupation of the people living in the Northern Plains, as the soil is very fertile. Because of suitable climatic conditions, irrigation is possible.
5. The cities situated on the banks of river Ganga are Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, and Patna.

## **CHAPTER 3 - THE SOUTHERN PLATEAUS**

### **A. Tick the correct answer.**

1. (a)      2. (a)      3. (a)      4. (b)

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. plateau      2. Vindhyachal, Satpura      3. Peninsular  
4. 100, 1000      5. Arabian



**C. Write True (T) or False (F) against each statement.**

True : 2, 3, 5

False : 1, 4

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it.
2. The Godavari is the longest river in the Deccan Plateau.
3. Chhota Nagpur Plateau is called a 'storehouse of minerals' because it is extremely rich in minerals and has large deposits of coal mines in Giridih (Bihar), Raniganj (West Bengal) and Jharia (Jharkhand). Besides coal, iron, manganese, bauxite and mica are also mined here.
4. The Southern Plateaus are surrounded by hill ranges on all sides, the Aravalli Hills in the north-west, the Rajmahal Hills in the north-east, the Eastern Ghat in the east and the Western Ghat in the west. The height of these ghats increases from north to south.
5. The importance of Plateau Regions are as follows :
  - ➔ The forests of the plateau region provide timber.
  - ➔ The black soil formed from the lava emitted by the volcanos is very fertile and suitable for growing cotton, sugarcane, rice, millets and oilseeds.
  - ➔ The Southern Plateau is a storehouse of minerals like iron, coal, manganese, bauxite, aluminium, copper and limestone.
  - ➔ Multipurpose dams across the large fast-flowing rivers of this region are used for generating hydroelectricity.
  - ➔ The hill stations, wildlife sanctuaries and places of pilgrimage of this region attract tourists.
  - ➔ The plateau region, enriched with valuable natural resources, contribute to the economic growth of our nation.

**CHAPTER 4 - THE COASTAL PLAINS AND ISLANDS**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Lakshadweep 2. coral 3. peninsula 4. lagoons 5. Konkan

**B. Tick the correct answer.**

1. (a)      2. (b)      3. (b)      4. (b)      5. (b)

**C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False statement.**

True : 1, 2, 5                      False : 3, 4

**D. Match the columns.**

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

**E. Answer the following questions.**

**1. Western Coastal Plains**

1. Lie between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.
2. These are narrow.
3. Rainfalls in summer.
4. Upper part is called Konkan.
5. Lower part is called Malabar.
6. States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala.
7. Rivers do not form deltas.

**Eastern Coastal Plains**

1. They lie between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats.
2. These are comparatively wider.
3. Rainfalls in winter ( Coromandel)
4. Upper part is called Northern Circar.
5. Lower part is called Coromandel.
6. States of Odisha, Andhara Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
7. It has rivers which make fertile deltas e.g Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri.

**2. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

These are two groups of islands in the Bay of Bengal, consisting of about 300 islands. The northern islands are known as Andaman Islands, and the southern islands are the Nicobar Islands. They form a union territory of India, with Port Blair as the capital.

Some islands in the group are of volcanic origin. They are covered with thick forests and only some islands are inhabited. Most of the inhabitants are tribals. People from different parts of the country have settled here. Main occupations on these islands are fishing and farming. Rice, maize, coconut, pineapple and papaya are the main crops grown here. The thick forests on

the island provide teak and rubber.

### **LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS**

Lakshadweep consists of 36 islands covering an area of 32sq km. They are flat and sandy. Out of these 36 islands, only 11 are inhabited. They are close to the Malabar Coast. They form a union territory with Kavaratti as the capital.

Many of these islands are made of deposits of the skeletons of an animal called coral. Such island are called coral island. Fishing is the main occupation of the people. Coconut is the main crop of this region. The people of these islands speak Malayalam.

3. It is a great advantage for India to have a long coastline. Ships can be used to transport large quantities of goods into and out of the country. Ships are loaded and unloaded at ports. There are a number of ports along the coast in India. Some of these are:
- ➔ Mumbai, Kandla, Kochi and Panaji on the western coast.
  - ➔ Kolkata, Vishakhapatnam, Puducherry and Chennai on the eastern coast.

The coastline is also useful for catching fish. Fishing becomes an important occupation of the people living in coastal areas.

4. Islands made of deposits of the skeletons of an animal called coral. Such island are called coral island.
5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands - its capital is Port Blair  
Lakshadweep Islands - its capital is Kavaratti

## **CHAPTER 5 - THE WESTERN DESERT**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Indira Gandhi Canal    2. *ghagras*    3. caravan    4. loose    5. Thar

### **B. Tick the correct answer.**

1. (b)            2. (b)            3. (a)            4. (c)            5. (c)

### **C. Match the following.**

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

### **D. Give one word for the following.**

1. Jaipur    2. Camel    3. Oasis    4. Caravan

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

1. During the summer, the days are hot and dry. The nights, however, are cool. This is because sand heats up quickly in the sun and cools down fast at night
2. Rajasthan attract a large number of tourists because this region has its own history of bravery and honour. The important cities of this region are Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Bikaner. Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It is also known as 'Pink city'. Udaipur is called the City of Lakes. This region has many famous forts built by the Rajput kings. The important wildlife sanctuaries of this region are Ranthambhore National Park, Bharatpur and Sariska of Alwar.
3. A desert is a flat area covered with loose sands
4. The Camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because it is the only means of transport by which people cross the desert. Camels have long legs and padded feet. They help them in walking in the sand. Camels can live without water for many days.
5. In Rajasthan, men wear *dhotis*, *kurtas* and colourful turbans. Women wear bright coloured skirts called *ghagras* and *cholis* with *odhnis*. Both men and women cover their heads to protect themselves from the heat of the sun.
6. *Pushkar Mela* and the cattle fair are important festivals of Rajasthan.

## **CHAPTER 6 - CLIMATE OF OUR COUNTRY**

- A.** 1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (a)      5. (a)

**B. Fill in the blanks**

1. summer    2. breeze    3. Arabian Sea    4. climate    5. cool

**C. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False statement.**

- True : 2, 4, 5                      False : 1, 3

**D. Answer the following questions.**

1. Weather refers to how hot, cold, rainy, windy, or cloudy it is, in a place at a particular time.  
Climate refers to the weather conditions of a large area taken over a long period of time.
2. Factors on which the climate of a place depends are as follows :

1. How far away it is from the Equator
  2. How high it is from the sea level
  3. How far it is from the sea
  4. Direction of winds
  5. Direction of Mountains
3. Mawsynram in the Khasi hills in Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall in India. Parts of the Northern Plains and the Southern Plateau receive heavy rainfall.  
The Thar Desert in Rajasthan and the Rann of Kachch receive very little rainfall. The Coromandal Coast receives rain in November-December.
4. The summer season starts in March or April and continues till May or June. In South India, it starts becoming hot in March, and stays hot till after May. In North India, summer starts in April and goes on till June-July.
  5. Apples and oranges

## **CHAPTER 7 - SOIL - OUR NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **A. Tick the correct answer.**

1. (b)      2. (a)      3. (b)      4. (c)      5. (b)

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. natural    2. agriculture    3. fertility    4. six    5. Black

### **C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statement.**

- True : 1, 4, 5                      False : 2, 3

### **D. Match the following**

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

### **E. Name the soil types that-**

1. Red soil    2. Black soil    3. Mountain soil    4. Alluvial soil  
5. Red soil

### **F. Answer the following questions.**

1. Soil considered to be an important natural resource because plants grow in soil. Animals depend on plants for their food. Thus, all living things on the Earth depend on the soil for their food.

We also depend on the soil for many other things. In many

villages, people use mud to make walls of their houses. We make cloth from plants like cotton and jute, which in turn need soil to live. Most people in India depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

2. The six types of soil found in India are :  
Alluvial soil - rice, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, oilseeds and vegetables  
Black soil - cotton, sugarcane, wheat, millets, tobacco and oilseeds  
Red soil - jowar, bajra and groundnut.  
Laterite soil - coffee, coconut, tea and rubber.  
Mountain soil - apples, pear, peach and plum  
Desert soil - barley, maize, millets, wheat, pulses and cotton
3. These are some ways to prevent soil erosion.
  - ➔ Dams can be constructed on rivers.
  - ➔ Growing of more plants and trees and protect forest areas specially on hill slopes.
  - ➔ Use the right method of ploughing fields.
  - ➔ Use of fertilisers.
  - ➔ Overgrazing to be avoided.
4. Soil is formed by the breaking up of rocks into small pieces. These small pieces are further broken down into smaller particles like sand and silt, when soil is finally formed
5. Cutting of the trees for fuel, and to build farms, cities and roads is called deforestation and planting trees to prevent soil erosion is called afforestation.

### **SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

**A. Tick the correct option.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) |        |        |        |

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- |            |                      |             |                |
|------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. range   | 2. Himadri, Shiwalik | 3. Alluvial | 4. plateau     |
| 5. lagoons | 6. Thar              | 7. breeze   | 8. agriculture |

**C. Match the following.**

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

**D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

True : 2, 5, 6, 3, 4

False : 1

**E. Answer the following questions.**

- Three parallel ranges that make up the Himalaya are :
  - ➔ The Himadri or the Great Himalaya
  - ➔ The Himachal or the Middle Himalaya
  - ➔ The Shiwalik or the Outer Himalaya
- The Ganga basin is called the 'food bowl of India' because alluvial soil is found here. This fertile, finely graded Alluvial soil is very fine, soft and rich in minerals which is very good for crops. It makes the Northern Plains one of the most fertile regions of the world.
- Chhota Nagpur Plateau is called a 'storehouse of minerals' because it is extremely rich in minerals and has large deposits of coal mines in Giridih (Bihar), Raniganj (West Bengal) and Jharia (Jharkhand). Besides coal, iron, manganese, bauxite and mica are also mined here.
- Western Coastal Plains**
  - Lie between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats.
  - These are narrow.
  - Rainfalls in summer.
  - Upper part is called Konkan.
  - Lower part is called Malabar.
  - States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala.
  - Rivers do not form deltas.

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- Upper part is called Northern Circar.
- Lower part is called Coromandel.
- States of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- It has rivers which make fertile deltas e.g. Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri

5. The six types of soil found in India are alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil.
6. Factors on which the climate of a place depends are as follows :
  1. *How far away it is from the Equator*
  2. *How high it is from the sea level*
  3. *How far it is from the sea*
  4. *Direction of winds*
  5. *Direction of Mountains*
7. Deserts are mostly dry areas. At some places, the underground water comes to the surface through a spring. This forms a small wet patch of fertile land called an oasis.
8. The Camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert' because it is the only means of transport by which people cross the desert. Camels have long legs and padded feet. They help them in walking in the sand. Camels can live without water for many days.



# GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CLASS 4 SEMESTER 1

## Chapter - 1 Plants

- |                          |                  |                     |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Venus Fly Trap        | 2. Pitcher Plant | 3. Bladder Wort     |
| 4. Banyan                | 5. Bonsai        | 6. Bristlecone Pine |
| 7. Welwitschia Mirabilis |                  | 8. Cinchona         |

## Chapter - 2 Water Animals

- |              |            |             |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Sea Horse | 2. Crab    | 3. Starfish | 4. Eel      |
| 5. Octopus   | 6. Dolphin | 7. Whale    | 8. Shark    |
| 9. Turtle    | 10. Seal   | 11. Walrus  | 12. Penguin |

## Chapter - 3 Old Places New Name

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. p  | 2. n  | 3. c  | 4. l  | 5. j  |
| 6. e  | 7. a  | 8. i  | 9. m  | 10. r |
| 11. o | 12. g | 13. h | 14. f | 15. q |
| 16. d | 17. b | 18. k |       |       |

## Chapter - 4 Landscape

- |            |            |           |             |               |
|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Glacier | 2. Plateau | 3. Desert | 4. Mountain | 5. Sand dunes |
| 6. Plain   | 7. Oasis   | 8. Island | 9. Canyon   |               |

## Chapter - 5 I am...

- |            |                  |             |             |
|------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. British | 2. Vietnamese    | 3. American | 4. Spanish  |
| 5. French  | 6. South African | 7. German   | 8. Arabian  |
| 9. Indian  | 10. Israelite    | 11. Italian | 12. Russian |

## Chapter - 6 Proverbs

- |            |             |                |           |             |
|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. will    | 2. disposes | 3. Empty       | 4. silver | 5. bird     |
| 6. gold    | 7. best     | 8. need        | 9. cloud  | 10. mend    |
| 11. stitch | 12. leap    | 13. Prevention |           | 14. Charity |
| 15. mother | 16. all     | 17. medicine   | 18. smoke |             |

## Chapter - 7 Collective Terms

- |           |                |           |            |          |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. Herd   | 2. Dule        | 3. Colony | 4. Pride   | 5. Bench |
| 6. Gang   | 7. Company     | 8. Drove  | 9. Sedge   | 10. Crew |
| 11. Pod   | 12. Parliament |           | 13. Murder | 14. Down |
| 15. Troop | 16. Padding    | 17. Leap  | 18. Army   |          |

## Chapter - 8 Down by the River

- |             |              |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Mahanadi | 2. Alaknanda | 3. Godavari | 4. Satluj    |
| 5. Jhelum   | 6. Gomti     | 7. Hooghly  | 8. Sabarmati |
| 9. Yamuna   | 10. Sarayu   | 11. Ganga   | 12. Chambal  |

## Chapter - 9 Scientific Instruments

- |              |               |               |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Altimeter | 2. Ammeter    | 3. Audiometer |
| 4. Barometer | 5. Hydrometer | 6. Lactometer |

- |                |                      |                 |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 7. Microphone  | 8. Microscope        | 9. Periscope    |
| 10. Rain Gauge | 11. Seismograph      | 12. Stethoscope |
| 13. Telescope  | 14. Sphygmomanometer |                 |

### Chapter - 10 Computer Champ

- |             |           |           |                |            |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Monitor  | 2. CPU    | 3. Laptop | 4. Modem       | 5. Printer |
| 6. Joystick | 7. e-mail | 8. data   | 9. Floppy Disk |            |
| 10. UPS     |           |           |                |            |

### Chapter - 11 Festivals

- |                     |                 |               |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Navratri         | 2. Janmashtami  | 3. Onam       |
| 4. Durga Puja       | 5. Nag Panchami | 6. Rath Yatra |
| 7. Ganesh Chaturthi | 8. Pongal       |               |

### Chapter - 12 Dresses

- |                  |              |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. Assam         | 2. Rajasthan | 3. Himachal Pradesh |
| 4. Punjab        | 5. Kerala    | 6. Maharashtra      |
| 7. Uttar Pradesh |              |                     |

### Chapter - 13 Sports Equipment

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Bat, Pads        | 2. Rings, Parallel Bars  |
| 3. Skate, Knee Pad  | 4. Racquet, Shuttle Cock |
| 5. Weights, Dumbles | 6. Cue, Balls            |
| 7. Gloves, Helmet   |                          |

### Chapter - 14 Brain Twister

- A. Open, Save, Print, Quit, Delete
- B. 54132
- |                |             |               |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| C. 1. KILT     | 2. SNIP     | 3. KNOT       |
| 4. PLOT        | 5. PINS     | 6. SOOT       |
| D. 1. DEN, TEN | 2. BED, RED | 3. FOOL, POOL |
| 4. NOW, TOW    |             |               |

### MODEL TEST PAPER

- |                 |                |               |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. 1. Telescope | 2. Laptop      | 3. Seal       |
| 4. Microscope   | 5. Sea Horse   |               |
| B. 1. Altimeter | 2. Lactometer  | 3. Rain Gauge |
| 4. Telescope    | 5. Seismograph |               |
| C. 1. Yamuna    | 2. Sabarmati   | 3. Godavari   |
| 4. Hooghly      | 5. Ganga       |               |
| D. 1. crew      | 2. herd        | 3. troop      |
| 4. murder       | 5. padding     |               |
| E. 1. Sri Lanka | 2. Yangon      | 3. Myanmar    |
| 4. Iran         | 5. Beijing     |               |

## ENGLISH CLASS 4 - SEMESTER 2

### CHAPTER 1 - BIRBAL'S VISIT TO PERSIA

- A. Fill in the blanks.
1. wisdom    2. Persia    3. eagerly    4. tricky    5. annoyed
- B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.
1. F            2. T            3. T            4. T            5. T
- C. Answer the following questions.
1. The fame of Birbal's wisdom was spreading far and wide. Many kings of the neighbouring countries would invite Birbal to get solution to their problems.
  2. When Birbal reached Persia, he was received with great honour. The whole city was decorated to hail his arrival.
  3. On the eve of his departure for home, the King of Persia asked Birbal, "Tell me how would you compare me to your own king? Am I not greater in every sense than your king? You can surely not deny this fact."
  4. Birbal compared the king of Persia to a full moon, whereas his Emperor Akbar to a quarter moon.
  5. Birbal said - I compared the Persian King to a full moon, because the full moon becomes smaller and smaller and disappears over a period of time. I called you a quarter moon which grows gradually and becomes the full moon." Birbal continued, "Your Majesty, I meant to say that your power is growing on day by day whereas the power of the King of Persia is about to go into decline. If I had said it directly, the King of Persia would have killed me". Hearing all this explanation, Akbar smiled. He apologized for his sudden outburst of anger and embraced Birbal.

### CHAPTER 2 TRY AGAIN

- A. Fill in the blanks.
1. reward    2. lesson    3. succeed    4. race    5. patience
- B. Tick the correct word from the options given below.

1. b            2. b            3. b            4. a

C. Answer the following questions.

1. We will succeed
2. We should try again
3. We can do all those things, which other folks can do, with patience.
4. We should not lose heart if we fail. We should keep on trying.

### **CHAPTER 3 THE TORTOISE AND THE GEESE**

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. drought    2. distant    3. painful    4. geese, tortoise    5. geese

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for the false statement.

1. T            2. T            3. F            4. F            5. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Life in the pond was very pleasant for the geese and the tortoise because there was enough food for them.
2. It became difficult to live in the pond when it dried up and there was no food.
3. Because it would have been painful for the tortoise.
4. The tortoise thought of holding on to a stick and the geese would hold the two ends of the stick and carry him.
5. The geese advised the tortoise not to open his mouth.
6. The tortoise opened his mouth because the people down below were praising the geese. He thought that it was his plan and he should get the praise.

### **CHAPTER 4 THE FROG PRINCE**

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. princess    2. ball            3. frog            4. princess, thanking  
5. prince

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. F            2. F            3. T            4. T            5. T

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The princess was startled to see a frog talking like human beings.
2. The frog wanted the princess to love him and let him eat from her plate, and drink out of her cup, and sleep on her bed.
3. The princess could not take her ball out from the pond because it had sunk to the bottom of the pond.
4. Yes, the princess fulfilled her promise.
5. On the fourth day when the princess woke up she was astonished to see, instead of the frog, a handsome prince standing beside her bed.

### **CHAPTER 5 LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD**

**A. Fill in the blanks:**

- |                       |                          |               |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1. little riding hood | 2. a cake, tasty cookies | 3. oak        |
| 4. cupboard, locked   | 5. house                 | 6. woodcutter |

**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

- |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F | 5. T | 6. T |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. Once her grandmother gave Little Red Riding Hood a little riding hood of red velvet, which suited her so well that she would never wear anything else; so she was always called 'Little Red Riding Hood.
2. One day her mother said to her, "Come, Little Red Riding Hood, here is a piece of cake and some tasty cookies; take them to your grandmother, she is ill and weak, and they will do her good.
3. The wolf entered the room and before Grandmother could do or say anything, he tied her up with a rope and put her inside a cupboard and locked the door.
4. Little Red Riding Hood said  
 "Oh! grandmother," she said, "what big ears you have!"  
 "What big eyes you have!" she said.  
 "What large hands you have!"  
 "What a terrible big mouth you have!"

5. The woodcutter saved Little Red Riding Hood from the wicked wolf.
6. While drinking tea grandmother said It's nice to have a bit of change sometimes.

## **CHAPTER 6 THE KITTEN AT PLAY**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. wall      2. leaves      3. bright, fair      4. tiger      5. conjuror

### **B. Answer the following questions.**

1. Tabby
2. The kitten plays with her prey in the same way as a tiger hunts small animals.
3. It is autumn. Trees shed their leaves in autumn
4. The poet called the leaves 'prey' because the kitten is playing with them as a tiger plays with its prey while hunting.
5. The kitten doesn't care about the gazes of people and other animals that were around it.
6. c
7. a type of tree
8. crouches, stretches, paws, darts, leaps

## **CHAPTER 7 THE MOST DANGEROUS INSECT**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. mosquito      2. blood      3. proboscis      4. stagnant      5. habits  
6. fever, anaemic      7. Quinine

### **B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

1. T      2. F      3. T      4. T      5. F

### **C. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. c      2. b      3. a

### **D. Answer the following questions:**

1. A person suffering from malaria has high fever and is anaemic. Often the victims suffer shivering fits.
2. Quinine was the first cure of malaria.

3. Malaria is spread by the Anopheles mosquito.
4. Anopheles is a female mosquito. It has a slender body. It has two antennae, six legs, two wings and two large eyes. It also has a special needle shaped mouth part called proboscis that it uses to suck blood. It has a blood sac called the abdomen where the digested blood goes. Like most insects it has a thorax which is part of its neck.
5. We should throw rubbish in the dustbin and keep the surroundings clean. Since mosquitoes breed in stagnant water we should not allow water to collect or stagnate in our surroundings.

### **SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

#### **A. Fill in the blanks with the correct word.**

1. Persia      2. geese, tortoise      3. geese      4. frog  
5. house      6. stagnant      7. oak

#### **B. Tick the correct statement and cross the wrong ones.**

1. T      2. F      3. T      4. F      5. T  
6. F      7. T      8. F      9. T      10. F

#### **C. Answer the following questions.**

1. The fame of Birbal's wisdom was spreading far and wide. Many kings of the neighbouring countries would invite Birbal to get solution to their problems.
2. We should try again.
3. The tortoise thought of holding on to a stick and the geese would hold the two ends of the stick and carry him.
4. The woodcutter saved Little Red Riding Hood from the wicked wolf.
5. The tortoise opened his mouth because the people down below were praising the geese. He thought that it was his plan and he should get the praise.
6. The princess could not take her ball out from the pond because

- it had sunk to the bottom of the pond.
7. The wolf entered the room and before Grandmother could do or say anything, he tied her up with a rope and put her inside a cupboard and locked the door.
  8. The kitten plays with her prey in the same way as a tiger hunts small animals.
  9. We should throw rubbish in the dustbin and keep the surroundings clean. Since mosquitoes breed in stagnant water we should not allow water to collect or stagnate in our surroundings.
  10. On the fourth day when the princess woke up she was astonished to see, instead of the frog, a handsome prince standing beside her bed.
  11. It became difficult to live in the pond when it dried up and there was no food.



## ENGLISH GRAMMAR - CLASS 4 - SEMESTER 2

### CHAPTER 1 - SUBJECT VERB AGREEMENT

**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given within brackets.**

1. talks      2. cooks      3. drink      4. walk      5. do

**B. Complete the following sentences by selecting the correct verb from the brackets.**

1. are      2. was      3. is      4. are      5. have  
6. have      7. play      8. are      9. has      10. were

**C. In some of these sentences, the verb form does not agree with the subject. Rewrite the incorrect sentences correctly.**

1. The bag is full of lovely flowers.
2. The children are sitting quietly.
3. Priyanka is not good at games, but all her sisters are.
4. My parents are going out for a meal.
5. There is a dirty carpet in the drawing room.
6. Rohit will come along with us.
7. It will rain very soon, for there are dark clouds in the sky.
8. One of the guavas is rotting.
9. Each of the batsmen is wearing leg pads.
10. Sunita and her friend is in the library.
11. Neither the students nor the teacher was in the classroom.
12. A magazine and a book were lying on the floor.
13. There are many things to do before the holidays.
14. Neither of us are going to work.
15. Neither Matt nor his brothers were at the party.

### CHAPTER 2 - PRESENT TENSE

**A. Fill in the blanks with the simple present form of the verbs given in the brackets.**

1. arrives      2. causes      3. speaks      4. are      5. start  
6. begins      7. finishes      8. barks

**B. Fill in the blanks with the simple present tense of the verbs**

**given in the brackets.**

1. Tigers live in jungles. They kill other animals for food. They usually hunt at night.
2. Rohan gets up at six in the morning. He takes a bath and does his homework. He goes to school at 8.
3. Mrs. Murthy teaches us English. We like her very much. She gives us lots of homework, and we do it regularly.
4. I like oranges but my brother likes apples. Whenever our grandfather visits us, he brings oranges for me and apples for my brother.
5. The sun gives us light and energy. We get vitamin D from sunlight. Plants use sunlight to make food. Leaves absorb the light of the sun. Animals eat plants and derive energy from the sun indirectly. People eat plants and animals, so they get energy from the sun indirectly too.

**C. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form to make different form of the Present Continuous Tense.**

- |                      |                     |                |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. is reading        | 2. are you doing    | 3. are working |
| 4. is sitting        | 5. are you studying | 6. are waiting |
| 7. doing, am writing | 8. is working       | 9. standing    |
| 10. am waiting       |                     |                |

**D. Complete the sentences with Simple Present or Present Continuous.**

1. Susan usually goes to school by bus, but now she is going to school by train.
2. Sandhya often reads in bed, but today she is very tired and she is not reading.
3. The boys usually ride their bikes to school. They like riding their bikes. They are very naughty boys. They always go to school late. Today their teacher is very angry, because they are late again.
4. Mary likes eating sweets. Every morning she has coffee with a lot of sweets and chocolate. For lunch she and her friends often eat sweets or ice-cream. She does not like eating fruit or

vegetables. She never eats eggs or cheese. Today she is sick. She is sleeping in her room now.

### **CHAPTER 3 - PAST TENSE**

**A. Complete the table by writing the simple past form of the verbs given below.**

- |            |          |           |            |           |
|------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. grew    | 2. cut   | 3. opened | 4. laughed | 5. closed |
| 6. carried | 7. blew  | 8. wrote  | 9. rode    | 10. knew  |
| 11. sat    | 12. swam | 13. won   | 14. became |           |

**B. Complete the following sentences using the simple past tense form of the verb.**

- |             |             |           |           |            |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. lifted   | 2. finished | 3. left   | 4. bought | 5. saw     |
| 6. received | 7. said     | 8. woke   | 9. rose   | 10. bought |
| 11. bit     | 12. lighted | 13. drank | 14. stood | 15. spent  |

**C. Rewrite the following sentences changing the verb forms to simple past tense.**

1. I swam in the pool everyday.
2. Rohan visited his grand parents every week.
3. The wind blew furiously.
4. The farmer grew wheat and pumpkins.
5. The boy stood on the burning deck.
6. The little boy drew pictures of lions.
7. She looked beautiful.
8. She sang very well indeed.
9. The caterpillar became a butterfly.
10. A portrait of Mahatma Gandhi hung on the wall.
11. The books lay scattered on the table.
12. The light shone from the street lamp.
13. She laid her books on the bed.
14. The storm destroyed the hut.
15. The spider crept across its web.

**D. Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.**

- |                  |                   |                 |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. were playing  | 2. were sitting   | 3. were playing |
| 4. were studying | 5. watching       | 6. writing      |
| 7. was barking   | 8. were walking   | 9. were singing |
| 10. was sleeping | 11. were swimming | 12. was waiting |

**E. Change the sentences from simple past to past continuous form.**

- |                  |                 |                 |                |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. were doing    | 2. were having  | 3. was speaking | 4. was playing |
| 5. was listening | 6. was laughing | 7. was trying   |                |

### CHAPTER 4 - FUTURE TENSE

**A. Complete the sentences with shall or will.**

- |          |          |         |         |           |
|----------|----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1. shall | 2. will  | 3. will | 4. will | 5. will   |
| 6. shall | 7. shall | 8. will | 9. will | 10. shall |

**B. Complete the following sentences in Simple Future Tense using the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.**

- |               |                |               |                 |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. will come  | 2. shall go    | 3. shall read | 4. will improve |
| 5. will bloom | 6. will get    | 7. will come  | 8. shall do     |
| 9. shall go   | 10. will learn |               |                 |

**C. Rewrite the following sentences in future tense.**

1. He will like the job.
2. The train will arrive at 10.25.
3. The Principal will give a lecture on cleanliness.
4. She will eat her lunch at noon.
5. He will live with his uncle in the city.

### CHAPTER 5 - QUESTIONS

**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct Wh-words.**

- |           |          |          |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Who    | 2. How   | 3. When  | 4. What  | 5. Whom  |
| 6. Where  | 7. Which | 8. When  | 9. Whose | 10. When |
| 11. Where | 12. Who  | 13. What | 14. How  | 15. Whom |

**B. Write proper answers to the following Wh-questions.**

*Check individual answers.*

## CHAPTER 6 - PREPOSITIONS

**A. Choose the appropriate prepositions from those given in brackets.**

1. on, in      2. for      3. at      4. with      5. in  
6. for      7. from      8. in front of      9. with      10. about  
11. from      12. on      13. at      14. on

**B. Fill in the blanks with prepositions indicated in the brackets.**

1. at      2. on      3. to      4. in      5. at  
6. in front of      7. in      8. into      9. from      10. under

## CHAPTER 7 - CONJUNCTIONS

**A. Join the two sentences using the conjunctions and, but, or.**

1. Come here and read the lesson.
2. We can play a game or go for a walk.
3. He opened the door and stepped out.
4. Our neighbours may be rich but they are not happy.
5. He ran fast and caught the train.
6. Karan is poor but honest.
7. Do we turn right or left?
8. He wanted to pay but had no money.

**B. Fill in the blanks using the conjunction and, but, or.**

1. and      2. or      3. and      4. but      5. and  
6. but      7. or      8. but      9. but

**C. Fill in the blanks using conjunctions from the box.**

1. because      2. when      3. though.      4. since      5. while  
6. since      7. when      8. as      9. when      10. Although  
11. because      12. even though      13. before      14. after  
15. while      16. since

## CHAPTER 8 - PUNCTUATION

**A. Rewrite the following sentences correctly with punctuation marks.**

1. How beautiful the sunset is!
2. Mount Everest, the world's highest peak is in the Himalayas.

3. Mohit, did you complete your homework?
4. Someone forgot to switch off the fan.
5. New Delhi is the capital of India.
6. Hello Joseph, have you seen my new bicycle?
7. What a lovely flower!
8. When will Rohit go to Chennai?
9. Shelly, Sumit, Sulaiman and Simran are going to the party.
10. Yes, I am from Hyderabad.
11. Who has taken my book?
12. Hurray, we have won the match
13. What a charming scene!
14. Karan can play badminton, table tennis, hockey and cricket.
15. Book, papers, pen, pencils and inkpots lay scattered on the table.

### **SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

**A. Circle the correct verb in each of the sentences below.**

1. are      2. were      3. was      4. growls      5. are

**B. Fill in the blanks with simple present form of the verb given in the bracket.**

1. leaves      2. cooks      3. needs      4. jogs      5. teaches

**C. Complete the table by writing the past form of the verbs given below.**

1. fixed      2. baked      3. cried      4. opened      5. bought  
 6. went      7. cared      8. came      9. fell      10. drew

**D. Complete the following sentences in Simple Future Tense using the correct verb given in the brackets.**

1. will go      2. will visit      3. will join      4. will buy      5. will send

**E. Fill in the blanks with the correct Wh-words.**

1. What      2. Why      3. Where      4. Whom      5. When

**F. Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.**

1. at      2. before      3. in      4. in front of      5. out of

**G. Join each pair of the following sentences by means of a**

**suitable conjunction.**

1. Although she is ill, she is cheerful.
2. He asked many people but nobody could help him.
3. I went to the shop and bought some vegetables.
4. We can go by bus or we can walk
5. He must be tired because he has been working since morning.

**H. Rewrite these sentences using capital letters, commas, question marks and full stops, wherever needed.**

1. Mohit loves basketball, football and cricket.
2. My parents stay in Mumbai.
3. When are we going to the library?
4. Mother needs oranges, apples, grapes, guavas and watermelon to make a fruit salad.
5. What a surprise!

# MATHEMATICS CLASS 4 SEMESTER 2

## 1. DECIMAL FRACTION

### EXERCISE 1.1

I. Write the word names in decimal form :

1. 0.07      2. 32.05      3. 22.09      4. 0.2      5. 7.67  
6. 0.466      7. 1.5      8. 3.7      9. 84.2      10. 93.1

II. Write the decimal word form:

- a. Forty two and five hundred thirteen thousandths  
b. Seventy Four and eight hundred forty six thousandths  
c. Fifty six and six hundred fifty seven thousandths  
d. Ninety nine and two hundred seventy nine thousandths  
e. Seven and nine hundred ninety six thousandths  
f. Twenty two and three hundred forty four thousandths  
g. Three thousandths  
h. Eighty eight and seven hundred two thousandths  
i. Five and three hundred sixty five thousandths  
j. Sixty five and one hundred sixty two thousandths

III. Write the decimals :

- a. 0.6      b. 0.12      c. 0.65      d. 0.24      e. 0.89  
f. 2.25      g. 1.75      h. 5.12

IV Write the mixed decimals.

- a. 5.6      b. 25.5      c. 812.05      d. 99.9      e. 198.06  
f. 500.50      g. 425.008      h. 1024.32      i. 1.41

V. Convert mixed decimals into mixed fractions :

- a.  $1\frac{2}{10}$       b.  $5\frac{4}{10}$       c.  $6\frac{25}{100}$       d.  $1\frac{8}{100}$   
e.  $16\frac{8}{10}$       f.  $14\frac{2}{100}$       g.  $10\frac{8}{1000}$       h.  $98\frac{25}{100}$   
i.  $\frac{86}{10}$       j.  $8\frac{68}{100}$

### EXERCISE 1.2

I. Write the decimals in fractions:

- a.  $\frac{5}{10}$       b.  $\frac{8}{10}$       c.  $\frac{54}{10}$       d.  $\frac{642}{10}$       e.  $\frac{504}{100}$   
f.  $\frac{242}{100}$       g.  $\frac{438}{1000}$

II. Convert fractions into decimals:

- a. 0.9      b. 0.71      c. 0.65      d. 4.75      e. 76.89  
f. 77.28      g. 39.2      h. 2.63      i. 409.9



III. Fill in the missing place value chart:

Number	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	DP	Tenths	Hundredths
236.83	2	3	6	.	8	3
102.03	1	0	2	.	0	2
972.46	9	7	2	.	4	6
129.82	1	2	9	.	8	2
647.29	6	4	7	.	2	9
100.67	1	0	0	.	6	7
976.41	9	7	6	.	4	1

IV. Draw the place value chart for the following decimals

	Number	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	DP	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
a.	3.167			3	.	1	6	7
b.	6.328			6	.	3	2	8
c.	0.125				.	1	2	5
d.	12.228		1	2	.	2	2	8
e.	92.062		9	2	.	0	6	2
f.	290.341	2	9	0	.	3	4	1
g.	14.961		1	4	.	9	6	1
h.	879.369	8	7	9	.	3	6	9

V. Write the decimals in the expanded form (Fractional form)

- $\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{1}{1000}$
- $1 + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{8}{100} + \frac{2}{1000}$
- $2 + \frac{7}{1000}$
- $30 + 2 + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{5}{100} + \frac{1}{1000}$
- $20 + 4 + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{4}{100} + \frac{3}{1000}$
- $100 + 6 + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{1000}$
- $300 + 20 + 4 + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{100} + \frac{8}{1000}$
- $90 + 3 + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{3}{100} + \frac{9}{1000}$

VI. Write the decimals in the expanded form (Decimal form)

- $8.323 = 8 + 0.3 + 0.02 + 0.003$
- $63.24 = 60 + 3 + 0.2 + 0.04$
- $3.035 = 3 + 0.03 + 0.005$
- $79.385 = 70 + 9 + 0.3 + 0.08 + 0.005$
- $400.302 = 400 + 0.3 + 0.002$
- $258.1 = 200 + 50 + 8 + 0.1$

g.  $125.23 = 100 + 20 + 5 + 0.2 + 0.03$

h.  $24.36 = 20 + 4 + 0.3 + 0.06$

VII. Write the fractions in the standard form:

- a. 0.09      b. 4.75      c. 0.26      d. 12.7      e. 27.06  
f. 19.45      g. 183.9      h. 76.07      i. 375.4      j. 489.07

VIII. Write in standard form.

- a. 0.1      b. 2.2      c. 9.99      d. 6.718      e. 63.01  
f. 71.87      g. 831.271      h. 942.168

IX. Fill in the blanks:

- a. 10, 100      b. 1, 1      c. 10      d. 10, 100      e. 10, 0, 1000

X. Match the following with their appropriate answers:

- a. d      b. a      c. b      d. c

## 2. GEOMETRY

### EXERCISE 2.1

I. Identify the type of line

- a. slant line      b. vertical line      c. curved line  
d. curved line      e. ray

II. Measure the following :

*Check answer individually.*

III. Draw the line segments using the measurements and level them:

*Check answer individually.*

IV. Measure each line segment and write in space provided.

*Check answer individually.*

V. Match the following with two sets based on their symbols.

1. c      2. b      3. a

### EXERCISE 2.2

I. Name the type of line :

- a. vertical line      b. horizontal      c. slant line      d. curved line  
d. curved line

II. Name the given figure and write using their symbols :

*Check answer individually.*

III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word given in the bracket.

1. two      2. one      3. no      4. parallel      5. both  
6. ray      7. Intersecting      8. Line segment

9. Line      10. Point

V. Represent the following as shown in the model example:

- a.  $AO \perp AB$     b.  $AB \parallel CD$     c.  $LO \perp AB$     d.  $AB \parallel XY$   
e.  $OP \perp MN$     f.  $UV \parallel WX$     g.  $OR \perp PQ$     h.  $LM \parallel ON$

### EXERCISE 2.3

I. Name the following:

- a. Angle: COE    b. Angle: ABC    c. Angle: PQR  
Vertex: 'O'      Vertex: 'B'      Vertex: 'Q'  
Arms: OC & OE    Arms: BA & BC    Arms: QP & QR

- d. Angle: XYZ    e. Angle: LMN    f. Angle: RST  
Vertex: 'Y'      Vertex: 'M'      Vertex: 'S'  
Arms: YX & YZ    Arms: ML & MN    Arms: SR & ST

II. Name the following on the given figure.

- a. ABC    b. B    c. XY    d. PQ

III. Name the type of angle formed between the minute hand and hour hand of a clock

1. right    2. straight    3. Acute    4. Acute    5. whole

## 3. POLYGONS

### EXERCISE 3.1

I. Say whether each of the following figures are close or open

- a. open    b. closed    c. open    d. open    e. open

II. Chose the correct option and tick mark.

1. square    2. Triangle    3. circle    4. rectangle

## 4. CIRCLES

### EXERCISE 4.1

I. Say True or False

1. F    2. T    3. F    4. T    5. T    6. T

II. Find the diameter of each of the circles whose radius is given below:

- a. 6 cm    b. 10 cm    c. 14 cm    d. 22 cm    e. 28 cm  
f. 34 cm    g. 36 cm    h. 42 cm    i. 48 cm    j. 56 cm

III. Find the radius of each of the circles whose diameter is given

below:

- a. 2 cm      b. 3 cm      c. 4 cm      d. 6 cm      e. 8 cm  
f. 11 cm      g. 12 cm      h. 16 cm      i. 18 cm      j. 20 cm

IV. Fill in the blanks:

1. centre      2. radius      3. radius      4. diameter  
5. circumference      6. chord      7. 2

V. Identify centre, radius and diameter of the given circles:

- a. OD = Radius      b. Centre = O      c. Centre = O  
AB = Diameter      Radius = ON or OM      Radius = PO or OQ  
O = Centre      Diameter = MN      Diameter = PQ

### EXERCISE 4.2

- I. Calculate the perimeter of the following using thread:  
a. *Check answer individually*
- II. Find the perimeter of the following shapes.  
a. 60 cm      b. 38 cm      c. 24 cm      d. 19 cm      e. 38 cm
- III. Find the perimeter of the rectangle whose length and breadth are respectively:  
a. 36 cm      b. 28 cm      c. 56 cm      d. 140 cm      e. 42 cm
- IV. Find the perimeter of each square whose side is given.  
a. 32 cm      b. 48 cm      c. 60 cm      d. 92 cm      e. 140 cm
- V. Find the length of the missing side of a shape:  
a. 25 cm      b. 25 cm      c. 10 cm      d. 25 cm      e. 5 cm  
f. 20 cm
- VI. 1. 48 cm      2. 20 cm      3. 180 m      4. 30 m

### EXERCISE 4.3

- I. Find the area of the following figures by counting the number of squares.  
a. 32      b. 28      c. 18      d. 20
- II. Find the area of the following squares:  
a.  $25 \text{ cm}^2$       b.  $144 \text{ cm}^2$       c.  $225 \text{ cm}^2$       d.  $64 \text{ cm}^2$
- III. Find the area of the following rectangles :  
a.  $70 \text{ cm}^2$       b.  $18 \text{ cm}^2$       c.  $144 \text{ cm}^2$       d.  $16 \text{ cm}^2$
- IV. Find the area of the square with following sides :  
a.  $49 \text{ cm}^2$       b.  $225 \text{ cm}^2$       c.  $100 \text{ m}^2$       d.  $256 \text{ m}^2$       e.  $324 \text{ cm}^2$

## 5 ROMAN NUMBERS

### EXERCISE 5.1

- I. Write the roman numerals to the following numbers:
- a. VI      b. XVII      c. XVIII      d. XXIX      e. XXX  
f. XLV      g. LVII      h. LXVI      i. LXXV      j. XCII
- II. Use >, < or = in the correct place:
- a. <      b. >      c. <      d. <      e. <
- III. Write the Hindu-Arabic numerals for the following:
- a. 19      b. 28      c. 29      d. 95      e. 41  
f. 48      g. 96      h. 49

## 6. TIME

### EXERCISE 6.1

- I. Determine the time shown on the clock:
1. 12:20      2. 11:05      3. 10:55      4. 1:35      5. 1:55
- II. Draw the hands of clock:  
*Check answer individually*
- III. Draw minute hands for the given time  
*Check answer individually*
- IV. Write the position of Hr. hand and minute hand according to the time displayed.
- a. H: 9, M: 6      b. H: 8, M:11      c. H: 3, M: 5      d. H: 12, M: 8
- V. Match the following:
1. e      2. d      3. b      4. c      5. a

### EXERCISE 6.2

- I. Convert in to 24 hours clock:
- a. 6:00      b. 7:15      c. 8:30      d. 12:00      e. 14:15  
f. 16:20      g. 18:50      h. 22:00      i. 00:00
- II. Convert into 12 Hour clock:
- a. 10:00 am      b. 11:00 pm      c. 4:30 pm      d. 5:15 pm      e. 6:40 pm  
f. 8:30 pm      g. 9:25 pm      h. 2:05 pm      i. 1:33 pm
- III. Write the time 1 hour before and after as shown in the table :
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 2:00 am, 4:00 am  | 2. 9:30 am, 11:30 am |
| 3. 6:20 am, 8:20 am  | 4. 3:02 am, 5:02 am  |
| 5. 11:12 am, 1:12 pm | 6. 8:25 am, 10:25 am |
| 7. 4:10 am, 6:10 am  | 8. 7:45 am, 9:45 am  |

9. 10:47 am, 12:47 pm

10. 11:00 pm, 1:00 am

### EXERCISE 6.3

I. Convert days into hours

a. 72 Hours

b. 168 Hours

c. 216 Hours

d. 240Hours

e. 288 Hours

II. Convert hours into minutes

a. 480

b. 600

c. 240

d. 300

e. 780

f. 900

g. 360

h. 540

i. 420

j. 180

III Convert minutes into seconds

a. 480

b. 660

c. 900

d. 1380

e. 2100

f. 2340

g. 2400

h. 1920

## 7. METRIC MEASURES

### EXERCISE 7.1

I. Convert the following into metres.

a. 5000 m

b. 10000 m

c. 9015 m

d. 30010 m

e. 15005 m

II. Convert the following into centimetres:

a. 700 cm

b. 1200 cm

c. 1900 cm

d. 513 cm

e. 6115 cm

f. 1207 cm

III. Convert the following millimetres :

a. 170 mm

b. 93 mm

c. 218 mm

d. 156 mm

e. 230 mm

f. 560 mm

g. 1095 mm

h. 1448 mm

IV. Convert the following millimetres into centimetres :

i. 8 cm

ii. 5.8 cm

iii. 13 cm 5 mm

iv. 9cm 5mm

v. 8 cm 5 mm

vi. 12 cm 5 mm

V. Convert the following centimetres into metres and centimetres:

i. 4m 53cm

ii. 23m 5cm

iii. 6m 85cm

iv. 13m, 55cm

v. 35m 1cm

vi. 40m 96cm

VI. Convert the following metres into kilometres and metres:

i. 4km

ii. 9km 76m

iii. 4km 865m

iv. 5km 786m

v. 9km 579m

vi. 9km 216m

### EXERCISE 7.2

I. Add the following :

a. 93 km 154 m 61 cm

b. 36 km 205 m 53 cm

- c. 1269 km 551 m                      d. 529 km 93 m 14 cm  
 e. 87 km 38 m 53 cm                  f. 924 km 138 m 14 cm
- II. Find the difference:
- a. 609 km 27 m                          b. 66 km 995 m  
 c. 87 km 18 m                          d. 227 km 945 m 2 cm  
 e. 16 m 35 cm                          f. 46 m 22 cm  
 g. 10 km                                  h. 5 m 51 cm

### EXERCISE 7.3

- I. Convert kilograms into grams :
- a. 21000 g    b. 36000 g    c. 40000 g    d. 15000g  
 e. 25000 g    f. 18273 g    g. 30050 g    h. 75165g
- II. Convert grams into kilograms :
- a. 0.531 kg    b. 3 kg 514 g    c. 23 kg 415 g    d. 35kg 164g  
 e. 4 kg 514 g    f. 10 kg 365 g    g. 8 kg 512 g    h. .729kg

### EXERCISE 7.4

- Find the sum:
- i. 922kg 487g                      ii. 1383kg 936g                      iii. 450kg 779g  
 iv. 979kg 446g                      v. 1346kg 56g
- II. Subtract the following
- a. 77kg 151g                      b. 250kg 51g                      c. 120kg 10g  
 d. 276kg 819g                      e. 47kg 714g
- III. Statement problems:
1. 6.1 kg                              2. 6kg 200g

### EXERCISE 7.5

- I. Convert it into millilitres :
- a. 8000ml                      b. 14000ml                      c. 9000ml                      d. 15010ml  
 e. 9050ml                      f. 40205ml
- II. Convert into litres:
- a. 3l 758ml                      b. 2l 458ml                      c. 7l                              d. 6l 240ml  
 e. 16l 540ml                      f. 7l 610ml

### EXERCISE 7.6

- I. Find the sum of following :
- a. 182l 1ml                      b. 370l 803 ml                      c. 201l 177ml

- d. 1319/ 535ml      e. 1439/ 264ml
- II. Find the difference of following:
- a. 16/ 869ml      b. 85/ 887ml      c. 113/ 76ml
- d. 55/ 989ml      e. 170/ 904ml
- III. a. 19/ 80ml      b. 150/ 658ml

## **8 MONEY**

### **EXERCISE 8.1**

- I. Convert the following into paise :
- a. 2357      b. 2410      c. 2550      d. 3822      e. 4012
- II. Convert the following into rupees.
- a. ₹ 32.39      b. ₹ 50.32      c. ₹ 90.27      d. ₹ 62.51      e. ₹ 40.26

### **EXERCISE 8.2**

- I. Find the total amount
- a. ₹ 4010      b. ₹ 1354      c. ₹ 10250
- II. Solve the following word problems.
1. ₹ 275      2. ₹ 19.85      3. ₹ 750
4. (a) ₹ 758      (b) ₹ 5660.50
5. a. ₹ 634.85      b. ₹ 16.03      c. ₹ 2039.67

### **EXERCISE 8.3**

- I. Prepare a bill for the following and total money due in each case :
1. ₹ 1124.65      2. ₹ 125      3. ₹ 182.50

### **EXERCISE 8.4**

- I. Find the cost of the following.
- a. ₹ 601.60      b. ₹ 37.50      c. ₹ 1577.25      d. ₹ 86.10
- II. Find the cost of the following.
- a. ₹ 60      b. ₹ 90      c. ₹ 220      d. ₹ 1700
- III. Solve each of following word problems.
- a. ₹ 11772.50      b. ₹ 9055.56      c. ₹ 3033      d. 10
- e. 90

## **SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. Write in decimals :
- a. 0.9      b. 3.5      c. 1.45      d. 0.725      e. 0.098



2. Write in fractions :  
a.  $\frac{6}{10}$       b.  $\frac{5}{100}$       c.  $\frac{18}{10}$       d.  $\frac{12}{1000}$       e.  $\frac{1979}{100}$
3. Match the following :  
1. vi      2. v      3. ii      4. iv      5. iii  
6. i
4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate answer :  
a. radius      b. diameter      c. twice      d. circumference  
e. arc
5. Draw circles of the following radii.  
*Check answer individually*
6. Write the roman numbers:  
a. XLV      b. LXVI      c. XC      d. LXIX      e. XCVI
7. Write the Hindu Arabic numerals.  
a. 47      b. 99      c. 400      d. 75      e. 405
8. Write the time in a.m. or p.m..  
a. 9 am      b. 5 am      c. 6 pm      d. 4 pm
9. Convert days into hours :  
a. 72 h      b. 124 h      c. 80
10. Convert hours into minutes:  
a. 300 m      b. 150 m      c. 510 m
11. Convert 'm' into km and metres:  
a. 0.275 km      b. 3 km 625 m      c. 2 km      d. 5 km 675 m  
e. 8 km
12. Convert grams into Kg.  
a. 0.098 kg      b. 0.325 kg      c. 2 kg 85 g      d. 0.586 kg  
7 kg 56 g
13. Convert millilitres into litres:  
a. 0.008l      b. 0.950l      c. 2l 800ml      d. 7l 200ml      e. 8l 200ml
14. Convert rupees into paise:  
a. 2400      b. 4300      c. 7530      d. 845      e. 15400
15. Convert paise into rupees  
a. ₹ 0.84      b. ₹ 1.65      c. ₹ 11.40      d. ₹ 27.25      e. ₹ 65.30

## SCIENCE CLASS 4 SEMESTER 2

### CHAPTER 1 ROCKS MINERALS AND SOIL

#### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Rocks are found all over the earth. Following are some common rocks.
  1. **MARBLE:** Pure marble is white. Marble is used as a building stone and for making statues. It is also used for decorations. It can be cut and polished to different shapes and figures.
  2. **GRANITE:** Granite is a hard, strong rock which can be pink, grey or black in colour. It is used in making buildings, roads and statues.
  3. **SANDSTONE:** Sandstone is a soft rock and can be easily cut into different shapes. It is made of sand grains held tightly together by mud. India gate, in Delhi is made of sandstone.
  4. **PUMICE:** Pumice is a light and porous rock that is formed when molten lava cools very quickly. It has a sponge like structure and has many holes in it. Pumice is used as a scrubber to remove rough skin from the body.
2. A mineral is a chemical substance found in nature.
  1. **PETROLEUM:** Petroleum is formed from the decayed bodies of plants and animals which lived millions of years ago. Deep wells have to be dug to extract petroleum. This petroleum is then sent to the oil refineries where it is changed into the following other useful substances :-
    - Petrol and Diesel oil that is used in vehicle.
    - Kerosene, which is used in burning.
    - Vaseline, for ointments and medicine
  2. **PRECIOUS STONES:** Precious stones are also minerals which are rarely found. They are called gems and gemstones. They are found in rocks. They are cleaned, cut and polished to give a shine. They are valued for their beauty and rarity. They are used in jewellery because of their brilliance and colour. Some of the precious stones

are ruby, diamond, topaz, emerald, sapphire.

3. Rocks are heated by the sun and cooled by the rain. Alternate heating and cooling makes cracks in the rocks. Water that enters these cracks, freezes and causes rocks to break into small pieces.

Also, rivers and streams flowing down the mountains, usually carry small boulders with them. As these are tossed around in the water they rub against each other which breaks them up into smaller pieces and finally into soil.

Sometimes plants grow between the cracks of the rocks. When these plants grow up, their roots penetrate small gaps in the rocks and break them into small pieces.

4. The soil is made up of layers which are of different colours.

Top Layer or Top soil

- Its a four inches thick and is dark in colour.
- It is very rich in fertility since it contains loam and humus (remains of plants and animals)
- The roots of most plants grow in this layer and take food from it.
- Top soil is soft and porous.

Sub soil

- It is the layer below top soil and is light grey or light red in colour.
- It may have many stones also.
- This layer has little food for plants.
- Subsoil is hard and non - porous.

Bedrock

- It is the bottom-most layer.
- It mostly consists of pebbles and broken rocks. It has no humus and holds little water. Hence roots usually do not reach this layer.

5. The process of wearing off and carrying away of the soil by natural forces of wind and water is called soil erosion. There are two major causes of soil erosion. They are:

(i) Erosion by water      (ii) Erosion by wind

6. The process or methods by which erosion of soil can be stopped is called soil conservation.

Some of the ways of soil conservation are :-

- (i) Planting trees and grass: The roots of the grass and trees bind the soil firmly together and do not allow it to be easily washed or blown away.
- (ii) Making bunds and embankments: At places where rivers strike against the bank, strong and firm embankments can be constructed so as to contain the flow of the river water and thus avoid damage to the soil.
- (iii) Making terraces or furrows: This is done by making terraces or furrows along the hilly slopes. These terraces weaken the force of running water. This method of farming prevents soil erosion and is called contour farming.

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. sandstone    2. slate            3. soil conservation            4. pumice  
5. sub soil

**C. Match the following.**

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

**D. Tick the correct statements and cross the false ones.**

1. T            2. F            3. T            4. T            5. T

## CHAPTER 2 OUR UNIVERSE

**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. The Solar System consists of the sun, the eight planets and their satellites and other heavenly bodies such as comets and asteroids.
2. A star is a huge glowing ball of hot gas. It has heat and light of its own. Stars are huge.  
A planet is a large space object which revolves around a star. It also reflects that star's light.
3. As the moon revolves around the earth, we see different portions of its lighted surface in a month. This shows the

different phases of the moon. They are :-

- (i) At the beginning of the month, the moon cannot be seen at all. Its a **new moon**.
- (ii) After a night, we see it at sunset. It appears as a slim **crescent**.
- (iii) When the moon is at the first - quarter it is seen as a **half-moon**.
- (iv) The half moon then bulges into a **gibbous moon**.
- (v) Then it becomes a **full moon** and we get to see the full face of the moon.
- (vi) The full moon again fades into another **gibbous moon**.
- (vii) And towards the end of the month, it is again a **crescent moon**.

4. Artificial satellites are man made satellites. They are sent into space to orbit around the earth.

Satellites give us many information.

- **Weather:** Satellites help us by forecasting weather, floods, forest fires and glaciers.
- **Communication:** Satellite help us in watching television and listening to radio. They also help us to talk over cell phones with people living far away from us.

5. A group of stars that form various shapes or patterns in the sky are called constellation. Some constellations are Great Bear, Little Bear, Ursa Major.

6. Describe the following planets:

(a) **Venus-** It is the brightest and hottest planet. Venus is often called a morning star. This is because it shines brightly early in the morning just before the sun rises. It has also been called an evening star for the same reason. Venus is often visible for a brief period of time just after the Sun sets.

Venus and Earth are almost the same size. Venus is the closest planet to Earth, but it does not have oceans or human life like Earth. Venus is unusual because it rotates in a direction

opposite to that of all the other planets. Venus spins very slowly as it orbits the Sun.

(b) **Saturn**- Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun, and the second largest of the eight planets. The white spots on Saturn are believed to be powerful storms. Saturn is surrounded by over 1000 rings made of ice and dust. Some of the rings are very thin and some are very thick. Saturn has at least 53 moons.

**B. Name the following.**

1. Venus      2. Moon      3. Sputnik 1      4. Aryabhata      5. Saturn

**C. Fill in the blanks.**

1. constellations      2. satellite      3. Jupiter      4. Sputnik  
5. crescent      6. 1000      7. blue

**D. Write T for True statements and F for the False ones.**

1. F      2. T      3. T      4. T      5. T

### **CHAPTER 3 FORCE WORK AND ENERGY**

**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. Write about the effect that force produces in each of the following cases :-

- (a) Kicking a soccer ball moves the ball from stationary position.
- (b) Applying brakes in a car stops the car
- (c) Pressing a balloon filled with water changes its shape
- (d) Pushing a moving swing increases the speed of the swing

2. The various kinds of force are:

- (i) **Mechanical Force:** The force applied with the help of tools is called mechanical force.
- (ii) **Muscular Force:** When we push a car or catch a moving ball we use the muscles of our arm. This force is called muscular force.
- (iii) **Magnetic Force:** The force applied by a magnet is called magnetic force.
- (iv) **Elastic Force:** When we stretch the rubber strip of a catapult, it applies a force on the stone, this force is

called elastic force.

**(v) Gravitational Force:** The force by which the earth pulls all objects towards it is called gravitational force.

3. In science, the meaning of 'work' is different from everyday use of this word. In science, work is said to be done only when a force moves a body through a distance.
4. Energy is the ability or capacity of a body to do work. We need energy for every thing we do. Such as lifting, pushing and pulling. Energy is present in different forms, following are some of them.

**(i) Heat Energy:** Energy present in a hot body is called heat energy. It is obtained by burning wood, fuel, coal, petrol etc.

For example, heat produced by burning petrol in a car-engine provides the energy needed to run the car.

**(ii) Wind Energy:** The energy possessed by wind is called wind energy. The wind energy can be used for rotating the blades of a wind mill. The wind mill can be used for running a flour mill to grind grains or moving turbines to generate electricity.

**(iii) Water Energy:** Moving water also has a lot of energy in it. Falling water from dams is used to rotate turbines to generate electricity. Electricity produced by the energy of flowing water is called hydroelectricity.

**(iv) Electrical Energy:** The energy obtained from electricity is known as electrical energy.

Electrical energy is used to light electric bulbs, and to run different electrical appliances like geysers, iron, refrigerator, television etc.

5. Simple machines are devices which make our work easier. Simple machines are grouped as lever, wheel and axle, inclined plane, pulley, wedge and screw.

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                     |           |        |
|---------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1. magnetic force   | 2. energy | 3. sun |
| 4. hydroelectricity | 5. Lever  |        |

**C. Tick the true statements and cross the false ones.**

1. T            2. F            3. F            4. T            5. T

**D. Match the following.**

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

**CHAPTER 4 SOLID, LIQUID AND GAS**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. measured    2. molecules    3. solid, liquid and gas    4. chemical  
5. dissolves    6. universal

**B. Write "T" for true and "F" for the false statement.**

1. T            2. F            3. F            4. T            5. T

**C. Answer the following questions.**

1. The three states of matter are solid (rock), liquid (water) and gas (air).
2. The process of heating a solid such that it changes into liquid is called melting.

When we heat a liquid it starts boiling and then changes into gas. This is called evaporation.

3. **Physical Change:** A change in which the nature of molecules of the substance does not change is called a physical change. No new substance is formed.

Interchangeable nature of water into ice or steam is an example of physical change. Breaking of a piece of chalk, melting wax, stretching of a rubber band are also examples of physical change.

**Chemical Change:** Any change in which the state and composition of a substance changes permanently, is called chemical change. During a chemical change a new substance or substances are formed. Formation of curd from milk, burning of coal or wood are examples of chemical change.

4. A solvent is the substance, usually a liquid, that dissolves the solute. A solution consists of a solute and a solvent.
5. When sugar is added in water, the molecules of the solute occupy the space between the water molecules. It becomes a solution of sugar and water.



## **CHAPTER 5 POLLUTION**

### **A. Answer the following questions:**

1. Continuous release of poisonous things like smoke, oil and chemicals to our environment is called pollution.
2. Three types of pollution are - Air pollution, water pollution and land pollution
3. Air pollution is the contamination of air by harmful substances. They can be small solid particles such as ash particles in smoke or harmful gases. Air pollution poses a serious threat to all living things. Respiratory problems, lung cancer and many skin diseases can be caused by air pollution.
4. To minimise air pollution we should use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), solar heaters, electric heaters in place of coal and wood. Biogas made from dung of animals is also a cheap and good fuel.
5. Waste water is the main source of water pollution. While bathing, washing the clothes and cleaning floors, we pollute water by mixing soaps, detergents and poisonous chemicals. This water flows out through drains and reaches large water bodies. This causes water pollution. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides used for growing crops are carried by rain water to rivers and streams and pollute them. Dust and germs also cause water pollution.
6. We throw away many things like plastic bags, polythene packs, cans, bottles, etc. These get buried in the soil and make it unfit for use. Sometimes solid and liquid chemical wastes are released directly into the soil. These chemicals stay in the soil and make it unfit for agriculture and growth of plants. Chemical fertilizers also harm the soil and make it infertile.

### **B. Fill in the blanks.**

- |              |                |                         |                 |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. pollution | 2. Air         | 3. air                  | 4. Three-fourth |
| 5. poisonous | 6. Waste water | 7. Chemical fertilizers |                 |

### **C. Name the following.**

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. (i) vehicles         | (ii) factories   |
| 2. (i) waste water      | (ii) pesticides  |
| 3. (i) LPG              | (ii) Solar power |
| 4. (i) coal             | (ii) wood        |
| 5. (i) human activities | (ii) fertilizers |

**D. Tick the right answer.**

1. (ii)      2. (iii)      3. (iii)      4. (ii)

**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

**A. Match the following.**

- |      |      |      |      |       |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. f | 2. a | 3. h | 4. i | 5. j  |
| 6. g | 7. b | 8. d | 9. c | 10. e |

**B. Answer the following questions.**

- The process of wearing off and carrying away of the soil by natural forces of wind and water is called **soil erosion**.
- A star is a huge glowing ball of hot gas. It has heat and light of its own. Stars are huge.  
A planet is a large space object which revolves around a star. It also reflects that star's light.
- Simple machines are devices which make our work easier. Simple machines are grouped as lever, wheel and axle, inclined plane, pulley, wedge and screw.
- Physical Change:** A change in which the nature of molecules of the substance does not change is called a physical change. No new substance is formed.  
Interchangeable nature of water into ice or steam is an example of physical change. Breaking of a piece of chalk, melting wax, stretching of a rubber band are also examples of physical change.  
**Chemical Change:** Any change in which the state and composition of a substance changes permanently, is called chemical change. During a chemical change a new substance or substances are formed. Formation of curd from milk, burning of coal or wood are examples of chemical change.
- We throw away many things like plastic bags, polythene

packs, cans, bottles, etc. These get buried in the soil and make it unfit for use. Sometimes solid and liquid chemical wastes are released directly into the soil. These chemicals stay in the soil and make it unfit for agriculture and growth of plants. Chemical fertilizers also harm the soil and make it infertile.

6. A solute is a substance that dissolves in water. A solvent is the substance, usually a liquid, that dissolves the solute.
7. When a gas cools, it changes into the liquid state and we say that it has condensed. This process is called **condensation**.
8. When left on a flat surface liquids flow around from a higher level to a lower level. That is why liquids are also called fluids.
9. Energy is the ability or capacity of a body to do work. We need energy for every thing we do. Such as lifting, pushing and pulling. Energy is present in different forms, following are some of them. Three types of energy are heat energy, wind energy and electrical energy.
10. Plants use solar energy to make food in the green leaves. This process is called photosynthesis.

**C. Tick the correct statements and cross the wrong ones.**

1. F            2. T            3. T            4. T            5. F

**D. Fill in the blanks.**

1. sand stone    2. Jupiter        3. sun            4. molecules  
5. Waste water

## SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS 4 SEMESTER 2

### CHAPTER 1 - FORESTS AND WILDLIFE

**A. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

**B. Fill in the blanks**

1. forests              2. five                      3. Evergreen              4. Deciduous  
5. hugged, protect

**C. Match the following**

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

**D. Write 'T' for True or 'F' for False against each statement.**

1. F                      2. T                      3. F                      4. F                      5. T

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Some of the important products we get from forests are as follows.
  - ☞ Timber, which is mainly used for building houses and making furniture.
  - ☞ Firewood, which is used as a fuel.
  - ☞ Wood pulp, which is used for making paper.
  - ☞ Rubber, gum, cork, and resins which are used to make paint.
  - ☞ Medicines from trees such as neem.
2. Forests are useful to us in other ways also.
  - ☛ Soil erosion is prevented by forests because the roots of the trees hold the soil and prevent it from being washed away. Forests also improve the quality of soil and make it fertile
  - ☛ Trees give us oxygen which is essential for our existence.
  - ☛ They attract rainfall and make the place cool.
3. In the 1970s, a group of female peasants in the Reni village of Uttarakhand prevented tree-cutters from cutting down trees of a forest by putting their arms around the trees. This was the beginning of the Chipko Movement. Chipko means 'to embrace'. The villagers hugged the trees to protect them. This movement was led by Sunderlal Bahuguna.
4. To prevent deforestation and conserve wildlife, the

government had declared several areas as reserved forests. Cutting of trees and killing of wildlife in these forests is not permitted.

Hunting is now banned in our country. To protect wild animals and to save natural vegetation national parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been set up throughout the country.

5. Evergreen forests, also called tropical rainforests, are mostly found in warm and wet regions with plenty of rainfall. In India, they are found on the rainy slopes of the Western Ghats, the hills of north-east India and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Evergreen trees lose their leaves continuously and not all at once. New leaves replace the leaves that become old and fall. So trees in these forests remain green throughout the year.

The trees in these forests are tall. The height of some trees may be more than 50m. They are dense. Sometimes it becomes difficult for the sun rays to reach the ground if these leaves form a canopy at the top. The main trees of these forests are ebony, mahogany, rosewood and rubber. These forests have a thick undergrowth of bushes and plants.

## **CHAPTER 2 OUR WATER RESOURCES**

### **A. Fill in the blanks :**

1. without    2. fresh    3. sufficient, timely    4. drilling  
5. canals

### **B. Write "T" for true and "F" for false statements:**

1. T    2. F    3. T    4. T    5. F

### **C. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

1. b    2. a    3. a    4. b    5. c

### **D. Match the following**

1. c    2. d    3. a    4. e    5. b

### **E. Answer the following questions:**

1. All plants and animals need water. There can be no life without water. We need water to drink, bath, wash clothes and cook our food. Our agriculture also depends on water.

2. Sea water cannot be used for drinking purpose, as it is salty.
3. Dams are used for producing electricity. In a dam, water is made to fall from a great height. The force of falling water is used to generate electricity. This type of electricity is called hydroelectricity or hydel power.
4. Since dams are useful in so many different ways, they are called multipurpose projects.
5. Water for the purpose of irrigation can be stored by digging canals and building dams and reservoirs. Some of the means that are used for irrigation are:

**CANALS** - Small channels are dug to take water from the river to the fields. These are called canals.

**WELLS AND TUBE WELLS**- In village, people dig wells to draw the underground water to the surface. The water is drawn out using a water wheel which is also known as a Persian wheel. This water is used for household activities and to irrigate fields.

**TANKS** - In the Southern Plateau, it is difficult to dig the ground because the land surface has hard rocks. Therefore, people collect water in tanks and ponds during the rainy season. The water so collected is used for irrigation purpose.

### **CHAPTER 3 OUR MINERAL RESOURCES**

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. minerals    2. ores            3. hard, durable            4. plants  
5. bauxite

**B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

1. F            2. T            3. F            4. F            5. T

**C. Tick (✓) the correct answer.**

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

**D. Match the following.**

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

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. All rocks on earth have mineral in them. Metals are taken out of minerals. Minerals from which metals are obtained are called

ores. Most of the mineral ores are found below the surface of the earth. Some are found on the surface and some at the bottom of the sea.

- Two metallic minerals - Iron and copper  
Two non-metallic minerals - Coal and Petroleum
- Iron is one of the most useful metals as it is hard and durable. It is used to make utensils, machines, tools, bridges, buildings, railway engines and coaches, and many other things.
- Petroleum is also called 'mineral oil or crude oil'. Petroleum is a liquid mineral. It is known as 'black gold'. It is a dark oily substance extracted from oil wells which are found deep inside the earth. We get fuel like petrol, diesel, cooking gas and kerosene from petroleum.
- The mineral reserves of the earth are limited. So the available resources should be used carefully. Mineral fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas take millions of years to form. We are using these resources so fast. If we continue to do so, the petroleum deposits in the world will finish in less than 100 years.
- Resources that are gone forever, once used, are known as exhaustible resources.

## **CHAPTER 4 OUR AGRICULTURE**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

- industries    2. cultivation    3. industries    4. favourable
- transplantation

### **B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

- F                  2. T                  3. T                  4. F                  5. T

### **C. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

- a                  2. b                  3. c                  4. b                  5. b

### **D. Match the following.**

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

### **E. Answer the following questions.**

- Food crops are grown to feed people in the country. They form

the staple diet of the people. Rice, wheat, pulses, millets and maize are the main food crops of India.

Cash crops are those crops that are grown for commercial purpose. They help farmers to earn money. Important cash crops of India are sugarcane, jute, cotton, oilseeds and spices.

2. Agriculture means cultivation of land. It also includes horticulture, livestock rearing and fishing. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of our country. More than two-third of the people are farmers. Growing different types of crops is their livelihood. Agriculture provides food for the people and raw materials for industries.
3. The various types of crops grown in India are  
Food crops - Rice, Wheat, Millets, Pulses  
Cash crops - Sugarcane, Jute, Cotton, Oilseeds, Spices
4. Animals that are kept for pleasure or profit are called 'livestock'. India is rich in livestock. Cows and bullocks are called cattle. They help farmers in many ways.  
Cattle give us milk. Bullocks are used to plough the fields and draw water from the wells. Cattle waste is used as manure and to produce biogas.  
Other animals are also important. We get wool from the hair of sheep and camels. The skin of various animals is used to make leather goods. Camels are very useful in deserts. Elephants are tamed to work in forest.
- 5 The government has taken several steps to increase agricultural output in India.
  - ★ Many multi-purpose projects have been launched to irrigate the farm.
  - ★ Farmers are being educated about the benefits of manures and organic fertilisers.
  - ★ Increasing areas under irrigation.
  - ★ Using modern machinery such as tractors and harvesters.
  - ★ Government also provide loans to the farmers to buy modern agricultural tools and machines.
  - ★ Better quality seeds are also provided to the farmers



## CHAPTER 5 OUR INDUSTRIES

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. commodities                      2. finished    3. electricity 4. industry  
5. agriculture

### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. F                      2. F                      3. T                      4. T                      5. T

### C. Tick (✓) the correct option.

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

### D. Match the following.

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

### E. Answer the following questions.

1. An industry is a place where raw materials are converted into finished goods.

#### 2. Industries on the basis of raw material are

Agro-based industries and Mineral-based industries

Industries on the basis of their investments and production are

1. Cottage Industries                      2. Small Scale Industries  
3. Large Scale Industries

3. To set up an industry certain things are required. They are:

1. Raw materials    2. Machines                      3. Land or place  
4. Electricity                      5. Water                      6. Man power  
7. Finance                      8. Transport

4. India is moving fast to become one of the most industrialised nations. The growth of industries is very useful for the overall development of our country. Industries help us and make our lives comfortable.

5. Agro-based industries: Agro-based industries get their raw material from agriculture. Jute industry, Cotton textile, Sugar industry, Paper industry are agro-based industries

Mineral-based industries: Mineral-based industries are those industries which get their raw materials from minerals. Iron and steel industry is a mineral-based industry. The raw materials of this industry include iron-ore, coal and limestone.

## CHAPTER 6 MEANS OF TRANSPORT

### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. carrying, goods    2. foot, backs    3. faster  
4. trade    5. roadways, railways

### B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. T    2. T    3. F    4. F    5. T

### C. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. a    2. b    3. b    4. c    5. b

### D. Answer the following questions.

1. Transport can be defined as a system for carrying people or goods from one place to another using roadways, railways, waterways, airways, etc.

Transportation also plays an important role in trade and commerce. Industries are located in different parts of the world. They need raw materials to produce finished goods. An efficient transport system is needed for both, to transport raw materials to the industries and to send finished goods produced by industries to different markets. It also help us to move from one place to another faster. It saves our time and we can use that precious time for some creative work.

2. The three means of transport are:

**LAND TRANSPORT** - Land transport is divided into roadways and railways.

Roads are made of coal-tar, gravel and cement. The metalled roads helps us to travel in all weather conditions and in all seasons.

Railways are the 'lifeline' of our country. They connect almost all towns and cities in India.

**AIRWAYS** -An aeroplane is the fastest means of transport. Aeroplanes transport people and goods, especially perishable goods such as fresh fruits, flowers and vegetables, to far-off places.

**WATERWAYS** - Water transport is one of the oldest and cheapest modes of transport.

3. Metalled roads are made of coal-tar, gravel and cement.
4. National Highways connect the important cities of the country. They pass through many states. They are built and maintained by the Central Government.  
State Highways connect the district head quarters and the state capitals. These are built and maintained by the State Government.
5. A helicopter is a very useful means of air transport, specially in areas that are very difficult to reach. They are used for short distances and in hilly areas. They are used to drop medicines during floods, droughts, famines, earthquakes, epidemics and wars. They are also used to rescue people during natural disasters.

## **CHAPTER 7 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

- |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. communication | 2. pigeon, horse | 3. communication |
| 4. money         | 5. telephone     |                  |

### **B. Answer the following questions**

1. When we share our thoughts, ideas and feelings or exchange information with people we say we are communicating. Speech is the fastest method of communication between people.
2. The three types of communication are
  1. Postal communication: It includes postcards, letters, telegram, money order, speed post and courier.
  2. Telecommunication: It includes telephone, telex, fax, mobile phone and internet.
  3. Mass communication: It include radio. television, cinema, satellites, internet and print media.
3. Television is a system for reproducing on the screen visual images transmitted by radio signals. Television perform the same task as a radio, but shows pictures also.
4. We can send money to someone through money order from a post office.

5. Messages can be sent to many people at the same time through mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, magazines and cinemas.

**C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

1. T            2. T            3. F            4. T            5. F

**D. Tick (✓) the correct option.**

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

**E. Match the following.**

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

**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

**A. Tick the correct option.**

1. a            2. c            3. a            4. a            5. b  
6. b            7. b            8. b

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. evergreen    2. canals        3. bauxite        4. industries  
5. agriculture    6. roadways, railways    7. communication

**C. Match the following.**

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

**D. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.**

1. F            2. F            3. F            4. T            5. T  
6. F

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. Since dams are useful in so many different ways, they are called multipurpose projects.

2. To prevent deforestation and conserve wildlife, the government had declared several areas as reserved forests. Cutting of trees and killing of wildlife in these forests is not permitted.

Hunting is now banned in our country. To protect wild animals and to save natural vegetation national parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been set up throughout the country.

3. Two metallic minerals - Iron and copper

Two non-metallic minerals - Coal and Petroleum

4. Animals that are kept for pleasure or profit are called 'livestock'. India is rich in livestock. Cows and bullocks are called cattle. They help farmers in many ways.

Cattle give us milk. Bullocks are used to plough the fields and draw water from the wells. Cattle waste is used as manure and to produce biogas.

Other animals are also important. We get wool from the hair of sheep and camels. The skin of various animals is used to make leather goods. Camels are very useful in deserts. Elephants are tamed to work in forest.

5. India is moving fast to become one of the most industrialised nations. The growth of industries is very useful for the overall development of our country. Industries help us and make our lives comfortable.

6. Metalled roads are made of coal-tar, gravel and cement.

7. Television is a system for reproducing on the screen visual images transmitted by radio signals. Television perform the same task as a radio, but shows pictures also.

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE CLASS 4 SEMESTER 2

### Chapter - 1 Where Plants Grow

Down: 6. Parterre 7. Vineyard 8. Glasshouse  
9. Orchard 10. Jungle

Across: 1. Garden 2. Nursery 3. Plantation 4. Field  
5. Grove

### Chapter - 2 Amazing Animals

1. Gorilla 2. Albatross 3. Armadillo 4. Badger 5. Llama  
6. Beaver 7. Dodo

### Chapter - 3 Natural Disasters

1. Cyclone 2. Earthquake 3. Flood 4. Drought  
5. Tides 6. Volcano 7. Tornado 8. Sandstorm  
9. Tsunami

### Chapter - 4 People's Parliament

1. Afghanistan 2. Canada 3. Cuba 4. Germany  
5. India 6. Denmark 7. Japan 8. Nepal  
9. Iran 10. Norway 11. South Africa 12. Sweden  
13. USA 14. New Zealand 15. Spain

### Chapter - 5 Soubriquets

1. Rome 2. Japan 3. Canada 4. Norway 5. Australia  
6. Cuba 7. Ireland 8. Egypt 9. Bahrain 10. Burma  
11. Finland

### Chapter - 6 Phobias

1. Heliophobia 2. Cynophobia 3. Ichthyobia  
4. Entomophobia 5. Hydrophobia 6. Scotophobia  
7. Acrophobia 8. Thermophobia 9. Haematophobia

### Chapter - 7 Well Known Quotations

1. f 2. j 3. a 4. b 5. g  
6. c 7. d 8. e 9. h 10. i

### Chapter - 8 Nature Lovers

1. Dr. Salim Ali 2. Medha Patkar 3. Maneka Gandhi  
4. Rashida Bee and Champa Devi Shukla  
5. Pandurang Hegde 6. Mahesh Chander Mehta

### Chapter - 9 Scientists

1. Mary and Pierre Curie 2. Benjamin Franklin

3. Albert Einstein
5. Galileo Galilei
7. James Watt

4. Alexander Fleming
6. Enrico Fermi

### Chapter - 10 Painters

1. Vincent Van Gogh
3. Rembrandt Van Rijn
5. Maqbool Fida Hussain
2. Pablo Picasso
4. Michelangelo

### Chapter - 11 Stadiums

1. Patiala
2. Kanpur
3. Cuttack
4. Jamshedpur
5. Mohali
6. Nagpur
7. Gangtok
8. Pune
9. Mumbai
10. New Delhi
11. Bangalore
12. Chennai
13. Kolkata

### Chapter - 12 Sports Quiz

1. a. 1887    b. 32    c. 70 minutes    d. 52 Tests 8
- e. Melbourne    f. Golf    g. Football    h. Dalhousie
2. a. Archery    b. New Delhi    c. Rugby
- d. Atlanta    e. Cricket
3. a. False    b. True    c. True    d. True

### Chapter - 49 Check Your IQ

- A. c-f-a-g-h-b-e-d
- B. 1. APPLE 2. PEACH 3. LEMON 4. GRAPE
- C. 3 which total 22    D. 23
- E. 1. POP 2. DISCO 3. SOUL 4. REGGAE

