

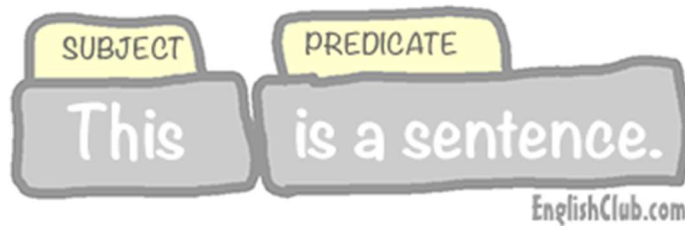
SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

ENGLISH CLASS-4

GRAMMAR – SENTENCES

DATE- 3-4-2020

What is a Sentence?



In simple terms, a **sentence** is a set of words that contain:

1. a **subject** (what the sentence is about, the topic of the sentence), and
 2. a **predicate** (what is said about the subject)
1. Tick the groups of words that make complete sense.
- A sweet orange
 - B loves cricket playing Rahul
 - C dinner at
 - D Shirreen ate an apple.
 - E I have a pet dog.
 - F missed lunch

DATE- 4-4-2020

TOPIC- Type of sentences

What is a declarative sentence?

A **declarative sentence** simply makes a statement or expresses an opinion. In other words, it makes a declaration. This kind of sentence ends with a period.

Examples of this sentence type:

“I want to be a good writer.” (makes a statement)

“My friend is a really good writer.” (expresses an opinion)

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What is an imperative sentence?

An **imperative sentence** gives a command or makes a request. It usually ends with a period but can, under certain circumstances, end with an exclamation point.

Examples of this sentence type:

“Please sit down.”

“I need you to sit down now!”

What is an interrogative sentence?

An **interrogative sentence** asks a question. This type of sentence often begins with who, what, where, when, why, how, or do, and it ends with a question mark.

Examples of this sentence type:

“When are you going to turn in your writing assignment?”

“Do you know what the weather will be tomorrow?”

What is an exclamatory sentence?

An **exclamatory sentence** is a sentence that expresses great emotion such as excitement, surprise, happiness and anger, and ends with an exclamation point.

Examples of this sentence type:

“It is too dangerous to climb that mountain!”

“I got an A on my book report!”

2 Identify the type of sentence.

1. How well she sings!
2. What is your name?
3. Did I say anything to make you angry?
4. What is your name?
5. Who told you this?
6. She is a successful writer.
7. It is raining cats and dogs.
8. I want to become a writer.

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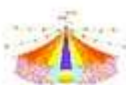
9. She does not eat meat or fish.
10. Go at once.
11. Bring me that file.
12. My mother makes delicious cookies.
13. Get lost.
14. Fetch me a glass of water.
15. Please be seated.

DATE- 7-4-2020

Name _____

Rearrange the Sentence

The words in the sentences below are mixed up. Write the words so they make a complete sentence. Use the proper ending punctuation.



1. vacation is on My going family

2. you note Did read the

3. delicious The was hamburger

4. away flew eagles The

5. circus town to The came

6. valley the storm hit A rain

DATE- 8-4-2020

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Topic – Nouns: Common and Proper

PROPER NOUN

A proper noun names a special person, place, thing or idea.

It is always capitalized.

COMMON NOUN

A common noun names any person, place, thing or idea.

A common noun is more general and less specific.

A common noun is not always capitalized.

See the given video

<https://youtu.be/ZCl69dVtW0E>

Underline the common nouns and circle the Proper Nouns.

1. The house is on Kings Street.
2. Doyle played with her brother.
3. Frank went to Sainsbury Store last Saturday.
4. He rides bicycle very carefully.
5. Lahore Boulevard is a busy street.

Write the word common next to each common noun and rewrite proper noun on the line next.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 1. jennifer lopez | _____ |
| 2. doctor | _____ |
| 3. cat | _____ |
| 4. robin | _____ |
| 5. magazine | _____ |

DATE- 9-4-2020

Topic – Nouns: Collective

Read the following sentences.

- A large **crowd** gathered in the street.
- The hungry fox saw a **bunch** of grapes hanging from the vine.
- We were attacked by a **swarm** of bees.

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Here the words **crowd**, **bunch** and **swarm** stand for a collection of people, a collection of grapes and a collection of bees. Nouns which are thus used to denote a collection of people or things are called **collective nouns**.

Refer the given link <https://youtu.be/zijGflzT5Ss>



Name: _____

Date: _____

Time: ____ : ____ - ____ : ____

A **collective noun** is a noun that describes a group of people, animals or things. Like, a 'herd' of cows.

Complete each sentence with a collective noun from the box.

bouquet	orchestra	gang	herd	rookery	family
fleet	orchard	pride	panel	colony	gaggle

1. I gave my mom a bouquet of flowers on her birthday.
2. We watched an _____ of musicians rehearse in the theater.
3. A _____ of ships arrived at the docks right on time.
4. I wrote a story about a man getting robbed by a _____ of thieves.
5. An _____ of apple trees is a great place to climb and eat.
6. A _____ of lions is not something I would want to disturb!
7. My friend and I walked to the river to feed a _____ of geese.
8. My sister received a _____ of ants for her ant farm today.
9. Jackson said his _____ is a kind, generous one.
10. The _____ of wild horses nearly ran us over!
11. We saw a _____ of penguins at the zoo today.
12. The _____ of judges did not give any perfect scores.

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Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Millions of years ago, the world was ruled by the great dinosaurs. They were the largest land animals. They were reptiles. There are no dinosaurs now, but there are still many reptiles like turtles, lizards and snakes. Tortoises and turtles have shell on their back. When they feel any danger, they put their legs and head into their shell. Turtles live in ponds lakes or seas. But they lay their eggs on land. The female turtle digs a whole with her flippers and lays her eggs in it. Then she covers the eggs with sand and leaves them to hatch in the warm sun. After some time, the eggs hatch and the little turtles dig their way out of the sand and slowly crawl down the beach to the sea.

- A Who were the largest land animals millions of years ago?
- B Name some reptiles.
- C Where do turtles live?
- D Find the opposite of 'push' from the passage.
- E Fill in the blanks on the basis of your reading of the passage.

Dinosaurs were_____.

DATE- 13-4-2020

Topic :- Nouns : Numbers

Number

A noun which is used for only one person or thing is said to be in the **Singular Number**. **Example:** girl, man, child, pen, table, chair etc.

A noun which is used for more than one person or thing is said to be in the **Plural Number**. **Example:** girls, men, children, pens tables, chairs etc.

Rules Of Forming The Plural Of Nouns

Rule 1: Most Singular Nouns form their Plurals by adding –s.

Example: Book Books

Cap Caps

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Rule 2: Nouns that ends in -s, -ss, -x, -sh, or -ch, o form their Plurals by adding -es to the Singular

Example:

Class	Classes	Bush	Bushes
Watch	watches	Tax	Taxes
Mango	Mangoes		

Rule 3: Noun that ends in -y, and the -y has a consonant before it, its Plural is formed by changing -y into -ies; as,

Example:

Study	Studies	Duty	Duties
-------	---------	------	--------

Rule 4: But if the Noun ends in -y, and the -y has a vowel before it, its Plural is formed by adding -s to the Singular

Example:

Toy	Toys	Ray	Rays
-----	------	-----	------

Rule 5: Noun that ends in -f or -fe form their Plurals by changing -f or -fe into -ves

Example:

Wolf	Wolves	Knife	Knives
------	--------	-------	--------

Rule 6: The following Nouns have the same form for the Plural as for the Singular.

Example:

Sheep	Sheep	Deer	Deer
Fish	Fish	Series	Series

Rule 7: The following Nouns are always Singular:

Example:

Furniture	Milk	Rice	Air	Scenery
-----------	------	------	-----	---------

Rule 8: The following Nouns are always Plural:

Example:

Trousers	People	Wages	Stairs	Thanks
Glasses				

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate singular / plural form of the nouns in the brackets.

1 Our school has a big _____. It has many _____.(library, books)

2 The _____are filled with _____.(book, story)

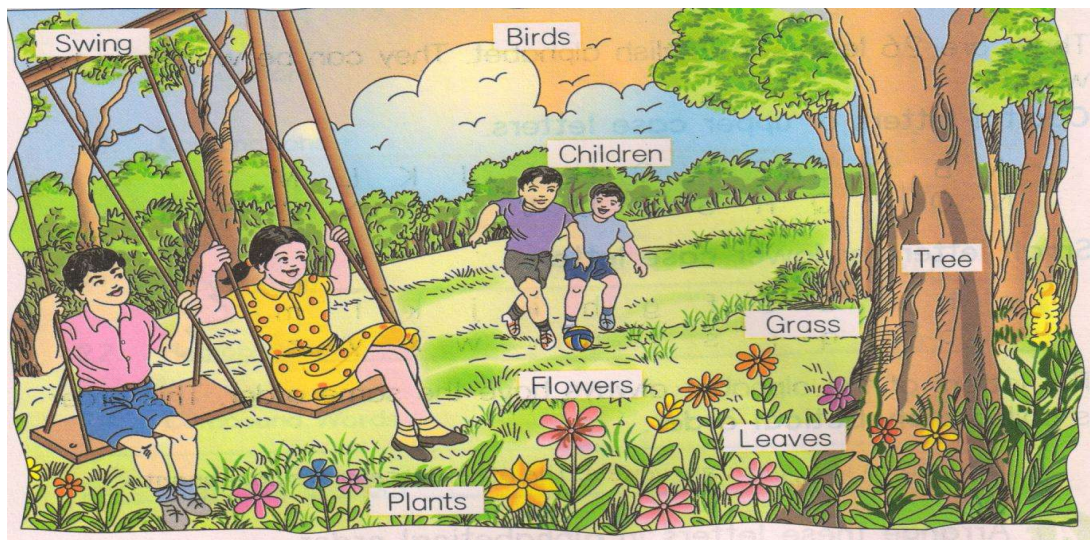
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- 3 Someone walked through the _____.(hall)
- 4 My dad gifted me a new _____ on my birthday.(watch, birthday)
- 5 A _____ has nine _____.(cat, life)
- 6 There is a small _____ near my house. It has many _____.(lake, duck)

DATE- 14-4-2020

Topic – Picture composition

Write few lines on the given picture with the help of given words



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HINDI CLASS-4

Page No.	MIRAJ
Date:	PREMIUM

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक विद्यालय, फरीदाबाद
अभ्यास पत्र - (2020-21)

कक्षा - चौथी

विषय - हिंदी (व्याकरण) दिनांक:

पुस्तक: हिंदी व्याकरण सुधा

3 अप्रैल और

पाठ - 1 (भाषा)

5 अप्रैल

सभी प्राणी अपनी बात को समझाने के लिए कुछ
ध्वनियों का प्रयोग करते हैं। ये ध्वनियाँ सांकेतिक,
मौखिक व लिखित होती हैं।

परिभाषा → " अपनी बात को एक-दूसरे तक पहुँचाने
के लिए हम जिस साधन को अपनाते हैं,
उसे भाषा कहते हैं। "

भाषा के रूप → भाषा के दो रूप हैं -
(क) मौखिक भाषा (ख) लिखित भाषा

* मौखिक भाषा का अर्थ है - मुख से निकली हुई भाषा
* लिखित भाषा का अर्थ है - लिखी हुई भाषा।

भारत में अनेक भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं। हिंदी भारत
की राजभाषा है।

प्र०। सही शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान भरिए -

(क) द्वारा हम अपनी बात एक-दूसरे तक पहुँचाते हैं।
(मित्र / भाषा)

(ख) बातचीत भाषा का रूप है। (मौखिक / लिखित)

(ग) हिंदी भारत की भाषा है। (संकेत / राज)

(घ) गुजरात की भाषा है। (पंजाबी / गुजराती)

(ङ) भाषा के रूप हैं। (दो / तीन)

प्र० 2. दिए गए वाक्यों में सही पर (✓) और गलत पर (X) का निशान लगाइए :

- (क) कर्नाटक राज्य की भाषा कन्नड़ है। ()
- (ख) सभी देशों की एक ही भाषा होती है। ()
- (ग) भाषा के तीन मुख्य रूप हैं। ()
- (घ) हिंदी भारत की राजभाषा है। ()
- (ङ) पत्र लिखना भाषा का मौखिक रूप है। ()

प्र० 3. मिलान कीजिए :

राज्य	भाषा
कर्नाटक	पंजाबी
पंजाब	कश्मीरी
कश्मीर	गुजराती
गुजरात	हिंदी
महाराष्ट्र	कन्नड़
उत्तर प्रदेश	मराठी

प्र० 4. भाषा का सही रूप (मौखिक या लिखित) लिखिए।

- (क) लड़का पढ़ रहा है।
- (ख) दादी माँ समाचार पत्र पढ़ रही हैं।
- (ग) सीमा कविता लिख रही हैं।
- (घ) बच्चे कहानी सुन रहे हैं।
- (ङ) नेता जी भाषण दे रहे हैं।

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक विद्यालय, फरीदाबाद
अभ्यास पत्र - (2020-21)

कक्षा - चौथी

विषय - हिंदी (व्याकरण)

दिनांक : 6 अप्रैल से 8 अप्रैल

पाठ - 2 (हमारी वर्णमाला)

" वर्ण भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई है।"
वर्ण के प्रकार

↓
स्वर (11)
(अ - ओ)

↓
व्यंजन (35)
(क - ह तथा ङ ढ)

प्र० 1. नीचे लिखे स्वरों की मात्राओं से दो-दो शब्द बनाइए।

(क) ई -	(ग) औ -
(ख) ऊ -	(घ) ऐ -

प्र० 2. सही मात्रा लगाकर शब्द पूरे करो।

(क) सनिक	(ख) कबतर	(ग) गलाब
(घ) कचड़ी	(ङ) चइया	

प्र० 3. सही स्थान पर ' ' या ' ' लगाइए।

(क) गगा	(घ) आगन
(ख) गाव	(ङ) आख
(ग) बदर	(च) चचल

प्र० 4. विसर्ग (:) लगाइए।

(क) पुन	(ग) अत
(ख) प्रात	(घ) फलत

प्र०५. सही स्थान पर रेफ़ (ँ) या पैदेन (।।८) चिह्न लगाकर शब्द पूरा करो।

- (क) राएट (ख) पणाम (ग) पभु
 (घ) कार्य (ङ.) टक (च) पूव
 (छ) खच (ज) पसाद

प्र०६. खाली स्थानों में 'ड' या 'ड़' भरिए।

- (क) स _ क (ख) मक _ी
 (ग) _ रावना (घ) _ मरु
 (ङ.) झा _ी (च) ग _ ब _

प्र०७. खाली स्थान भरिए।

- (क) हिंदी में _ स्वर हैं।
 (ख) _ भाषा की सबसे छोटी इकाई है।
 (ग) वर्ण _ प्रकार के होते हैं।

प्र०८. कौड़ी दो अनुस्वार (ँ) वाले और दो चंद्रबिंदु (ँ) वाले शब्द लिखिए।

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक विद्यालय, फरीदाबाद
अभ्यास पत्र - (2020-21)

कक्षा - चौथी

विषय - हिंदी (व्याकरण)

दिनांक : 9 अप्रैल से 11 अप्रैल

पाठ - 3 (संज्ञा)

"किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।"

संज्ञा के प्रकार

व्यक्तिवाचक

जातिवाचक

भाववाचक

प्र० 1. दिए गए वाक्यों में से संज्ञा शब्दों को चुनकर लिखिए।

- (क) राम तबला बजा रहा है।
- (ख) कोयल पेड़ पर बैठी है।
- (ग) राहुल और सौदन में मित्रता है।
- (घ) सीमा मेरी बहन है।
- (ङ) लड़के खेल रहे हैं।

प्र० 2. दिए गए वाक्यों में से व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञाएँ छांटिए।

- (क) कमल जापान गई।
- (ख) सुरेश मेरा मित्र है।
- (ग) कक्षा में श्रीमती सुनीता जी आ गई।
- (घ) ललिता शहर जा रही हैं।
- (ङ) महक ने नई कार खरीदी।

प्र० 3. घर की किन्हीं पाँच वस्तुओं के नाम लिखिए।

प्र० 4. अपने किन्हीं तीन मित्रों के नाम लिखिए।

प्र० 5. आप किन्-किन् स्थानों पर घूम चुके हैं और तीन नाम लिखिए।

संत निरंकारी पब्लिक विद्यालय, फरीदाबाद
अभ्यास पत्र - (2020-21)

कक्षा - चौथी

विषय - हिंदी व्याकरण

दिनांक : 12 अप्रैल से 14 अप्रैल

पाठ - 3 (संज्ञा)

लिंग

स्त्री जाति या पुरुष जाति की पहचान करने वाले शब्दों को लिंग कहते हैं।

लिंग

पुल्लिंग

स्त्रीलिंग

लड़का खेल रहा है।

लड़की पढ़ रही है।

प्र०। दिये गए शब्द का सही रूप लिखकर खाली स्थान भरिए। (लिंग बदलकर)

(क) पढ़ने में मेरी मदद करती है। (दादा)

(ख) कपड़े धो रहा है। (धोबिन)

(ग) पतंग उड़ा रहा है। (बच्ची)

(घ) पार्क में एक _____ खेल रही है। (लड़का)

(ङ) जंगल में _____ व्यूँस रहा है। (शेरनी)

प्र० 2.	दिए गए शब्दों का लिंग बदलकर लिखिए। सैबक, बूढ़ा, नानी, बच्चा, शेर, बकरा, भाई, दादा, चूहा
प्र० 3.	रेखांकित शब्दों के सही लिंग पर ✓ का निशान लगाइए।
(क)	बंदर पेड़ पर बैठा है। पुल्लिंग / स्त्रीलिंग
(ख)	लेखिका ने कहानी लिखी। स्त्रीलिंग / पुल्लिंग
प्र० 4.	पुल्लिंग शब्द पर गोला लगाइए।
(क)	पुत्री शेर कवियत्री लेखक
(ख)	दरजी मौरनी सैबक मधली
प्र० 5.	दिए गए वाक्यों में रेखांकित शब्दों के लिंग पहचानकर लिखिए।
(क)	गाय पास खा रही है।
(ख)	मौर नाच रहा है।
(ग)	हमने चिड़ियाघर में शेर देखा।
(घ)	नानी ने कहानी सुनाई।
(ङ)	बुढ़िया बहुत बीमार है।

SANT NIRANKARI PUBLIC SCHOOL, FARIDABAD

MATHEMATICS CLASS-4

NUMBERS – NUMBER NAMES

DATE- 3-4-2020

See the following video

<https://youtu.be/3kKF2hTyMDE>

Q1 Write the following numbers in words:

1. 373422 _____
2. 42432 _____
3. 25241 _____
4. 74007 _____
5. 108901 _____

Q2 Which is the smallest 6 digit number?

Q3 Which is the greatest 7 digit number?

Q4 Write the following numbers in figures:

1. Seven lakh three hundred forty two
2. Two lakh Three thousand two hundred three
3. One lakh forty two thousand five hundred
4. Four thousand thirty five hundred twenty five
5. Two lakh fifty two thousand nine hundred nine

DATE- 4-4-2020

Topic-Expanded and Standard form

See the given video

https://youtu.be/wGJKdAysH_0

1. Write the expanded form of the following numbers:

- (i) 123344 (ii) 6567587 (iii) 928873 (iv) 292401 (v) 576008

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2. See the expanded forms of the numbers and write the standard form:

(i) $7000000 + 10000 + 8000 + 700 + 60 + 5 + 90$

(ii) $200000 + 300 + 80 + 7$

(iii) $3000000 + 20000$

(iv) $700000 + 10000 + 2000 + 30 + 8$

(v) $7000 + 7000 + 80 + 9$

DATE- 6-4-2020

Topic – Ascending and descending order

See the given video

https://youtu.be/Inz-OCRy_Ps

1. Arrange the following number in ascending order:

(i) 32345, 121195, 358207, 489235, 498750

(ii) 536497, 736980, 212547, 425895, 92522

(iii) 382359, 462595, 942324, 91366, 74325

2. Arrange the given numbers in descending order

(i) 35378, 121569, 222731, 832805, 722630

(ii) 654541, 750238, 598111, 174125, 37511

(iii) 716654, 345212, 3586369, 821490, 5215745

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DATE- 7-4-2020

Topic – Forming of numbers

Seethe given video

<https://youtu.be/djWxGEFzalw>

5. Write the greatest and smallest six digit number using the following digits:

(i) 5, 3, 7, 0, 6, 2

(ii) 2, 3, 1, 5, 8, 9

(iii) 1, 6, 2, 3, 5, 4

(iv) 3, 0, 9, 2, 7, 5

(v) 8, 1, 3, 9, 2, 0

(vi) 5, 3, 1, 2, 6, 4

DATE- 8-4-2020

Topic – Rounding off the numbers

Seethe given video

https://youtu.be/k6G-MBQQ_co

1 Round off the following numbers to nearest ten

a) 2456 b) 6872

2 Round off the following numbers to nearest hundred

a) 45621 b) 19856

3 Round off the following numbers to nearest thousand

a) 8647 b) 23217

4 Round off the following numbers to nearest ten thousand

a) 12361 b) 45924

DATE- 9-4-2020

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Topic – Revision

- 1 Write the number names for the following
 - a) 782153
 - b) 3265204
- 2 Write the numeral for the following number names
 - a) Eighty Lakh Five Hundred
 - b) Ninety –three-lakh fifty two thousand seven hundred fifty one
- 3 Write the numbers in standard form.
 - a) $40,00,000+60,000+5,000+600+2$
 - b) $23,00,000+50,000+8,000+10+9$
- 4 Express the following in expanded form.
 - a) 6523010
 - b) 3001025
- 5 What is the place value of 6 in the number 60,65,663?
- 6 What is the face value of 6 in 6523828
- 7 Compare these numbers by the sign $>$, $<$ or $=$
 - a) 265321 _____ 245624
 - b) 1526423 _____ 1526531
- 8 Write the predecessor of the numbers.
 - a) 309295
 - b) 2014586
- 9 Write the successor of the numbers.
 - a) 145263
 - b) 2458626
- 10 Form a greatest 7 digit number using the digits 4,5,6,2,1,8 and 9.
- 11 Form a smallest 7 digit number using the digits 2,8,9,7,0,3 and 5.
- 12 Round off the following numbers to nearest thousand
 - a) 73617
 - b) 36282
- 13 Round off the following numbers to nearest ten thousand.
 - a) 71265
 - b) 29654

DATE- 13-4-2020

Topic – Activity

Find the pin code of your place and find their successor and predecessor

Write the number name of pin code.

Form the different 6-digit numbers using the digits of your pin code

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(Do this activity in colourful manner)

DATE- 14-4-2020

Revise all the work done till now

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EVS CLASS-4



Down load the book----Looking around , class IV , Environmental studies from NCERT site www.ncert.nic.in

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Date- 03.04.2020 (Friday)

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Lesson-1 Going to school

1. Download the book----Looking Around, Class IV, Environmental Studies from NCERT site www.ncert.nic.in
2. Home work - Read lesson 1 (page 1 to 5)

Date- 04.04.2020 (Saturday) Assignment-1 Lesson-1 Going to School

I. Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks.

Roof, Wood, Roads, Bamboo, Rope, Camel Cart, Motorcycle, Planks of wood, Wide, Deep, Rocky, Uneven, Four, Five, Cement, Bricks, Iron rods.

- a) Bamboo Bridge is made of _____ and _____.
- b) Trolley is used to cross the river which is _____ and _____.
- c) _____ or _____ people can sit in a trolley.
- d) Cement bridges are made of _____, _____ and _____.
- e) Vallam is made of _____.
- f) In desert, we use _____ to move from one place to another.
- g) A bullock-cart has no _____.
- h) Bicycles can be used to cover long distances on _____.
- i) The front of jugad is a _____ but the back is made out of _____.
- j) Paths in the mountains are _____ and _____.

Date- 06.04.2020 (Monday) Assignment-2 Lesson-1 Going to School

I. Write 'True' for the correct statements and 'False' for the wrong statements.

- a) Fifty people can easily sit in a trolley. []
- b) Some bridges have steps. []
- c) Camel can move easily on sand. []
- d) It is very easy to walk on snow. []
- e) On the mountains paths are very even. []
- f) In thick forests sounds of birds can be heard. []
- g) It is easy to walk on smooth surface. []
- h) The children living in plains find it difficult to walk on mountains. []

II. Match the type of bridge with the material it is made of: -

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Type of Bridge

Material

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Trolley Bridge | a) Bricks, Iron rods and cements |
| 2. Bamboo Bridge | b) Wood and Iron rope |
| 3. Cement Bridge | c) Iron |
| 4. Iron Bridge | d) Bamboo and rope |

Date- 07.04.2020 (Tuesday) Assignment-3
Lesson-1 Going to School

Q.1. Draw and color the diagram of: -

(i) Bamboo Bridge

(ii) Cement Bridge

CLASS IV, CHAPTER-2 (EAR TO EAR)

ASSIGNMENT-4

DATE—08.04.2020

Q1



In the above picture the artist has drawn wrong ears on the heads of the animals. Give correct ears to the animals in the table given below

<u>Animal</u>	<u>Ear</u>
Elephant	
Rabbit	

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Mouse	
Giraffe	
Dog	
Buffalo	
Deer	

CLASS IV, CHAPTER-2 (EAR TO EAR)

ASSIGNMENT-5

DATE—09.04.2020

Q1 Group the following animals into

Deer; Tiger; Pig; Frog

Sparrow; Duck; Fish; Buffalo

Giraffe; Ant; Snake; Elephant

Lizard; Crow; Cat; Cow

Animals whose ears we can see	Animals whose ears we cannot see

Q2 Match the following animals with their skins.

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Tiger



Deer



Zebra



Squirrel



Leopard



CLASS IV, CHAPTER-2 (EAR TO EAR)

ASSIGNMENT-6

DATE—10.04.2020

Q1 Name the Animal:

- a) With ears like fan _____
- b) With ears like leaves _____
- c) With ears on the top of its head _____
- d) With ears on both sides of its head _____

Q2 Group the following animals into

Fox; Eagle; Mouse; Hen
Elephant; Crow; Cat; Koel
Camel; Sparrow; Peacock; Buffalo
Pigeon; Pig; Duck; Cow

Animals that have hair on skin	Animals that have feathers on skin

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Animals that give birth to babies	Animals that lay eggs

CLASS IV, CHAPTER-2 (EAR TO EAR)

ASSIGNMENT-7

DATE—11.04.2020

1. Choose the correct word to fill in the blanks.

(Pattern, tiger, dinosaurs, tiny holes, eggs, peacock, hair, babies, feathers, ears.)

- a) We cannot see a bird's _____.
- b) A bird has _____ on both sides of its head.
- c) A bird's ears are covered with _____.
- d) The different patterns on the animals are due to the _____ on their skin.
- e) If an animal did not have any hair on its skin, then there would be no _____ on its skin.
- f) The animals whose ears can be seen and have hair on their skin give birth to _____.

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- g) The animals whose ears cannot be seen and do not have hair on their skin lay _____
- h) _____ is our national animal.
- i) _____ is our national bird.
- j) Many years ago there were _____ on the earth, but not anymore.

CLASS IV, CHAPTER-2 (EAR TO EAR)

ASSIGNMENT-8

DATE—15.04.2020

1. Write 'True' for the correct statements and 'False' for the wrong statements

- a) All animals have ears that can be seen. []
- b) Lizards have tiny holes on their heads. []
- c) Cows and buffaloes do not have hair on their body. []
- d) Animals with hair and ears that can be seen lay eggs. []
- e) We can read about dinosaurs in books. []
- f) The number of tigers is going down in India. []
- g) Animals that have feathers and their ears cannot be seen give birth to babies. []

2. Choose the correct answer (MCQs)

1. _____ have tiny holes on both sides of their head.
a) Animals b) Human beings c) Birds d) Insects
2. Animals can be easily recognized by _____ on their skin.
a) Patterns b) colour c) hair d) marks
3. Elephant has _____ type of ears.
a) Leaves b) fan c) square d) triangle

3. Draw an animal of your own choice and colour it .Write few lines on it.

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