CLASS IV

ASSIGNMENT

CH-3

CLOTHES WE WEAR

1 Mark Question

1. What are our basic needs?
   Food, shelter and clothing are our basic needs.
2. What is linen?
   Linen is a fibre that is obtained from the stem of the flax plant.
3. Which types of clothes keep us cool and dry?
   Cotton clothes protect us from the heat of the sun and keep us cool and dry.
4. What are the qualities of synthetic fibres?
   Synthetic fibres are strong, stretchable, waterproof, wrinkle – free and last long.
5. Why do we prefer woollen and dark coloured clothes in winter?
   Woolen clothes protect us from the cold and help to keep us warm.

2 Mark Question

6. Why do we prefer cotton and light coloured clothes in summer?
   We prefer cotton and light coloured clothes in summer because they keep us cool.
   Cotton, being a good absorber of water helps in absorbing the sweat.
7. Raincoats are made of which type of clothes and why?
   Raincoats are made of water proof material such as plastic or rubber to protect us from the rain and help to keep us dry.
8. Differentiate between weaving and knitting.
   Weaving – Weaving is a method in which cloth is made by criss-crossing the threads together.
   Knitting – Knitting is a method by which a single yarn is twisted into a series of loops to make cloth.
9. What are fibres? How many types of fibres are there?
   Fibres are long and very thin strands from which fabrics are made. Fibres may be natural or man-made.
10. How do we obtain fabric to make clothes? Explain through flow chart.
    Fibres ---yarn through the process of spinning.
    Yarn -----Fabric through the process of weaving and knitting.
11. Why should we prefer cotton clothes instead of synthetic?
    We should prefer cotton clothes instead of synthetic because cotton is skin friendly and help to keep us cool.

12. Name the first manmade fibre. When was it produced?
    The first manmade fibre was nylon. It was produced in 1934.
13. Why should woollen clothes be dry cleaned?
    Woollen clothes should be dry cleaned because they may get damaged by plain washing.
14. How can we take care of woollen clothes?
    We can take care of woollen clothes by keeping mothballs or dried neem leaves along with them.

3 Mark Question

15. What type of clothes should we wear during summer, winter and rainy season?
    Summer – Light coloured cotton or linen clothes.
    Winter – Dark coloured woolen clothes.
    Rainy season – Raincoat made from water proof material such as plastic or rubber.
16. Differentiate between the two types of fibres.
    Natural fibres – Natural fibres are obtained from either plants or animals. For example: Cotton or wool.
    Synthetic fibres - Fibres that are made by man are called synthetic fibres. For example: Nylon and polyester.

CLASS IV

ASSIGNMENT

CH-4

SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASES

1 Mark Question

1. Why do solids have a fixed shape?
   Solids are substances in which the particles are packed very close to each other. That's why solids have a fixed shape.
2. Why liquids can flow?
   Liquids are substances in which the particles are not very closely packed to each other. That's why liquids can flow.
3. Why liquids are called fluids?
   Liquids are called fluids because they can flow from one place to another.
4. Why does scent of incense sticks reaches the corners?
   Gases are substances in which the particles are very loosely packed. That's why scent of incense sticks reaches to the corners.
5. What happens to the particles of water on heating?
   On heating, the particles of water start moving faster and changes into liquid.
6. On freezing water changes into ice, why?
   On freezing water changes into ice due to the process of solidification.
7. How can we separate sugar from sugar solution?
   We can separate sugar from sugar solution through the process of evaporation.

2 Mark Question

8. What will happen if we will apply some force on the solid?
   If we apply some force on the solid they can be bent or broken resulting in change of shape. For ex. Shapes made out of clay.
9. If we pour milk in a glass it will take the shape of glass, why?
   If we pour milk in a glass it will take the shape of the glass because in liquids particles are not very closely packed to each other. That's why liquids can take the shape of the container they are poured into.
10. Differentiate between solidification and melting.
    Solidification – The process by which liquid changes into solid on cooling is called solidification.
    Melting - The process by which solid changes into a liquid is called melting.

11. What is evaporation and condensation?

    Evaporation - The process by which liquid changes into vapour on heating is called evaporation.

    Condensation - The process by which a gas changes into liquid on cooling is called condensation.

12. What are soluble and insoluble substances?

    Soluble substances – Those substances that dissolve completely in a solvent to form a solution are known as soluble substances. For ex:- Salt and sugar.

    Insoluble substances – Those substances that do not dissolve completely in a solvent to form a solution are known as insoluble substances. For ex:- Sand and chalk.

3 Mark Question

13. What are the properties of solid, liquids and gases?

    Solids – Particles are packed very close to each other.
    Solids are usually hard.
    Solids have fixed shape and volume.

    Liquids – Particles are not packed very closely to each other.
    Liquids can flow.
    Liquids have fixed volume but no fixed shape.

    Gases- Particles are very loosely packed.
    Gases have no fixed volume and shape.

14. How can we separate sand and water?

    We can separate sand and water through the process of

    - sedimentation
    - decantation
    - filtration

15. Define sedimentation and decantation.

    Sedimentation – The process in which insoluble substances settle down is called sedimentation.

    Decantation – The process of pouring of upper clean liquid into another container without disturbing the insoluble solids is known as decantation.

16. Enlist some ways through which we can separate substances from a solution.

    We can separate substances from a solution through the process of

    - evaporation
    - sedimentation
    - decantation
    - filtration

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS – IV

CHAPTER – 5

SOIL

1 Mark Question

1. What do you mean by pedogenesis?
   The process of soil formation is called pedogenesis.
2. What do you mean by humus?
   The remains of dead plants and animals is called as humus.
3. Name the smallest soil particle.
   The smallest soil particle is clay.
4. Name some minerals found in soil.
   Iron, Calcium and Potassium are some minerals found in soil.
5. Which layer of soil has large pieces of rocks?
   Bedrock has large pieces of rocks.
6. Name the soil which has great proportion of clay particles?
   Clayey soil has great proportion of clay particles.
7. From where do plants get nutrients?
   Plants get nutrients from the topsoil.

2 Mark Question

8. Explain the process of soil formation.
   After the process of weathering, the sand mixes with the humus and minerals, thus forming soil.
9. Is sandy soil suitable for growing plants? If not why?
   No, sandy soil is not suitable for growing plants because it does not hold much water.
10. Which type of soil is best for plants? Why?
    Loamy soil is best for plants because it is rich in nutrients and humus and allows water to pass through easily.
11. What do you mean by soil profile?
    Soil profile refers to the layers of soil which are topsoil, subsoil and bedrock.
12. Which is the most fertile layer of soil? Why?
    Topsoil is the most fertile layer of soil because it is rich in humus.
13. Enlist some factors responsible for washing away of top soil?
    Strong winds and water are responsible for washing away of top soil.

14. What is soil conservation?
    Protection of soil from erosion is known as soil conservation.
15. Why should bushes be planted in open lands?
    Bushes should be planted in open lands to prevent the wind to blow full force and take away the topsoil.

3 Mark Question

16. Enlist the properties of sandy soil.
    The properties of sandy soil are:
    i. This soil has a greater proportion of sand particles.
    ii. It feels rough and gritty when touched.
    iii. It is non-sticky when wet.
    iv. It does not hold much water and drains most of it.
17. Enlist the properties of clayey soil.
    i. This soil has a greater proportion of clay particles.
    ii. It feels smooth when dry.
    iii. It is lumpy and sticky when wet.
18. Enlist the properties of loamy soil.
    i. This soil has almost the same amount of sand, clay and silt.
    ii. It is rich in nutrients and humus.
    iii. It is the best soil for growing plants.
    iv. It allows water to pass through easily.

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS – IV

CHAPTER – 6

THE GREEN PLANTS

1 Mark Question

1. Why do leaves appear green?
   Leaves appear green due to the presence of a green substance called chlorophyll.
2. Why do mountain trees have needle like leaves?
   Mountain trees have needle like leaves to prevent water loss.
3. From where do plants get carbon dioxide?
   Plants get carbon dioxide from atmosphere.
4. What is glucose?
   The food prepared by the process of photosynthesis is called glucose.
5. What are the different parts of a leaf?
   A leaf has a leaf blade, a main vein and side veins.

2 Mark Question

6. What is the function of veins in a leaf?
   Veins help in the transportation of substances such as water, minerals and prepared food to and from the leaf.
7. What are stomata? What is its function?
   The tiny openings on the underside of a leaf are called stomata. It lets air to flow in and out of the leaf.
8. Why do plants need oxygen and carbon dioxide?
   Plants need oxygen for the process of respiration and carbon dioxide for the process of photosynthesis.

3 Mark Question

9. How do green plants make food?
   Green plants make food with the help of chlorophyll present in their leaves. They use sunlight, water and carbon dioxide present in the air to make their food.
10. How can we test the presence of starch in a given food item?
    We can test the presence of starch by putting a few drops of iodine solution on the given food item. The bluish black colour shows the presence of starch in it. For example: Potato
11. Prove that light is needed by plants for photosynthesis.
    Method:
    1. Keep a healthy potted plant in a dark room for a day or two. Water the plant at regular intervals.

2. Pluck a leaf from this plant and boil it in water. Then dip it in spirit. Wash it in cold water.
3. Put a few drops of iodine solution on the leaf.

Observation: The colour of the leaf does not change.
Conclusion: Since light alone was not available to the plant to photosynthesize and produce glucose, it shows that light is needed for photosynthesis.

12. What is a food chain? Give example.
A chain that show a series of organisms where each member depends on the lower member in the series for food is called a food chain.
For ex. - Plants – Rats – Snake – Eagle