

Science Assignment

Class - IV

Chapter – 8

- 1. Where does urine formation take place?**
Urine formation takes place inside the kidneys.
- 2. What does urine contain?**
Urine contains harmful waste products formed inside the body.
- 3. Name the organ in which urine is stored.**
Urine is stored in the urinary bladder.
- 4. Which organ helps to pass urine out of the body?**
The Urethra helps to pass urine out of the body.
- 5. What is the function of the heart?**
The heart is a muscular organ that pumps blood to all parts of the body.
- 6. What is blood?**
Blood is a fluid that is carried by blood vessels to all parts of the body.
- 7. What is the function of blood?**
Blood is a medium through which nutrients, Water, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide and Waste products are transported to all parts of the body.
- 8. What is the function of blood vessels?**
Blood vessels transport blood to the entire body.
- 9. How many types of blood vessels are there? Name them.**
There are three types of blood vessels.
1. Arteries 2.Veins 3.Capillaries
- 10. Enlist some substances transported by blood.**
Nutrients, Water, Oxygen, Carbon dioxide and waste products are the substances transported by blood.
- 11. Draw a well labeled diagram of the excretory system of human being.**
- 12. Name the organ system that helps us to get rid of waste products from our body.**
The organ system that helps us to get rid of waste products from our body is excretory system.
- 13. What is excretory system?**
The excretory system is an organ system that helps in getting rid of wastes formed inside our body.
- 14. Differentiate between circulatory and excretory system?**

Circulatory System	Excretory System
Circulatory system helps to transport substances inside our body.	Excretory system removes wastes formed inside the body.
It consists of heart, blood and blood vessels.	It consists of kidneys, a urinary bladder, ureters and urethra.

Assignment - Science

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Chapter – 9

1. What is thin protective shell of an egg called?
Egg shell
2. Which part of the egg is rich in proteins?
Albumen
3. Which part of the egg contains food for the growing baby?
Yolk
4. Give two examples of mammals found in water?
 - a) Whales
 - b) Dolphin
5. From where does the embryo gets nutrients?
The embryo gets nutrients from the yolk.
6. What is Maggot?
The larva of housefly is called a maggot.
7. What is nymph?
A baby cockroach is called a nymph.
8. What is caterpillar?
Larva of butterfly is called a caterpillar.
9. What is spawn?
Cluster of eggs is called spawn.
10. What is reproduction?
The ability to produce more of their own kind is called reproduction.
11. Why do birds build nests on trees?
Birds build nests on trees to lay their eggs and to raise their young ones.
12. How do animals reproduce?
Animals reproduce either by laying eggs or by giving birth to their young ones.
13. What is incubation?
The habit of some animals to sit on their eggs to keep the eggs warm is called incubation.
14. Who has the ability to reproduce? Living or Non – living.
Living beings has the ability to reproduce.
15. How do the young ones hatch out from an egg?
The eggs are either kept in a warm place or the parent animal sit on them to keep the egg warm. Once the egg mature, the young ones hatch out from an egg.
16. Name some mammals who lays eggs?
Some mammals such as duck – billed platypus and spiny anteater do not give birth to babies, they lay eggs.

17. Describe the life cycle of hen.

The mother hen lays eggs in her nest, and sits on them to keep them warm for better development of embryo. When the embryo developed into a chick, the chick breaks the shell to come out. This is called hatching. The young chick then grows up and become an adult hen.

18. How do dolphins and whales breathe? Why do they frequently come to the surface of water frequently?

Dolphins and whales breathe through lungs, they take in air through 'blowholes' present on top of their heads.

They have to come to the surface of water frequently to breathe in air.

19. How do birds look after their babies?

Birds look after their babies-

- a) By building nests to keep them warm.
- b) By protecting them from any danger
- c) By bringing food for their chicks.

20. How do mammals look after their babies?

Most of mammals look after their babies-

- a) By building houses to protect their babies from enemies
- b) By hunting food for them.
- c) The mother feeds her babies her own milk and keep them warm.

Assignment - Science

Class - IV

Chapter – 10

How Animals Survive

1. What is chitin?

Hard outer covering of insects made up of chitin.

2. Name some insects and their special features.

Insects such as cockroach, ant and worms have six legs. Their body is divided into three parts: head, thorax and abdomen.

3. Enlist some features which help a fish to survive in water.

Fish breathe through gills. They have fins to swim and their body is covered with scales.

4. Enlist some features of reptiles.

Reptiles such as lizard, snake and crocodile are cold – blooded animals with scaly skin.

5. Name some flightless birds. Why they can't fly?

Ostrich, Kiwi and Penguin are flightless birds. They can't fly because they have a heavy body.

6. Name the smallest bird in the world.

Humming bird is the smallest bird in the world.

7. Who is host?

The animal on which another animal lives or feeds. For ex. Human beings.

8. **How do parasites derive their nutrition?**
Parasites derive their nutrition from other living organisms (host)
9. **Who are predators?**
An animal that hunts and kills other animals are known as predators. For ex. Lion and Tiger.
10. **Name the mammal that can fly.**
Bat is the only mammal that can fly.
11. **What is migration?**
The mass movement of birds from a colder to a warmer place is called migration.
12. **What do you mean by warm blooded animals?**
Birds and mammals are warm blooded animals because their body temperature remains constant despite changes in the temperature of their surroundings.
13. **Enlist some adaptive features of camel which help them to survive in desert.**
Camel have long legs, long eyelashes and very little hair on their body. Camel can survive without water for many days.
14. **How do camels can survive without water for many days?**
Camel can survive without water for many days because they can drink large amounts of water at one time and store it into their body.
15. **How do seal and penguin are adapted to live in freezing conditions.**
Seal and penguin are adapted to live in freezing conditions as they have thick layer of fat under their skin called blubber.
16. **Why do seal and penguin have thick layer of fat called blubber under their skin?**
Seal and penguin have thick layer of fat called blubber under their skin to keep their body warm.
17. **How do aquatic organisms breathe?**
Aquatic organisms breathe through gills, except Whales and Dolphins.
18. **How do Whales and Dolphins breathe?**
Whales and Dolphins breathe through lungs.
19. **Differentiate between aestivation and hibernation.**
Aestivation – Slowing down of activity or settling down to a long sleep by animals during the hot summer months is called aestivation.
Hibernation - Slowing down of activity or settling down to a long sleep by animals during winter months is called hibernation.
20. **What are arboreal and aerial animals?**
Arboreal animals – Those animals that live mostly on trees are called arboreal animals.
For ex. Monkey and Polar Bear.
Aerial animals – Those animals who can fly and spend a lot of their time in the air is called aerial animals. For ex. – Birds.
21. **Why do herbivores and carnivores have sharp and strong teeth?**
Herbivores such as cow, sheep have sharp and strong teeth for grinding, biting and cutting because they have to chewed the plant parts which is made up of cellulose, which is difficult to break down.

