

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS - IV

Looking Around

SUBJECT – SCIENCE

1. Name the natural resources which are must for our survival?
Air and water are the natural resources which are must for our survival.
2. Who is responsible for overuse of natural resources?
Human being is responsible for overuse of natural resources.
3. Define a resource and a natural resource.
Resource – Anything that is essential for living or which makes our work easier is called a resource. For example air, water, fuel, electricity etc.
Natural resource - Anything that we obtain from nature and it is essential for living or which makes our work easier is called a natural resource. For example air, water
4. Enlist some human activities which are responsible for environmental degradation.
 1. Burning of fossil fuels
 2. Deforestation
 3. Throwing garbage into rivers
 4. Overuse of vehicles.
 5. Use of plastic bags.
5. How can we convert biodegradable waste into manure?
We can convert biodegradable waste into manure by throwing garbage into pits and after a few days, the garbage gets converted into manure through the process of decomposition.
6. How can we take care of our environment?
 1. We should throw garbage only in dustbin.
 2. We should avoid the use of plastic bags.
 3. We should not pollute rivers and lakes.
 4. We should plant more and more trees.
7. Enlist some ways to reduce pollution.
 1. We should throw garbage only in dustbin.
 2. We should avoid the use of plastic bags.
 3. We should not pollute rivers and lakes.
 4. We should plant more and more trees.
8. What do you mean by pollution?
The introduction of harmful substances into the environment due to human activities is called pollution. There are mainly four types of pollution – air pollution, water pollution, land pollution and noise pollution.
9. Why should we throw garbage only in dustbin?
We should throw garbage only in dustbin to make our surroundings clean and beautiful.

ASSIGNMENT

CLASS - IV

Chapter – 1, Food: Our Basic Need

SUBJECT – SCIENCE

1. Why do we need food?
We need food
 - a. To get energy
 - b. To do work
 - c. To repair our body
2. Categorize the nutrients on the basis of their functions.
The nutrients on the basis of their functions are-
 - a. Energy Giving Food – Carbohydrates and Fats
 - b. Body Building Food - Proteins
 - c. Protective Food – Vitamins and Minerals
3. Name the food items which are the rich sources of energy giving food.
The food items which are the rich sources of energy giving foods are rice, wheat, corn, potato, sugar, bread etc.
4. Name the food items which are the rich sources of body building food.
The food items which are the rich sources of body building food are milk, egg, cheese, fish, beans and pulses.
5. Name the food items which are the rich sources of protective food.
The food items which are the rich sources of protective food are fresh fruits, vegetables, milk, egg and peanuts.
6. What is the role of carbohydrates and fats in our body?
Carbohydrates and fats are energy giving food. They give us lot of energy to do various activities.
7. Why do labourers need a lot of carbohydrates?
Labourers need a lot of carbohydrates which is a energy giving food because they do a lot of physical work.
8. Why do young children need more protein rich food than adults?
Young children need more protein rich food because they are still growing.
9. Name the nutrient which keeps our body warm.
The nutrient which keeps our body warm is fat.
10. What happens to the extra fat in our body?
Extra fat is stored in the body for later use.
11. What is a diet?
Diet is the kind of food that we eat.
12. Enlist different vitamins and their role in our body.

Vitamin A – Improves eyesight and keeps our skin healthy.

Vitamin B complex – For healthy skin and various other functions.

Vitamin C - Helps to fight infections and keeps our gums and teeth healthy.

Vitamin D – Helps in absorption of calcium.

13. What are minerals?

Minerals are nutrients which protect us from various diseases and keep us fit and healthy.

14. Define legumes.

Legumes are those plants that have seeds and long pods.

15. Name the complete food? Why it is called so?

Milk is a complete food because it contains minerals such as calcium, vitamins, proteins and fats.

16. Why do vitamins and minerals are called protective food?

Vitamins and minerals are called protective food because they protect us from various diseases.

17. Why carbohydrates and fats are called energy giving food?

Carbohydrates and fats are called energy giving food because they give us energy to do various activities.

18. Why proteins are called body building food?

Proteins are called body building food because they are needed for growth and repair of our body and also for building muscles.

19. Name the food items rich in roughage.

Cereals, corn, green leafy vegetables and fruits.

20. Why water is needed by our body?

Water is needed to perform all the activities of our body.

21. Why should we eat balanced diet?

We should eat balanced diet to be healthy.

22. Why should food be stored properly?

Food should be stored properly to prevent it from spoilage.

23. We should not stay up late in night, why?

We should not stay up late in night because lack of sleep may result In improper functioning of body organs.

24. When do we celebrate International Yoga Day?

21st June is celebrated as the International Yoga Day.

25. Enlist some ways to stay healthy.

- a. Regular exercise
- b. Playing outdoor games such as hockey, football and cricket.

26. Enlist and draw food items of a balanced diet.

Answer on page number 14 in the text book.

Chapter- 2

Digestion and the Role of Microbes

Class – IV

Subject – Science

1. What are the functions of teeth

Functions of teeth are:-

- To bite and chew the food
- For cutting and tearing food
- To crush and grind the food

2. What are permanent teeth?

The second set of new teeth formed after temporary teeth are called permanent teeth. There are usually 32 teeth in a permanent set.

3. Differentiate between temporary and permanent teeth.

Temporary teeth - The set of teeth in a child is called temporary teeth. There are usually 20 teeth in a temporary set. They are also called milk teeth.

Permanent teeth - The second set of new teeth formed after temporary teeth are called permanent teeth. There are usually 32 teeth in a permanent set.

4. Describe various types of teeth and their functions.

According to their functions teeth are of four types.

Incisors – 8 in all (4 in each jaw), for cutting and biting food.

Canines - 4 in all (2 in each jaw), for tearing food.

Premolars - 8 in all (4 in each jaw), to crush and chew the food.

Molars - 12 in all (6 in each jaw), to grind and chew the food.

5. Why do flesh eating animals have sharp canines?

Flesh eating animals have sharp canines to tear the flesh easily.

6. What is the function of gums in teeth?

Gums hold the teeth in their places.

7. Name the central part of tooth.

The central part of tooth is pulp, which is very soft and full of nerves.

8. What are nerves and blood vessels?

Nerves are part of the nervous system that takes messages to and from the brain and other body parts.

Blood vessels are thin tubes through which blood flows.

9. Care of teeth is must, why?

Care of teeth is must to prevent plaque formation.

10. How can we prevent plaque formation?

We can prevent plaque formation by proper brushing with a toothbrush, toothpaste and water.

11. Enlist some ways to protect teeth.

Some ways to protect teeth are:-

- Proper brushing with a toothbrush, toothpaste and water.
- Brush your teeth at least twice a day.
- Rinse the mouth well after meals.
- Eat healthy food like milk, curd, green vegetables.
- Avoid eating too many sweets and soft drinks.
- Visit the dentist regularly for check – ups.
- Use a tongue cleaner to clean the tongue.

12. What is the right way to brush your teeth?

The right way to brush your teeth is

- Brush out the back of the teeth.
- Brush the top teeth downwards and bottom teeth upwards.
- Brush the flat surface of premolars and molars.

13. Which nutrient is best for the teeth?

Calcium is best for the teeth.

14. Digestion of food is must. Why?

Through digestion, food is broken down into simpler forms. These simpler forms of food can be easily absorbed by the body to get energy.

15. Why should we eat fruits and vegetables daily?

We should eat fruits and vegetables daily to get vitamins, minerals and roughage.

16. How can we see microbes?

We can see microbes through microscope.

17. What are germs?

Harmful microbes which cause diseases are called germs.

18. Name the microbe which causes common cold and influenza.

Viruses cause common cold and influenza.

Assignment

Chapter – 3, Clothes We Wear

Science

1. What are our basic needs?
Our basic needs are –
 - a. Food
 - b. Shelter
 - c. clothing
2. What type of clothes should we wear during summer, winter and rainy season?
Summer – Light coloured cotton or linen clothes.
Winter – Dark colour woollen clothes.
Rainy season – Raincoat made from water proof material such as plastic or rubber.
3. Why do we prefer cotton and light coloured clothes in summer?
We prefer cotton and light coloured clothes in summer to keep ourselves cool.
Cotton, being a good absorber of water helps in absorbing the sweat.
4. Why do we prefer woollen and dark coloured clothes in winter?
Woollen clothes protect us from the cold and help to keep us warm.
5. What is linen?
Linen is a fibre that is obtained from the stem of the flax plant.
6. Raincoat are made from which types of clothes and why?
Raincoats are made from the water proof material such as plastic or rubber to protect us from the rain and help to keep us dry.
7. Which type of clothes keeps us cool and dry?
Cotton clothes protect us from the heat of the sun and keep us cool and dry.
8. Differentiate between weaving and knitting.
Weaving – Weaving is a method in which cloth is made by criss-crossing thread 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. Types of fibres –
 - a. Natural fibre
 - b. Synthetic fibre
10. How do we obtain fabric to make clothes? Explain through flow chart.
Fibres form yarn through the process of spinning.
Yarn form Fabric through the process of weaving and knitting.
11. Name and differentiate between two types of fibers.
Natural fibres – Natural fibres are obtained from either plants or animals. Example - Cotton or wool.

Synthetic fibres - Manmade fibres are called synthetic fibres. Example - Nylon and polyester.

12. What are the qualities of synthetic fibers?

Synthetic fibres are strong, stretchable, waterproof, wrinkle – free and long lasting.

13. We should prefer cotton clothes instead of synthetic one, why?

We should prefer cotton clothes instead of synthetic one because cotton is skin friendly and help to keep us cool.

14. Name the first manmade fibre. When was it produced?

The first manmade fibre was nylon .It was produced in 1934.

15. Woollen clothes should be dry cleaned, why?

Woollen clothes should be dry cleaned because they may get damaged by plain washing.

16. 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.

Assignment

Chapter – 4, Solids, Liquids and Gases

Science

Class – IV

1. Why do solids have fixed shape?
In solids, the particles are packed very close to each other. That's why solids have fixed shape.
2. Why do liquids can flow?
In liquids, 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. Scent of incense sticks reaches to the corners why?
In gases, the particles are very loosely packed. That's why Scent of incense sticks reaches to the corners.
5. 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 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.
6. What will happen if we will apply some force on the solid?
If we will apply some force on the solid they can change their shape and they can be bent. For ex. Shapes made out of clay.
7. What are the properties of solid, liquids and gases?
Solids – Particles are packed very closely 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.
8. What happens to the particles of water on heating?
On heating water particles start moving faster and changes into water vapour.
9. On freezing water changes into ice, why?
On freezing water changes into ice due to the process of solidification.
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. Example - Salt and sugar.

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

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

We can separate insoluble substances from a solution through the process of

- filtration
- sedimentation and decantation

14. How can we separate sugar from sugar solution?

We can separate sugar from sugar solution through the process of evaporation.

15. How can we separate sand and water?

We can separate sand and water through the process of

- Sedimentation and decantation
- filtration

16. Define sedimentation and decantation.

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

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

