

SANSKAR SCHOOL
GRADE-4
Assignment 15
Date: Thursday, 22nd July 2021

ENGLISH:

Watch the video to learn about two main parts of a sentence, **Subject and Predicate**.

Video Link: https://youtu.be/M4yf5Nr_sfA

Reading Material

Every complete sentence contains two parts, **a subject and a predicate**. Subject is the part of the sentence which names the person or thing we are talking about. Predicate is the part of the sentence which says something about the subject.

Exercise

Q1. State whether it's a subject or a predicate in the space given.

1. The cow subject
2. jumped over the moon. predicate
3. My little sister _____
4. Andy and Rose _____
5. likes to eat popcorn. _____
6. play baseball. _____
7. eats breakfast every morning. _____
8. My friend _____

Q2. Underline the Subject with **green** and the Predicate with **red** color in the given sentences.

1. Timmy plays soccer.
2. My sister eats burgers and fries.
3. Susan's brother sleeps all night long.
4. Beth's cousins go to the movies.
5. Kim's parents have a new house.
6. Brian enjoyed the baseball game.
7. Robert and Tracy danced together.
8. Skippy jumps in the yard.
9. The cheetah runs so fast.
10. The fish swim in the ocean.

MATHS:

Multiplication

Q. Solve the following:

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 923 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 867 \\ \times 54 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 414 \\ \times 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 771 \\ \times 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 270 \\ \times 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 717 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 633 \\ \times 51 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 709 \\ \times 75 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) \quad 764 \\ \times 67 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

HINDI:

पाठ्य पुस्तक में प्रदत्त **पृष्ठ सं 66-67** पर कविता "**कदंब का पेड़**" पढ़िए तथा याद करिए ।

UOI:

LANGUAGE INTEGRATION

Adaptations are special features that allow a plant or animal to live in a particular place or habitat. Inquire about **Adaptation in Plants** through the given video.

Video Link: <https://youtu.be/Z0P7zKxY510>

Now, read the given information carefully and answer the questions that follow by using **VTR-Question- Answer-Relationship**

Reading Material

Adaptation in Plants

The habitat of a plant or an animal depends on several factors: -

- *Climate and soil (in case of plants).*
- *Availability of food and water.*
- *Presence of enemies if any.*

Terrestrial Plants

1. Plants in Plains- Trees in plains have a number of branches and leaves. These trees can bear the heat but shed their leaves in winter to protect themselves from cold. Neem, Sheesham and Banyan are some common trees.

2. Plants in Deserts- In deserts, most plants grow without leaves e.g., Cactus and Palm.

- Their extensive root system is very efficient at absorbing water from the soil when it rains. The green fleshy stem of such plants contains chlorophyll and makes food; it also stores food and water.
- Cacti and prickly pear have adapted by being leafless and growing spines. This helps to conserve water and keep away animals.

3. Plants in Cold Region- The trees that grow in cold places are generally tall and straight and cone shaped.

- The conical shape of the trees in hilly areas helps the plant to survive, by sliding off and getting rid of the snow or ice that falls on the trees.
- The "needle shaped leaves" of the tree does not allow the ice or snow to settle on the leaves and thus, can easily be shed off from the trees.

4. Plants in Hot and Humid Regions- In hot and damp areas, trees have lot of leaves. But they do not shed their leaves in a particular season. They remain green throughout the year e.g., coconut, coffee

and sugarcane.

- Plants adapted to areas of high humidity often have leaves with pointed ends called 'drip tips'. Drip tips are designed to allow excess water to flow off the leaf, preventing excess moisture sitting on the leaf.

5. Plants in Marshy Areas- The soil in the marshy areas is sticky and clayey. So, the plants do not get any air through their roots in the soil. The roots of such plants grow out of the soil and water to breathe. One strategy that some mangroves use is to filter salt out through their roots. This way, they only absorb the fresh water and use that to hydrate themselves e.g., mangroves.

Aquatic Plants

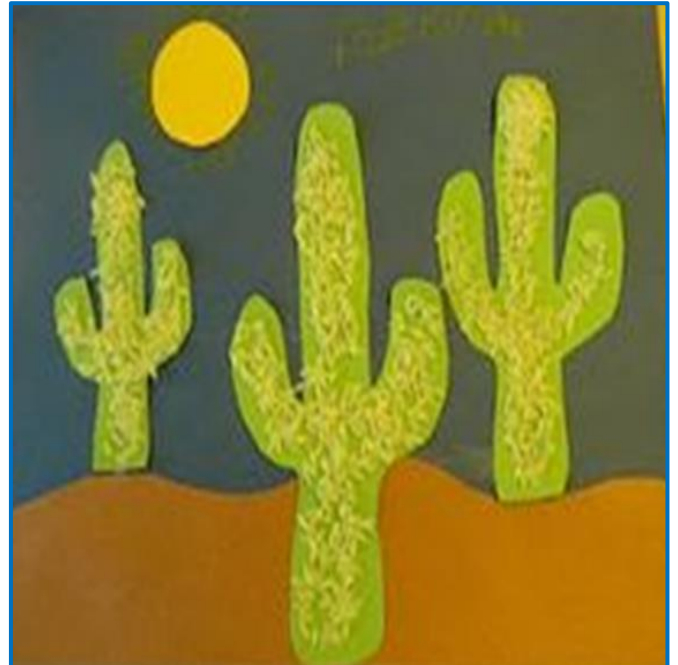
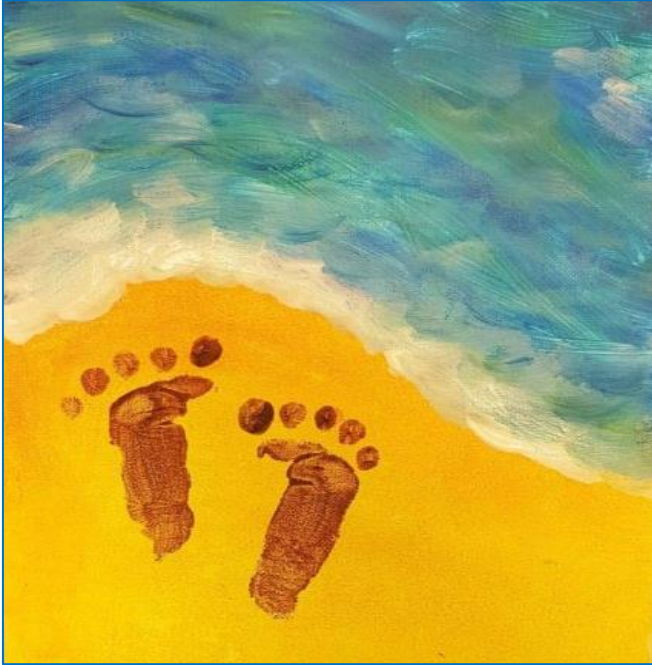
- 1. Floating Plants-** These plants float on the surface of the water in ponds and lakes. Example: water hyacinth, duckweed and water lettuce. Water hyacinth has **swollen leaf stalks that are filled with air**. These help the plant to float. Duckweed is so **small, light and spongy** and can easily float.
- 2. Fixed Plants-** These plants have roots fixed to the soil under water. Example: lotus and water lily have leaves with **long stalks** that allow them to float on the surface of the water. The leaves are long and **coated with wax** that keeps water out. They have stomata only on the upper surface.
- 3. Floating Plants-** The plants like Hydrilla, Vallisneria, tape grass and pondweed remain underwater. The leaves of these plants are **narrow** (ribbon like) and do not have any stomata. They breathe **through their body surface**. They use the carbon dioxide dissolved in water for photosynthesis and give out oxygen.

Answer the following questions.

1. Name two plants that are found in plains.
2. How do plants like cacti adapt themselves in deserts?
3. How does the conical shape of the trees in hilly areas help them to survive?
4. Where are mangroves found?
5. What kind of leaves do plants in hot and humid regions have?
6. Write any three adaptations found in floating plants?

ART:

Create a desert or a beach scene with the help of sand art.



DANCE:

Watch and learn **Rajasthani's folk dance** part 3.

Video Link: https://youtu.be/REWLKI06_VE

