



SANSKAR SCHOOL GRADE-4 <u>Assignment 17</u> Date: Thursday, 29th July 2021

ENGLISH:

Video Link: https://youtu.be/zwQ4Yw_74Ws

<u>Reading Material</u>

Exclamatory Sentences

Read these sentences:

- How fast is she running! (Expresses surprise)
- You're adorable! (Expresses love)
- I'm really going to miss this place! (Expresses sorrow)
- We won! (Expresses happiness)

These are exclamatory sentences.

An exclamatory sentence expresses a strong feeling or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark.

Some more examples-

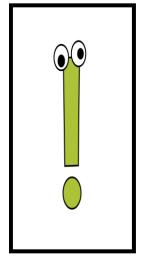
4 Exclamatory Sentences That Express Strong Emotion:

- Happy birthday, Amy!
- Thank you, Sheldon!
- I hate you!

4 Exclamatory Sentences That Begin with "What:"

- What a lovely bouquet of flowers!
- What a cute puppy!
- What a happy ending!





4 Exclamatory Sentences That Begin with "How:"

- How bright they've grown in the sunlight!
- How fast you ran!

4 Exclamatory Sentences Containing "So:"

- That birthday cake was *so* good!
- Sheldon's gift was so amazing!

4 Exclamatory Sentences Containing "Such:"

- He's *such* a kind soul!
- Your puppy is *such* a cutie!
- Such a beautiful dress!

Interjections

Hooray, Alas, Wow, Oh etc.

Exercise

Q A. Complete these exclamatory sentences. Express the emotions mentioned in the brackets.

- 1. What.....! (horror)
- 2. How.....! (pain)
- 3. Hooray,! (joy)
- 4. Wow,! (surprise)
- 5. Such! (happiness)

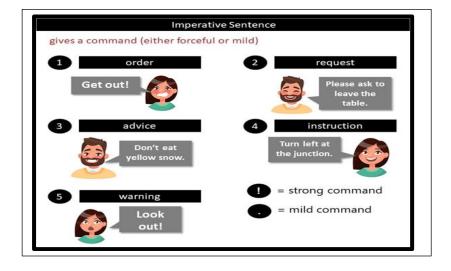
Q B. Order the words to make exclamatory sentences. Do not forget to put exclamation mark.

- 1. day/what/beautiful/a/
- 2. a/ delicious/cake/what/
- 3. sad/is/how/it
- 4. cute/such/a/baby/
- 5. we/wow/won/match/the/

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Imperative sentences are used to issue a command or instruction, make a request, or offer advice. Basically, they tell people what to do. It can end in a period (full stop) or an exclamation mark, depending on the forcefulness of the command. In the examples of imperative sentences here, you'll note that each line is issuing a command of some sort:

- Pass the salt.
- Move out of my way.
- Shut the front door.
- Find my leather jacket.
- Be there at five.
- Clean your room.
- Complete these by tomorrow.
- Please be quiet.
- Be nice to your friends.
- Don't eat junk food.

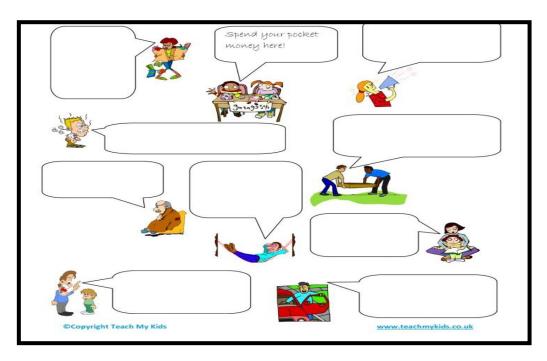


Exercise

A.Complete these imperatives:

- a)upstairs.
- b)swim in this lake.
- c) your homework.
- d) consult the doctor.
- e)give me a glass of water.
- f) your teeth.

B. Use imperative sentences to complete each speech bubble.



MATHS:

Multiplication

Do Exercise 4C Questions 1 to 9, in your notebook. (Page no. 57)

HINDI:

पाठ्य पुस्तक में पृष्ठ सं 70 -71 पर प्रदत्त अभ्यास कार्य पूरा कीजिए।

<u>UOI:</u> Going Further

Watch the following video to learn about the 'Interdependence Between Organisms in Ecosystems'.

Video Link: https://youtu.be/quSK-M555tw

Task: Read the following information carefully and draw a food chain and food web of any one ecosystem of your choice.

<u>Reading Material</u>

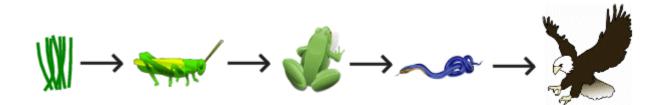
Food Chain and Food Web

Every living plant and animal must have energy to survive. Plants rely on the soil, water, and the sun for energy. Animals rely on plants as well as other animals for energy.

In an ecosystem, plants and animals all rely on each other to live. Scientists sometimes describe this dependence using a food chain or a food web.

<mark>Food Chain</mark>

A food chain describes how different organisms eat each other, starting out with a plant and ending with an animal. It depicts the flow of energy in an ecosystem which is a one-way process.

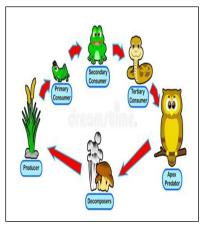


The grasshopper eats grass, the frog eats the grasshopper, the snake eats the frog, and the eagle eats the snake.

Links of the Chain

There are names to help describe each link of the food chain. The names depend mostly on what the organism eats and how it contributes to the energy of the ecosystem.

• <u>Producers</u> - Plants are producers. This is because they produce energy for the ecosystem. They do this because they absorb energy from sunlight through photosynthesis. They also need water and nutrients from the soil, but plants are the only place where new energy is made.

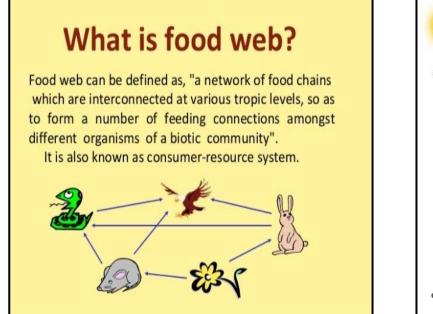


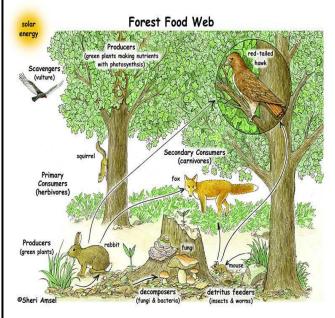
- <u>Consumers</u> Animals are consumers. This is because they don't produce energy, they just use it up. Animals that eat plants are called primary consumers or herbivores. Animals that eat other animals are called secondary consumers or carnivores. If a carnivore eats another carnivore, it is called a tertiary consumer. Some animals play both roles, eating both plants and animals. They are called omnivores.
- **Decomposers** Decomposers eat decaying matter (like dead plants and animals). They help put nutrients back into the soil for plants to eat. Examples of decomposers are worms, bacteria, and fungi.

Sample Food Chains			
Trophic Level	Grassland Biome	Pond Biome	Ocean Biome
Primary Producer	grass	algae	phytoplankton
Primary Consumer	grasshopper	mosquito Tarva	zooplankton
Secondary Consumer	rat A	dragonfly	fish
Tertiary Consumer	Snake	fish	seal
Quaternary Consumer	hawk	raccoon	white shark
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<mark>Food Web</mark>

In any ecosystem there are many food chains and, generally, most plants and animals are part of several chains. When you draw all the chains together you end up with a food web. An example of food web is:





<u>Art:</u>

Research skill

Let us draw a Giraffe and explore its habitat, refer Page no. 13 from Splash Art.

Most giraffes live in **grasslands and open woodlands in East Africa**, especially in reserves such as the Serengeti National Park and the Amboseli National Park. Some are also found in the reserves of Southern Africa.



Dance:

Revise full Rajasthani Dance.

Video Link: https://youtu.be/v4OqEskmprQ