

SANSKAR SCHOOL

GRADE-IV

Assignment 27

Date: Thursday, 16th July 2020

ENGLISH:

Possessive Nouns- Watch the video carefully and do the exercise in your notebook.

<https://youtu.be/MleLZRkTZDg>

1 Rewrite the sentences given below using the possessive form instead of the underlined words. One has been done for you.

- The seats of the students were dirty.
The students' seats were dirty.
- The bags of the teachers are in their lockers.
- The shop belonging to my father sells odds and ends.
- The screwdriver belonging to the plumber got lost.
- The shell of a snail is its home.
- One of the books belonging to Samir is torn.
- The paw of the lion was injured.
- Did you visit the clinic of the dentist?
- The teeth of the crocodiles are sharp and scary.
- The training camp for the athletes starts this week.

MATHS:

Division

Solve all the questions in your notebook (Page no. 64)

WORKSHEET



1. The number of students in each class of a school is given below in the table.

Class	Number of Students
I	120
II	132
III	150
IV	160
V	165



- a. If the number of students of Class I are divided equally into three sections, then how many students will be there in each section?
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- b. If the number of students of Class II are divided equally into four sections, then how many students will be there in each section?
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- c. If the number of students of each of Classes III, IV and V are divided into five sections, then how many students will be there in each section of each class?

Class	Number in each section
III	
IV	
V	

- d. If students of Classes I and II go for a picnic in five buses (equally distributed), then how many students will go in each bus? How many students will be left out?
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- e. If students of Classes III, IV and V watch a documentary on animals in 5 halls, then how many students will watch the documentary in each hall?

HINDI:

Formative Assessment

T.D. Theme: How the world works

कार्य -१ पृथ्वी पर पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न जीव जंतुओं का थलचर, जलचर, उभयचर तथा नभचर में से

किसी एक वर्ग की अस्तित्व हेतु परस्पर निर्भरता के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करिए तथा इसे चित्रण एवंलेखन के माध्यम से दर्शाइये।

कार्य -२ ' इस कार्य के द्वारा आपके किन भाषायी कौशल तथा शिक्षार्थी प्रलेख (learner profile) का विकास हुआ , बताइये ।

UOI:

Language integration

Reading Comprehension -Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions in your spiral notebook.

Sorting out

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 and information. Read the information carefully and answer the questions that follow.

<https://youtu.be/Z0P7zkxY510>

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Example of adaptation in terrestrial plants:-

Adaptation of plants

- **Cactus & Mesquite trees** are desert plants.
- › Have **roots** that **spread far** to absorb rainwater.
- › Have **stems** that **store water**.
- › Have **spines** to **protect plants** from being eaten by animals.



Adaptation in 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** that it 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 plant 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.

Read with your teacher and use context clues!



Lily pads have _____ to be able to absorb as much sunlight as possible.

Their large, fan-like leaves spread out and lay flat on _____ surface.

The leaves have a waxy coating to help them stay dry and prevent them _____king.

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:

Make a Diorama model with your creativity, for reference video is given below.

<https://youtu.be/bu80853TNw8>

P.E.:

Watch the video and practice the exercises to remain fit and healthy.

<https://youtu.be/ek48mlsozQ4>

DANCE:

Watch the video and practice the dance steps.

<https://youtu.be/AULe3VJkePI>