

SANSKAR SCHOOL

GRADE-IV

Assignment 28

Date: Monday, 20th July 2020

ENGLISH:

Observe the picture carefully and write ten sentences on it using the given help box.

pleasant, beautiful, friends, greenery, trees, pond, animals, picnic,



HINDI:

वर्ण विचार पर आधारित वीडियो को देखकर इसमें दिया गया अभ्यास कार्य अपनी कार्य पुस्तिका में करिए ।

<https://youtu.be/1K89rECdNjl>

UOI:

Sorting out

An **adaptation** is something about an animal that makes it possible for it to live in a particular place and in a particular way. It may be a physical adaptation, like the size or shape of the animal's body, or the way in which its body works.

Watch the following video to learn about adaptation in animals and their habitats.

<https://youtu.be/yWSy6rK9tG4>

Read about adaptation in animals and do the given task.

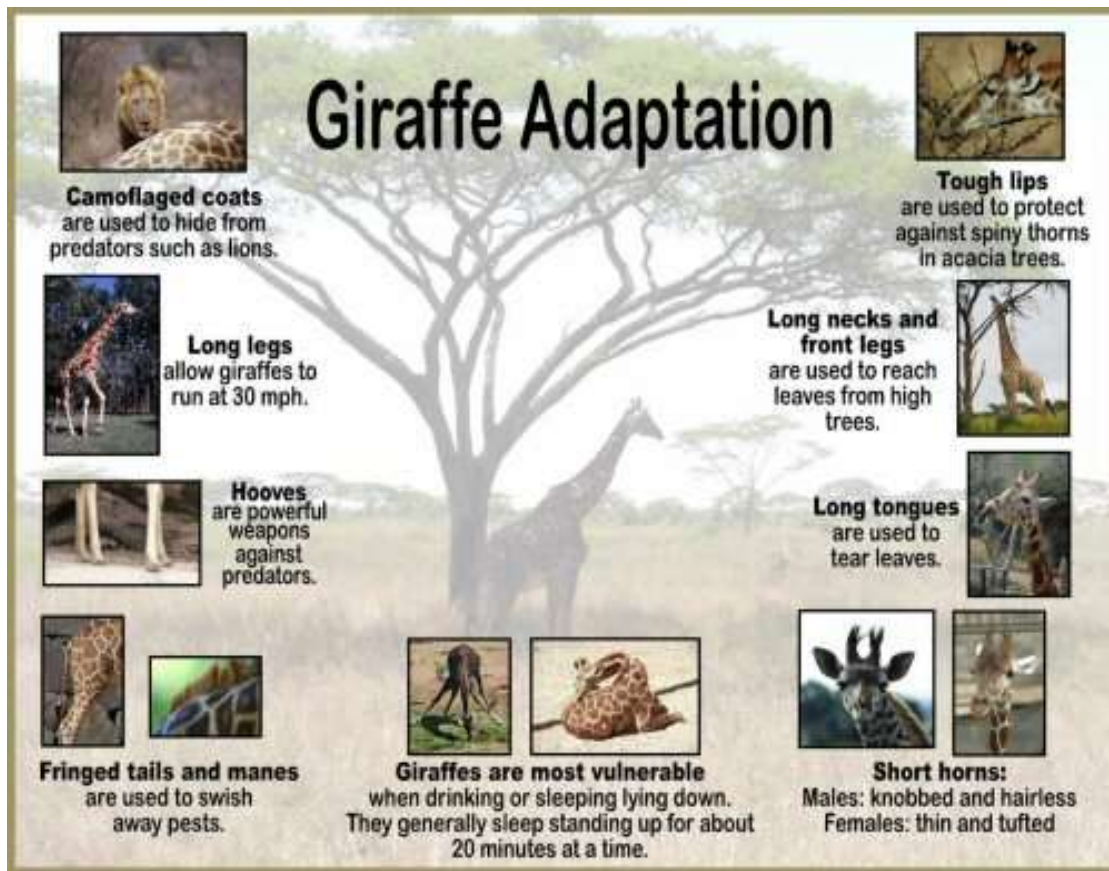
ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS


In order to survive, animal adapts or changes itself to suit its surroundings this process is called adaptation. Those who cannot adapt to the surroundings die.

Terrestrial animals


- They have legs to move and lungs to breathe in air.
- They also have sense organs and a well-developed nervous system. These organs help them to respond to their surroundings e.g. horse, tiger, elephant and bear.

Giraffe Adaptation







Camouflaged coats are used to hide from predators such as lions.




Tough lips are used to protect against spiny thorns in acacia trees.




Long legs allow giraffes to run at 30 mph.




Long necks and front legs are used to reach leaves from high trees.





Hooves are powerful weapons against predators.





Long tongues are used to tear leaves.



Fringed tails and manes are used to swish away pests.

Giraffes are most vulnerable when drinking or sleeping lying down. They generally sleep standing up for about 20 minutes at a time.

Short horns:
Males: knobbed and hairless
Females: thin and tufted

- Animals like snakes do not have legs. They have plates or scales that help them to crawl and also prevent the skin from drying.
- **Hibernation** is a way for many creatures – from butterflies to bats – to survive cold, dark winters without having to forage for food or migrate to somewhere warmer. Instead, they turn down their metabolisms to save energy e.g. polar bear.

Hibernating Animals			
 moth	 bat	 bear	 bumble bees
 snail	 groundhog	 ladybug	 hedgehog
 dormouse	 garter snake	 ground squirrel	 box turtle

- Animals that live in cold places have thick fur or long hair on their skin to keep them warm. They have fat under the skin to be used as food in winter e.g. polar bear and arctic fox.
- Animals living in deserts have thick and not very hairy. It protects them from heat of the sun. It also prevents loss of water from their bodies e.g. camel, desert fox, addax antelope, scorpion and armadillo lizard and bats.
- Animals in hot climates also undergo a form of hibernation called **aestivation** e.g. snakes, bumblebee, skunks and bats.

Aquatic Animals

- Some animals like turtle have paddle like feet to push water backwards as they swim.
- They have limbs suitable for swimming, and gills for breathing underwater.



Arboreal Animals

- The tails of monkeys help them to hang on the branches of trees.
- The forelegs of squirrels help them to hold food and put it in their mouth



Aerial Animals

- Birds have wings to fly.
- They have light weight body which is covered with feathers.
- They have beaks and claws for catching their prey.

Bird Adaptations

The ability to fly allows birds to cover great distances in the search for food and water. And because flight generates a lot of heat, birds are naturally adapted to high body temperatures.

Flight also enables a bird to leave areas of extreme hot or cold temperatures and move to a more temperate climate.



Some birds dissipate heat absorbed from their surroundings. Owls and nighthawks gape open-mouthed while rapidly fluttering their throat region to evaporate water from their mouth cavities.

Feathers also play a part in insulating birds from the heat of the sun.



Many birds are active primarily at dawn and within a few hours of sunset, retiring to a cool, shady spot for the remainder of the day.

Amphibians

- Moist skin, gills to breathe in water and lungs to breathe on land.
- Some amphibians breathe through their skin also.
- Have webbed feet and in some animals have paddle like feet (turtle).

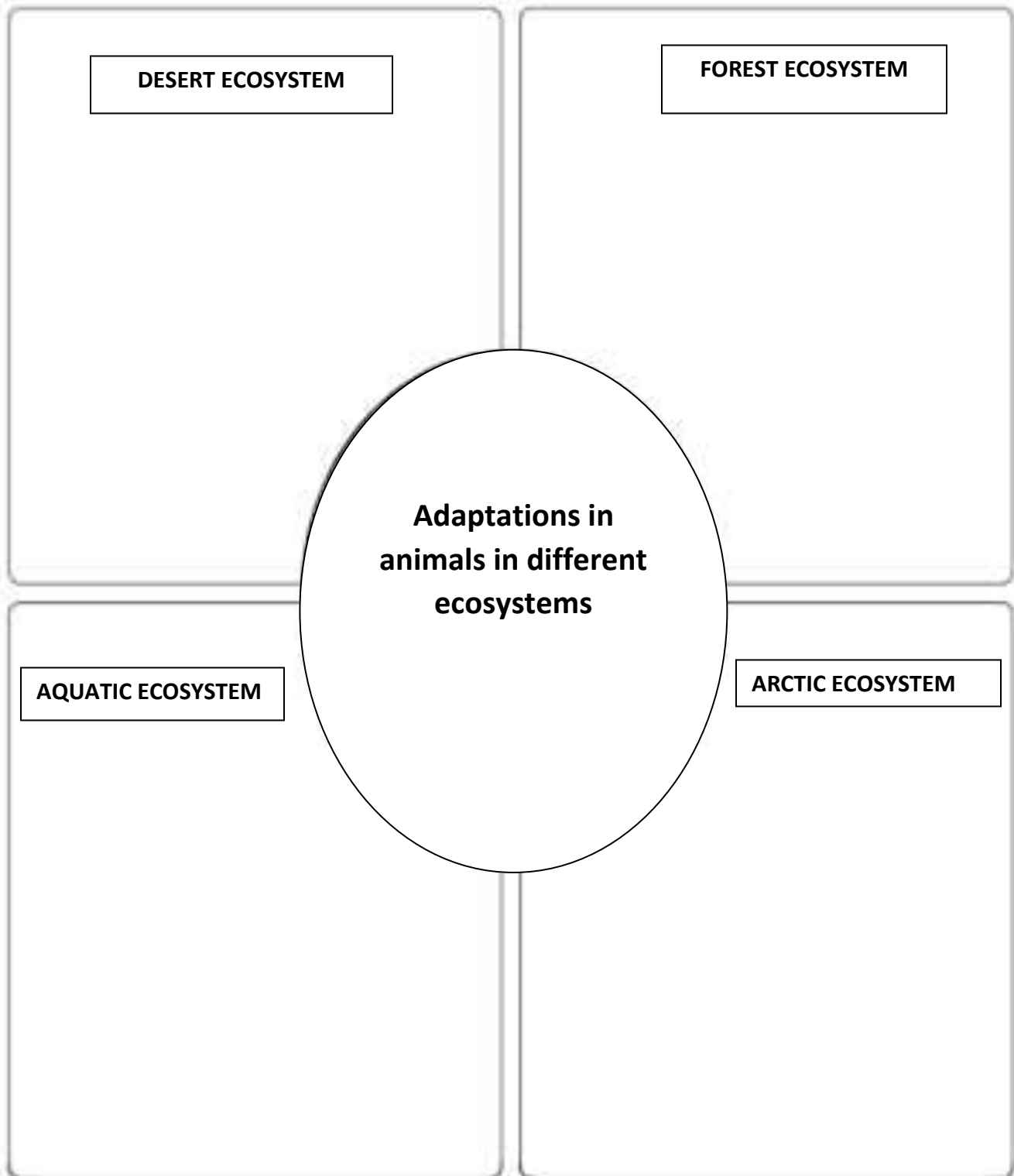
Animals adapted to live both on land and water :Ex Frog

- ❑ Frogs are adapted to live in water as well as on land.
- ❑ Frogs have webbed back feet which help them to swim in water.
- ❑ Frogs have strong back legs for hopping and catching their prey.



Task –Choose any one animal from each ecosystem, research and write the adaptations found in them using the Frayer model template given below.

FRAYER MODEL



G.K.:

Watch the Virtual trip to “The Land of the Kings” and do page 12 and 13 in the book.

<https://youtu.be/oaBd0b3xWGA>

The Land of the Kings

Rajasthan is the largest state of India in area. It is very popular for its forts and palaces.

Identify these popular places of Rajasthan.

- 1 It is the capital and largest city of Rajasthan.

It was founded on 18 November 1727 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II. It is also known as the **Pink City of India**. Hawa Mahal, Nahargarh Fort, Albert Hall Museum and Jantar Mantar are some of its famous places.



- 2 It is a large city of Rajasthan. It is surrounded by the Aravali Hills.

It is a pilgrimage centre for the shrine of the Sufi Saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti. Pushkar is about 11 kilometres from here.



- 3 It is the second largest city of Rajasthan. It is also referred to as the **Blue City** due to the blue-painted houses around the Mehrangarh Fort. A number of Indian delicacies such as *Makhaniya Lassi*, *Mawa Ki Kachori*, *Pyaj Ki Kachori* and *Dal Bati Churma* have originated here.



HELP BOX

Jaisalmer Jaipur Bikaner Kota Udaipur Jodhpur Ajmer

- 4 It is the third largest city of Rajasthan. It is one of the industrial hubs in northern India as chemical, engineering and power plants are based there. It is located along the eastern bank of the Chambal River.



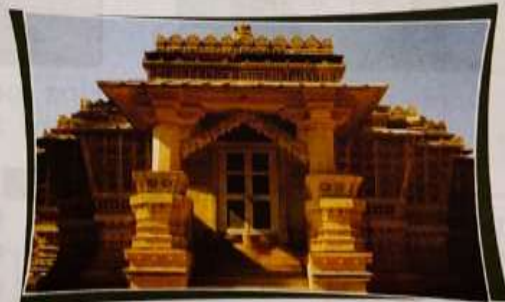
- 5 This city is also known as the **City of Lakes**. It was founded in 1559 by Maharana Udai Singh II. It is also known for its palaces. Lake Palace in Lake Pichola is located here. It is also called the **Venice of the East**.



- 6 This city was founded by Rao Bika with the help of Nehra Jats. It is one of the largest cities of Rajasthan. It is situated in the middle of the Thar Desert. Junagarh Fort, Lallgarh Palace and Maharaja Sadul Singh Museum are its major attractions.



- 7 It is nicknamed as the **Golden City**. It is named after its founder Maharawal Jaisal Singh. This place is adorned with beautiful Jain temples, notably the temples dedicated to the 16th Tirthankara - **Shantinath** and 23rd Tirthankara - **Parshva**.



MUSIC:

Try to write your own poem/song on Biodiversity and give it your own music (you can give any poems/songs tune) and try to be honest when composing your own poem/Song.