

EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM

STD: IV

EVS

WB-11: FORCE, WORK AND ENERGY

I. Answer in short:

1. Define Force.

Ans: A Pull or push, acting on an object is called force.

2. Name any 4 different types of forces.

Ans:* Magnetic Force

* Muscular Force

* Elastic Force

* Frictional Force

3. What is known as energy?

Ans: The ability of a body to do work is called energy.

Energy can change from one form to another.

4. Name some common forms of energy.

Ans:* Light Energy

* Sound Energy

* Heat Energy

* Wind Energy

5. What are simple machines? Give Examples.

Ans: Simple tools which help us do our work easily and in a lesser period of time are called simple machines (Eg: Lever, Screw)

II. Answer in paragraph:

1. Explain any three different types of simple machines with examples.

Ans: (i) Wheel and axle - Wheel and axle are made up of two circular objects in which one object is bigger than the other, one is a wheel and other is an axle. (Eg: Pedals of the cycle)

(ii) Screw - A Nail with grooves in it is called a Screw. (Eg: Jack)

(iii) Wedge - A wedge is made up of two inclined planes. The two planes meet and form a sharp edge. (Eg: Knife)

Ln - 2: EAR TO EAR & Ln-3: A DAY WITH NANDU

WB: Ln-3: REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS & Ln-4: ANIMAL ADAPTATIONS

I. Value Based Points:

1. Birds have tiny holes in both the sides of their head.

2. The long winter sleep is called hibernation.

3. Animals that can live both on land and in water are called Amphibians.

4. The animals which lay eggs are called Oviparous.

5. The animals which give birth directly to young ones are called Viviparous.

6. The ability to merge with surrounding is called Camouflage.
Eg. Leaf, insect

7. Both plant and flesh eating animals are called Omnivores.
Eg Dog, Crow

II. Answer in short:

1. Define reproduction

Ans: All living organisms produce other organism similar to themselves. This process is known as reproduction

2. What is habitat?

Ans: The place where an animal lives to obtain food and get shelter is known as its habitat.

3. What is moulting?

Ans: The process of shedding of old skin or shells is known as moulting.

4. How do the baby elephants enjoy?

Ans: The baby elephants enjoy by playing with mud and water from the river bank.

5. What do you mean by predators?

Ans: Animals that hunt other animals for their food are called predators.

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Explain the structure of an egg.

Ans:i) Egg shell- It is the hard protective outer covering of the egg.

ii)Egg white or Albumen: It is the white, water part inside the egg that protects the embryo.

iii) Yolk: It is the yellow part of the egg. It is the food of the growing embryo.

WB: Ln-8: KEEPING SAFE & Ln-9: CLOTHES

I. Value Based Points:

1. Accidents are caused by being careless or through ignorance.
2. Never play with sharp and pointed objects such as pencils, paper cutters and blades.
3. We wear clothes according to the season and occasion.
4. In summer season, we wear loose and light coloured thin cotton clothes.
5. Light coloured and white clothes reflect the heat and keep us cool.
6. During the rainy season, we wear long rain coats, umbrellas, boots to keep ourselves dry.
7. We wear woollen clothes in winter to keep our body warm.
8. Dark coloured woollen clothes are used in winter which absorb the heat of the sun and keep us warm.

II. Answer in short:

1. What are Natural fibres?

Ans: Fibres that are obtained from natural sources such as plants and animals are Natural fibres. Eg. Cotton, silk

2. What are synthetic fibres?

Ans: Fibres that are found in nature but are made by human beings are called synthetic fibres. Eg. Polyester, Nylon

3. Write two safety rules at school.

Ans: i) Do not run on the corridors

ii) Do not poke one another with sharp objects.

4. What is first aid?

Ans: The immediate help given to an injured person, before the arrival of doctor is called first aid.

III. Answer in Paragraph:

1. Explain the need for clothes.

Ans: * Clothes are also one of our basic needs like food and shelter.

* Clothes not only protect us from heat, cold rain and dust, but also save us from insect bites.

* We wear clothes depending on the seasons and the weather of the place we live in.

Ln- 11: VALLEY OF FLOWER

WB: Ln-1: PLANTS THE FOOD PRODUCERS& Ln-2: ADAPTATION IN PLANTS

I. Value Based Points:

1. Flowers are the reproductive part of the plant.
2. Madhubani paintings are ancient forms of Indian folk art.
3. The green pigment present in leaf is called chlorophyll.
4. Mangroves are the trees, whose roots grow above the ground in swamps.
5. Plants that live on dead or decaying organic matter is called Saprophytes.
6. A Parasitic plant is a plant that derives its nutrition from other living plant.
7. Plants take in CO_2 and gives out O_2 through stomata.

8. The food prepared by the plant is stored in the form of starch and glucose.
9. The plants which prepare their own food are called autotrophs.

II. Answer in short:

1. Define photosynthesis

Ans: The process of preparing food by plants in the presence of sunlight, air and water is called photosynthesis.

2. Write 2 properties of plants in desert

Ans: i) Most plants have spines to reduce loss of water.

ii) These plants do not have leaves. Photosynthesis is carried out by green stem.

3. What are aquatic plants? Give example?

Ans: Plants that grow in water are known as aquatic plants

Ex. Lotus, lily.

4. Name any 2 Edible flowers.

Ans: Cauliflower and broccoli

5. Write any two uses of flowers

Ans: i) The Aromas of flowers are extracted to make perfumes.

ii) Flowers are used for reproduction.

III. Answer in Paragraph:

1. Explain any 3 different parts of a flower.

Ans: The three parts of a flower are

i) Petal – Petals are brightly coloured and attract insects.

ii) Sepal – The outer part of the flower (often green and leaf-like) that encloses a developing bud.

iii) Receptacle – The part of a flower stalk where the parts of the flower are attached.