



# पुर्णमा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

**Grade – IV**

Grade - **EVS**  
EVS

**APRIL-JUNE 22-23**

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# CHAPTER-1

## GOING TO SCHOOL

- **Key words:**

1. Quickly.
2. Bamboo
3. Poles
4. Barefoot
5. Slippers
6. Trolley
7. Pulley
8. Imagine
9. Travel
10. Transport



- **Word meaning:-**

1. Trolley:- a device that carries electric current from an over head wire
2. Pulley:- a piece of equipment, consisting of a wheel and a rope.
3. Travel:- To go from one place to another
4. Transport;- movement of humans and goods from one place to another.
5. Barefoot:- not wearing anything on our feet.

- **Activity:**

**Draw a picture of a Pulley**



● **Summary:-**

- **The bridges are made up of cement , bricks and iron rods.**
- Trolley is an open box made of wood attached with rope.
- In desert, the camel cart is used to reach school.
- We use bullock cart, going slowly through the green fields
- We use bicycles on the long road to school.
- Jugad is very special transport.

● **Tick the correct option**

- 1) Which of the following work cannot be done by a Pulley?
  - A) helping a trolley move across a river
  - B) helping a blind man to cross the road**
  - C) taking out water from a well
  - D) lifting bricks to a height
- 2) You can reach school on a bullock cart if you have to
  - A) cross a thick forest
  - B) go over rocky footpath
  - C) move through snow
  - D) move through green fields.**
- 3) The jugad tmade out of
  - A) a motorcycle
  - B) planks of wood
  - C) waste material
  - D) all of these**
- 4) Knee high water is found after rain in
  - A) Assam**
  - B) Uttarakhand
  - C) Dense forest
  - D) Laddakh

5) The transport used for going to school in ---- makes a phut put sound.

A) Uttarakhand

B ) Kerala

**C) Gujarat**

D) NorthernHills

● **Write true and false:**

1. We can ride a bicycle to go to school if it can be reached by road. [T]
2. We can go to school on a trolley if the school lies across a river. [T]
3. We can ride a jugad to reach school if it lies across green fields [F]
4. We can not reach school, if we have to cross a road bridge. [F]
5. We can ride a camel cart to reach school through a thick forest. [F]

● **Match the type of bridge in column A with the material it is made up of in column B .**

Column A	Column B
1. Trolley bridge	(a) bricks, iron rods and cement
2. Bamboo bridge	(b) wood and iron rope
3. Cement bridge	(c) iron
4. Iron bridge	(d) bamboo and rope

Ans- 1- b, 2- d, 3- a, 4- c

● **Fill in the blanks.**

1. A vallum is used to reach school in some parts of **Kerala**.
2. In parts of Assam, children reach school by crossing over **bamboo** bridges.
3. Children in the mountains of Uttarakhand reach school by going on **rocky path**
4. In Rajasthan, children use a **bullock cart** to reach school.
5. **Sunlight** does not pass through thick forest.

● **Answer in one word or one sentence;-**

1. Where is camel cart used for going to school?

Ans- In Rajasthan

2. By which ride the children can travel through the difficult road by their own?

Ans- Bicycle ride

3. When we go through jungle . What sounds can we hear?

Ans- Birds and other creatures.

4. If we have to reach school by going through snow. What happens if the snow is soft?

Ans- Our feet sink into it.

5. Who will face difficulty to walk on rocky path?

Ans- The children who live in plain.

6. Which type of bridge may have steps?

Ans- The bridges made up of cement, bricks and iron rods have steps.

● **Answer the following questions:-**

1. What is a trolley? How it moves?

Ans- Trolley is an open box made of wood. It moves on rope.

2. How "Jugad " is made? Ans- Jugad is a special transport that sounds phut phut phut when it runs. It's front looks like a motorcycle but the back is made by some planks of wood.

3. What are the differences between a bamboo bridge and cement bridge? Ans- Cement bridge is made up of cement, bricks and iron rods while bamboo bridge is made by using 4 to 5 bamboo poles together.

● **Draw or paste picture of cement bridge or Trolley:**





## CHAPTER-2 EAR TO EAR

- **Key Words**

1. Different
2. Picture
3. Generally
4. Feathers
5. Recognize
6. Patterns
7. Sensitivity
8. Mentioned
9. Dinosaurs
10. National

- **Word Meaning:-**

1. Recognise : identify anything
2. Feathers: soft fringed plums that cover the bodies of birds.
3. Patterns: a repeated decorative design
4. Resemble: a similar appearance

- **Activity :**

Draw or paste a picture of tiger and also write a few lines about it



1. Tiger is the biggest wild animal in the cat family
2. Tiger is a carnivorous animal.
3. It has long and strong body
4. It is our national animal

● **Summary**

- a. Different animals have different kinds of ears.
- b. A bird has tiny holes are called ears that covered with feathers.
- c. The different patterns on the animals are due to the hairs on their skin.
- d. Tiger is our national animal.

● **Tick the correct option:**

1. Which of the following animals has tiny holes on both sides of the head to hear?  
 (a) Giraffe      (b) **Crow**      (c) Tiger      (d) Donkey
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ has ears like fans .  
 (a) **Elephant**      (b) Monkey      (c) Whale      (d) Hen
3. The donkey has ears  
 (a) which cannot be seen  
 (b) on the top of its head  
 (c) **on the sides of its head**  
 (d) both (a) and (c)
4. The patterns by which animals may be recognised are due to  
 (a) colour of their skin  
 (b) **hair on their skin**  
 (c) feel of their skin  
 (d) both (a) and (c)

● **True or False:**

1. Our national animal is peacock (F)
2. A fish has ears but we cannot see it. (T)
3. Sheep do not have hair on their bodies. (T)
4. Squirrel lays eggs. (F)

● **Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Black stripes on white skin	(a) Zebra
2. Black stripes on yellow brown skin	(b) Tiger
3. Black spots on yellow brown skin	(c) Leopard
4. White spots on yellow brown skin	(d) Deer

● **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Usually we cannot see the holes used for hearing by bird because they are covered by **feathers**.
2. If an animals does not have outer hair it will not have any **patterns** on its skin.
3. Crocodiles and lizards hear by **tiny holes** on the sides of their heads.
4. All animals that give birth to their young ones have **visible** ears.

● **Answer in one word or one sentence.**

1. Name two animals which give birth to bodies.

Ans. Cow/Dog.

2. Name any two animals which have ears on the sides of their head.

Ans. Buffalo, Cat.

3. How does a snake hear?

Ans. A snake can hear by vibration or movement.

4. Why do animals have different patterns on their bodies?

Ans. Due to the hair on their skin.

5. What is the reason that animals can be recognise by their skin?

Ans. Animals can be recognized by different patterns.





## CHAPTER-3

### A DAY WITH NANDU

- **Key words**

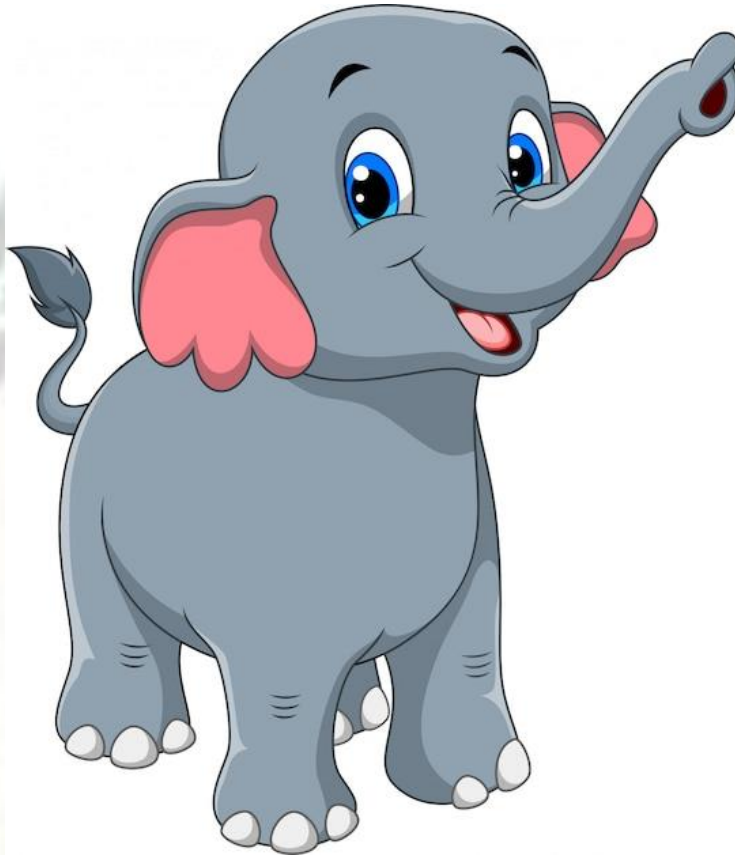
1. Woke up
2. Opened
3. Eyes
4. Blinked
5. Trunks
6. Actually
7. Spreading
8. Bank
9. Quietly
10. Naughty
11. Searching

- **Word meanings**

1. Woke up- To become roused from sleep
2. Naughty- Mischievous or disobedient.
3. Bank- Sloping raised land
4. Quietly- Making no noise or sound
5. Blink- To shine with a light that goes on and off.

- **Activity**

Make your own Elephant with craft paper and paste in your notebook.



- **Summary:**

- An adult elephant can eat more than 100 kilograms of leaves and twigs in one day.
- Elephant do not rest very much.
- Elephants sleep for only two to four hours in a day.
- Elephants love to play with mud and water.
- Elephant's big ears also work like fans.

- **Tick the correct options:**

1) Adult Elephants eat:

- a) Meat and eggs.   b) Sugar and grains   c) forest fruits   **d) twigs and leaves**

2) A normal 3 month old baby elephant may weigh about

- a) 10 kg                      b) 50 kg                      **c) 200kg**                      d) None of these.

3) Elephants sleep for \_\_\_\_\_ day.

- a)most of the      b)4 to 6 hrs      c)12 to 16 hrs      **d)2 to 4 hrs.**

● **True or False.**

1. Children don't like cats ( F )
2. The oldest male is the leader of a herd of elephant ( F )
3. Elephants lie in the mud to cool their bodies ( T )
4. People specially call pigeons to feed them with grain ( T )

● **Match the coloumn**

ColumnA	ColumnB
1. Nandu	a) Follows Nani ma
2. Amma	b) Squirt water on nandu
3. Nani ma	c) Drinks his mother's milk
4. Nandu's cousin	d) Leads the herd

● **Fill in the blanks:**

1. When baby elephant play they pull other's **Tails** .
2. Male elephant stay in the herd till they are **14- 15 years old** .
3. For entertainment humans use three animals **bears, monkeys** and snakes.
4. The grey forest that Nandu imagined he was in, was actually **the legs and trunks** of his family.

● **Answer in one word or one sentence.**

1. Why is it important for elephants to live in herds?

Ans. Searching for food.

2. What sound does an elephant make?

Ans. Trumpet.

3. Is Nandu a male or female Elephant?

Ans. Male Elephant.

4. Why is the cat happier than the horse, the bear, or the monkey?

Ans. Because children love and pet her, they also give milk to her.

5. Elephants use two methods to keep their bodies cool. Describe these methods in one sentence each.

Ans. They play with mud and with the water, they flap ears to keep themselves cool.

