



SUMMER HOLIDAYS

HOMEWORK

— Fun • Learn • Explore —

Lord Jesus Public School

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Class - 4th

Relax
Refresh
Recharge

Enjoy
Every Moment
• Make •
Beautiful
Memories



Name: _____

Class: IV

Date: _____



SCIENCE WORKSHEET

(OBJECTIVE TYPE)

ADAPTATION IN PLANTS



A. Choose the correct option.

- Cactus has leaves modified into _____ to reduce loss of water.
a) roots b) thorns c) flowers d) fruits
- Lotus leaves are broad and waxy. This helps the plant to _____ on water.
a) grow b) float c) sink d) climb
- Pine tree has needle-like leaves to _____ water loss.
a) increase b) reduce c) stop d) store
- Mangrove trees have special roots called _____ roots to grow in muddy soil.
a) tap b) breathing c) prop d) fibrous

B. Match the following.

Column A (Plants)	Column B (Adaptation)
1. Cactus	a) Has special roots to grow in muddy soil
2. Lotus	b) Stores water in stem
3. Pine tree	c) Leaves are broad and waxy to float
4. Mangrove tree	d) Needle-like leaves to reduce water loss

C. Fill in the blanks.

- In desert plants, water is stored in the _____.
- The tiny pores on leaves through which plants exchange gases are called _____.
- Plants living in cold places have _____ to protect themselves from cold.
- The roots of some plants grow above the soil to get _____ and air.

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

- Cactus stores water in its stem.
- Lotus leaves have tiny pores called stomata.
- Pine tree has broad leaves to reduce water loss.
- Mangrove trees have breathing roots called pneumatophores.
- Plants need water to survive.

D. Identify the plant and write one adaptation.



1. Name: _____
Adaptation: _____



2. Name: _____
Adaptation: _____



3. Name: _____
Adaptation: _____



4. Name: _____
Adaptation: _____

F. Answer the following.

- Why do desert plants have spines instead of leaves?

- Write any two adaptations of lotus plant.
(i) _____ (ii) _____

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SCIENCE WORKSHEET

(OBJECTIVE TYPE)



ADAPTATION IN ANIMALS

A. Choose the correct option.

- Polar bears have thick fur to _____.
a) fly b) keep warm c) swim d) run
- Camels store fat in their _____.
a) legs b) hump c) tail d) ears
- Ducks have webbed feet to _____.
a) run fast b) climb trees c) swim d) dig
- Which of these animals has gills to breathe in water?
a) Fish b) Pigeon c) Dog d) Frog
- Chameleons change their body colour to _____.
a) attract prey b) scare enemies
c) hide from enemies d) both (b) and (c)

B. Match the following.

Column A (Animals)	Column B (Adaptation)
1. Polar bear	a) Webbed feet to swim
2. Camel	b) Change colour to hide from enemies
3. Duck	c) Gills to breathe in water
4. Fish	d) Thick fur to keep warm
5. Chameleon	e) Stores fat in hump to live in desert

C. Fill in the blanks.

- Polar bears live in very cold places. Their thick _____ keeps their body warm.
- Camels can live for many days without water because they store fat in their _____.
- Ducks have a special oily layer on their feathers that keeps them _____.
- Many fishes have _____ to breathe in water.
- Animals living in deserts have special adaptations to save _____.

D. Identify the animal and write one adaptation.

1.  Name: _____ Adaptation: _____	2.  Name: _____ Adaptation: _____	3.  Name: _____ Adaptation: _____
4.  Name: _____ Adaptation: _____	5.  Name: _____ Adaptation: _____	

E. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

- Camels have humps to store water.
- Polar bears have thick fur to keep warm.
- Fish use gills to breathe in water.
- Ostriches can fly very high in the sky.
- Ducks have webbed feet to help them swim.
- Chameleons change colour to hide.

F. Answer the following.

- Why do polar bears have thick fur and a layer of fat under their skin?

- Why do camels have long legs and eyelashes?

- Write any two adaptations of ducks.
(i) _____ (ii) _____
- How do the following animals protect themselves from their enemies?
(i) Porcupine _____ (ii) Turtle _____

Animals and where they live

 Polar bear (Poles)	 Camel (Desert)
 Duck (Water)	 Chameleon (Trees)

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SCIENCE WORKSHEET

(OBJECTIVE TYPE)

AIR



A. Choose the correct option.

- Air is _____.
a) solid b) liquid c) gas d) none of these
- Which of these is a use of air?
a) To help us breathe b) To see things
c) To make food d) To hear sounds
- Moving air is called _____.
a) water b) wind c) oxygen d) smoke
- Which of these things need air to burn?
a) Candle b) Ice c) Stone d) Water

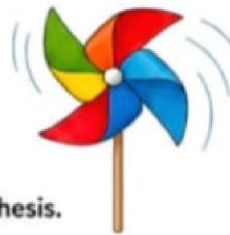
Air is all around us.



We cannot see air, but it is everywhere.

B. Fill in the blanks.

- We cannot see air, but we can _____ it.
- Air has _____ and takes up space.
- Wind helps in the _____ of seeds and kites.
- Plants take in _____ from the air for photosynthesis.



Moving air can be felt.

C. Match the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Air is	a) space
2. We feel air as	b) respiration
3. Plants need air for	c) wind
4. Air occupies	d) a gas



Air helps us blow things.



Plants need air to grow.

D. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false.

- Air can be seen with our eyes.
- Air takes up space.
- Fish need air to live in water.
- Wind helps in flying a kite.



Wind helps in flying a kite.

E. Answer the following.

- Why is air important for living things?

- Write any two uses of air.

(i) _____ (ii) _____



We breathe in air to stay alive.

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EXPERIMENT ON AIR



Aim: To show that air is present all around us and has space.

Materials:

- Balloon
- Glass
- Straw
- Water



Steps / Procedure:

1. Take a balloon and blow into it. Then tie its mouth tightly.
2. Press the tied balloon. What do you feel?

3. Take a glass of water.
4. Put a straw into the glass and blow through the straw.
What do you see? _____
5. Take an empty glass and keep it upside down in water.
What do you see? _____



Observations:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Conclusion:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Think and Answer:

1. What did you learn from this experiment? _____
2. Give two uses of air. a) _____ b) _____

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EXPERIMENT ON GERMINATION OF SEEDS



Aim: To show that seeds need water, air and warmth to germinate.

Materials:

- Seeds (moong/gram)
- Two bowls
- Cotton
- Water



Steps / Procedure:

1. Take two bowls. Label them A and B.
2. Put cotton in both bowls.
3. Keep seeds on the cotton in both bowls.
4. In bowl A, sprinkle some water to keep the cotton moist.
5. In bowl B, do not add water.
6. Keep both the bowls in a warm place.
7. Observe for 3-4 days.



A
(With water)

B
(Without water)

Observations:

Day	Bowl A (With water)	Bowl B (Without water)
Day 1		
Day 2		
Day 3		
Day 4		

Conclusion:

Seeds need _____ to germinate.

Think and Answer:

1. Why do seeds in bowl A germinate but not in bowl B? _____
2. What will happen if seeds do not get air? _____

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EXPERIMENT ON WATER



Aim: To show that water has no colour, no smell and no shape but it takes the shape of the container.

Materials:

- Water
- Three containers (glass, bowl, bottle)
- Food colour (optional)



Steps / Procedure:

1. Take water in a glass. What is its colour and smell?

2. Pour the same water into a bowl. What happens?

3. Pour the same water into a bottle. What happens?

4. Add a drop of food colour to the water and mix. What do you see?

Observations:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Conclusion:

Water _____
but _____
the shape of the container.

Think and Answer:

1. Give two uses of water. a) _____ b) _____
2. What will happen if we do not have water? _____

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EXPERIMENT ON MATERIALS AND SOLUTIONS



Aim: To show the difference between soluble and insoluble substances and how to separate them.



Materials:

- Water
- Salt (soluble)
- Sand (insoluble)
- Two glasses
- Spoon
- Filter paper / cloth



Steps / Procedure:

1. Take a glass of water. Add a spoon of salt and stir. What do you see?

2. Take another glass of water. Add a spoon of sand and stir. What do you see?

3. Filter the sand mixture using filter paper or cloth.
4. What is left on the filter paper?



Observations:

1. Salt in water: _____
2. Sand in water: _____
3. After filtration: _____

Conclusion:

Salt is _____ in water.
Sand is _____ in water.
Filtration is used to separate
_____ solid from liquid.

Think and Answer:

1. Give two examples of soluble substances. a) _____ b) _____
2. Give two examples of insoluble substances. a) _____ b) _____
3. How can we get salt back from salt water? _____

कक्षा – चार हिन्दी

अलग से नोट बुक में करें।

1. अच्छे संस्कार –

10 अच्छे संस्कार लिखिए और बताइए कि वे क्यों जरूरी है।

2. मेरी दिनचर्या –

सुबह से रात तक की अपनी दिनचर्या 10 वाक्यों में लिखिए ।

3. एक कहानी –

एक कहानी पढ़कर उसका चित्र उसमें से चिपकाओ पाँच प्रश्न बनाओ, उसके उत्तर लिखो। पाँच संज्ञा, सर्वनाम , विलोम शब्द लिखिए। पाँच शब्दों के वाक्य बनाओ।

4. विज्ञापन बनाओ –

किसी चीज़ का मज़ेदार विज्ञापन बनाइए । और आकर्षक नारा भी लिखिए।

❖ पेंसिल

❖ पानी की बोतल इत्यादि ।

Maths

1. Maintain a Maths diary and write –

a) Dates which are even in number [June]

b) Weather and Temperature

c) Time you woke up

d) Number facts of the day

2. Revise Tables 2 to 13 .

English

1. Complete story using your imagination :-

‘One day I found a magic pencil -----

Do it on A4 size ruled sheet.

2. Read newspaper daily and learn new words.

Social Studies

- 1.** Revise all Mapwork done in class.
- 2.** Write few lines on the state beginning with your name. Cover the below given topics.
 - a) Major cities / Tourist places
 - b) Major Rivers
 - c) Climate
 - d) Vegetation and wildlife
 - e) Lifestyle of the people

Do this work in an A4 size sheet.

Add related pictures to make it more relatable.