



CLASS : 4 2nd MID TERM PORTIONS AND PATTERNS

MATHEMATICS

Numbers	Patterns
I. Choose the correct answer	5 x 1 = 5
II. Match the following	5 x 1 = 5
III. Do as directed	5 x 3 = 15
IV. Do as directed	3 x 5 = 15
V. Multiplication grid	5
VI. Square numbers	5
Total	50 marks

SCIENCE

Food	Water
I. Choose the correct answer	5 x 1 = 5
II. Fill in the blanks	5 x 1 = 5
III. Match the following	5 x 1 = 5
IV. Complete the table	5 x 1 = 5
V. Circle the odd one	5 x 1 = 5
VI. Answer the following	5 x 2 = 10
VII. Answer in detail (any 1)	2 x 5 = 10
IX. Draw the diagram	1 x 5 = 5
Total	50 marks

SOCIAL STUDIES

Philanthropists of Sangam Age	Physical Features of Tamil Nadu
I. Choose the correct answer	6 x 1 = 6
II. Fill in the blanks	6 x 1 = 6
III. Match the following	6 x 1 = 6
IV. Answer in one word	6 x 1 = 6
V. True or false	6 x 1 = 6
VI. Answer the following (any 5)	5 x 2 = 10
VII. Answer in detail (any 2)	2 x 5 = 10
Total	50 marks

EXPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH

Escape at Bedtime	On a Blustery Day	The Broken House
I. Write the meanings and opposites for the given words.		6 x 1/2 = 3
II. Write a movement word for the following nouns.		3 x 1 = 3
III. Fill in the blanks with phrases from the lessons that are in the box.		4 x 1 = 4
IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.		10 x 1/2 = 5
V. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.		5 x 1 = 5
VI. Complete the following sentences.		5 x 1 = 5
VII. Choose the best option.		5 x 1 = 5
VIII. Answer the following.		5 x 3 = 15
IX. Write instructions for a friend to reach your house. Use the given phrases: take the next left, turn right opposite, look for, on your right.		5 x 1 = 5
Total		50 marks



Class : 4 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1. Numbers

Page No. 1

- How many rows are there? 8 rows
- How many columns are there? 8 columns

Page No. 2

- How many white squares are there? 32 squares
- How many black squares are there? 32 squares

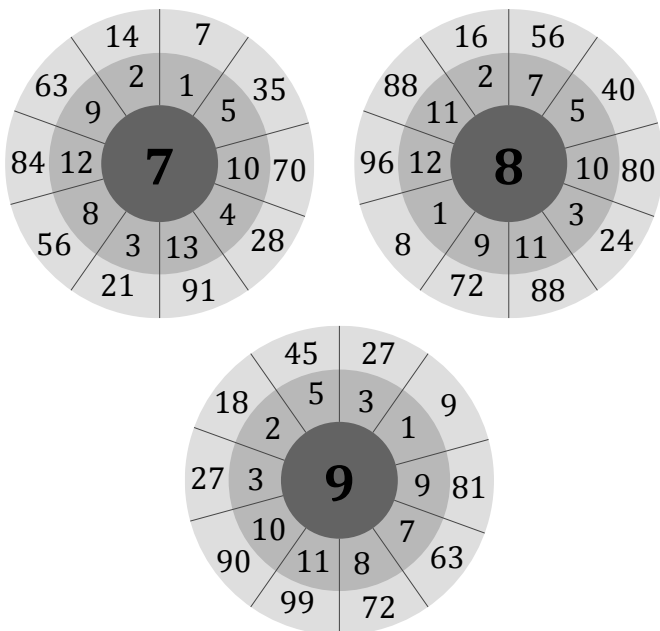
Page No. 4

Just for Practice 1.1:

- a) 56 b) 45 c) 24 d) 70
 e) 54 f) 64 g) 27 h) 28
 i) 63 j) 36 k) 14 l) 48
 m) 63 n) 36 o) 14

Page No. 6

Fun with multiplication:



Page No. 7

Try These:

- | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|
| a) 390 | b) 3900 | c) 39000 |
| d) 450 | e) 4500 | f) 45000 |

Page No. 8

Example:

$$3 \times 3 \longrightarrow 3^2 = 9$$

$$4 \times 4 \longrightarrow 4^2 = 16$$

$$5 \times 5 \longrightarrow 5^2 = 25$$

$$6 \times 6 \longrightarrow 6^2 = 36$$

$$7 \times 7 \longrightarrow 7^2 = 49$$

$$8 \times 8 \longrightarrow 8^2 = 64$$

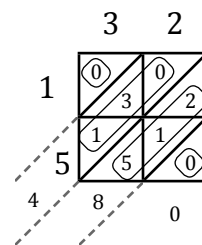
$$9 \times 9 \longrightarrow 9^2 = 81$$

$$10 \times 10 \longrightarrow 10^2 = 100$$

Page No. 10

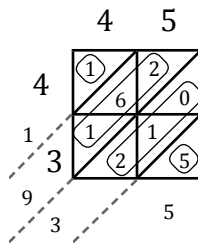
Just for Practice 1.2:

- 32×15



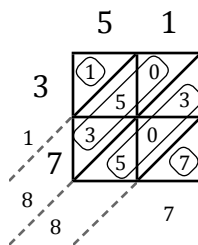
$$32 \times 15 = 480$$

b) 43×45



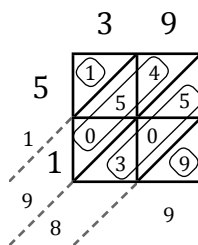
$43 \times 45 = 1935$

c) 51×37



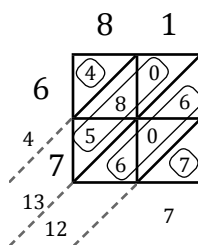
$51 \times 37 = 1887$

d) 39×51



$39 \times 51 = 1989$

e) 67×81



$67 \times 81 = 5427$

f) $38 \times 24 = 912$

g) $24 \times 79 = 1896$

h) $45 \times 15 = 675$

i) $71 \times 13 = 923$

Page No. 11

Just for Practice 1.3:

1. a) $27 \times 44 = 1188$
- b) $69 \times 36 = 2484$
- c) $19 \times 85 = 1615$
- d) $52 \times 28 = 1456$
- e) $15 \times 29 = 435$
- f) $41 \times 55 = 2255$
- g) $71 \times 14 = 994$
- h) $50 \times 83 = 4150$
2. i) 1344 books
- ii) ₹600
- iii) 804 calories
- iv) ₹525
- v) 1440 minutes
- vi) ₹814

Page No. 12

Just for Practice 1.4:

- a) 2070
- b) 2384
- c) 981
- d) 3504
- e) 645

Page No. 14

Just for Practice 1.5:

1. 321 black dots
2. 924 eggs
3. 1232 wheels
4. 2040 flowers
5. 496 sums
6. ₹4350
7. 2560 pages
8. ₹1900
- 9.

Across		Down	
1)	933	2)	3760
3)	808	4)	1452
7)	2430	5)	810
8)	84	6)	297

1	9	3	2	3		6	2
			7				9
4	1		6				7
	4	3	8	0	5	8	
	5				1	8	4
7	2	4	3	0			

Lesson 2. Patterns

Page No. 16

Just for Practice 2.1:

1. Students work
2. Students work

Page No. 22

Just for Practice 2.2:

4	18	4	→ 30
6	10	14	→ 30
16	2	12	→ 30
↓	↓	↓	↘ 30
30	30	30	

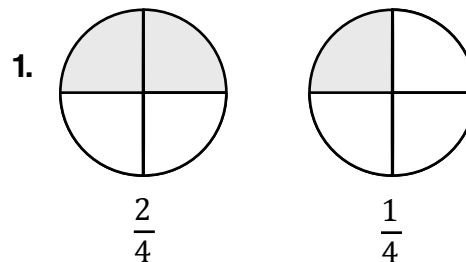
Magic number - 30.

Rotational		Reflection																		
<table> <tr><td>8</td><td>18</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>10</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>2</td><td>12</td></tr> </table>	8	18	4	6	10	14	16	2	12	← mirror image →	<table> <tr><td>4</td><td>18</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>10</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>2</td><td>16</td></tr> </table>	4	18	8	14	10	6	12	2	16
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On rotating to 90° clockwise.																				
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2	10	18																		
12	14	4																		
8	6	16																		
18	10	2																		
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6	10	14																		
8	18	4																		
On rotating to 270° clockwise.																				
<table> <tr><td>4</td><td>14</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>10</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>6</td><td>16</td></tr> </table>	4	14	12	18	10	2	8	6	16	← mirror image →	<table> <tr><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>10</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>6</td><td>8</td></tr> </table>	12	14	4	2	10	18	16	6	8
4	14	12																		
18	10	2																		
8	6	16																		
12	14	4																		
2	10	18																		
16	6	8																		

Lesson 3. Fractions

Page No. 24

Try this!



2. Fraction of collection

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 6 = \frac{9}{2}$$

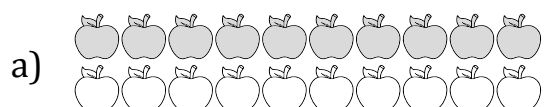
Page No. 25 and 26

Just for Practice 3.1:

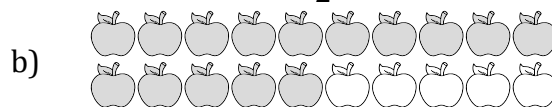
1. a) N = 3 D = 4 b) N = 2 D = 7
c) N = 1 D = 5 d) N = 3 D = 3
2. a) $\frac{1}{4}$ b) $\frac{1}{5}$

Page No. 27

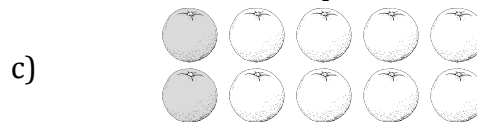
Just for Practice 3.2:



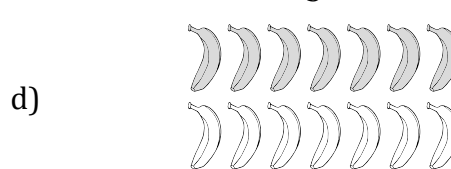
Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ apples



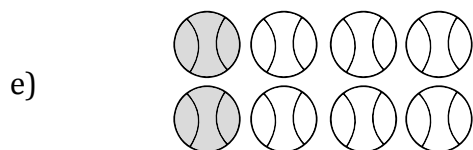
Colour $\frac{3}{4}$ apples



Colour $\frac{1}{5}$ oranges



Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ bananas



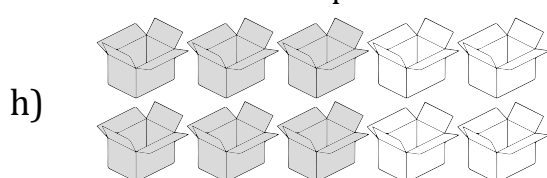
Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ balls



Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ smiles



Colour $\frac{3}{4}$ stars



Colour $\frac{3}{5}$ boxes

Page No. 28 and 29

Just for Practice 3.3:

1. b) $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$ c) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$ d) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$

2. b) $\frac{10}{8}$ $\frac{15}{12}$ $\frac{20}{16}$ $\frac{25}{20}$

c) $\frac{4}{14}$ $\frac{6}{21}$ $\frac{8}{28}$ $\frac{10}{35}$

d) $\frac{10}{16}$ $\frac{15}{24}$ $\frac{20}{32}$ $\frac{25}{40}$

e) $\frac{10}{12}$ $\frac{15}{18}$ $\frac{20}{24}$ $\frac{25}{30}$

f) $\frac{14}{16}$ $\frac{21}{24}$ $\frac{28}{32}$ $\frac{35}{40}$

Page No. 30 and 31

Just for Practice 3.4:

1. a) $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$

b) $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$

c) $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{8}{10}$

d) $\frac{3}{11}$, $\frac{4}{11}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{9}{11}$, $\frac{10}{11}$

e) $\frac{8}{13}$, $\frac{7}{13}$, $\frac{9}{13}$, $\frac{1}{13}$, $\frac{2}{13}$

f) $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{7}{2}$, $\frac{8}{2}$

2. b) $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{7}{8}$

c) $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{9}{10}$

d) $\frac{5}{21}$, $\frac{3}{17}$, $\frac{8}{17}$, $\frac{2}{17}$, $\frac{5}{17}$

Page No. 33 and 34

Just for Practice 3.5:

	left	right	fraction
b)	Colour 13 circles	Colour 7 circles	$\frac{13}{16} > \frac{7}{16}$
c)	Colour 5 circles	Colour 6 circles	$\frac{5}{7} < \frac{6}{7}$
d)	Colour 3 circles	Colour 5 circles	$\frac{3}{8} < \frac{5}{8}$
e)	Colour 7 circles	Colour 4 circles	$\frac{7}{10} > \frac{4}{10}$
f)	Colour 1 circles	Colour 5 circles	$\frac{1}{6} < \frac{5}{6}$

2. a) < b) > c) > d) >

e) < f) > g) < h) >

i) < j) < k) < l) >

3. a) $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$

b) $\frac{2}{11}$, $\frac{3}{11}$, $\frac{8}{11}$, $\frac{9}{11}$, $\frac{10}{11}$

c) $\frac{2}{13}$, $\frac{3}{13}$, $\frac{5}{13}$, $\frac{6}{13}$, $\frac{8}{13}$

d) $\frac{2}{19}$, $\frac{3}{19}$, $\frac{7}{19}$, $\frac{14}{19}$, $\frac{15}{19}$

$$e) \frac{3}{15}, \frac{6}{15}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{11}{15}, \frac{17}{15}$$

$$f) \frac{1}{17}, \frac{5}{17}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{9}{17}, \frac{16}{17}$$

$$4. a) \frac{9}{10}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{2}{10}$$

$$b) \frac{13}{18}, \frac{7}{18}, \frac{3}{18}, \frac{2}{18}, \frac{1}{18}$$

$$c) \frac{12}{13}, \frac{8}{13}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{2}{13}, \frac{1}{13}$$

$$d) \frac{15}{16}, \frac{12}{16}, \frac{8}{16}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{2}{16}$$

$$e) \frac{15}{21}, \frac{11}{21}, \frac{8}{21}, \frac{5}{21}, \frac{3}{21}$$

$$f) \frac{61}{17}, \frac{20}{17}, \frac{13}{17}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{3}{17}$$

Lesson 4. Measurement

Page No. 39

Just for Practice 4.1:

1. a) $2 \text{ kg} = 2 \times 1000 = 2000 \text{ gms}$
- b) $11 \text{ kg} = 11 \times 1000 = 11000 \text{ gms}$
- c) $3 \text{ kg} = 3 \times 1000 = 3000 \text{ gms}$
- d) $7 \text{ kg} = 7 \times 1000 = 7000 \text{ gms}$

$$2. a) 7000 \text{ g} = \frac{7000}{1000} \text{ kg} = 7 \text{ kg}$$

$$b) 5243 \text{ g} = \frac{5243}{1000} \text{ kg} = 5 \text{ kg } 243 \text{ g}$$

$$c) 2054 \text{ g} = \frac{2054}{1000} \text{ kg} = 2 \text{ kg } 54 \text{ g}$$

$$d) 1143 \text{ g} = \frac{1143}{1000} \text{ kg} = 1 \text{ kg } 143 \text{ g}$$

3. a) $1 \text{ g} = 1 \times 1000 \text{ mg} = 1000 \text{ mg}$
- b) $12 \text{ g} = 12 \times 1000 \text{ mg} = 12000 \text{ mg}$
- c) $8 \text{ g} = 8 \times 1000 \text{ mg} = 8000 \text{ mg}$
- d) $2 \text{ g} = 2 \times 1000 \text{ mg} = 2000 \text{ mg}$

$$4. a) 3000 \text{ mg} = \frac{3000}{1000} \text{ g} = 3 \text{ g}$$

$$b) 5000 \text{ g} = \frac{5000}{1000} = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$c) 2453 \text{ mg} = \frac{2453}{1000} = 2 \text{ kg } 453 \text{ g}$$

$$d) 4834 \text{ mg} = \frac{4834}{1000} = 4 \text{ kg } 834 \text{ g}$$

Page No. 41

Just for Practice 4.2:

$$1. a) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 234 \\ + 678 \\ \hline 913 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 900 \\ 378 \\ \hline 278 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$b) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 156 \\ + 450 \\ \hline 507 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 745 \\ 387 \\ \hline 132 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$c) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 107 \\ + 035 \\ \hline 142 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 98 \\ 096 \\ \hline 194 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$d) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 75 \\ + 120 \\ \hline 196 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 456 \\ 777 \\ \hline 233 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$e) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 550 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 575 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 260 \\ 40 \\ \hline 300 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

f)

	g	mg
		11
	20	450
	45	125
+	450	125
	515 g	700 mg

2. a) 326 kg 12 g from 522 kg 40 g

	kg	g
	1112	310
	522	40
-	326	12
	196 kg	28 g

b) 125 g 50 mg from 426 g 70 g

	g	mg
	426	70
-	125	50
	301 g	20 mg

c) 88 kg 356 g from 39 kg 769 g

	g	mg
	1717	121416
	88	356
-	39	769
	48 kg	587 g

d) 19 kg 250 g from 20 kg

	kg	g
	9	910
	20	000
-	19	250
	00 kg	750 g

3. Mahesh bought

	kg	g
	1	
Mangoes	5	000
Oranges	2	500
Apples	2	750
Total weight of fruits	10 kg	250 g

4. Mahesh's weight = 68 kg

Ramesh's weight = 68 - 12 = 56 kg

	Malini		Harsha	
Vegetables	kg	g	kg	g
Tomato	2	000	1	500
Onion	0	500	1	000
Potato	1	000	2	250
Total	3	500	4	750

Total weight of vegetables by Malini = 3 kg 500 g

Total weight of vegetables by Harsha = 4 kg 750 g

Harsha bought more vegetables by 1 kg 250 g.

	kg	g
	69	910
In stock	70	000
Sold	38	150
Sugar left in stock	31 kg	850 g

	kg	g
Previous weight of rice in the sack	62	255
32 kg 70 g of rice added	32	070
∴ Rice in the sack after adding	94	325

8. Remaining potato = 4 kg 250 g - 1 kg

= 3 kg 250 g

	g
One parcel's weight	450
32 kg 70 g of rice added	+ 220
Total weight of the parcels	670 g



CLASS : 4 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1.

FOOD

Page No. 50

Complete the table giving two examples of foods rich in the each food nutrients.

1. Carbohydrates	Rice	Potato
2. Fats	Cheese	Oily food
3. Protein	Egg	Milk
4. Vitamins	Carrot – Vitamin A	Papaya – Vitamin C
5. Minerals	Milk – Calcium	Dates – Iron

Page No. 50 and 51

Let us discuss...

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Rice - C | 7. Banana - R |
| 2. Cucumber - R | 8. Apple - R |
| 3. Wheat - C | 9. Fish - C |
| 4. Carrot - R | 10. Potato - C |
| 5. Spinach - R | 11. Grapes - R |
| 6. Beans - R | 12. Corn - C |

Page No. 55

Write the names of these cooking utensils. Choose from the words in the box.

- Sausepan
- Wok
- Pressure cooker
- Cooking pot
- Flat pan

Page No. 56

Write the names of these cooking implements. Choose from the words in the box.

- Tongs
- Colander
- Ladle
- Sieve
- Grater
- Spoons

Page No. 63 - 65

Let us solve...

A. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Cooking | 5. Water soluble |
| 2. Over cooking | 6. Spicy / oily |
| 3. Deficiency diseases | 7. Tulasi leaves |
| 4. Fat soluble | |

B. Complete the table given below.

Vitamins	Deficiency disease
A	Night blindness
K	haemophilia
C	Scurvy
D	Rickets
E	Damaged cells
B	Beriberi

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Iodine | c. prevents goiter |
| 2. Calcium | d. helps in clotting of blood |
| 3. Vitamins | a. protective food |
| 4. Iron | e. helps in the formation of blood |
| 5. Potassium | b. prevents muscle weakness |

D. Name the nutrients that we get from the following food items:

Foods	Nutrients
Dosa	Carbohydrate
Cheese	Fat
Chappathi	Minerals / Fibre
Dhal	Protein
Milk	Mineral / Protein
Vegetable salad	Vitamins
Butter	Fat

E. Answer the following.

1. We cook food to make it soft and easy to digest. It also kills germs and adds taste to the food.
2. We should wash fruits before eating to remove chemicals, dust and germs.

3.

Food group	Effect of deficiency
Carbohydrates	Weakness and tiredness
Proteins	Slowing down of physical and mental development
Fats	Loss of energy, weak eyesight, dry skin
Water	Kidney problems, digestive problems
Roughage	Constipation, stomach problems

4. We can prevent food wastage by
 - Taking as much as what we can eat
 - Planning our meal
 - Using good methods of food preservation
 - Sharing excess food with those who need it.
5. Food can be preserved for long time by using proper storage method. Some of the storage methods are canning, drying, salting, pickling, refrigerating etc.

F. Let us think.

1. Vegetables may contain water soluble vitamins which will get washed away when they are washed after cutting.

2. a) Eat only when you are hungry
b) Eat fresh food
c) Keep food covered
d) Wash hands and rinse mouth before and after eating
e) It is always good to eat homemade food

Lesson 2.

WATER

Page No. 67

Let us discuss...

1. People get water from ground water sources (well, aquifer etc.) or surface water sources (pond, lake, river etc.)

Page No. 69

What happens to wet clothes that are left under the sun? Where has the water gone?

They get dried up. The water evaporates.

Page No. 74 and 75

Let us solve...

A. Use terms from the box to fill in the correct terms.

1. thirst
2. disease
3. India
4. scarce
5. resource

B. Put the letters in the right order to fill in the blanks.

1. Water
2. Cloud
3. Fresh
4. Shower
5. Bucket

C. Who am I?

1. Water
2. Sun
3. Cloud
4. Rain
5. Impure water

D. Give reasons.

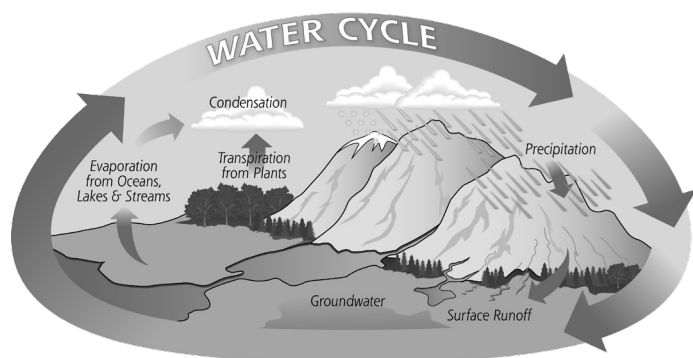
1. Spreading helps the surface to be exposed to sunlight, Sunlight will dry up the water in the cloth (evaporation)
2. Chlorine tablets kill disease causing germs in water. (disinfectant)
3. Cool air helps water vapour in clouds to condense to form rain.

E. Answer the following.

1. The process of water (liquid) changing into vapour (gas) is called evaporation.
2. The process of water vapour (gas) changing to water upon cooling is condensation.
3. The repeated (cyclic) process of evaporation due to heat of the sun and condensation (due to cooling) of water from the surface of the Earth to form rain is called water cycle.
4. The process of adding chlorine tablets to water to kill germs in it is called chlorination.
5. Too much of water causes flood which can damage crops, cattle and spread disease. Too little of water may cause draught and famine.

F. Answer in detail.

1.



2. Unclean water may cause diseases so we need to clean water before we drink. We can clean

water by the following methods

- Boiling and filtering
 - Reverse osmosis RO Filters
 - Chlorination
3. We can conserve water by
 - Using as much of water as required
 - Check out and repair leaking taps and pipelines
 - Recycle and reuse water
 - Use kitchen waste water to water plants
 - Have rain water harvesting system at home

Lesson 3.

ALL ABOUT PLANTS

Page No. 78

Parts of a leaf.

1. Apex
2. Blade / Lamina
3. Veins
4. Mid rib
5. Petiole

Page No. 82

Let us think...

1. fruit	guava	papaya
2. seed	flax	pumpkin
3. flower	saffron	lotus
4. root	carrot	turnip
5. stem	ginger	onion
6. leaf	coriander	spinach

Page No. 90 and 91

Let us solve...

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. c. food
2. a. leaves

3. b. chlorophyll
4. b. glucose
5. a. oxygen
6. b. rafflesia

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Specific
2. Food
3. Plantain
4. Ginger / potato / turmeric
5. Flower
6. Bitter guard
7. Mushrooms / non-green plants
8. Bonsai

C. Answer the following.

1.

Green plant	Non-green plants
Has chlorophyll.	Does not have chlorophyll.
Prepares its own food.	Does not prepare food.
Eg.: Paddy, Mango.	Eg.: Mushroom, bread mould.

2.

Parts of a plant	Examples	
fruit	guava	papaya
seed	flax	pumpkin
flower	saffron	lotus
root	carrot	turnip
stem	ginger	onion
leaf	coriander	spinach

3. Exotic plants are rare plants found in certain places.

Carnivorous plants: They are plants that eat animals. Venus fly trap and pitcher plants eat animals and insects as food.

Ornamental plants: Plants that look beautiful and are grown to add beauty to house are called ornamental plants. Eg. Rose and gerberas

Purifying plants: They help purify the air Eg. Spider plant, peace lily

Bonsai: It is a Japanese technique of pruning a plant in such a way that it does not grow beyond a height.



CLASS : 4 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1.

PHILANTHROPISTS OF SANGAM AGE

Page No. 95

Let us start...

1. I would try to help them or call 108
2. I would teach what I know or do a combined study
3. I would try and stop them from hurting stray dogs

Page No. 100 and 101

Let us solve...

A. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. philanthropist | 4. Kari |
| 2. chieftains | 5. Val vil Ori |
| 3. Adhiyaman | |

B. Write True or False.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 4. False |
| 2. False | 5. False |
| 3. True | 6. True |

C. Match the following.

1. Parambu Nadu
2. Thirukoyilur
3. Kolli malai
4. Thattimalai
5. Palani hill

D. Answer the following.

1. The Sangam literature offers us with treasure of information on the life, culture, wealth, trade and greatness of rulers of ancient Tamilagam. They also tell us how high our ancestors had been in value system.

2. The three powerful kings were not able to defeat Pari because his region was rich in resources that he was able to take care of the needs of his people during a very long siege. From this we get to learn the importance of natural resources and being self-reliant.
3. Kari ruled the region of Thirukoyilur. He was excellent in warfare that he helped the Chera, chola and pandya Kings during war. He considered himself as the servant of his people. No one who visited him went empty handed.
4. The kind nature, greatness of character, humility, love for all living beings made the Kadai Ezhu vallalgal immortal.
5. All of them ruled small hilly regions of Tamil Nadu and they were minor chieftains kind at heart and compassionate.

Lesson 2.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF TAMIL NADU

Page No. 102

Let us start...

1. Rain
2. Trees and wild life
3. Cauvery and vaigai (Palar / Thenpennai) any relevant answer

Page No. 110 and 111

Let us solve...

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. eleventh
2. summer
3. anaimalai
4. evergreen
5. north-east

B. Match the following.

1. Extreme North of Tamil Nadu
2. A flat even surface with a gentle slope
3. Formed by the delta of the river Cauvery
4. Mangrove forests
5. Failure of monsoon

C. Answer the following.

1. Kanniyakumari, which is the southern-most tip of the state, is the meeting point for three water bodies namely, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.

2.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
They are to the west of Deccan Plateau	They are to the right of deccan plateau
They are high in elevation	They are comparatively low in elevation
The ranges are continuous	Ranges are broken chains
No major rivers cut through them	Major rivers cut through them

3. Rivers that rise from mountains flow across the land and make the plains flat and fertile. They deposit silt on either sides of the bank before they join the sea.

D. Let us think.

1. We get Cauvery water from Karnataka and Periyar water from Kerala.
2. Tamil Nadu is the only state which has the mountain ranges of western and eastern Ghats. These mountain ranges have dense forests and hence serve as good hill stations and wild life sanctuaries.

Lesson 3.

TRANSPORT

Page No. 113

Let us start...

Answer the following.

1. Rameswaram
(Any place to the choice of student)

2. Train (Any suitable option)
3. Aeroplane
4. All the modes of transport are comfortable and can be chosen depending on factors like time, distance, cost, availability etc. A ship can be used to reach an Island where one gets to experience sea travel. Far off places can be commuted by aeroplane.

Page No. 115

Let us find out...

1. 5 hours approximately on moderate traffic
2. 3-4 hours approximately on moderate traffic

Page No. 116

Let us think...

BRTS – Bus Rapid Transit System provides quick and effective public transport on road

Page No. 117

Let us find out...

Train	Destination
1. Charminar Express	Hyderabad
2. Saptagiri Express	Tirupati
3. Howrah Mail	Kolkatta (Howrah)
4. Durgam Express	Delhi
5. West Coast express	Mangalore

Page No. 118

Let us think...

IndiGo, Jet Airways, Spice Jet
(Any relevant answer)

Page No. 120 and 121

Let us solve...

A. Tick the correct answer

1. b. Central government
2. b. rainy season
3. b. 2015

4. c. Mumbai
5. c. tanker ships

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Golden quadrilateral (GQ)
2. MRTS (Metro Rapid Transit Systems)
3. Airways
4. Natural calamities
5. Cargo

C. Answer in detail.

1. The four main modes of transport are railways, roadways, water ways and airways.

2.

National highway	State highway
Built and maintained by central government.	Built and maintained by state government.
They connect state capitals, big cities and towns .	They connect villages with towns and cities.
Mile stone colour is Yellow – white.	Mile stone colour is Green – white.

3. I would prefer airway to transport perishables to far off places. Though it is expensive it is the fastest mode of transport for perishables.
4. Boats and streamers can be used to commute across rivers and also as a tourist attraction, They can provide as a mode of transport to connect small islands in Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar or Lakshadweep
5. Air transport is fast and free from physical barriers. It saves time when one has to travel very long distance.



Class : 4 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

1. Escape at Bedtime

Page No. 1

Warm up

A. Work in pairs and write about three things that are not countable.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. air | 4. sand |
| 2. raindrops | 5. hair |
| 3. rice | 6. water |

B. What would you do when your family is asleep? Discuss in groups.

This may happen when I invite friends for a sleepover. We may have a game of pillow fight, chat with each other, play a few games and enjoy some snacks. We may also play pranks on each other. If I am by myself, I would play video games, read a book, or watch cartoons.

Page No. 3

Let is enjoy

A. Write all that the poet saw in the night sky as a little boy.

The little boy saw thousands of millions of stars in the night sky. He saw the Dog, the Plough, the Hunter, the star of the sailor and Mars.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. The lights were on in the parlour and the kitchen.
2. The lights shone out through the blinds, windows and bars.
3. Thousands of millions of stars were moving all about.

4. The crowds of stars looked down on the poet.

5. The poet as a little boy, was packed into bed.

C. What did the poet mean by the following?

1. The poet says he has seen thousands of stars but not thousands of leaves on a tree.
2. The poet says he has not seen thousands of people in a church or the park either.
3. The poet was packed into bed but the radiant beauty of the stars kept appearing before his eyes.

Page No. 4

Vocabulary

A. Write a movement word for each movement shown below.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. crouch | 4. punch |
| 2. leap | 5. stretch |
| 3. dive | |

B. Write a suitable word to show what these things do.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. shimmer | 4. sparkle |
| 2. glows | 5. glisten |
| 3. glitters | |

Page No. 5

Activity

A. Find the answer in this word: NOITCELFER!

REFLECTION



B. Names of The Dog, and the Plough, and the Hunter.

1. Canis Major
2. Ursa Major
3. Orion

2. On a Blustery Day

Page No. 6

Warm up

Land Transport

1. Cars, scooters, trucks, tractors, buses are means of land transport.
2. Land transport is not as fast as air transport.
3. Land transport can be used across short distances.

Air Transport

1. Aeroplanes, helicopters, gliders, jets are means of air transport.
2. Air transport is the fastest.
3. Air transport is used for travelling long distances.

Group Activity

2. What is the adventure?

We went on a family trip and all my cousins were part of it too. We went to an island to enjoy water activities, which included an underwater walk. The guide asked us all to put on a helmet and get down from a ladder into the shallow part of the sea, which was actually deep for us! We stepped down one by one into the water and suddenly we were surrounded by fish of all sizes! I spotted some fish as dangerous looking as a shark but they swam past and did not harm us.

3. Were you afraid or did you enjoy it?

I was very scared in the beginning but slowly I got used to the underwater animals. I clutched

my father's hand and walked about hoping we would not be attacked by a shark.

Page No. 10 and 11

Reading

A. Complete the sentence with a word.

1. Ramby was carried off by a great wind.
2. Ramby grasped the kite string tightly.
3. Ramby was carried to a town called Nowhere.
4. Ramby tried to find out where he was from people.
5. The Grand Duke realised Ramby had come from Somewhere.

B. Write Ramby or Grand Duke under their various reactions.

	Reactions	Ramby or Grand Duke
1.	surprised	Grand Duke
2.	terrified	Ramby
3.	desperate	Ramby
4.	confused	Grand Duke
5.	relaxed	Ramby

C. Answer the following questions.

1. Ramby was flying his kite up on Creepy Hill.
2. A tremendous gust of wind ran up the hill and lifted Ramby right off his feet!
3. Ramby landed in a town called Nowhere.
4. Nobody knew whether Nowhere was in the east, west, north or south because it is nowhere.
5. The Grand Duke helped Ramby reach home again.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Ramby was terrified because he was suddenly carried off across fields, rivers, through the clouds and above the rushing crowds. He had no idea, who was carrying him. He was not in control of the situation.

- Ramby prayed desperately that someone should tell him where Nowhere was located.
- Nowhere did not exist. It all happened in Ramby's dream. In real life, there cannot be a place that has no direction or location.

Page No. 11 and 12

Vocabulary

A. Circle the odd one out.

- blustery
- terrified
- desperately
- obviously
- tremendous

B. Fill in the blanks with one of the phrases mentioned above.

- She just recovered from a **bout of** flu.
- A **ray of** sunshine shone through the blinds.
- I love the **smell of** the earth after rain.
- A **flash of** lightning struck the sky.
- I got a **whiff of** freshly baked bread near the bakery.

C. Find five synonyms for 'grasped' in the search box.

- clutch
- grip
- hold
- seize
- clasp

Page No. 13

Language in daily use

Follow the rules and ask for directions if you

- Excuse me. Could you help me please? I want to go home and I seem to have lost my way. I stay in Windsor apartments in Shantibagh Colony. Can you direct me, please?
- Hello! I'm new here. "I'm looking for the Central University. Could you please tell me how I can get there?"

Page No. 14 and 15

Grammar

A. Fill in a or an in the blank.

- I have **a** bad headache.
- It takes half **an** hour to reach that place.
- You learn a lot more when you go to **a/the** university.
- My father wears **an** old coat in winter.
- Everyone cannot do the work of **an** electrician.

B. Fill in 'the' wherever it is missing.

Heidi went up **the** mountain with her goats. She stopped by a meadow which had several plants that **the** goats could eat. Heidi sat down on **the** grass and looked about her. She could see **the** valley far below. To her left were huge boulders. Behind them was a high, bare mountain top. She breathed in golden sunlight, fresh air and **the** sweet smell of flowers. She wished she could stay there forever.

C. Circle the correct article.

- I would like **a** glass of water please.
- We have not seen **the** sun since so many days.
- Neelu wants to become **an** engine driver.
- When is **the** new teacher coming?
- I prefer to eat **an** orange than **a** banana.

Page No. 15

Listening

- A robot is man-made.
- A robot is a machine that is created and programmed to do different kinds of work.
- At home, robots are used as robotic vacuum cleaners, sweepers and gutter cleaners
- Military robots are used as a part of the defence system.
- An industrial robot is used for doing work such as weightlifting, welding and painting.

Speaking

Fill in the blanks with words with the 'ng' sound.

1. younger
2. English
3. ending
4. mongoose
5. ping pong

Writing

- Walk down till Geeta Public School in Vikramপুরi.
- You will come upon Green Supermarket on the main road.
- Take the left at Green Supermarket.
- Keep going straight down the road.
- Look for a car service station on your right.
- The apartment called Fortune Towers is beside the service station.
- My apartment is D block, 206.

3. The Broken House

Warm up

Just Imagine!

1. I am a social worker and I am changing the lives of the people in a village for the better.
2. I am in space research monitoring the launch of a new mission to Mars.
3. I am heading my family business and working hard.

In-text questions

Will the class know that the house is magical?

I do not think they will come to know.

Who do you think the three children are?

The three children are Pinky, Krish and Chintu reliving their past.

Reading

A. Write True or False.

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True

B. Tick the right words.

1. old ✓
2. careless ✓
3. broken ✓
4. glowing ✓
5. familiar ✓

C. Who said the following? Why was it said?

1. Chintu said this to Krish and Pinky. Mrs Singh had asked the children to get old things so Chintu wanted to take the old toy house.
2. Krish told Chintu and Pinky. Krish warned them that anything could happen if the magic worked.
3. Inder told Krish, Pinky and Chintu. Since the clothes were from back in time, they appeared funny to Inder.
4. Pinky told Krish and Chintu. The roof of the magic house was broken in the present. When they revisited their past it was mended.
5. Chintu told Pinky and Krish. He felt nobody would believe that the house was magical and they had an adventure, which took them to their past.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. The children saw junk in the field.
2. Mrs Singh said the children could learn a lot from old things.
3. Vinod climbed onto Mrs Singh's desk and some of the books fell on the little house with a crash. One of the books made a hole in the roof.
4. Pinky found the kitchen strange because she did not realise it was the one in the little house.

5. The magic key glowed and the magic brought the children back to the present.
6. The children's adventure was a fantasy because it is not possible to enter one's past again and come back to the present.

Page No. 25 and 26

Vocabulary

A. Use a suitable word from the meanings learnt in the lesson.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. mend | 4. attic |
| 2. glowing | 5. junk |
| 3. upset | |

B. Match these time idioms with their meanings.

- | |
|---|
| 1. c. when time passes quickly |
| 2. d. when something happens in the last minute |
| 3. e. to finish work on something |
| 4. b. being old-fashioned |
| 5. a. open 24 hours a day |

C. Fill in the right time idiom.

1. How time flies! She thought. It's already late in the evening.
2. Let's call it a day the boss said. It's past 6.00 pm.
3. My grandparents are behind the times. They do not know how to use the ipad.
4. The restaurant is open around the clock. We can go there anytime.
5. He always finishes his assignment at the eleventh hour. He always rushes.

D. Write what you can do with musical instruments.

1. strum a guitar
2. hit the piano keys
3. blow the trumpet
4. beat the drum
5. pluck the violin strings

Page No. 27

Language in daily use

1. Write how you would inform your mother or father if you have missed your school bus after school.

"Mother, I'm calling from the school office. I have missed my school bus! Please send someone to pick me up as soon as you can."

2. Write how you would inform your teacher if a classmate has hurt himself or herself.

"Teacher, Reena has hurt herself badly! She is in the playground. Please help!"

Page No. 28 and 29

Grammar

A. Replace the highlighted nouns with suitable pronouns.

1. **They** go into **his** room.
2. **She** shows the class a picture.
3. **They** bring the house home.
4. **They** are mending **it**.
5. **He** is upset that **it** has broken.

B. Fill in the blanks with a pronoun.

1. **They** are sisters.
2. I like **it** a lot.
3. **He/She** is having a party today.
4. **She/He/They** advised **me** to work harder.
5. **They** were flying high in the sky.

C. Replace the proper nouns in the popular nursery rhyme with pronouns.

He and she
Went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water
He fell down
And broke his crown,
And she came tumbling after.

Page No. 29

Listening

1. A pirates' flag was at the top of the mast.
2. One of its boats lay by its side.
3. Silver and the men were talking.
4. Silver's parrot was called Captain Flint.
5. The narrator heard a loud scream.

Page No. 30

Speaking

A. Write three words ending in 'ow' and a long /ow/ sound.

1. owl
2. gown
3. clown

Write three words ending in 'ow' and a long /o/ sound.

1. elbow
2. throw
3. borrow

B. Form groups and discuss anything that you find mysterious.

Example:

I find the vast outer space dark and mysterious.
I wonder how many stars exist.
I wonder if there are beings looking at us from above...

Example:

I find the vast ocean mysterious.
What happens in the depths of the sea?
Why does the sea turn against us in the form of a tsunami?

Writing

Write about any real or make-believe adventure briefly.

One day, my uncle took me to a cricket match. I was so excited to see my favourite heroes, Virat Kohli

and MS Dhoni. I clapped hard when Virat made a century. Dhoni entertained us with several fours and sixes and India put up a good score on the board.

The second half of the game was even better because I could continuously watch my heroes in the field. I watched MS Dhoni guide the team without losing his cool. That is something I would like to learn from him. The people in the stadium were sitting in suspense. No one knew if India would manage to win. However, my heroes were in the field, so I was hopeful. Then in the last over, Dhoni flung the ball on the wicket and it was a run out!

However, the best surprise was yet to come. My uncle contacted his friend who was a part of the maintenance committee. I suddenly found myself in the players pavilion. I shook hands with Virat and Dhoni. I was thrilled to get their autographs and boast about it to my friends. It was the best adventure I have ever had!

4. The Ant and the Cricket

Page No. 31

Warm up

1. If we study what we have learnt in school, it remains fresh in our minds. We can recall what the teacher taught us.
2. By studying something over and over again, it remains in our mind. Our retention is better.
3. Studying in the last minute leads to a lot of tension. When we are tensed, we cannot do anything, effectively.

Class Discussion

What is the message contained?

1. We must be honest and credible. People will trust us only if we are honest, otherwise, they do not take us seriously.
2. Do not be carried away by flattery. It does not get you anywhere. Do not be fooled by smooth talk.

3. If you cannot get anything that you want, do not believe that it is not good. It is easy to hate what you do not have.
4. However small you are, you can be of help to anyone, however big and strong they are. Each of us can contribute.
5. Slow and steady wins the race. There is no need to be over confident about our capabilities.

Page No. 34 and 35

Let us enjoy

A. Tick the correct option.

1. b. silly ✓
2. b. starvation and famine ✓
3. a. miserly ✓
4. c. borrow and lend ✓
5. c. empty ✓

B. Answer the following questions.

1. The young cricket complained because his cupboard was empty and he did not have a crumb to eat.
2. The cricket was hungry, dripping wet and trembling with cold when he visited the ant.
3. The cricket hoped to get shelter from rain and a mouthful of grain.
4. The ant was miserly so he refused to help the cricket.
5. We should not be lazy and waste time. We should work hard and set aside food or money for tougher times.

C. What did the poet mean by the following?

1. The cricket felt light-hearted, carefree and happy.
2. The ant tells the cricket that he should spend his winter dancing and continue to waste time like he had done before.
3. The ant asked the cricket why he had not kept aside food for the winter months. He asked him why he did not work when he had to.

Page No. 35

Vocabulary

B. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from above.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 1. pinch | 4. jot |
| 2. speck | 5. fragments |
| 3. blob | |

B. Complete the following with a word which is an opposite of the highlighted word.

It is better to...

1. have a **friend** than an **enemy**.
2. do things **slowly** than **hastily**.
3. be in a position to **lend** than **borrow**.
4. be kind and **generous** than **miserly**.
5. have **plenty** of food than die of **starvation**.

Page No. 36

Speaking

Would you rather be an ant or a cricket?

I would rather be an ant than a cricket. I would like to be hard working like an ant and keep aside money or food for an emergency. I would not like to borrow from others. At the same time, I would like to help others if they are deserving and not lazy.

Activity

SLOTH

5. The Stone Soup

Page No. 37

Warm up

Write what you would do, if you got a gift hamper of chocolates.

If I was presented a gift hamper of chocolates, I would share them with my family members and friends. But I would ensure that I have enough for myself.

In-text question

Do you think the poor soldiers will get food from the villagers?

I think the soldiers may get food from the villagers.

Will the soldiers be able to really make soup with stones?

It is not possible to make soup with stones.

Page No. 44 and 45

Reading

A. Underline the sentence in the lesson which means the same as the statement.

1. A rich man's soup, and all from a few stones seemed like magic.
2. The three soldiers realised by then that the villagers were not keen on helping them.
3. "We want food but you have none. Well now, we have to make stone soup."
4. But as luck would have it, people of that village were wary of strangers.
5. Their hopes were up as they were sure the villagers would be kind enough to give them a bite to eat and a place to rest for the night.

B. Why did the villagers do the following?

1. The villagers whispered among themselves that they should hide their food as hungry soldiers were approaching the village.
2. The villagers believed that soldiers were always hungry and they would finish up whatever little food had been stored for the winter. So they rushed to hide their food.
3. The villagers were shocked because they had never heard of stone soup before.
4. The villagers had never heard of soup being made from three round smooth stones. They crowded around the iron pot to see how the soup was being made.
5. The villagers had never seen such a feast or tasted such delicious soup. They were impressed with the wise soldiers and gathered around to give them a respectable send-off.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The soldiers yearned for a good dinner and a soft bed to sleep in.
2. The villagers had several excuses for not offering food. The harvest had been poor and the grains had to be kept aside as seeds. The cows had not given milk for days. All the livestock had been eaten up. And to top it all, they had no empty beds.
3. The villagers were curious and began crowding around the iron pot to see what was happening. They had never heard of soup being made from three round smooth stones.
4. The soldiers asked for a large iron pot.
5. The villagers enjoyed the banquet at the village square.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. The villagers believed that soldiers were always hungry and they would finish up whatever little food had been stored for the winter.
2. The stone soup was not real. It is not possible to make soup with stones.
3. The three soldiers realised that the villagers were not keen on helping them. They discussed among themselves and came up with a plan. They pretended to make soup with three stones and made the villagers curious. As they stirred, they asked for salt and pepper. They mentioned that carrots would make the soup tastier. A little while later they hinted that a good soup needed cabbage as well. Gradually they made the curious villagers get potatoes, leftover meat, flour and milk. Without realising that they were being tricked, the villagers helped the soldiers prepare the soup.
4. We learn that sharing and caring are important.
5. The villagers could have been kind and shared a bit of their food with the tired and hungry soldiers.

Vocabulary

A. Circle the words which describe the villagers.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. wary | 4. excited |
| 2. unhelpful | 5. curious |
| 3. shocked | |

B. Tick the right word.

- b. loft ✓
- a. livestock ✓
- c. weary ✓
- b. stirred ✓
- a. wary ✓

C. Fill in the blank and name the seasoning item.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. herb | 4. oil |
| 2. spice | 5. vinegar |
| 3. sauce | |

D. Add a suitable suffix 'ful' or 'ness' to these words. Remember that the spellings will change for some words while adding the suffix.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. dutiful | 4. forgetful |
| 2. readiness | 5. fearful |
| 3. heaviness | |

Language in daily use

Write different ways in which you made excuses.

- "I've lots of homework to do daily. I don't get time to clean my cupboard."
- "My friend borrowed my library book and forgot to bring it. It's not my fault."

Grammar

A. Underline the adverb in the sentence.

- Geeta sat quietly.

- Look behind you!

- My grandparents are coming tonight.

- Mohan got hurt badly.

- Meena will join us later.

B. Complete the sentence with a suitable adverb.

- Father said he would come home early.
(when)
- My mother handles every situation calmly.
(how)
- Your house is so near.
(where)
- I will complete my work tomorrow.
(when)
- The little boy jumped up.
(where)

C. Change the adjectives to adverbs.

	Adjective	Adverb
1.	easy	easily
2.	careful	carefully
3.	nice	nicely
4.	safe	safely
5.	sad	sadly

Listening

Listen and match the following. Work in pairs.

Food	Combined with
1. peanut butter	c. jelly
2. strawberries	d. cream
3. milk	e. cookies
4. macaroni	a. cheese
5. pancakes	b. maple syrup

Speaking

A. Fill in the blanks with an 'ir' word and an / er/ sound.

1. The crow quenched its **thirst**.
2. Meena is a tall **girl**.
3. My **shirt** is torn.
4. He stood **first** in class.
5. It is Mohan's **birthday** tomorrow.

B. Describe your favourite dish and say why you like it.

I like fried rice and dal, which my mother makes. She also makes a vegetable side dish. It is delicious and has a nice flavour. Even if I eat a lot, I am comfortable. It also has the nutrients that I require for the day; carbohydrates, protein, and vitamins.

Writing

Read the lesson again and write a recipe for stone soup.

Ingredients

- Three round, smooth stones
- Salt to taste
- Pepper to taste
- Sliced carrots
- Sliced cabbage
- Leftover meat
- Potatoes
- Wheat flour
- Milk

Method

Take a large iron pot. Fill it with water and let it boil. Drop the three stones into the pot. Add salt and pepper as seasoning. Stir the soup. Add sliced carrots, cabbage, potatoes, leftover meat and keep stirring. Finally add flour and milk and continue to stir. The stone soup is ready. Serve hot in bowls. You may have it with buttered garlic bread.