



Class : 4 KEY ANSWERS TERM : III

Lesson 1:

HOW BEAUTIFUL IS THE RAIN!

Page No. 1:

Warm up

A. After the hot summer season, don't you long for rain?

Tick the things you do when there is a shower of rain.

Example:-

Let the raindrops splash on your face.

Draw in the fresh smell of wet earth.

Make paper boats and let them out.

Wait for the rain to stop.

Jump over muddy puddles.

Page No. 4:

Let is enjoy

A. Where does the rain fall?

The rain falls on the street, narrow lane, roofs, window-pane and the gutter.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. After the dust and fiery heat, the rain seems beautiful.
2. From the throat of the overflowing spout is a personification as the rain is described like a human being.
3. The sound of rain is compared to the tramp of hoofs.
4. The rain is compared to a river because it flows swift and wide down the gutter.
5. The main theme of the poem is about the beauty of rain especially after the hot

season. under bark or any place that offers concealment.

C. Explain the meaning of the following.

1. Fiery street – the street is hot like fire.
2. tramp of hoofs – sound of animals walking heavily and noisily.
3. Clatter along the roofs – rattling sound of objects striking against each other.

Page No. 5:

Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentence with the right simile.

1. The thief was as cunning as a fox.
2. My sister is as quiet as a mouse.
3. The athlete runs like a cheetah.
4. Her eyes shone like jewels.
5. The city is as hot as a desert.

B. Water can be used in different ways. Unscramble to find out.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. POUR | 4. DRIP |
| 2. SPRAY | 5. SPRINKLE |
| 3. TRICKLE | |

Page No. 6:

Activity

A. Create your own poem on rain.

1. Rain, rain go away
2. My friends are coming over to play.
3. Rain, rain stay up in the sky
4. Inside fluffy clouds that fly.
5. Rain, rain come only at night
6. When my eyes are shut tight.

Lesson 2:

DISCOVER THE POLES

Page No. 7:

Warm up

A. Find out the meaning of hibernation and write a few lines about it.

Hibernation is like a long nap. Some animals go into a state of deep sleep in cold climates. It is time of rest and they do nothing. Animals such as bears, squirrels, rodents and even some rattlesnakes hibernate in winter.

B. What do you know about the poles? Write two statements.

1. North Pole is at the extreme top of the planet earth and South Pole is at the bottom end.
2. It is very cold at the poles.

Page No.11 and 12:

Reading

A. Write North Pole or South Pole beside the statement.

1. North Pole
2. South Pole
3. South Pole
4. North Pole
5. North Pole

B. Rewrite the statements correctly.

1. Pine forests grow in parts of the Arctic region.
2. Penguins live in colonies in the Antarctic region.
3. Explorers have always changed their techniques while approaching the polar regions.
4. Seals are the only mammals in Antarctica.
5. The Southern ocean is around Antarctica.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. The Arctic ocean is 10,000 feet deep.
2. Antarctica is as big as the USA and Europe put together.
3. The only similarity between the Arctic and the Antarctic regions is the long winter nights and summer days when the sun never sets.

4. The boats used by Eskimos are called kayaks.
5. The animals found in the Arctic region are polar bear, reindeer, seal, caribou and a large variety of birds.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. Antarctica is like a cold desert without any plants or shrub growing on it.
One can only find ice and no human beings.
2. The North pole is at the centre of the Arctic ocean, which is 10,000 feet deep.
3. It is very difficult for human beings to live in such cold regions because the climate is harsh. Winter months are long and summers are short.
Eskimos can survive because they are used to it.

Page No.12 and 13:

Vocabulary

A. Tick the correct option.

1. sheer
2. isolated
3. vast
4. approaching
5. techniques

B. Write the words in the box under the hot or cold column.

Hot	Cold
sizzle	glacial
blaze	frigid
scorch	chill
stuffy	nippy
torrid	frost

C. Write degrees of comparison for the following words.

thick	thicker	thickest
few	fewer	fewest
busy	busier	busiest
warm	warmer	warmest
far	farther	farthest

Page No. 13:

Language in daily use

1. Describe your neighbourhood briefly.

Every day when I wake up, I can hear birds twittering. The older people in my neighbourhood go for a walk. I wish I could join them and watch the birds and bees. But I cannot do that as I have to get ready for school. In our neighbourhood, there is a huge park and I play there with my friends in the evening. Down the road, there is a small market place. We buy fruits and vegetables there. Our family doctor has a clinic two streets away. Sometimes when he is free, he drops in at home to meet my parents. I am happy that I live in a neighbourhood that has nice and friendly people.

2. Describe any city in India briefly.

Hyderabad is the capital of the state of Telangana. The city has a rich cultural heritage and at the same time, it is modern as well. People speak Telugu, Hindi and English. People from different states live in Hyderabad. There are several sightseeing spots in Hyderabad such as the historic Charminar, Salar Jung museum, Chowmahalla palace and Golconda fort which take us back into the past. When you visit the RamojiFilm City, you will get a glimpse of how a movie is made. You can enjoy south Indian food and the famous Hyderabad biryani. The weather in Hyderabad is usually dry and hot during the day while the nights are pleasant.

Page No. 14 and 15:

Grammar

A. Write the correct form of possessive noun in the blank.

1. This is Reena's cat.
2. My grandparents' house is in the village.
3. The baby's feeding bottle is missing.
4. These are the girls' dresses.
5. Rahul's guitar is new.

B. Use the two words to make the possessive form.

1. children's laughter
2. cow's milk
3. ladies' fashion
4. cooks' ladles
5. pilot's uniform

C. Write whether the following words are masculine, feminine or neuter gender.

1. feminine
2. neuter
3. masculine
4. masculine
5. feminine
6. neuter

Page No. 16:

Listening

Tick the correct answer.

1. Pritam went to a hill station.
2. Pritam enjoyed catching snowflakes.
3. The momos were delicious.
4. The trip was planned.
5. The family returned home healthy.

Page No. 16:

Speaking

A. Underline the silent letter in these words. Say them aloud.

1. surprise
2. column
3. muscle
4. high
5. government
6. honest

B. Discuss in groups the difference between the desert and the Poles.

The Poles are cold while the desert is hot. The Poles are covered with Ice and snow and the desert is covered with sand. Pine trees grow in the Arctic region while cacti grow in the desert. The Poles are surrounded by oceans but in the desert there is no water except for an oasis here and there. Animals such as the reindeer, seal, polar bear and penguin are found in the Poles. The camel is called the 'ship of the desert'.

Writing

Write an imaginary dialogue between two Eskimos.

- Eskimo 1 (boy): Kirima, wake up! At last, the sun is out!
- Eskimo 2 (girl): Pana, it's so cosy inside our igloo. I don't want to get up.
- Eskimo 1 (boy): Kirima, don't be lazy. Father has already taken out the kayak.
- Eskimo 2 (girl): Yes! I'll be ready soon. I love fishing.
- Eskimo 1 (boy): Let's see who catches more fish.
- Eskimo 2 (girl): I'm so glad it's summer! We can stay outdoors all day long.
- Eskimo 1 (boy): See! That's why I told you to get up early. Summers are short so let's enjoy it while it lasts.

Lesson 3:

A DAY AT THE BEACH

Warm up

Work in pairs and write right or wrong for the statements given below.

1. Right 3. Right 5. Wrong
2. Wrong 4. Wrong

If a statement is wrong, form groups and discuss why.

2. If we dump trash in rivers and seas, the water will get polluted. It is harmful for animals living in water.
4. If we cut down trees, we will destroy the environment. Trees are useful and they provide homes for several animals. Without trees, it will become hotter.

Reading

A. Write the things under the column 'pleasant' and 'unpleasant.'

Pleasant	Unpleasant
It was refreshing to play in the water.	Plastic cups in the sea
Shivani's sister collected sea shells.	Plastic bags in the sea
The ocean looked serene and approachable.	Plates floating in the sea
They ran on the sandy beach.	Food wrappers on the beach
People were enjoying a day at the beach.	Torn clothes on the beach

B. Complete the sentences.

1. Shivani found the vast blue ocean serene and approachable.
2. Careless beach users continue to litter the beach.
3. Sea waves tall as coconut trees gushed into the roads.
4. The sea receded and left behind debris and a vast amount of garbage.
5. After the tsunami so many were rendered homeless.

C. Answer the following questions.

1. People like to sit on the sand, relax and read a book. Children like to build sandcastles. It is fun to explore the beach and collect seashells and watch crabs crawling into their holes.
2. Fisher folk went out into the sea to catch fish.
3. The tsunami was set off by an earthquake in the Indian Ocean off the coast of Sumatra, Indonesia.
4. The sea waves were 15 metres high almost as tall as coconut trees.

5. The beach was dirty because people carelessly threw things around after using them.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups.

1. The tsunami happened suddenly and took people by surprise. Those who were at the beach never imagined the seawater would suddenly gush into the land and cause so much damage.
2. If we pollute the environment it will be harmful for us. We will lose animals that live in water. There will be health problems. We will have to face harsh climatic conditions with disappearing tree cover.
3. When there are volcanic eruptions or earthquakes under the sea, tsunamis are likely to occur. When there are floods, people are rendered homeless. Landslides, cyclones and famine also cause damage. In different ways nature can overpower man.

Page No. 25 and 26:

Vocabulary

A. Unscramble the words and rewrite the sentence.

1. She cut her finger and the blood GUSHED out.
2. Rescue workers cleared the DEBRIS after the earthquake and saved many lives.
3. There was a sudden shower of rain and I was completely DRENCHED.
4. My grandmother always looks SERENE and relaxed.
5. Everyone heaved a sigh of relieve when the flood waters RECEDED.

B. Write five compound words with sea as the first word.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. seaside | 4. seasick |
| 2. seawater | 5. seagull |
| 3. seaborne | |

C. Write ten words with the prefix 're'.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. rebuild | 5. rewrite | 9. region |
| 2. repeat | 6. report | 10. record |
| 3. return | 7. ready | |
| 4. remind | 8. real | |

D. Write five words with 'less' as suffix.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. careless | 4. helpless |
| 2. fearless | 5. homeless |
| 3. endless | |

Page No. 27:

Language in daily use

1. How would you greet a person you have not seen for a while?

Hello Mr Das! How are you? I haven't seen you for a long time.

2. How would you greet an elderly neighbour?

Good morning Uncle! Have a nice day.

Page No. 27 and 28:

Grammar

A. Write eight adjectives that describe nouns in the lesson:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. sandy beach | 5. little children |
| 2. wet sand | 6. few crabs |
| 3. coastal town | 7. huge ships |
| 4. older cousin | 8. old fishing boats |

B. Fill in the blanks with an adjective:

1. I have not seen my cousin for five days.
2. The baby did not have any toys to play with.
3. My friend won the first prize in an elocution contest.
4. How many bananas did you buy?
5. There are few clouds in the sky.

C. Match the adjectives with similar meanings.

1. delicious 3. chubby 5. thin
2. generous 4. massive

Page No. 28 and 29:

Listening

Write each of the products or activities under the heading 'reuse', reduce, recycle.

Reuse	Reduce	Recycle
Cloth bags	Paper	Cans
Glass bottles	Kitchen waste	Plastic products
Food containers	Shopping	
Newspapers	Air pollution	
	Shower time	
	Clothes	

Page No. 29:

Speaking

A. Complete the sentence with the 'aw' sound in the middle of the word. Follow the hints in the box.

1. Daily, she wakes up at dawn.
2. My grandfather is a famous lawyer.
3. The pizza was stale and awful.
4. What a beautiful lawn!
5. Please keep the money in the drawer.

B. Form groups and discuss what you can do to protect the environment.

We can do the following to protect the environment:

- Plant more trees
- Save water
- Take rain harvesting measures
- reduce use of plastic
- Use glass bottles and jars instead of plastic
- Use cloth bags for shopping
- Make compost out of kitchen waste

- Put off fans and lights when not in use
- Use dustbins in public places
- Use cycles wherever possible
- Do carpooling

Page No. 30:

Writing

Describe the ocean in a paragraph.

The ocean is vast and looks cool and blue on a sunny day. Along the ocean there is a sandy beach. In the day time, gentle waves lap against the rocks near the shore. In the night, huge waves crash against the shore. Ships sail in the ocean and appear like dots in the horizon. When the waves come back and forth, they leave behind seashells and debris sometimes.

Describe your feelings when you see it.

When I look at the ocean, I am awestruck by nature's beauty. I am reminded of God's power and might. I feel calm and peaceful when I look at the blue ocean. On a windy day, when there are huge waves, it is scary.

Lesson 4:

THE SMILE VIRUS

Page No. 31:

Warm up

Discuss whom you would like to be friends with. Why?

I would like to be friends with a person who is cheerful and positive. I would not like to be friends with a person who gets upset quickly.

Page No. 33:

Let us enjoy

A. Complete the following.

1. A smile can be infectious.
2. A smile can travel round the earth.
3. A smile should not be left undetected.
4. A smile can start an epidemic.
5. A smile can get the world infected.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. The simile in the first verse is 'catch it like the flu'.
2. When someone smiles at me, I start smiling too.
3. When we see a person smiling, we want to smile too.
4. When people smile at each other, it can spread all over. Everyone will be affected by positivity.
5. The world would be a sad and miserable place if people were unsmiling.

C. Write what the poet means by the following.

1. catch it like the flu - smiling is infectious and one can catch it like the flu
2. realized its worth - understand the value
3. get the world infected - spread the smiling virus across the world

Page No. 33 to 35:

Vocabulary

A. Look at the pictures and identify the expressions.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. sneer | 4. grin |
| 2. guffaw | 5. glare |
| 3. pout | |

B. Unscramble the words.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. HAPPINESS | 4. POSITIVITY |
| 2. CHEER | 5. JOY |
| 3. GOODWILL | |

Page No. 35:

Activity

Make a list of three things that you can do that can bring a smile on your face.

1. When I watch my favourite cartoon serial, I smile.
2. When I remember my friends and cousins, I smile.
3. When I play with my pet, I smile.

Make a list of three things that you can do that can bring a smile on someone else's face.

1. I can help others in need.
2. I can greet people cheerfully.
3. I can tell a joke.

Lesson 5:

DREAM BIG

Page No. 36:

Warm up

Write the two most popular forms of entertainment. Work in pairs.

1. Movies
2. Television

Form groups and discuss the other forms of entertainment. Which one of these do you like?

The other forms of entertainment are sports, music, dance, video games and theme parks. I like theme parks because there are a variety of thrilling rides, which we can enjoy with friends and family. There are lots of things to eat and see and do as well in theme parks.

Page No. 41:

Reading

A. Name the various cartoons developed by Walt Disney in the right sequence.

Mickey, Minnie Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy and Daisy Duck.

B. Write the things Walt Disney did before he became famous.

Much before he became famous, Walt Disney did a lot of other things. As a boy, he worked for a barber. He did a short course in drawing and painting in Chicago and Kansas City. During World War I, Disney was an ambulance driver for the Red Cross in France. In the year 1919, he worked in the advertising industry and produced cartoon slides which were called 'Laugh-o-Grams'.

C. Answer the following questions:

1. Disney stayed with his Uncle Robert in California.
2. Disney's brother Roy encouraged him to restart his animation business.
3. Disney was unsure about starting his animation business again because he felt it was too late for him to do so. He felt he could not compete with the experts in New York.
4. Mickey was created at the Walt Disney Studios.
5. Mickey was officially introduced in a short film called Steamboat Willie.

D. What do you think? Discuss in groups:

1. Despite struggles, Walt Disney did not give up. He believed in his dream.
2. Mickey Mouse's success made Walt Disney develop several other cartoons. He owed his success to Mickey Mouse and never forgot him.
3. Walt Disney believed that as long as there was imagination, he would keep creating. Which is why Disneyland would keep growing and never be finished.

Page No. 42 and 43:

Vocabulary

A. Complete the sentence with a word from the meanings in the lesson.

1. Sad movies do not appeal to me.
2. Neeta's uncle has constructed a bungalow in the outskirts of the city.
3. People who work as an extra in movies do not get paid much.
4. Advertising helps us to know what kind of products are available in the market.
5. I find animation films more entertaining.

Match the meanings of these common 'lose' expressions'.

1. time flies
2. went the wrong way
3. get angry

4. no interest in eating
5. not in touch

B. Fill in the blanks with a suitable 'lose' expression.

1. Rahul always loses his temper when he loses a game.
2. I have lost contact with my pen pal since a few years.
3. Whenever I visit my friend, I lose track of time.
4. After her illness, Geeta has lost her appetite.
5. The mountaineer lost his way up the mountain.

C. Tick the right option.

1. I **too** want to watch the movie.
2. This road leads **to** the forest.
3. The workload is **too** much.
4. This means such a lot **to** me.
5. Are you going **too**?

Page No. 43 and 44:

Language in daily use

1. How will you hesitatingly ask for something?
Is it alright if I use your colour pencil?
2. How will you hesitatingly make a decision?
I'm not sure but I think I will opt for badminton rather than tennis.

Page No. 44 to 46:

Grammar

A. Write the prepositions from the lesson.

for, in, with, from, after, of, at, on, to

B. Tick the correct option.

1. The cat was sitting under the table.
2. Rahul climbed up the tree.
3. We bought mangoes from the shop.
4. We were the only ones at the railway station.
5. My sister is coming with me.

C. Fill in the blanks with a suitable conjunction.

1. I like vegetables but my younger sister does not.

- Neither Rani nor Rohan has come.
- I can speak English, Bengali and Hindi.
- Grandfather could not visit us but we went to see him.
- The weather was bad but we enjoyed ourselves.

Page No. 46:

Listening

Listen to thoughts of students and answer the following.

- We should take our smile everywhere.
- We should count our blessings every day.
- A positive thought can change our day.
- We should be fearless when we are doing what is right.
- If we fail, we should try, try, try again.

Page No. 47:

Speaking

A. Fill in the blanks with words ending with 'tion'.

- Walt Disney created cartoons with his imagination.
- My grandmother will ill and had an operation.
- India is a very big nation.
- The government must find a solution for water shortage.
- We should do whatever we can to end water and air pollution.

B. Speak a few lines briefly about any one of your favourite rides.

Most people find the roller coaster scary but not me. I enjoy the steep slopes, tight turns and inversions. I scream when we drop right down and pretend to be scared. My mother and younger brother feel dizzy after a ride but I find it thrilling.

Page No. 48 and 49:

Writing

Write about something that you found difficult to do.

When my father bought a bicycle for me, I was excited and scared. I was afraid of falling off the bicycle and getting hurt. In the beginning my father held onto the back of the bicycle and ran along. Whenever he left me to ride, I found it so difficult to balance myself. I either fell down or kept my feet on the ground. Each day I tried but I found it difficult to balance myself. At times I felt frustrated that I was unable to ride the bicycle. My grandfather kept encouraging me to try again and again. So I did not give up. I practised hard and suddenly I was riding the bicycle smoothly. I realized we should never give up till we achieve our goal.

Which of the following would you like to learn?

I would like to learn swimming within a year. Swimming is a good exercise and it is refreshing too. I want to be trained by a professional trainer and learn all the styles – free style, butterfly stroke, back stroke and floating. I want to learn to dive as well. While swimming we should wear the right costume. It is important to take a shower before stepping into the pool and after a swim.

Page No. 49:

Activity

Make a poster with a caption 'I can'. Write five things you plan to do.

- I can protect the environment.
- I can be kind and patient.
- I can learn something new.
- I can conquer my fears.
- I can be positive.

I can also:

- I can swim.
- I can ride a bicycle.
- I can go to school by myself.
- I can make a sandwich for myself.
- I can play the key-board.