ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

Class - IV

Subject-Social Studies

Worksheet – 2 (2020-2021)

TOPIC – Landforms and Oceans

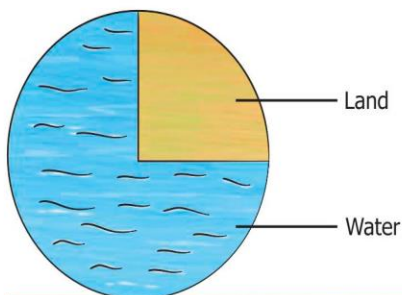**Date : 08/04/2020**

A . Name the following:

1) Largest Ocean.
2) Smallest Continents.
3) Deepest Ocean.
4) Largest Continent.

B. Define the following:

1) Landform

2) Ocean

3) Continent

Note- The following pages contain the content to refer for this worksheet.

LANDFORMS

The surface of the Earth is made up of land and water. About three-fourths of the Earth's surface is covered with water, while the remaining is covered with land. A very large mass of land is called a continent. There are seven continents in the world

1. Asia

2. Europe

3. Africa

4. North America

5. South America

6. Australia

7. Antarctica

Water covers three-fourth of the Earth's surface

Asia is the largest continent, while Australia is the smallest continent in the world. Continents usually comprise of many countries. Our country, India, is one of the many countries that make up the continent of Asia.

The surface of the Earth is not even. Some parts of the Earth are rough, while some are flat. Some are raised, while some lie low. Some are covered with rocks or sand, while others are covered with plants. These features of the Earth's surface are called landforms. There are many different landforms present on the Earth such as mountains, plains and plateaus. We can study the location and features of these landforms with the help of globes and maps.

The Earth comprises of a number of landforms

Oceans are huge bodies of water

OCEANS

An ocean is a very large body of water on the Earth's surface. Oceans are usually very deep. There are five oceans in the world – the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Southern Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the largest and the deepest ocean in the world. The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world.
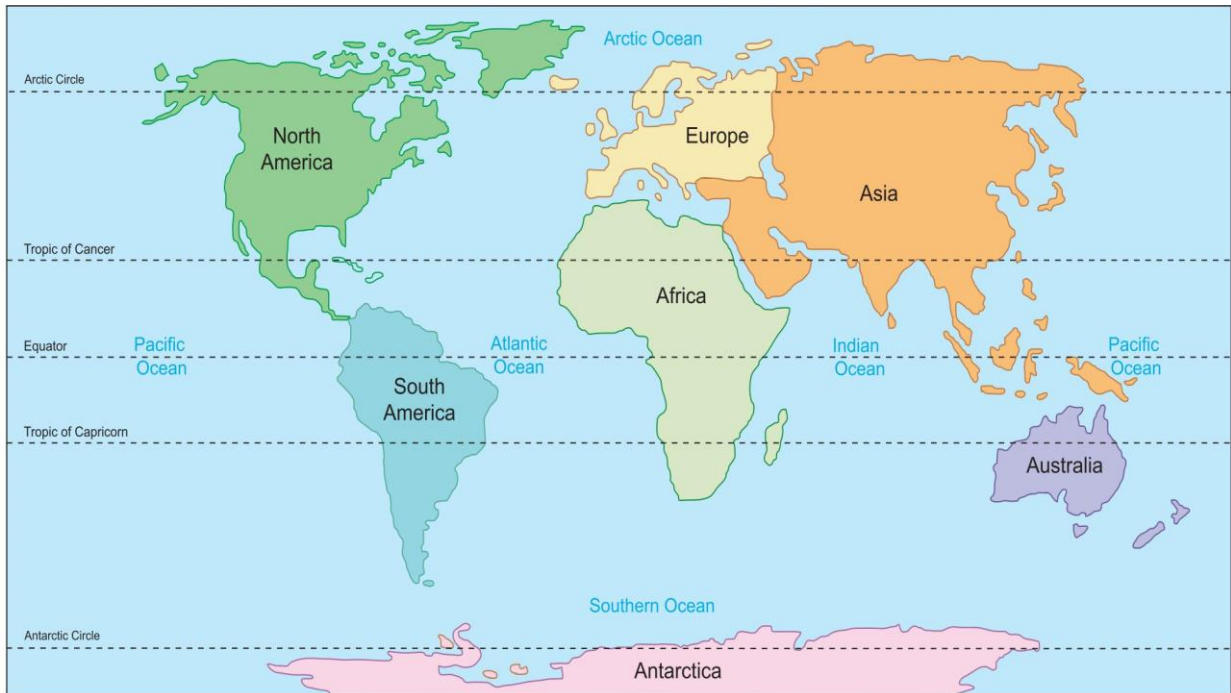
The seven continents and five oceans of the world

Oceans and seas contain saltwater. While seas are smaller than oceans, by looking at a globe or a map, we will find that the seas and oceans are interconnected. The level of water in the seas and oceans remains the same everywhere, and is known as the sea level.

Therefore, the height or the depth of any point on the Earth is measured from the sea level. For example, when we say that an aeroplane is flying at a height of 9000 m, we mean it is flying 9000 m above the sea level.

COLOURS AND SYMBOLS OF A MAP

When we look at maps or globes, we can see different places marked in different colours. Oceans and other water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and seas are marked in blue. Continents are marked in colours other than blue, like brown or yellow.

Maps also use symbols, so that it is easy to understand different features in a small space. The colour scheme and symbols are used in all maps, so that once you learn them, reading and understanding maps becomes very easy.
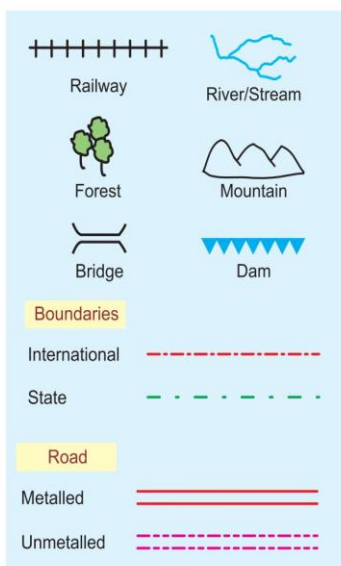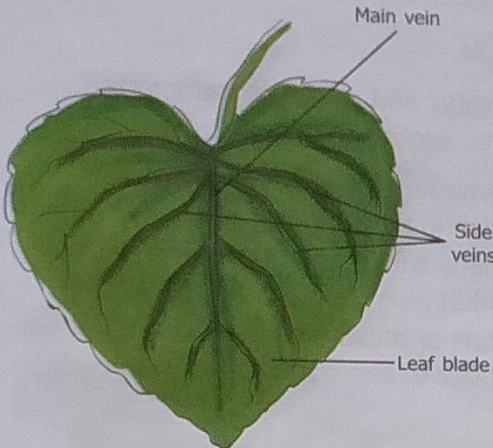

Some conventional signs and symbols

8

Main vein

Side veins

Leaf blade

Structure of a leaf

Definition:
Tiny openings on the surface of a leaf through which exchange of gases takes place are called stomata.

LEAF - THE FOOD FACTORY

Leaves are mostly broad and flat green structures of plants but there is a great variety in their shapes and sizes. The flat broad part of the leaf is called the leaf blade. In the middle of the leaf blade is the main vein and several side veins or tubes are connected with it. These veins carry water and minerals to all the parts of a leaf. Leaves also have special structures called stomata, which play an important role in photosynthesis.

Have you ever wondered why a plant has so many leaves? Why are leaves mostly green in colour?

The green colour of the leaves is because of the presence of a green coloured pigment, called chlorophyll which helps in trapping sunlight for photosynthesis.

Larger the plant, more food it needs to live. Therefore, bigger plants have more number of leaves. We should water plants properly to keep the leaves healthy and green.

Activity-1

1. Take two potted plants of the same kind.
2. Water one of the plants every day. Do not water the other.
3. Observe the changes after two days. Which plant looks weak with dried up leaves? Why?

ROLE OF ROOTS

How do plants get water?

The root is that part of the plant which remains under the soil. Roots not only fix the plant firmly to the ground but also soak water and minerals for the plants. They have small tube-like structures which absorb the minerals and water from soil and carry them to the stem.

7

Exercises:

Q1.Tick (√) the correct option:

(a)The part of the plant that is under the ground:

(i) roots   (ii) stem   (iii) branches

(b) The leaf of the plant is also called

(i) chlorophyll   (ii) food factory   (iii) stomata

(c) Photosynthesis does not require

(i) sunlight   (ii) carbon dioxide   (iii) oxygen

Q2.Name these:

(a) The flat broad part of the leaf.   _____

(b) The part of the plant that fix the plant firmly to the ground. _____

Q3. Answer the following questions:

(a) Why are leaves mostly green in colour?

Ans- _____

_____

_____

(b) What is the role of roots?

Ans- _____

_____

_____

Hello! Students be ready for interesting activities related with parts of computer…………..

A computer is an electronic device that accepts data and instructions given by the user, process them accordingly and gives meaningful results.

PARTS OF COMPUTER

- Input Devices
- Processing Devices
- Output Devices
- Storage Devices
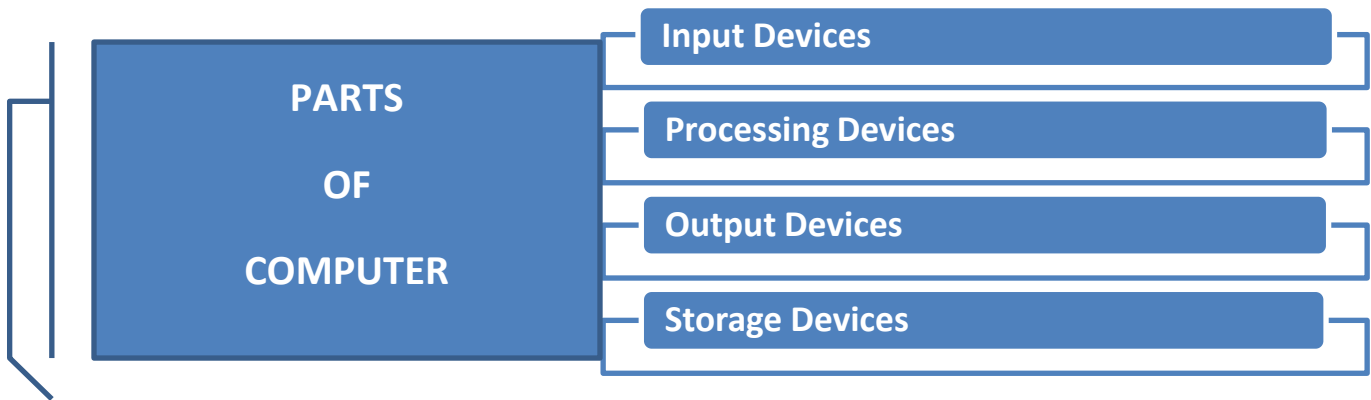
Input devices through which we can enter data and instructions are called the Input Devices.

CPU is the brain of the computer where it processes and stores the information,performs calculations and sends the result to output devices.

Keyboard

Graphic pad

Web cam

Mouse

Scanner

Joystick

Track Ball

Digital Camera

Microphone

Central Processing Unit (CPU)

Devices that display input as well as the result, which we get after processing, are called output devices.

Devices used to store data and instructions entered by the user are called Storage devices.

Monitor   Printer   Speakers

Abc Of Computer

Head Set   Projector   Plotter

Output Devices

COMPUTER STORAGE OR MEMORY DEVICES

Hard Disk   RAM   ROM   CD/DVD

Floppy   Memory Card   Pen Drive   Tape

ACTIVITY TIME

Use the words below to fill in the table .

Flash Memory / SD card	Mouse	Hard Disk
Flash Drive	Microphone	CD
LCD Projector	Printer	Scanner
Web Camera	Joystick	Monitor
Keyboard	Speaker	Plotter

INPUT Devices	OUTPUT Devices	STORAGE Devices

English Worksheet-III (2020-21)   **Class IV**

Q1. Identify the nouns in the following sentences and state whether they are *common, proper, collective* **or** *abstract***. Use following colours to differentiate in respective order:** *blue, green, orange* **and** *brown***.**

a) The angry mob pelted stones at the police.

b) Honesty is the best policy.

c) You must always speak the truth.

d) Julie is my youngest sister.

e) Solomon was famous for his wisdom.

f) Birds make their nests in trees.

g) A committee was appointed to study the situation.

h) Nelson is known for his victory at Trafalgar.

i) The boys were congratulated on their performance.

j) He gave me a bunch of grapes.

k) The children sang the national anthem.

l) He owns a fleet of cars.

m) The lion is the king of beasts.

n) Greenland is the largest island.

Q2. Underline the <u>common noun</u> and circle the (proper noun.)

a) Tagore was a great poet.

b) Robert scored forty runs that day.

c) I saw the actor in Bombay on Sunday.

d) My dog is called Sony.

e) The boy has gone to school.

f) Padma is staying with her aunt in Bangalore.

g) May is usually the hottest month.

h) The crowd cheered the cricketer.

i) Mohan and I are in the same class.

j) There is no ink in this pen.

k) She has gone to market to buy meat and vegetables.

l) I can see a fleet of boats on the sea.

m) The crowd cheered the cricketer.

Note: Kindly do all the *assignments in a separate notebook*

विषय- हिंदी   संज्ञा,सर्वनाम,अनुच्छेद   दिनांक-

प्रश्न   1. निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से संज्ञा शब्द छाँटकर सामने लिखिए |

(क)   राहुल कक्षा में प्रथम आया | ---------------------- , ----------------------

(ख)   हिमालय पर्वतमाला विशाल है | ---------------------- , ----------------------

(ग)   आम में मिठास है | ---------------------- , ----------------------

(घ)   चिड़ियाघर में शेर घूम रहा है | ---------------------- , ----------------------

(ङ)   राम बनारस से सेब लाया | ---------------------- , ---------------------- , ----------------

प्रश्न   2. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से जो सर्वनाम नहीं हैं उस पर गोला लगाइए |

(क)   राधा   मैं   हम   इन

(ख)   उनका   मुझे   जिसे   रोटी

(ग)   इसे   बहादुर   उन्हें   उसको

(घ)   किन्हें   किसे   राजा   स्वयं

प्रश्न   3. दीपावली पर एक अनुच्छेद लिखिए |

(नोट: यह कार्य एक पतली कॉपी में दिनांक के अनुसार करें)

CHAPTER – CARTS AND WHEELS

TOPIC – CIRCLE AND TERMS RELATED TO CIRCLE

KEY POINTS

- A circle is a simple closed curve. It is a set of all those points in a plane whose distance from a fixed point remains constant. The fixed point is called the centre of the circle.

- The constant distance of the moving point from the fixed point about which it moves is called the radius of the circle. All the radii of the circle are equal.

- The diameter of a circle is a line segment passing through the centre of a circle, and having its end points on the circle. All the diameters of a circle are equal in length.

- A diameter of a circle is twice of its radius.

- A line segment joining any two points on the boundary (circumference) of a circle is a chord of the circle.

- Diameter is the longest chord of the circle.

- Any portion on the circumference of a circle is called an arc.
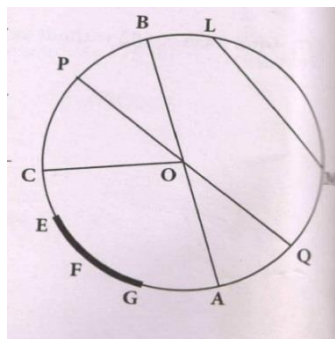
  In the given circle –

  O is centre of the circle.

  OA, OB, OP, OQ, OC are radii.

  AB, PQ are diameters.

  EFG is an arc.

  LM, AB, PQ are chords.

Now solve the following exercise.

Q.1   Fill in the blanks :

i)   The radius is _____ of diameter.

ii)   The longest chord of the circle is its _____ .

iii)   The diameter always passes through the _____ of the circle **.**

iv)   All the diameters of a circle are _____in length.

v)   A diameter of a circle is _____ of its radius.

Q.2   Draw a circle of any radius with the help of a bangle and mark its radius as OA , diameter PQ and chord XY.

Q.3 Complete the table:

S. No.	Radius	Diameter
1.	_____	14 cm
2.	4 cm	_____

Q.4 Find the diameter of a circle whose radius is
    a) 4 cm   b) 8cm

Q.5 Find the radius of a circle whose diameter is
    a) 14 cm   b) 10 cm

Q.6 Identify the following from the figure :
    Diameters _____

    Chords _____

    Radii _____

NOTE: Do the worksheet in separate notebook (it should be covered in purple and labelled neatly) or in A4 sheet.