STD: IV   EVS

LN-13: A RIVERS TALE & Ls-17: NANDITA IN MUMBAI &
Ls-18: TOO MUCH WATER, TOO LITTLE WATER.
WB: Ln-10: STATES OF MATTER &Ln-12: WEATHER, AIR
AND WATER.

I. Value Based Points

1. Solid, liquid and gas are the three states of water.
2. Water vapour is the gaseous form of water.
3. Rain is the main natural source of water.
4. The two types of impurities present in water are soluble and insoluble impurities.
5. The solid that dissolves in a liquid is called solute.
6. The liquid in which solute dissolves is called solvent.
7. Strong wind is called gale.

II. Answer in a short:

1. Write two steps to overcome water scarcity.

Ans: i) Recycle waste water

ii) Improve irrigation and agricultural practice.

2. Write the three states of matter with an example.

Ans: The three states of matter are

i) Solid Eg.Ice

ii) Liquid Eg.Water

iii) Gas Eg.Oxygen.

3. What is a matter?

Ans: Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter.

4. Define water cycle.

Ans: The continuous movement of water between the land, water bodies and air is known as water cycle.

5. Name some factors that affect the weather of a place.

Ans: Sun, wind, clouds and water vapour are the factors that affect the weather of a place.

III. Answer in Paragraph:

1. Explain the methods to separate insoluble impurities in water.

Ans: i) Sedimentation: Settling down of insoluble impurities present in water.

ii) Decantation: This follows sedimentation, the clean water above the impurities is poured into another container.

iii) Filtration: The Removal of insoluble impurities by straining or using filter paper.

WB-7: CIRCULATORY AND EXCRETORY SYSTEM

I. Value Based points:

1. The Circulatory system consists of the heart, blood vessels and blood.
2. The Excretory system helps to remove wastes from our body.
3. Blood consist of 3 types of cells, they are RBC, WBC and platelets.
4. The heart is a muscular organ which pumps blood to all parts of the body.
5. WBC are the cells of the immune system that are involved in protecting the body against the disease.
6. The pressure with which blood flows inside blood vessels is called blood pressure.
7. The different types of blood vessels are arteries, veins and capillaries.

II. Answer in short:

1. Write a function of blood.

Ans: Blood is a fluid which transport nutrient and oxygen to all the organs and get back waste materials and carbondioxide gas.

2. What does excretory system consists of?

Ans: The excretory system consist of a pair of kidney, a urinary bladder, a pair of ureter and urethra.

3. Write the function of Arteries and veins.

Ans: Arteries – It carry pure blood from heart to all parts of the body.

Veins – It brings impure blood from different organs to the heart.

4. What forms an organ system?

Ans: Organs that work together to do a particular function forms an organ system.

5. What is Blood vessel?

Ans: Blood vessels are thin tubes that run through the entire body to transport the blood.

III. Answer in Paragraph:

1. Explain the organs and its functions of excretory system.

Ans: Excretory system consists of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder and urethra.

i) Kidneys: They are bean shaped organ helps to filter the blood and remove waste from the blood.

ii) Ureters: They are pair of tubes collect urine from kidneys and transport to urinary bladder.

iii) Urinary bladder: It is a muscular bag which stores the urine.

iv) Urethra – It helps to pass the urine out of the body.

Ln- 20: EATING TOGETHER & Ln-21: FOOD AND FUN WB: Ln-5: FOOD AND NUTRITION Ln-6: TEETH AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

I. Value based points:

1. The harvesting festival celebrated in Assam is called Bihu.
2. Well cooked food provides more nutrients and are easier to chew and digest.
3. Enamel is the hardest substance in the human body.
4. Teeth's give shape to our face.
5. Microbe is a living thing that is too small to be seen with naked eye.
6. Roughage is a fibre present in the food. They are not digested with the food, but they help in proper diet.
7. Wisdom teeth are the last molars on each side of the jaws.
8. Gums of the teeth protect the bones and roots of the teeth.

II. Answer in short:

1. What is a balanced diet?

Ans: A diet which contains all nutrients in right proportion is called balanced diet.

2. Define Nutrients.

Ans: Nutrients are the essential substances present in the food which provides nourishment to the body.

3. What are body-building foods?

Ans: The food that are rich in proteins are called body-building food. Eg. beans.

4. What is protective food?

Ans: The protective food contains minerals, vitamins and it protects against diseases. Eg: Fruits and vegetables.

5. Name the organs of digestive system.

Ans: Mouth, Food pipe, stomach, intestine and Anus.

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Write the different types of teeth and its functions.

Ans: The four types of teeth are:

i) Incisors – They are 8 in number used for cutting food into small pieces.

ii) Canines – They are 4 in numbers, used for tearing food.

iii) Pre-molars – They are 8 in numbers, used for crushing and cracking the food.

iv) Molars – They are 12 in numbers, used to chew and grind the food.

Ln-22: THE WORLD IN MY HOME &Ln-23: HOME AND ABROAD

WB: Ln-14: POLLUTION AROUND US &Ln-15: OUR GREEN WORLD

I. Value based points:

1. Home is a place where we feel comfortable and safe.
2. The presence of harmful substances in environment is known as pollution.
3. The three Rs refers to – Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. They are very important to reduce pollution.
4. A substance that cause pollution is called pollutants.
5. The Ozone layer of the atmosphere is getting destroyed due to air pollution.

II. Answer in short:

1. What is Acid Rain?

Ans: harmful gases like carbon-dioxide sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, mix with rainwater and fall as acid rain.

2. What are biodegradable and Non-biodegradable substance?

Ans: Biodegradable: It can be broken and it rots Eg. Food.

Non-Bio degradable: It cannot be broken and remain in soil forever Eg. plastic.

3. What is Afforestation?

Ans: Trees planted in very large numbers to increase the green cover is known as afforestation.

4. Write any two causes of air pollution.

Ans: i) Smoke from factories contaminates air

ii) Cutting of trees increases amount of carbon dioxide, which makes the air impure.

5. Define Atmosphere

Ans: The Earth is surrounded by a blanket of air called the atmosphere.

III. Answer in Paragraph:

1. Write the effect for the following pollution.

a) Air   b)Water   c) Land

Ans:a)Air pollution: It leads to acid rain, greenhouse effect and destruction of ozone layer.

b)Water Pollution: It leads to diseases like typhoid, jaundice and also destroys the aquatic life.

c) Land pollution: Polluted soil affects the growth of plants.

WB: Ln-13: EARTH AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

I. Value based points:

1. Rotation of the earth causes day and night.
2. Revolution of the earth causes seasons.
3. The earth takes 365 days to revolve around the sun.
4. The sun and eight planets make the solar system.
5. Mars is known as the Red planet.
6. Venus is the only planet which rotates east to west.
7. The largest moon of Saturn is called Titan.
8. Moon is the natural satellite of the earth.

II. Answer in short:

1. Define Constellation.

Ans: A group of stars which form a pattern in the sky is called a constellation. There are 88 known constellation. Eg. Leo

2. Why is Venus called Evening star?

Ans: Venus is the brightest and hottest planet in the night sky. So it is called Evening star.

3. What is earth made up of?

Ans: Earth is made up of plains, mountains, valleys, lands and water. It is the only planet which has life.

4. What is dormant volcano?

Ans: The volcano that has not erupted for a long time but can erupt anytime. Ex. Four peaked mountain in Alaska.

5. What is extinct volcano?

Ans: This volcano has not erupted for a long time in recorded history. Eg. Ship rock volcano in New Mexico.

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. Explain the structure of earth.

Ans: <u>Crust:</u> The outermost layer of the earth is called crust.

<u>Mantle:</u> This is the next layer made up of solid rock material containing minerals and metals.

<u>Core:</u> The innermost layer is called core. They are of two types.

i) Inner core. ii) Outer core.