

CBR MODERN SR SEC SCHOOL BAHALA 4TH EVS SOLUTION

1. Inside Our Body

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)
- C.** 1. breathe 2. Bones and muscles 3. brain 4. bile 5. kidneys
- D.** 1. The organs inside our body which we cannot see are internal organs such as heart, liver, kidneys, lungs, stomach, etc.
2. The main function of the heart is to pump blood to the arteries.
3. Our liver produces a yellowish fluid called bile which helps in digestion of fatty acids. It also changes poisonous chemicals into useful form.
4. Three part of the brain are : (i) Cerebrum : It helps us to think, learn and remember.
(ii) Cerebellum : It helps to balance our body.
(iii) Medulla : It connects the brain to the spinal cord.
5. The process of breathing in and breathing out is called respiration. Our nose, windpipe and lungs help in respiration.

Activity

Do it yourself.

2. Reproduction in Animals

What did you learn?

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a)

B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T)

- C. 1. The process by which living beings produce more of their kind is known as reproduction.
2. Human babies develop within the womb of their mothers for nine months. Then they are born. They are known as infants up to the age of one year and toddlers at the age of three, teenagers from 13 to 19 years of age. Adulthood lasts from 19 years till death.
3. Birds reproduce by laying eggs in their nests. The parent birds feed and look after the babies till they are strong enough to look after themselves.
4. Frogs lay eggs. After about three weeks, baby frogs come out of the eggs. They are called tadpoles having tails. Gradually, they lose their tails and develop legs. After some days, they become adult frogs.
5. People who have no child of their own, adopt someone other's child from children's home or orphanage. These people who adopt the child are called child's foster parents.

Activity

Do it yourself.

3. Plants

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)

- C. 1. carrot, radish 2. turnip, sweet potato 3. wheat, maize 4. carrot, beetroot 5. papaya, watermelon
- D. 1. Stem carries water and minerals from the roots to the leaves. It also carries prepared food from leaves to other parts.
2. The root system grows inside the ground. Roots are of two types : tap roots and fibrous roots.
3. Roots of a plant absorb water and minerals from the ground and hold the plant in the soil.
4. Functions of leaves : Leaves prepare food for the plant.
Functions of flowers : Flowers produce fruits and seeds.
Functions of fruits : Fruits are edible part of a plant and contain seeds.
5. Trees should be protected from cutting down. We should take care of saplings till they grow into strong trees.

Activity

Do it yourself.

4. Flowers

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. 1. pansy, dahlia 2. nectaries 3. rangoli 4. crocus 5. gardeners, florists 6. floriculture

C. 1. Pansy 2. Marigold 3. Floriculture 4. Crocus 5. Honey extractor

D. 1. Plants that bear flowers are called flowering plants.

2. As a bud grows in size, it opens and blooms as a flower. The flower later becomes a fruit. The fruit has seeds inside it.

- Flowers are used to make bouquets and garlands, offered to Gods, used in ceremonies, weddings, parties and household decoration. Flowers are also used to make perfumes and floral designs on clothes. Some flowers like broccoli and cauliflower are eaten as vegetables.
- Sharp smelling flowers like rose, jasmine and champa are used to make perfumes.
- When a bee sits on a flower to get its nectar, tiny grains of pollen stick to its hairy legs and body. When the bee sits on another flower, these pollens are brushed off to fertilize the flower. This is pollination though honey bees.
- Flowers have nectarous, so birds and bees are attracted to them.

Activity

Do it yourself.

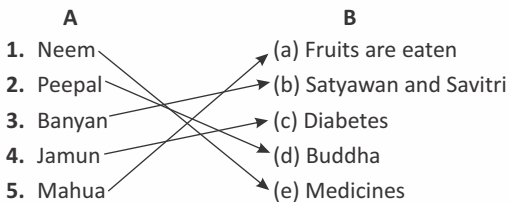
5. Trees

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. 1. Gardeners 2. Deforestation 3. Afforestation 4. Neem 5. Diabetes

C.



- D.
- Tribal people who live in forests, protect the trees.
 - Wild trees are those trees which grow on their own from the seeds of the parent plants.
 - Leaves, seeds and bark of neem tree are bitter which are used in pesticides, cosmetics and medicines to cure itches and pimples.
 - In many parts of India, tribal people live in forests and worship trees. The Bishnois of Rajasthan worship and protect Khejri tree.
 - Leaves and fruits of peepal tree are used in Ayurvedic medicines. Many mangalik girls are symbolically married to peepal tree before their real marriage to lessen the bad luck. So, it is regarded as holy tree and worshipped in Indian communities.

Activity

Do it yourself.

6. Animals Living in Groups

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c)

B. 1. (T) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

C. 1. team leader 2. protected 3. hunting 4. parliament 5. swarm

- D.
- Animals live in groups (i) to protect themselves from enemies. (ii) to groom their babies.
 - Some animals are friendly such as dogs, cows, ducks and goats. Dogs look after our houses, ducks give eggs and cows and goats give us milk.
 - Most carnivorous and omnivorous animals are aggressive animals. They become aggressive when they are teased, frightened, attacked or their shelter is intruded.

4. Yak, polar bear, musk ox and some dogs have long hair of fur on their bodies.
 5. Animals that have no outer ears can hear through holes, eardrums or internal ears.
 Such animals are birds, fish, frogs, etc.

Activity



Zeal



Flock



Band



Gaggle



Brood



Swarm

7. Our Food

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c)
B. 1. oxygen 2. harvesting 3. flour 4. flavour 5. fisheries

C. A

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Cereals, potatoes and sugar | → | (a) Body-building food |
| 2. Pulses, eggs and meat | → | (b) Protective food |
| 3. Fruits and vegetables | → | (c) Energy-giving food |
| 4. Milk and milk products | → | (d) Chocolate |
| 5. Cocoa seeds | → | (e) Help us to grow, make bones and teeth strong |

B

- D.** 1. We need to eat food to get energy which helps us to stay alive and do different activities.
 2. Plants and animals are the sources of our food. We get cereals, pulses, spices, fruits, vegetables, oil and sugar from plants. We get milk, eggs, wool, fur and meat from animals.
 3. The three types of food that our body needs are : Energy-giving food, body-building food and protective food.
 4. Oily and junk foods are not good for our health. They make us fat and disturb our digestion. So, we should not eat oily and junk food.
 5. Two healthy eating habits are : (i) Wash salad, fruits and vegetables properly before eating them. (ii) Chew your food well to make it easy to digest for your stomach.

Activity

1. Plant 2. Animal 3. Plant 4. Animal 5. Animal 6. Animal 7. Plant 8. Plant 9. Animal 10. Plant 11. Plant

8. The Making of Cloth

What did you learn?

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
B. 1. cotton 2. wool 3. mulberry 4. natural 5. weavers

C. A

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Weaving | → | (a) Making yarn from fibres |
| 2. Tailoring | → | (b) Making fabric from yarn |
| 3. Spinning | → | (c) Colouring fabric or yarn |
| 4. Finishing | → | (d) Cutting and stitching of clothes |
| 5. Dyeing | → | (e) Making fabric glossy and smooth |

B

D. 1. We get wool and silk from animals.

2. The caterpillars of all moths and butterflies make a cover (or case) around themselves with their saliva. This cover is called a cocoon. We get silk from it.

3. Spinning is the process of making yarn from fibres by drawing out the fibres and twisting it.

4. Synthetic fibres are man-made fibres. They are made from petroleum products in factories.

5. We should dry the clothes before storing them because mildew (A kind of fungi) grows on damp clothes and spoils them.

Activity

Do it yourself.

9. Our Houses

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

C. 1. ventilated 2. water-proof 3. Nomads 4. multi-storey buildings 5. cool

D. 1. A house is a place where we can keep our belongings, feel comfortable and live with our family members. We need a house to live in.

2. (i) A good house should protect us from the rain, cold, heat and winds. (ii) A house should be strong enough to endure strong storms. (iii) A house should be well-ventilated. (iv) A house should get enough sunlight and air. (v) A house should be damp-proof.

3. Bricks, cement, concrete, iron and wood are used to make a pucca house.

4. People make different types of houses. Two reasons are : (i) Available material (ii) Natural conditions.

5. Because slanting roofs let the snow and rainwater slide off easily. Collection of too much snow or rainwater on the roofs may damage them.

Activity

Do it yourself.

10. Home Remedies and First Aid

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)

B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

C. 1. First aid is the first step towards curing a patient before he/she is taken to a doctor.

2. When something blocks our windpipe, we feel choked and cannot breathe.

3. If someone else's clothes catch fire, throw a thick piece of clothing over him or her to stop supply of air.

4. First of all, we should remove the clothing from the burnt area and run (pour) cool (not cold) water over the burn until the pain lessens.

5. We should not move the patient having bone injury because the bone may dislocate.

Activity

Do it yourself.

11. Movements of the Earth

What did you learn?

A. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)

B. A

B

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Equator | → | (a) The southern half of the earth |
| 2. North Pole | → | (b) The earth's path around the sun |
| 3. Earth's axis | → | (c) The circle around the middle of the earth |
| 4. Orbit | → | (d) The northernmost point of the earth |
| 5. Southern hemisphere | → | (e) The line around which the earth rotates |

C. 1. revolves 2. west, east 3. rotation 4. equator 5. 365, 6

D. 1. The earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation.

2. The rotation of the earth on its axis causes day and night.

3. The earth takes 365 days and about 6 hours to complete one revolution.

4. The revolution of the earth around the sun causes seasons.

5. The southern hemisphere has summer in December.

6. In December, the northern hemisphere tilts away from the sun. So, the rays of the sun fall on it in a slanting way. They spread over a large area, so they heat less and it is cold.

Activity

Do it yourself.

12. Weather and Climate

What did you learn?

A. 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b)

B. 1. frigid 2. condensation 3. frost 4. climate 5. season

C. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

D. 1. The condition of the air around the place on a day is called weather.

2. Sometimes raindrops pass through a very cold layer of air and freeze into little pellets of ice. When they fall on the ground, we call them hailstones.

3. The climate of a place depends on the amount of sunshine it gets throughout the year.

4. The kind of crops people grow depends on the climate. For example, rice grows well in places of warm and rainy climate. Wheat is grown in cold and dry climate.

5. Seasons and weather affect our lives. For example, we wear woollens in winter. When it is summer, we wear light cotton clothes. We don't go on picnics on a rainy day. Trains and flights are delayed due to fog. Fishermen stay inside their homes on stormy days.

Activity

Do it yourself.

13. Hands on Work

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

B. 1. steno 2. waiter 3. a resident doctor 4. lawyer 5. driver

- C. 1. teacher 2. cutter 3. waiter 4. screwdriver, spanner, pliers 5. driving
- D. 1. Those jobs which do not need any training by experts are called unskilled jobs. For example, sweeper, gardener. The jobs that require trained workers are called skilled jobs. For example, teacher, doctor.
2. A physician is a trained doctor who gives medicines to cure our sickness.
3. A waiter serves the customers, needs in the restaurants. He greets them, shows them their table and takes order. He serves them food, tea, coffee, etc.
4. A mechanic uses many tools to do his work, such as screwdriver, spanner, wrench, hammer and pliers.
5. Today, more women are coming forward to work as doctors, teachers, pilots, CEOs, police officers, players, scientists and political leaders. Similarly, men are opting for jobs including fashion designer, chef and beauticians.

Activity

1.



Milkman



Hairdresser



Washerman



Potter

2.



Marycom
Boxing



Alia Bhatt
Actress



Kalpana Chawla
Astronaut



Nirmala Sitaraman
Political leader



Geeta Phogat
Wrestling



Sanjeev Kapoor
Chef



Mitali Raj
Cricketer



Sunidhi Chauhan
Playback Singer

14. Our Natural Resources

What did you learn?

- A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (F) 5. (T)
- C. 1. wells, tubewells 2. seas, oceans 3. upper 4. oil wells 5. mines
- D. 1. Natural resources are the things that we get from nature. Water, air, soil, forests, coal, petrol and metals are natural resources.
2. We get fresh water from lakes, rivers, ponds and under the ground.
3. Rainwater and flowing water of rivers break off the pieces of rocks and carry them away. These pieces further break down into smaller pieces by air and water. Finally, they change into powdery substance that is soil.
4. Forests are very useful to us. They give us wood for fuel and furniture, medicines, fruits, spices and oxygen to breathe.
5. Water, air and soil are the three natural resources that all living beings need.

Activity

Do it yourself.

15. Protecting Our Resources

What did you learn?

- A. 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B. 1. earth 2. solar 3. compost 4. water bodies 5. crops
- C. 1. Coal, petroleum and metals are the resources that will end one day if we do not use them carefully.
2. Wind, water and sunlight can be used to make electricity.

3. Turning old and useless things into something new and useful is called recycling. Recycling saves resources like metals, trees and plants.

4. Trees use up carbon dioxide. So planting more trees is an effective way of making air clean.

5. When we burn something, it produces smoke. Cars, buses and all other vehicles get energy to move by burning petrol, diesel and gas. Their smoke pollutes the air.

6. We can keep the air clean by (i) planting more trees and (ii) using CNG in cars and buses.

7. Dirty water from kitchens and the chemicals released in waste water of factories pollute the water. Water also gets polluted when garbage lying around gets washed off by rainwater into rivers, ponds and lakes.

8. We must not throw garbage into water bodies. Poisonous water from factories must be treated before falling into rivers or ponds.

Activity

Do it yourself.

16. Care for Public Property

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

B. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

C. 1. Things that belong to everyone are called public property.

2. Schools, buses, parks, roads and government buildings come in the first category. Old monuments and historical buildings come in the second category of public property.

3. We should not tear the seat covers in buses and trains. We should not scribble or paste notices in buses and railway coaches.

4. Tax is the money we have to pay to the state such as house tax, water tax, income tax property tax, etc. We pay taxes to the government for using the public property.

5. Some people tear pages from the books of public libraries and damage them.

D. 1. We should not scribble on the walls and desks. We should not damage the plants.

2. We should return the library books in time. We should not tear pages from books.

3. We should not deface, disfigure or damage monuments. We must look after them just as we look after our own things.

Activity

Do it yourself.

17. Bridges and Buildings

What did you learn?

A. 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c)

B. 1. (T) 2. (F) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (F)

C. 1. Bricks, cement, iron, concrete and wood are used to make a permanent house.

2. When a girder bridge is over a road to cross it, it is called a flyover.

3. Mortar is a mixture of cement, sand, water and gravel which is used to join and fix the bricks.

4. A beam bridge consists of a horizontal beam that is supported at both ends either by a natural land structure such as the banks of a river or a man-made structure such as pillars.

5. The earliest suspension bridges were made of ropes or vines covered with pieces of bamboo.

6. Howrah Bridge, a cantilever bridge, is also called Rabindra Setu.

Activity

Do it yourself.

18. Local Government

What did you learn?

A. 1. (F) 2. (F) 3. (T) 4. (T) 5. (F)

B. 1. district magistrate 2. house tax, taxes on fairs 3. illiterate 4. vote 5. 18 years 6. ballot

C. 1. The government elected to work on village level such as gram panchayat is called a local government.

2. The people of a village elect the members of a gram panchayat.

3. A gram panchayat performs many functions related to the welfare of the village such as planting trees, digging wells, providing clean water to villagers.

4. The three levels of local government are : gram panchayat, panchayat samiti and zila parishad.

5. The head of a gram panchayat is called sarpanch or pradhan or mukhia.

6. Many adults in our country are illiterate. Adult education centre is for the adults where they study after work.

7. The state government grants aids to the panchayat to perform various works. In addition to this, the main sources of income are taxes on houses and shops, taxes on fairs and markets.

Activity

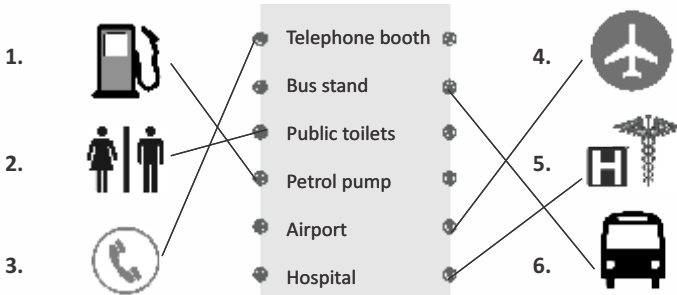
Do it yourself.

19. Reading a Map

What did you learn?

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)

B. 1. Map 2. Atlas 3. Compass 4. Legend 5. Scale



D. 1. A map is a drawing of an area in which physical features, cities, roads, etc are shown.

2. If we stand facing the sun in the morning, our face is to the east. Our back is facing west. Our left side is facing north and right side is facing the south.

3. The knowledge of directions is very important for locating a place on the map.

4. The benefits of making a map are : (i) It helps to know the things and places with respect to other things. (ii) It guides us to reach any unknown place. (iii) It saves a person from getting lost in a place.

5. Scale is the number of kilometres that a certain distance on a map represents. For example, a distance of 500 km will be shown as just 5 cm on a map.

Activity

Do it yourself.