Lesson-1

A tiny seed

-Nicola Rijsdijk and Maya Marshak
(Adapted)

Chapter's highlights

1) In a village on the slopes of Mount Kenya in East Africa, a little girl worked in the fields with her mother. Her name was Wangari.

2) In her family's food garden she broke up the soil and pressed tiny seeds into the warm earth.

3) Wangari was a clever child and couldn't wait to go to school. Her parents wanted her to stay and help them at home.

4) When she was seven years old, her elder brother persuaded her parents to let her go to school. She learnt more and more with every book she read.

5) She did so well at school that she was invited to study in a college in the United States of America.

6) At the American University, she learnt many new things. She studied plants and how they grow. The more she learnt, the more she remembered her African home.

7) When she returned to Kenya after she had finished her studies, her country had changed

a) Huge farms stretched across the land.

b) Women had no wood to make fire.

c) The people were poor and children were hungry.

So she taught the women how to plant the seeds.

8) When trees appeared, the women were able to earn money for their family by selling the wood. Thus the women felt powerful and strong.

9) As time passed, the new trees grew into forests and the rivers started flowing again. Thus the little girl from Africa used the power of a tiny seed to make a difference to her people.

10) People all over the world took notice of her great work and awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her work in Kenya. She was the first African woman ever to receive it.

Wangari Mathai died in 2011.

Word Meanings

1) Excited - very enthusiastic and eager
2) Pressed - apply face to something to flatten
3) Powerful - having power
4) Tiny - very small

Answer the following questions

Q1 Where was Wangari's home?

Ans Wangari's home was in a village on the slopes of Mount Kenya in East Africa.

Q2 What did Wangari study in the U.S.A.?

Ans Wangari studied about plants and how they grow in the American University.

Q3 What changes took place in Kenya as a result of Wangari's efforts?

Ans As a result of Wangari's efforts, the new trees grew into forests and the rivers started flowing again.

Q4 Why did Wangari's parents did not want her to go to school?

Ans Wangari's parents did not want her to go to school as they were poor. Moreover, they wanted Wangari to stay at home and help them.

Q5 What did Wangari teach the villagers to do?

Ans Wangari taught the villagers how to plant the seeds.

H.W.

Frame sentences

1) Excited
2) Powerful
3) Tiny
4) Hungry
5) Remembered

Write the antonyms

1) remember - forget
2) strong - weak
3) tiny - big
4) poor - rich

ST.GREGORIOS SCHOOL, DWARKA

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National symbols are patriotic symbols representing nations and countries. National symbols try to unite people.

National flag - The Indian national flag is also known as the tiranga. It has 3 stripes :

a) Saffron - represents courage

b) White - represents purity and peace

c) Green - represents growth

It has a navy-blue chakra in the middle of the white stripe and it has 24 spokes. The wheel signifies the law of dharma.

National Emblem - The national emblem of India depicts four Asiatic lions standing back to back. "Satyameva Jayate" (Truth alone triumph) is written on the bottom.

National Anthem - The National Anthem or Jana Gana Mana was written by Rabindranath Tagore

National Animal - The Royal Bengal Tiger symbolises power and strength.

National Bird - Peacock symbolises beauty and pride.

National flower - Lotus symbolises purity. Even after growing in muddy water, it is untouched by its impurity.

Assignment :

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The national animal of India is _____

2. National song of India was written by _____

3. The wheel in the Indian flag stand for _____

4. _____ is our national flower.

5. There are 4 _____ in the National Emblem of India standing back to back.

II. Answer the following

1. What is the National Bird of India? What does it symbolises?

2. How would you describe our National Flag ?

3. Write any 3 rules to be followed while hoisting the National Flag.

4. Write a short note on National Emblem.

5. Draw and colour our National Flag.

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CLASS 4 MATHS WORKSHEET (2)

PLACE VALUE

Dear students,

Last week we uploaded the number names concept, place value and face value concept, expanded form concept, ascending order, descending order concept.

Today we are going to do the following:
* Roman Numbers (1 to 40)

*Assignment for building numbers using the given digits

ROMAN NUMBERS

1) The numbers which we use in our daily life are called **INDO-ARABIC**

numbers. Roman numbers are different from Indo-arabic numbers.

2) There are 7 basic roman symbols:

I, V, X, L, C, D, M

3) I stands for 1

V stands for 5

X stands for 10

L stands for 50

C stands for 100

D stands for 500

M stands for 1000

*There some rules to be followed for writing Roman numbers.

* No Roman number can be written more than thrice.

So, if you write XXXX for 40, it is wrong.

* If the greater Roman number is to the right of the smaller one, we will subtract.

eg: IX (I ⟶ 1)

X (X ⟶ 10)

10-1=9 Therefore, IX=9.

*If the greater Roman number is to the left of the smaller one, we will add:

eg: XI (X ⟶ 10)

I (I ⟶ 1)

10+ 1= 11. Therefore XI=11.

Here are the Roman numbers from 1 to 40.

1= I

2= II (1+1)

3= III (1+1+1)

4= IV (5-1)

5= V

6= VI (5+1)

7= VII (5+1+1)

8= VIII (5+1+1+1)

9= IX (10-1)

10= X

11= XI (10+1)

12= XII (10+1+1)

13= XIII (10+1+1+1)

14= XIV [10+(5-1)]

15= XV (10+5)

16= XVI (10 +5+1)

17= XVII (10+5+1+1)

18= XVIII (10+5+1+1+1)

19= XIX [10+(10-1)]

20 = XX (10+10)

21= XXI (10+10+1)

22= XXII (10+10+1+1)

31= XXXI (10+10+10+1)

32=XXXII (10+10+10+1+1)

23=XXIII (10+10+1+1+1) 33= XXXIII (10+10+10+1+1+1)

24= XXIV [10+10+(5-1)] 34= XXXIV [10+10+10+(5-1)]

25= XXV (10+10+5) 35= XXXV (10+10+10+5)

26=XXVI (10+10+5+1) 36= XXXVI (10+10+10+5+1)

27=XXVII(10+10+5+1+1) 37= XXXVII(10+10+10+5+1+1)

28=XXVIII (10+10+5+1+1) 38= XXXVIII(10+10+10+5+1+1+1)

29=XXIX [10+10+(10-1)] 39= XXXIX [10+10+10+(10-1)]

30= XXX (10+10+10) 40= XL (50-10)

HW

1) Write the Roman number for :

a) 21 b) 35 c) 16 d) 9 e) 27

2) Write the Indo- Arabic number :

a) XXII b) XXXV c) XXXII d) XL e) XV

3)Do as directed and write the answer in Roman numbers :

a) XXII+XXIII

b) XXII-II

c) XVI+X

d) XL÷ X

e) XXXVI÷ IV

BUILDING NUMBERS

*While building smallest numbers, please take care that the digit ‘ 0’ can never come as first digit.

Look at the example below:

Example Q: Build the smallest and largest 5 digit number using the digits 7,6,2,9,0

Smallest	Biggest
02679 (incorrect)	97620
20679 (correct)	

Eg2 : using digits 0,4,3,8 (build 5 digit number)

Smallest	Biggest
00348(Incorrect)	84300
30048 (correct)	

Eg3: using digits 7,8,0 (build 5 digit number)

Smallest	Biggest
00078 (incorrect)	87000
70008 (correct)	

Q:- Make the smallest and greatest 6- digit number using the digits:-

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

6) 4,8,7,5,2 7) 5,2,0,6,3,1

Class-IV [Science] (2020-21)

L-1 ①

The Green plants (Summary)

Most plants have green leaves. Leaves appear green due to the presence of a substance called Chlorophyll. Leaves help the plant to prepare food. Different plants have different types of leaves

Structure of a leaf.

→ Leaf Blade [Main flat part of the leaf] or Lamina
→ Midrib [Thin tube like structure
→ Side veins
→ Leaf Stalk or petiole [attaches leaf to the stem]

* Veins transport water and minerals and food.

Functions of a leaf

* Prepare food for the plant
* Some leaves store food such as cabbage, mint, spinach, etc
  Leaf is also called Food factory of the plant
* helps the plant to breathe through small holes called Stomata.

2) The process by which green plants make their own food is called _____

3) A chain that shows how living beings obtain food is called _____

4) The flat part of the leaf is called _____

5) The tiny holes present on the surface of the leaves are known as _____

6) The food prepared by the process of photosynthesis is called _____

7) The plants store extra food as _____ in different parts of a plant.

Question / Answers

Q1. Why do plants appear green?
Q2. What is a food chain? Give one example.
Q3. Define Photosynthesis.

PHOTOSYNTHESIS - The Process by which green plants make their own food using carbondioxide and water in the presence of sunlight and chlorophyll.

* Sunlight + water + Carbondioxide are used.
* Oxygen is given out
* Food prepared is called Sugar.
* Extra food is stored as Starch in roots, stems, leaves, fruits and in flowers.

Food Chain - A food chain shows how a living thing gets its food. A food chain begins with a green plant.

(is eaten by) (is eaten by)
Eg → 1) Grass ⟶ Deer ⟶ Lion
2) Grass ⟶ Grasshopper ⟶ Frog ⟶ Snake ⟶ Eagle.

Fill in the blanks.

1) Plants appear green due to the presence of a substance called _____.

True or False

1) A leaf needs water to prepare its food.
2) Roots are known as food factories of a plant.
3) Oxygen is the gas which is given out through the stomata.
4) The food prepared by the process of photosynthesis is called salt.
5) Animals depend on plants for food.

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Do the worksheets in any available copy or sheets.