

## Two trees

by Eunice de Souza

### Summary

The poem is a short poem abstracted from the novel 'Dangalak' written by Eunice de Souza, where a lonesome middle-aged woman, 'Rina' plays the central role.

This poem is centred around two trees that attracts a lot of birds at the time of spring. The parrots love the peepul tree and there is a bulbul singing in the Ashoka tree. The apartment block into which the lady moved in was a dump. There was a huge garbage heap just outside the gate which attracted Barbets. Many birds like sparrows, crows and mynahs can be found in common city garden at daybreak creating a lot of noise and activity. Thus the morning becomes so noisy which makes the neighbouring lady disturbed and cannot sleep. She therefore thinks that the

tree should be cut down.

In the last stanza, the lady's comment about the trees and birds is being compared to a fingernail scratching a black board, as her comment is quite annoying.

Poetic Device :-> Poetic devices are tools used by the poet to create rhythm, tone, mood, feeling and meaning.

In this poem, the poetic device used is Metaphor. A metaphor compares two people or things that are not related but share something in common. The lady's comment about the trees and birds is being compared to a fingernail scratching a blackboard, because the sound of scratching a blackboard with fingernail is an unpleasant sound and so are the lady's comment about cutting down of trees.

Word Meaning

1. dawn - the first appearance of light in the sky before sunrise
2. pandemonium - (here) a situation in which there is a lot of noise and activity

Read the given lines and answer the questions

1. Two trees — and a garbage heap.

The garbage brings the barbets.

The parrots love the leafy tree.

There's a bulbul singing in the ashoka.

There are sparrows, crows and mynahs.

You have your common city garden

complete with pandemonium at dawn.

a. How many kinds of birds does the poem mention?

Ans The poem mentions many kinds of birds like barbets, parrots, sparrows and mynahs.

b. What causes the pandemonium at dawn?

Ans The noise made by the different birds causes pandemonium at dawn.

c. Name the poem and poet.

Ans These lines have been taken from the poem 'Two trees'. The poem has been composed by the poet Eunice de Souza.

2. The lady on the third floor says

We should cut down the trees

she can't sleep for the noise.

a. What causes the pandemonium at dawn?

a. What problem does the lady on the third floor have?

Ans The lady on the third floor could not sleep because of the noise made by the birds.

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b. What is her solution to the problem? What does it tell you about her attitude towards trees and birds?

Ans Her solution to the problem is to cut the trees where the birds sit so that she may not be disturbed. This shows that the lady is not friendly towards animals and does not care too much about the nature as well.

# **ST. GREGORIOS SCHOOL, DWARKA**

Class – IV

**Subject – Science**

**Topic: Le:- 2 Adaptations in Plants**

## **Habitat**

A natural surrounding where a plant or an animal gets suitable conditions to grow is called its habitat.

## **Adaptations**

The special features of plants and animals that help them to adjust to their habitats are called adaptations.

- Based on their habitat plants are divided into
- Terrestrial plants
- Aquatic plants

## **TERRESTRIAL PLANTS**

- Plants that grow on land are called terrestrial plants.
- Terrestrial plants are found on mountains, in plains, in coastal areas and deserts.

### **Plants in plains**

- They have many branches.
- They survive in very hot climate and shed their leaves in autumn.
- Examples Maple, oak, Mango and gulmohar

### **Plants on mountains**

- Plants are usually conical, straight and tall.
- Instead of flowers these plants have cones with seeds inside them. That is why these trees are also called conifers.

- They have small needle-like leaves with a wax coating to prevent damage from snow.
- Example: Fir, deodar and pine

### **Plants in deserts**

- Plants growing in desert areas have very few or no leaves.
- Their leaves are reduced to spines to prevent loss of water.
- Their stems are fleshy as they have water stored in them.
- Examples: Date palms, cactus and acacia (babool).

### **Plants in area of heavy rainfall**

- They remain green throughout the year
- They do not shed their leaves in autumn
- Example: Teak, rubber, rice cotton and sugarcane.

### **Plants in swampy areas**

- Plants swampy areas have their roots above the soil. Because air cannot reach the roots of these plants. Such roots are called breathing roots.

### **Plants in coastal areas**

- Plants growing here have thick stiff leaves and stem.
- Example: Coconut trees

## **AQUATIC PLANTS**

Plants that grow in water are called aquatic plants.

- Floating plants
- Fixed plants
- Underwater plants

### **Floating plants**

- They float on the surface of the water.

- They are light and spongy.
- The stomata are present on the upper surface of the leaves which have a waxy coating
- **Example:** Duckweed and water hyacinth.

### **Fixed plants**

- The roots of these plants are fixed to the bottom of the water body.
- The leaves of these plants are broad and flat.
- Examples: Water lily and Lotus

### **Underwater plants**

- Some plants are submerged under the water.
- These plants have thin and narrow leaves.
- The leaves do not have stomata or wax coating
- Roots are fixed in the soil
- Examples: Tape grass, hydrilla and pondweed.

### **Insectivorous plants**

- Insectivorous plants are carnivorous. They trap insects in their leaves.
- Examples: Venus flytrap and pitcher plant.

### **NON-GREEN PLANTS**

- Plants which do not have chlorophyll are called non-green plants or saprophytic plants.
- They do not make their own food.
- They survive on dead plants and animals.
- Example: Indian pipe mushrooms and moulds.



▲ Mangrove tree



▲ Duckweed



▲ Water hyacinth



▲ Lotus



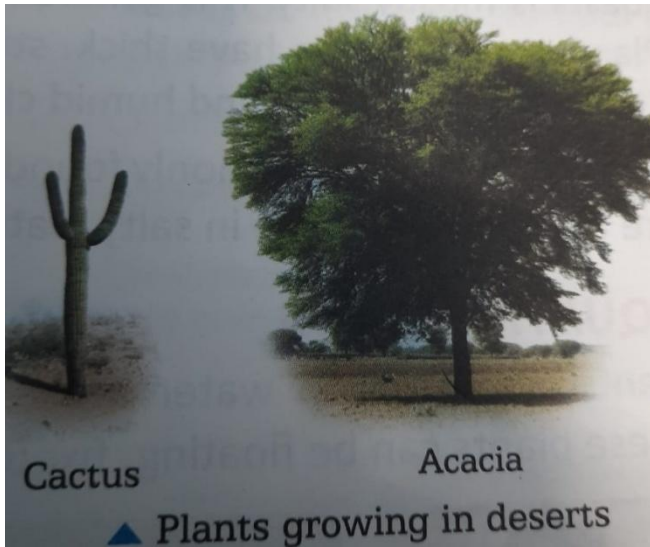
▲ Water lily



▲ Indian pipe plant



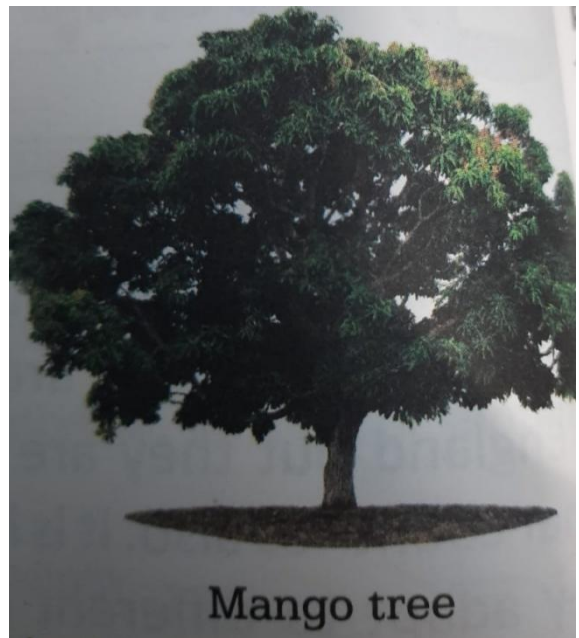
▲ Mushroom



Cactus

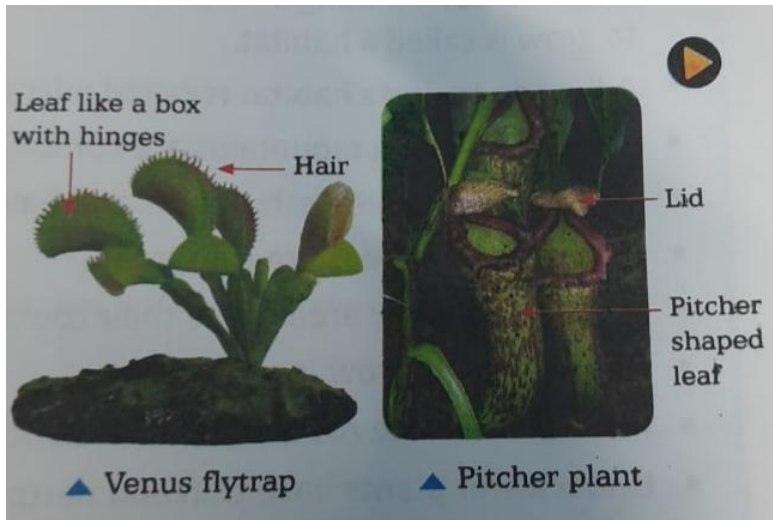
Acacia

▲ Plants growing in deserts



Mango tree





Q1. Fill in the blanks

- (a) Plants that grow in the \_\_\_\_\_ have many branches.
- (b) Adjusting to one's habitat is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Plants that grow in water are called \_\_\_\_\_ plants.
- (d) \_\_\_\_\_ plants are carnivorous.
- (e) Plants without \_\_\_\_\_ are called non-green plants.

Q2. Give two examples for each of the following.

- (a) Mountain plants \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Desert plants \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Floating plants \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Under water plants \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Saprophytic plants \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

Q3. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What is habitat?
- (b) Define adaptation.
- (c) Name the three types of aquatic plants.

Class:- IV (Hindi) 2020-21

वचन (Number)  
(उपाकरण)

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को पढ़िए और अंतर देखिए -

<u>अ</u>	<u>आ</u>
1. लड़का लिख रहा है।	लड़के लिख रहे हैं।
2. लड़की पढ़ रही है।	लड़कियाँ पढ़ रही हैं।
3. घोड़ा चल रहा है।	घोड़े चल रहे हैं।
4. बच्चा खेल रहा है।	बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में खंड 'अ' में दिए गए वाक्यों में 'लड़का', 'लड़की', 'घोड़ा' एवं 'बच्चा' शब्द एक प्राणी का बोध करा रहे हैं जबकि खंड 'आ' में दिए गए वाक्यों में 'लड़के', 'लड़कियाँ', 'घोड़े' एवं 'बच्चे' एक से अधिक प्राणियों का बोध करा रहे हैं। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि -

वचन:- शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके एक या अनेक होने का बोध हो, उसे वचन कहते हैं।

वचन दो प्रकार के होते हैं:

1. एकवचन (Singular Number)

2. बहुवचन (Plural Number)

	<u>एकवचन</u>	<u>बहुवचन</u>
1.	पुस्तक	पुस्तकें
2.	सड़क	सड़कें
3.	पेंसिल	पेंसिलें
4.	बहन	बहनें
5.	आँख	आँखें
6.	चूहा	चूहे
7.	पौधा	पौधे
8.	बच्चा	बच्चे
9.	गुठ्वारा	गुठ्वारे
10.	मिठाई	मिठाइयाँ
11.	दवाई	दवाइयाँ

12.	गुड़िया	गुड़ियाँ
13.	सब्जी	सब्जियाँ
14.	चाबी	चाबियाँ
15.	नदी	नदियाँ

\* आओ, अभ्यास करें:

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलिए -

रोटी	_____	कपड़ा	_____	पंखा	_____
मछली	_____	बेटियाँ	_____	पैसा	_____
घड़ी	_____	घिड़िया	_____		

नोट:- यह कार्य किसी कॉपी में साफ-साफ उतार ले और इन्हें याद भी करें तथा अभ्यास में दिए कार्य का अभ्यास करें तथा सुंदर लेख में लिखें।

मात्राओं का अभ्यास तथा लेख सुधारने का प्रयास करें

Class:- IV (Hindi) 2020-21

विलोम शब्द / उलटे शब्द / विपरीतार्थक व्याकरण (Antonyms) शब्द

जो शब्द किसी शब्द का विपरीत अथवा उलटा अर्थ प्रकट करता है, उसे विलोम शब्द कहते हैं।

नीचे कुछ विलोम शब्द दिए गए हैं -

	<u>शब्द</u>	<u>विलोम</u>
1.	सरल	कठिन
2.	शुद्ध	अशुद्ध
3.	काला	सफ़ेद
4.	हार	जीत
5.	प्रश्न	उत्तर
6.	पूर्ण	अपूर्ण
7.	लेना	देना
8.	वीर	कायर
9.	अपना	पराया
10.	कहना	सुनना
11.	लिखना	पढ़ना
12.	बुराई	भलाई
13.	उतार	चढ़ाव
14.	उदय	अस्त
15.	व्याय	अन्याय

नोट:- यह कार्य किसी कॉपी पर उतार लें तथा इन्हें साद करें

ST GREGORIOS SCHOOL,DWARKA

CLASS –IV(2020-21)

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF NUMBERS

SUBTRACTION

- 1) When we subtract two numbers, we get “ difference”.
- 2) When we subtract zero from any number , we get the number itself.

e.g  $34-0=34$

$1233456-0=1233456$

- 3) When any number is subtracted from itself,we get 0

e.g  $567-0=567$

$32145-0=32145$

- 4) Subtraction involves “borrowing”

	2	13	14	15	13		
e.g	<del>3</del>	4	5	<del>6</del>	<del>3</del>	—————→	MINUEND
-	1	7	8	9	6	—————→	SUBTRAHEND
	<hr/>						
	1	6	6	6	7	—————→	DIFFERENCE

e.g

	4	15	12	9	10	
	<del>5</del>	<del>6</del>	<del>2</del>	0	0	
-	3	9	7	9	8	
	<hr/>					
	1	6	5	0	2	

- 5) We can check subtraction by the process of “addition”.

When we add the difference to the second number(Subtrahend) , the sum should be the first number(Minuend)

4 15 11 9 10	Check:	1 1 1 1
<del>5</del> <del>6</del> <del>2</del> <del>0</del> <del>0</del>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div> </div>	1 6 5 0 2
- 3 9 7 9 8		+ 3 9 7 9 8
1 6 5 0 2		5 6 2 0 0

6 14 13 11 11	Check:	1 1 1 1
<del>7</del> <del>5</del> <del>4</del> <del>2</del> <del>1</del>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 100%;"></div> </div>	<del>1 5 5 4 7</del>
- 5 9 8 7 4		+ 5 9 8 7 4
1 5 5 4 7		7 5 4 2 1

Q1:: Subtract and check:

- 1) 56789-32679
- 2) 98706-36789
- 3) 677777-46789
- 4) 789000-678457
- 5) 69000-54654

Q2:- What number should be added to 56743 to get 90000?

HINT : 90000-56473

Q3: What number is 1500 less than 45678?

HINT: 45678-1500

Q4:- What number should be subtracted from 800001 to get 457894?

HINT: 800001-457894

## WORD PROBLEMS

Q1:- Heena had ₹ 50,500 in her bank account. She spent ₹34,590 .What amount of money is left in her account?

HINT: Start the sentence with “Amount of money in the bank”

Q2:- Kapil travelled 4500 km to his grandmother’s village. Of the total journey , he covered 2345km by train. How much distance did he travel by train?

HINT: Start the sentence with “Distance travelled by Kapil”

Q3:- Dinesh’s mango orchard produced 5790 mangoes. He sold 1258 mangoes. How many mangoes are left?

Q4:-My father gave me ₹ 46000. My mother gave me ₹ 1500 less than my father. How much money did my mother give me?

HINT: Start the sentence with “Amount of money my father gave me”

ANSWER KEY FOR ADDITION IS ATTACHED IN THE NEXT

TWO PAGES



Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

## Answer key to addition - Class IV

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Q4:- } 54378 \\ + 23456 \\ \hline 77834 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Q5:- } 54372 \\ + 89076 \\ \hline 143448 \end{array}$$

Word Problems.

Q2:- Amount of money Sheena has = ₹ 19658 .

Amount of money her mother gave her  
on her birthday = ₹ 23467

Total amount of money Sheena has now =

$$\begin{array}{r} 19658 \\ + 23467 \\ \hline ₹ 43,125 \end{array}$$

Q3:- Cost of T.V. set = ₹ 54670  
Cost of A.C = ₹ 24565

Total cost =

$$\begin{array}{r} 54670 \\ + 24565 \\ \hline ₹ 79,235 \end{array}$$

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Q4:- Number of story books = 4567  
Number of text books = 5890  
Number of Grammar books = 3245

Total number of books =  
4567  
5890  
+ 3245  
13,702 books.

Q5:- Number of chocolates sold on Monday  
= 2345  
Number of chocolates sold on Tuesday  
= 3470  
Number of chocolates sold on Wednesday  
= 4675

Total number =  
2345  
3470  
+ 4675  
10,490 chocolates.



## **ST.GREGORIOS SCHOOL, DWARKA**

CLASS : IV

**SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

CHAPTER-6

### THE NORTHERN AND COASTAL PLAINS (PART-1)

A plain is a flat and level land. The plains of India include - the Northern Plains

- the Coastal Plains

The northern plains lies between the Himalayas in the North and the Deccan plateau in the South. These plains are very fertile due to alluvium deposited by the rivers.

River Basin

- River Satluj originates in Tibet.
- The Bhakra Dam has been built across River Satluj to generate hydroelectricity and provide water for irrigation.
- River Ganga originates from the Gangotri glacier in the Himalayas.
- Yamuna is its main tributary.
- River Brahmaputra originates in Tibet, where it is called Tsangpo. It lies mainly in Assam.
- The Brahmaputra alongwith the Ganga form the largest delta in the world. It is called Sunderban delta.

The states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam lie in the Northern plains.

Name the following

1. The main tributary of River Ganga.
2. The Dam built across River Satluj.
3. A flat and level land.
4. Fine silt deposited by river along its bank.
5. Electricity produced out of water.

Answer the following :

1. Define silt and tributary.

Ans : Silt-fine sand and mud carried by river

Tributary - a small river that joins a large river.

2. Why are the northern plains fertile ?

Ans : The northern plains are very fertile due to alluvium deposited by the river along its banks.

3 What does Bhakra Dam provide?

Ans : Bhakra dam provides :

- water for irrigation.
- water for generating electricity called hydroelectricity.

4. Name any four states which lie in the Northern plains

Ans : The states of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh lies in the Northern plains.

CLASS-IV DRAW & COLOUR

