A stylized graphic featuring a sun with rays on the right and a leaf-like shape on the left, both in shades of orange and yellow. A semi-circle in a muted red color is positioned above the sun's rays.

**The World of Poems**  
**Unseen Passage**

**1. Run!**

AWAY from the city  
And into the sun,  
Out to the country,  
Run! Run! Run!

Run in the raindrops!  
Run 'neath the trees!  
Run little races  
With each little breeze!

Run down the hillside,  
Run up the lane;  
Run through the meadow,  
Then run back again!

Run and be merry  
All through the day!  
Run to the country,  
Away! Away!

**-By Mary Daunt**

**2. A Watering Rhyme”**

Early in the morning,  
Or the evening hour,  
Are the times to water  
Every kind of flower.  
Watering at noonday,  
When the sun is high,  
Doesn't help the flowers,  
Only makes them die.  
Also, when you water,  
Water at the roots;  
Flowers keep their mouths where  
We should wear our boots.  
Soak the earth around them,  
Then through all the heat  
The flowers will have water  
For their thirsty 'feet'!

**- By P.A.Ropes**

**3. A Day**

I'll tell you how the sun rose,  
A ribbon at a time.  
The steeples swam in amethyst,  
The news like squirrels ran.

The hills untied their bonnets,  
The bobolinks begun.  
Then I said softly to myself,  
“That must have been the sun!”

But how he set, I know not.  
There seemed a purple stile  
Which little yellow boys and girls  
Were climbing all the while

Till when they reached the other side,  
A dominie in gray  
Put gently up the evening bars,  
And led the flock away

**- BY EMILY DICKINSON**

**4. “Hope”  
Is The Thing With Feathers**

“Hope” is the thing with feathers -  
That perches in the soul -  
And sings the tune without the words -  
And never stops - at all -

And sweetest - in the Gale - is heard -  
And sore must be the storm -  
That could abash the little Bird  
That kept so many warm -

I've heard it in the chilliest land -  
And on the strangest Sea -  
Yet - never - in Extremity,  
It asked a crumb - of me.

**- BY EMILY DICKINSON**

## 5. Wandering Singers

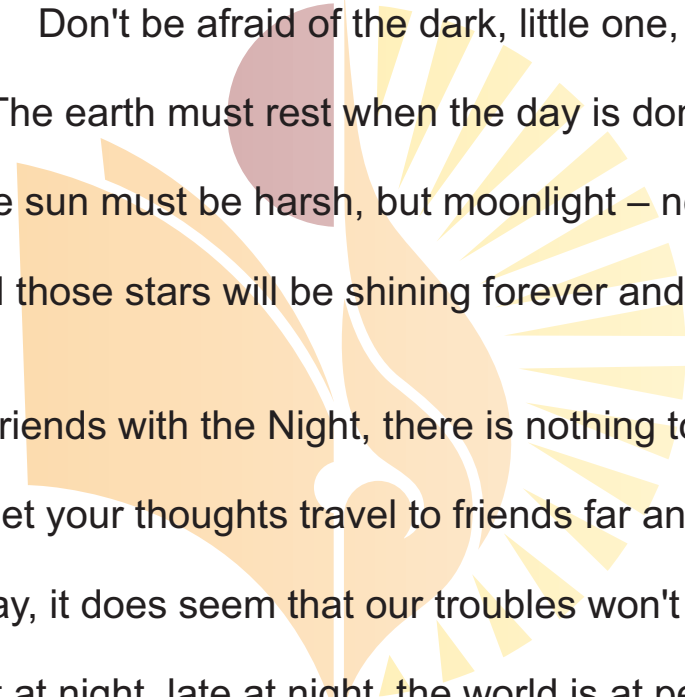
Where the voice of the wind calls our wandering feet,  
Through echoing forest and echoing street,  
With lutes in our hands ever-singing we roam,  
All men are our kindred, the world is our home.  
Our lays are of cities whose lustre is shed,  
The laughter and beauty of women long dead;  
The sword of old battles, the crown of old kings,  
And happy and simple and sorrowful things.  
What hope shall we gather, what dreams shall we sow?  
Where the wind calls our wandering footsteps we go.  
No love bids us tarry, no joy bids us wait:  
The voice of the wind is the voice of our fate

- BY SAROJINI NAIDU

## 6. BOOKS

“Come in, come in!”  
Said the library door;  
I opened it wide  
And saw books galore!  
  
Tall skinny books  
Up high on the shelves;  
Little fat books  
That stood by themselves.  
  
I opened one up  
And sat down to look;  
The pictures told stories!  
What a wonderful book!

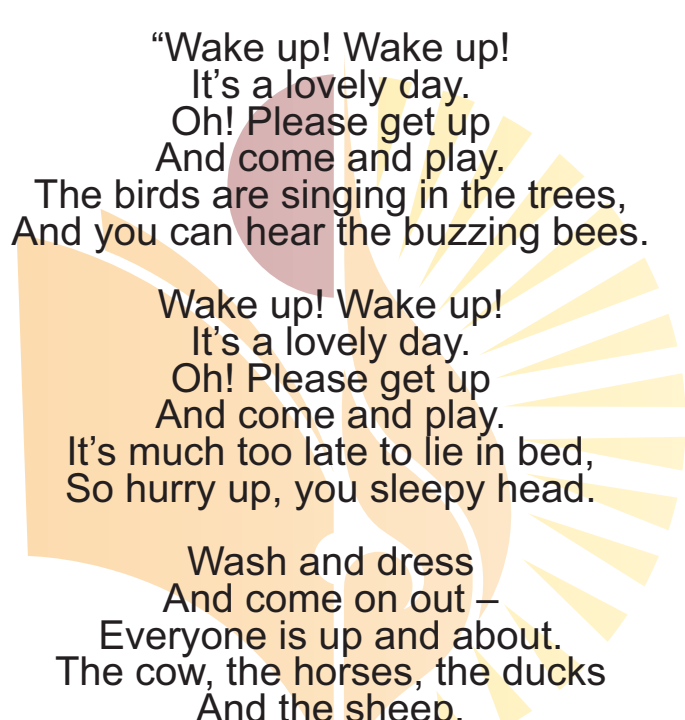
## 7. Do Not Be Afraid Of The Dark



Don't be afraid of the dark, little one,  
The earth must rest when the day is done.  
The sun must be harsh, but moonlight – never!  
And those stars will be shining forever and ever,  
Be friends with the Night, there is nothing to fear,  
Just let your thoughts travel to friends far and near.  
By day, it does seem that our troubles won't cease,  
But at night, late at night, the world is at peace.

- BY RUSKIN BOND

## 8. WAKE UP



“Wake up! Wake up!  
It's a lovely day.  
Oh! Please get up  
And come and play.  
The birds are singing in the trees,  
And you can hear the buzzing bees.

Wake up! Wake up!  
It's a lovely day.  
Oh! Please get up  
And come and play.  
It's much too late to lie in bed,  
So hurry up, you sleepy head.

Wash and dress  
And come on out –  
Everyone is up and about.  
The cow, the horses, the ducks  
And the sheep,  
The tiniest chicken  
Cheep-cheep-cheep  
Wake up!!

- BY C. Fletcher

## 9. I Opened A Book

I opened a book and in I strode  
Now nobody can find me.  
I've left my chair, my house, my road,  
My town and my world behind me.  
I'm wearing the cloak, I've slipped on the ring,  
I've swallowed the magic potion.  
I've fought with a dragon, dined with a king  
And dived in a bottomless ocean.  
I opened a book and made some friends.  
I shared their tears and laughter  
And followed their road with its bumps and bends  
To the happily ever after.  
I finished my book and out I came.  
The cloak can no longer hide me.  
My chair and my house are just the same,  
But I have a book inside me.

- BY JULIA DONALDSON



**Unseen Passage -1**

**Read the passage and answer the questions :**

The Rann of Kutch in Gujarat is India's largest salt marsh. Salt marshes are grasslands along the sea coast which get flooded by seawater. The Rann of Kutch is made up of the Great Rann and the Little Rann. It has desert on one side and the sea on the other. The Great Rann is the larger part of the Rann. From May to October, the Rann gets flooded and the desert becomes full of wildlife. Around 200 species of birds, including flamingos, cranes, storks, bustards as well as the Indian wild ass are found here. Many reptiles, including the Indian monitor, live here too. The Rann is also where 75 per cent of India's salt comes from. Salt farmers have lived and worked here for centuries to make salt from the sea water. It is also home to the Rabari, a herding community that often moves from place to place. They keep camels, sheep and goats. They are also known for their embroidery work.

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. What are salt marshes?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. The Rann of Kutch is made up of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**3. It has \_\_\_\_\_ on one side and \_\_\_\_\_ on the other.**

**4. The Rann gets flood from \_\_\_\_\_**

- a. January to March
- b. April to August
- c. May to October

**5. Name four species of birds that are found in the Rann of Kutch.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Unseen Passage -2**

**Read the passage and answer the questions :**

Androclus was a Roman slave. His master was so cruel that he ran away and hid in a forest. One day he found a cave and fell asleep inside. A great roar woke him up. It was a lion. Androclus was sure that it would kill him. But the lion was limping! Androclus boldly held up the lion's lame paw. A long, sharp thorn was stuck under its paw. Androclus pulled it out quickly, to the lion's joy. Androclus was no longer afraid. That night, he and the lion slept side by side.

From then on, the lion brought him food every day. Androclus was happy. Until the day soldiers captured him and took him back to Rome. His punishment was to fight a hungry lion. On the day of the fight, Androclus entered the fighting area. The lion rushed in. Androclus gave a great cry. It was his old friend.

Androclus put his arms around the lion's neck. It lay down at his feet and licked them lovingly. Then Androclus said, 'No man has ever befriended me. This lion alone has been kind to me. He is my brother.'

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Who was Androclus? What did he do?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Where did he fall asleep? What woke him up?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. What was the lion doing? What had happened to it?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. How did Androclus help the lion? How was he himself changed as a result?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. What did the soldiers do to Androclus?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Unseen Passage -3**

**Read the passage and answer the questions :**

The Ganges river dolphin lives in the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers. Unlike other kinds of dolphins, it can't live in the seas. It was once found in rivers across India, Nepal and Bangladesh but it is extinct in many of these places now. It has a rectangular fin, a long mouth and a rounded stomach. It is almost blind and makes special high-pitched sounds to find fish. It is brown and grey in colour, but its babies are chocolate-coloured when they are born. When these dolphins are present in the river, it means that the water is safe. The government of India made the Ganges river dolphin India's National Aquatic Animal in 2009. Today, pollution from factories and farms makes it hard for these dolphins to survive. Some also get caught in fishing nets. People also hunt them for meat and oil.

**Answer the following questions:-**

**1. Where do the Ganges river dolphins live?**

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**2. How do they hunt for fish?**

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**3. Tick the correct statement about the Ganges river dolphins' appearance.**

- a) They are white and brown in colour.  
 b) They are brown and grey in colour.  
 c) They are pink in colour.

**4. The babies of Ganges river dolphins are born.**

- a) Black      b) Silver      c) Chocolate-brown

**5. Find words from the passage that mean the opposite of these words.**

- a) Ordinary:      b) Absent:  
 c) Lost:      d) Belonging to air:

**Unseen Passage -4**

**Read the passage and answer the questions :**

Many years ago, there lived in England a wise king named Alfred. Alfred didn't have an easy life as there was war all the time. After a great battle with the Danes, the English army was defeated. King Alfred escaped alone through the woods. Late in the day, he came to a woodcutter's hut. He was tired and hungry and begged the woodcutter's wife for food and a place to sleep. The woman was baking some cakes and felt sorry for him. She didn't know that he was the king. 'You can have supper if you watch these cakes. Make sure they do not burn,' she said. 'I have to milk the cow.' King Alfred agreed but soon forgot the cakes as he was worried about the Danes. When the woman came back, the cakes were burned. 'You lazy fellow!' she cried. 'See what you have done!' But the king was so hungry that he did not mind the woman's scolding. No one knows if he had anything to eat that night, but in a few days, he gathered his men together and beat the Danes in battle.

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Who was Alfred? Why didn't he have an easy life?**

---



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**2. The \_\_\_\_\_ army was defeated in a battle with the \_\_\_\_\_.**

**3. Alfred escaped through the \_\_\_\_\_ and came to a \_\_\_\_\_ hut.**

**4. What did Alfred beg the old woman for?**

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**5. On what condition did the woman agree to give it to him? What did he have to make sure?**

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**Crossword  
Word Search  
Sudoku**

Try to find all of the words puzzle below. They are going across in the boxes.

## Middle School Word Search

D	E	T	E	N	T	I	O	N	X	G	H	Y	B	W	W	L	F
Y	A	V	S	U	B	J	E	C	T	C	W	V	Z	E	W	N	M
H	C	A	F	X	B	A	C	K	P	A	C	K	I	L	N	X	O
O	T	L	C	U	J	L	D	R	A	M	A	Q	S	N	X	C	G
M	X	E	A	A	N	I	Z	S	M	F	R	I	E	N	D	S	H
E	Z	O	A	S	D	O	E	Z	T	A	B	T	M	M	L	J	N
W	L	G	Z	C	S	E	H	X	B	A	T	C	E	Q	A	S	B
O	R	W	M	E	H	E	M	G	A	J	N	H	S	S	O	C	O
R	L	X	D	P	P	E	S	I	L	M	G	G	T	A	T	H	A
K	D	W	M	B	S	F	R	H	C	C	S	R	E	K	W	A	R
L	O	C	K	E	R	S	O	Q	I	S	J	G	R	T	X	N	D
Q	X	J	A	D	V	E	N	T	U	R	E	A	I	T	E	L	G
O	T	L	C	U	J	L	D	R	A	M	A	Q	S	N	X	C	G
M	X	E	A	A	N	I	Z	S	M	F	R	I	E	N	D	S	H

Academics  
Adventure  
Drama  
Backpack  
Lockers



Friends  
Fun  
Math  
Exams  
Semester

COOL2BKIDS

Bench  
Board  
Classes  
Teacher  
Test

Homework  
Detention  
Subject



Try to find all of the words puzzle below. They are going across in the boxes.


1. goes      2. as      3. at      4. girl      5. by  
6. boy      7. has      8. is      9. an      10. he

q	v	m	p	h	b	h	d	w	c
m	e	i	e	s	y	a	n	c	f
o	m	i	b	a	d	q	b	n	y
l	b	h	h	a	s	b	o	y	z
o	p	f	i	s	t	m	l	a	t
c	s	g	i	r	l	m	p	p	k
l	m	p	r	g	a	v	m	v	t
t	o	u	j	z	a	s	f	n	i
s	b	y	u	v	m	q	h	e	s
g	o	e	s	y	y	l	q	c	v

Try to find all of the words puzzle below. They are going across in the boxes.

## Back To School

L	X	M	S	I	P	Z	R	E	C	E	S	S	B
P	G	E	H	K	F	R	W	L	O	U	D	I	V
A	I	N	D	O	U	J	O	R	B	T	N	L	G
V	H	U	I	L	M	X	G	J	U	D	A	C	N
B	F	T	E	Y	N	E	E	H	E	P	Z	M	I
W	I	R	J	U	D	C	W	R	L	C	O	Q	N
E	N	Z	G	Q	T	U	Y	O	B	O	T	X	R
G	I	O	S	P	M	E	T	G	R	V	E	K	A
K	S	R	T	A	C	F	D	S	I	K	D	S	E
O	H	F	U	E	Q	U	S	J	X	G	U	B	L
Q	E	N	D	G	B	A	C	K	P	A	C	K	O
H	D	T	I	K	L	O	W	E	N	Z	A	M	F
M	Y	R	E	C	S	V	O	R	C	P	T	I	N
C	O	J	D	L	W	B	T	K	A	D	E	H	S



BACKPACK	HOMEWORK	RULER
BINDER	LEARNING	STUDIED
CLASSROOM	NOTEBOOK	STUDYING
EDUCATE	PROJECT	SUBJECT
FINISHED	RECESS	

Tree Valley Academy

Try to find all of the words puzzle below. They are going across in the boxes.

## WORD SEARCH PUZZLE

C	L	U	S	C	T	U	L	E	N
A	L	O	M	E	N	R	T	O	A
C	H	A	G	L	I	H	P	C	E
D	O	L	O	A	H	W	L	E	S
O	T	F	R	A	B	D	O	A	L
O	F	I	S	H	Y	S	S	S	A
L	A	F	L	H	S	H	S	A	L
E	E	S	L	E	I	R	S	E	M
S	S	R	T	P	M	P	O	T	O
M	U	O	U	T	S	U	O	C	N

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| OCEAN     | SHRIMP |
| ABYSS     | TURTLE |
| MUSSEL    | WHALE  |
| OCTOPUS   | SEA    |
| DOLPHIN   | SEAL   |
| SALMON    | TROUT  |
| SEAFOOD   | FROG   |
| SHELLFISH |        |
| CACHALOT  |        |
| MOLLUSC   |        |

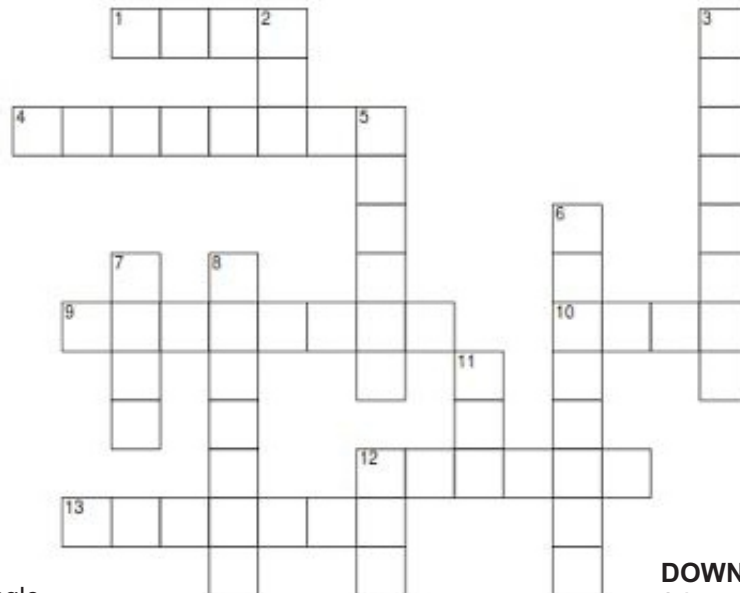


Try to find all of the words puzzle below. They are going across in the boxes.

# Word Search Worksheet

Q	W	D	B	N	S	D	S	M	U	M	Y
D	R	O	R	G	E	N	C	A	G	I	R
I	C	C	E	L	R	E	C	S	L	R	A
A	A	T	A	A	V	W	L	S	A	R	P
R	M	O	K	D	I	T	I	Q	S	O	I
Y	P	R	X	L	C	O	C	T	S	R	D
S	N	A	C	K	E	N	K	B	I	T	M
S	R	E	T	U	R	N	C	L	A	P	E
A	A	T	A	A	V	W	L	S	A	R	P

Diary  
Return  
Newton  
Mass  
Mirror  
Doctor  
Break  
Glass  
Service  
Rapid  
Clap  
Bit  
Camp  
Glad  
Snack  
Click ↵

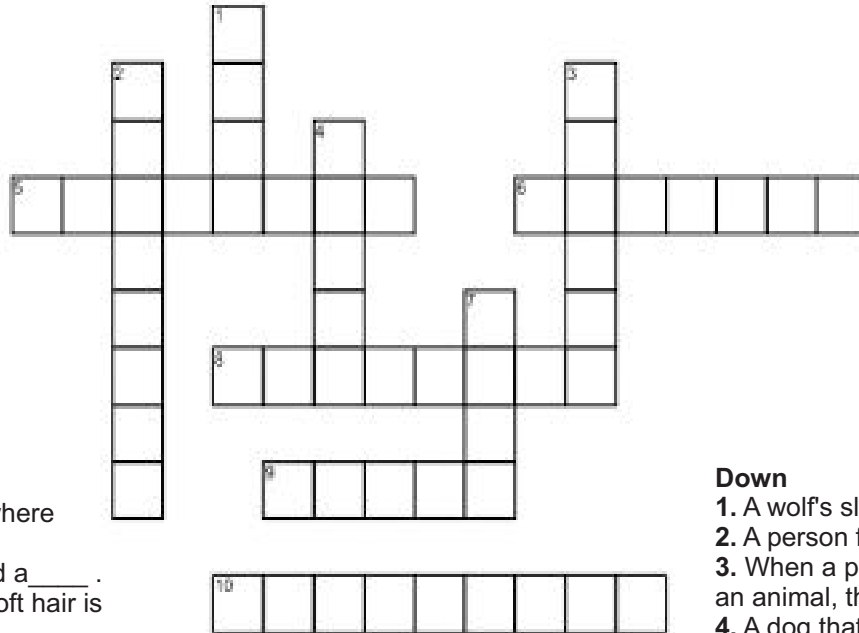


### ACROSS

- 1 The animals that live in jungle and forest
- 4 Animals that are very few in numbers and may soon no longer exist
- 9 The animals that are kept in farms or homes
- 10 I am the king of jungle. I live in a den
- 12 The animal that swallow their food
- 13 The tallest animal

### DOWN

- 2 I guard your house. I live in a kennel
- 3 The biggest animal
- 5 I live in a hutch
- 6 Silk threads
- 7 A lightless bird which lived for many years and is now extinct
- 8 Candle
- 11 I chase mice away
- 12 The animals that live with us in our house



**Across**

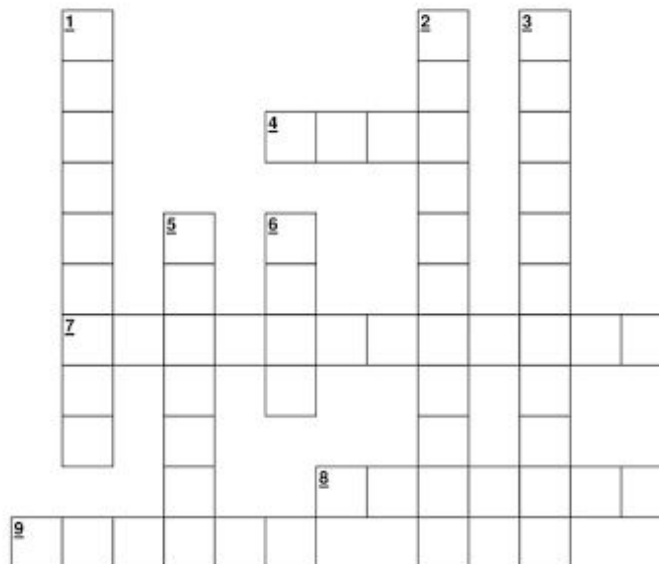
- 5. Another word for funny
- 6. The room in a house, where food is made.
- 8. A monster can be called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. An animal with lots of soft hair is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. A time of the year when people give presents.

**Down**

- 1. A wolf's sleeping place.
- 2. A person from Jamaica
- 3. When a person wants to hurt an animal, the animals \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. A dog that leads a blind person is called a \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
- 7. Another word for anger.

**WORD BANK:**

- |           |          |          |         |      |
|-----------|----------|----------|---------|------|
| Christmas | creature | cringe   | furry   | fury |
| guide     | humorous | Jamaican | kitchen | leer |



**ACROSS**

- 4 Names a person, place, or thing. (boy, town, ball)
- 7 A short exclamation. (Hi!, Uh, Ah!)
- 8 Substitutes a noun or a noun phrase to show another name for a person, place, or Thing. (he, whom)
- 9 The part of speech that changes a verb, adjective, or adverb. (very, rapidly)

**DOWN**

- 1 Describes a noun. (cold, wet)
- 2 A word the joins two parts of a sentence. (but, and, or)
- 3 A word that connects a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence. (before, into)
- 5 A word that is put next to a noun. (the, a, an)
- 6 An action word. (run, clap)

**WORD BANK:**

Adjective, adverb, article, conjunction, interjection, noun, preposition, pronoun, verb.

**Class-IV**

**Sudoku**

Fill in the puzzle so that every row across, every column down and every 2 by 3 box contains the numbers 1 to 6

	4			2	
1			5		3
		3		6	

	1		3		
5		2			6
		6		3	

**Class-IV**

**Sudoku**

Complete the grids so each row, each column, and each outlined 2x3 rectangle contains the number 1-6 exactly one time each

6	4			5	2
				4	
4					
1		5	4	3	
5				6	
2		4	5		



कविता संग्रह  
अपठित गद्यांश  
चित्र-वर्णन

## 1. कोयल

देखो, कोयल काली है, पर मीठी है इसकी बोली।  
 इसने ही तो कूक – कूक कर आमों में मिसरी घोली।  
 कोयल ! कोयल ! सच बतलाओ क्या संदेशा लाई हो ?  
 बहुत दिनों के बाद आज फिर इस डाली पर आई हो।  
 क्या गाती हो, किसे बुलाती, बतला दो कोयल रानी।  
 प्यासी धरती देख माँगती हो क्या मेघों से पानी ?  
 बहुत भली हो, तुमने माँ की बात सदा ही है मानी  
 इसीलिए तो तुम कहलाती हो सब चिड़ियों की रानी !

कवयित्री :- सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान

## 2. चलो उड़ चलो

फूलों की उस घाटी में जाना चाहते हैं,  
 जहाँ चारों ओर फूल ही फूल हैं, खुशबू हैं,  
 बसंत हैं, भँवरे और आओ बच्चों के कल्पना लोक की सैर करें।  
 चलो – चलो उड़ चलो आज हम, फूलों की उस घाटी में,  
 जहाँ फूल-ही-फूल खिले हैं, घाटी की उस माटी में।  
 देवलोक से परियाँ आती, वहाँ देखने फूलवारी,  
 रंग-बिरंगे फूल खिले हैं महके केसर की क्यारी

कवि :- शोभनाथ लाल

## 3. मस्ती का समय

नन्हा मुन्ना राही हूँ।  
 नन्हा मुन्ना राही हूँ, देश का सिपाही हूँ,  
 बोलो मेरे संग, जय हिंद, जय हिंद, जय हिंद।  
 रास्ते पे चलूँगा न डर-डर के,  
 चाहे मुझे जीना पड़े मर-मर के।  
 मंजिल से पहले न लूँगा कहीं दम,  
 आगे ही आगे बढ़ाऊँगा कदम।  
 दाहिने बाएँ, दाहिने बाएँ थम! नन्हा मुन्ना राही हूँ...  
 धूप में पसीना बहाऊँगा जहाँ,  
 हरे-भरे खेत लहराएँगे वहाँ।  
 धरती पे आके न पाएँगे जन्म,  
 आगे ही आगे बढ़ाऊँगा कदम।  
 दाहिने बाएँ, दाहिने बाएँ थम ! नन्हा मुन्ना राही हूँ...  
 बड़ा होके देश का सितारा बनूँगा,  
 दुनिया की आँखों का तारा बनूँगा।  
 रखूँगा ऊँचा तिरंगा हरदम,  
 आगे ही आगे बढ़ाऊँगा कदम।  
 दाहिने बाएँ, दाहिने बाएँ थम !  
 नन्हा-मुन्ना राही हूँ,  
 देश का सिपाही हूँ,  
 बोलो मेरे संग, जय हिंद, जय हिंद, जय हिंद।

रचनाकार :- शकील बदायनी

## 4. किरण

अरी किरण, तू उठकर, इतनी जल्दी आज चली आई,  
 मैं तो बिस्तर में से अपने, अब तक निकल नहीं पाई।  
 कल तो तेरे साथ शाम तक, खेल बहुत से खेली मैं,  
 पर जब तू चल दी सोने को, तो रह गई अकेली मैं।  
 तू सुख से सोई होगी, पर मुझको नींद नहीं आई,  
 परी कथाएँ पढ़ते-पढ़ते, बड़ी देर में सो पाई।  
 कहने लगी किरण यह सुनकर, मैं ही कब सो पाती हूँ,  
 तुम्हें सुलाकर एक दूसरी, दुनिया में मैं जाती हूँ।  
 बच्चे जो बिस्तर में सोए होते, उन्हें जगाती हूँ,  
 वहाँ शाम हो जाती है तो, लौट यहाँ फिर आती हूँ।

कवि :- सोहनलाल द्विवेदी

### 5. हिंद देश के निवासी

हिंद देश के निवासी सभी जन एक हैं,  
रंग-रूप, वेश भाषा चाहे अनेक हैं।

बेला, गुलाब, जूही, चंपा, चमेली,  
प्यारे – प्यारे फूल गूँथे माला में एक हैं।  
हिंद देश के निवासी सभी जन एक हैं,  
रंग-रूप, वेश-भाषा चाहे अनेक हैं।

कोयल की कूक न्यारी, पपीहे की टेर प्यारी,  
गा रही तराना बुलबुल राग मगर एक है।  
हिंद देश के निवासी सभी जन एक हैं,  
रंग-रूप, वेश-भाषा चाहे अनेक हैं।

गंगा, यमुना, ब्रह्मपुत्र, कृष्णा, कावेरी,  
जाके मिल गई सागर में हुई सब एक हैं।  
हिंद देश के निवासी सभी जन एक हैं,  
रंग-रूप, वेश-भाषा चाहे अनेक हैं।

कवि :- विनय चन्द्र

### 6. बढ़े चलो

वीर तुम बढ़े चलो, धीर तुम बढ़े चलो।  
हाथ में ध्वजा रहे, बाल-दल सजा रहे,  
ध्वज कभी झुके नहीं, दल कभी रुके नहीं,  
वीर तुम बढ़े चलो, धीर तुम बढ़े चलो।

सामने पहाड़ हो, सिंह की दहाड़ हो,  
तुम निडर हटो नहीं, तुम निडर डटो वहीं,  
वीर तुम बढ़े चलो, धीर तुम बढ़े चलो।

मेघ गरजते रहें, मेघ बरसते रहें,  
बिजलियाँ कड़क उठें, बिजलियाँ तड़क उठें,  
वीर तुम बढ़े चलो, धीर तुम बढ़े चलो।

प्रात हो कि रात हो, संग हो न साथ हो,

सूर्य से बढ़े चलो, चंद्र से बढ़े चलो,  
वीर तुम बढ़े चलो, धीर तुम बढ़े चलो।

कवि :- द्वारिका प्रसाद माहेश्वरी

## अपठित गद्यांश - 1

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

डिज़नीलैंड एनहेम पार्क का निर्माण वॉल्ट डिज़नी के प्रयासों का परिणाम है। यह पार्क कैलीफोर्निया में स्थित है। वॉल्ट डिज़नी जब अपनी बेटियों डायना और शेरॉन के साथ ग्रिफिथ पार्क घूमने गए, तब वहाँ से लौटकर आने के बाद उन्हें लगा कि ऐसा ही सुंदर पार्क बनाना चाहिए। जिसका आनंद बच्चे और बड़े दोनों उठा सकें। इस पार्क का निर्माण कोई आसान कार्य नहीं था पर सच्ची लगन होने के कारण हम अवश्य सफल होते हैं। ऐसा ही वॉल्ट डिज़नी के साथ हुआ और 18 जुलाई, 1955 को डिज़नीलैंड आम जनता के लिए पहली बार खोला गया। डिज़नीलैंड में कॉमिक्स की कहानियों के पात्रों को दिखाया गया है।

(1) डिज़नीलैंड कहाँ स्थित है?

- (अ) भारत (ब) इंग्लैंड  
(स) कैलीफोर्निया (द) चीन

(2) डिज़नीलैंड में कौन से पात्रों को दिखाया गया है?

- (अ) कॉमिक्स के पात्र (ब) नाटक के पात्र  
(स) फिल्म के पात्र (द) पौराणिक कहानियों के पात्र

(3) सफलता के लिए क्या आवश्यक है?

- (अ) घूमना (ब) मनोरंजन  
(स) सच्ची लगन (द) सच बोलना

(4) असफल का विलोम है — \_\_\_\_\_

- (अ) अन्य (ब) सफल  
(स) उत्तीर्ण (द) प्रयास

(5) डिज़नीलैंड आम जनता के लिए पहली बार कब खोला गया?

- (अ) 18 जनवरी, 1955 (ब) 18 जुलाई, 1956  
(स) 18 जुलाई, 1955 (द) 18 जनवरी, 1956

## अपठित गद्यांश - 2

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

राजा फिलिप अपने दरबार में एक मुकदमे पर निर्णय दे रहे थे। मुकदमा दो व्यक्तियों के बीच था। दोनों अपना-अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे। उनमें से एक व्यक्ति जब अपना पक्ष रख रहा था तो फिलिप को हल्की झपकी आ गई जिस कारण वह उसकी पूरी बात नहीं सुन पाए। जब उनकी नींद टूटी तो दूसरे पक्ष का बयान शुरू हो चुका था। राजा ने दूसरे पक्ष की जोरदार ढंग से रखी गई बात को सत्य मानकर उसके पक्ष में फैसला दे दिया। उन्होंने पहले व्यक्ति को सज़ा सुना दी। पहले व्यक्ति ने निर्णय सुनते ही कहा, "राजन! मैं आपके निर्णय से सहमत नहीं हूँ और आपसे पुनर्विचार की प्रार्थना करता हूँ।" यह सुनते ही सभा में सन्नाटा छा गया। पहली बार किसी ने राजा के फैसले को चुनौती दी थी। वहाँ उपस्थित लोगों को लग रहा था कि फिलिप क्रोधित होंगे पर ऐसा न हुआ। उन्होंने शांत भाव से उस व्यक्ति से पूछा, "तुम्हें पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता क्यों है?" वह व्यक्ति बोला, "महाराज! मैं सोए हुए राजा के निर्णय के विरुद्ध आपसे पुनर्विचार के लिए कह रहा हूँ। जब मैं अपनी बात कह रहा था, तब आपको हल्की नींद आ गई थी, जिससे आप मेरी पूरी बात नहीं सुन पाए। अब आप जाग गए हैं इसलिए मैं आपको बयान सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उस व्यक्ति का बयान फिर से सुनकर राजा को अपनी गलती का अहसास हुआ। उसका पक्ष वाकई दमदार था। फिलिप ने उसे आरोपमुक्त कर दिया और दूसरे व्यक्ति को सज़ा सुनाई। फिलिप ने पहले व्यक्ति के साहस की तारीफ की।

(1) मुकदमा किनके बीच चल रहा था?

- (अ) राजा और प्रजा के बीच (ब) दो व्यक्तियों के बीच  
(स) दो चोरों के बीच (द) इनमें से कोई नहीं।

(2) राजा ने पूरी बात क्यों नहीं सुनी? क्योंकि—

- (अ) राजा को झपकी आ गई।  
(ब) राजा घमंडी था।  
(स) राजा सो रहा था।  
(द) राजा का मुकदमे से कुछ लेना-देना नहीं था।

(3) राजा ने दूसरे पक्ष को सही क्यों माना? क्योंकि —

- (अ) वह सच्चा था। (ब) वह राजा का मित्र था।  
(स) उसने सबूत दिए थे।  
(द) उसने अपनी बात जोरदार ढंग से कही थी।

(4) राजा ने पहले पक्ष के व्यक्ति की किस बात की तारीफ की?

- (अ) सच्चाई की (ब) उसके सबूत की  
(स) साहस की (द) ईमानदारी की

(5) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए—

- (अ) राजा फिलिप (ब) न्याय की माँग  
(स) ईमानदारी (द) सच्चा सबूत

## अपठित गद्यांश - 3

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

दिल्ली दुनिया के सबसे पुराने शहरों में से एक है। दिल्ली सदियों से भारत की राजधानी रही है। महाभारत के समय दिल्ली का नाम इंद्रप्रस्थ था। दिल्ली में देखने लायक बहुत से स्थान हैं। कुतुबमीनार दिल्ली का सबसे पुराना दर्शनीय स्थल है। यह महरौली में है। कहते हैं कि यह कुतुबमीनार से भी पहले की बनी हुई है। पुराना किला, तुगलकाबाद आदि अन्य किले हैं। दिल्ली का लाल किला तो जग प्रसिद्ध है। इसे बादशाह शाहजहाँ ने बनवाया था। 15 अगस्त को यहीं पर कार्यक्रम आयोजित होता है और तिरंगा झंडा फहराया जाता है। आजकल दिल्ली बहुत बढ़ गई है। बढ़ने के साथ यहाँ की हवा-पानी प्रदूषित हो गए हैं। आजकल तो दिल्ली को गैस चेंबर भी कहा जाने लगा है। यह ठीक नहीं है। आइए, हम सब दिल्ली को फिर से अच्छे वातावरण वाला शहर बनाएँ।

(1) दिल्ली के विषय में कौन-सी बात सही है—

- (क) दुनिया का सबसे पुराना शहर  
(ख) सदियों से भारत की राजधानी  
(ग) विकल्प क और ख  
(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

(2) महाभारत के समय दिल्ली का नाम था—

- (क) पानीपत (ख) हस्तिनापुर  
(ग) इंद्रप्रस्थ (घ) कुरूक्षेत्र

(3) कौन-सी इमारत महरौली में है?

- (क) तुगलकाबाद (ख) कुतुबमीनार  
(ग) पुराना किला (घ) लाल किला

(4) 15 अगस्त को तिरंगा झंडा फहराया जाता है—

- (क) पुराने किले पर (ख) कुतुबमीनार पर  
(ग) लाल किले पर (घ) चाँदनी चौक में

(5) इस गद्यांश का शीर्षक होगा—

- (क) दिल्ली (ख) महरौली  
(ग) इन्द्रप्रस्थ (घ) कुतुबमीनार

(6) आजकल तो दिल्ली को ..... भी कहा जाने लगा है।

## अपठित गद्यांश - 4

निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

हमारे देश को आज़ाद कराने के लिए महात्मा गाँधी को हमेशा याद किया जाएगा। उन्हें हम 'राष्ट्रपिता' के रूप में जानते हैं। महात्मा गांधी का जन्म 2 अक्टूबर 1869 को गुजरात के पोरबंदर में हुआ था। इनका नाम मोहनदास था तथा इनके पिता जी का नाम कर्मचंद था। इनका पूरा नाम मोहनदास कर्मचंद गांधी था। बचपन में गांधी जी बड़े शर्मिले थे। एक बार दोस्तों के साथ मिलकर उन्होंने चोरी कर ली। इससे वह बड़े दुखी हुए। पिता से सीधे माफी नहीं माँग पाए। रात को एक कागज़ पर चिट्ठी लिखी और चुपचाप अपने पिता के तकिए के नीचे रखकर चले गए। सुबह पिता ने चिट्ठी पढ़ी और मोहनदास को अपने पास बुलाया। सिर पर हाथ फेर कर ऐसा काम न करने के लिए कहा। गांधी जी अध्ययन के लिए इंग्लैंड गए। वहाँ से वकील बनकर भारत लौटे। कुछ समय बाद ही दक्षिण अफ्रीका गए। वहाँ पर काले-गोरे के बीच होने वाले भेदभाव को समाप्त करने के लिए अंग्रेज़ों के खिलाफ आंदोलन किया। भारत लौटकर आज़ादी का आंदोलन किया। लोगों को जोड़ने के लिए हिंदी भाषा का उपयोग किया। आखिर में गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में 15 अगस्त 1947 को देश को अंग्रेज़ों से आज़ादी मिली।

(1) महात्मा गांधी को हमेशा क्यों याद किया जाएगा?

- (क) वे इंग्लैंड गए थे।  
(ख) वे शर्मिले थे।  
(ग) उन्होंने देश को आज़ाद कराया।  
(घ) वे वकील थे।

(2) महात्मा गांधी का जन्म कहाँ हुआ था?

- (क) अहमदाबाद में (ख) सूरत में  
(ग) पोरबंदर में (घ) गांधीनगर में

(3) गांधीजी से एक बार क्या गलती हो गयी थी?

- (क) उन्होंने अपने साथी को पीट दिया था।  
(ख) उन्होंने चोरी कर ली थी।  
(ग) उन्होंने एक भिखारी को सताया था।  
(घ) उन्होंने झूठ बोला था।

(4) गांधी जी इंग्लैंड से क्या बन कर लौटे?

- (क) इंजीनियर (ख) अध्यापक  
(ग) डॉक्टर (घ) वकील

(5) इस गद्यांश का शीर्षक होगा—

- (क) दक्षिण अफ्रीका (ख) महरौली  
(ग) आज़ादी (घ) महात्मा गांधी

(6) गांधीजी के नेतृत्व में \_\_\_\_\_ अगस्त 1947 को देश को अंग्रेज़ों से आज़ादी मिली।

## अपठित गद्यांश - 5

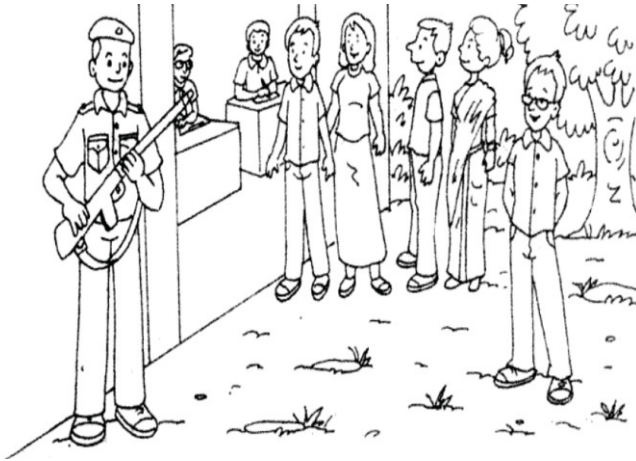
निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर निम्न प्रश्नों के सही विकल्प पर (✓) का चिह्न लगाइए।

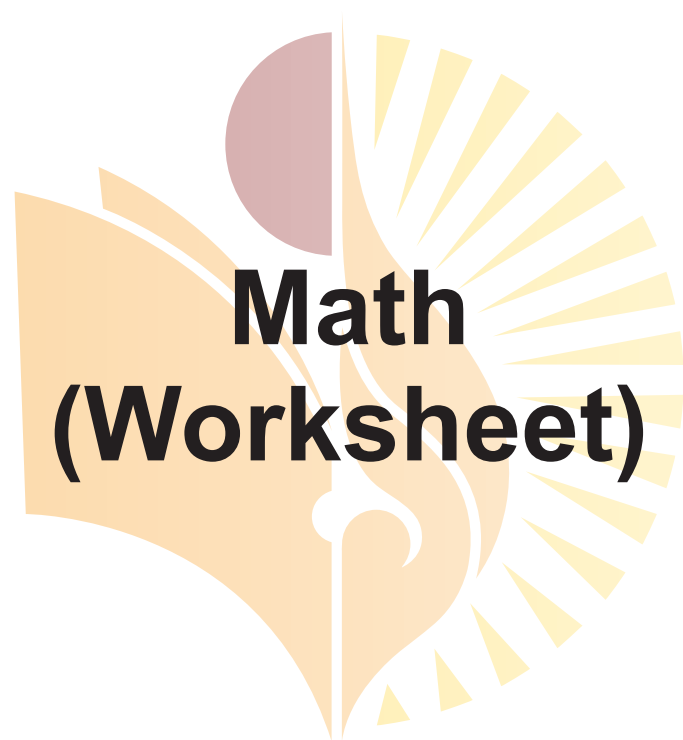
पड़ोस सामाजिक जीवन के ताने-बाने का महत्वपूर्ण आधार है। दरअसल पड़ोस जितना स्वाभाविक है, हमारी सामाजिक सुरक्षा के लिए तथा सामाजिक जीवन की समस्त आनंदपूर्ण गतिविधियों के लिए वह उतना ही आवश्यक भी है। यह सच है कि पड़ोसी का चुनाव हमारे हाथ में नहीं होता, इसलिए पड़ोसी के साथ कुछ न कुछ सामंजस्य तो बिठाना ही पड़ता है। हमारा पड़ोसी अमीर हो या गरीब, उसके साथ संबंध रखना सदैव हमारे हित में होता है। पड़ोसी से परहेज करना अथवा उससे कटे-कटे रहने में अपनी ही हानि है, क्योंकि किसी भी आकस्मिक आपदा अथवा आवश्यकता के समय अपने रिश्तेदारों तथा परिवारवालों को बुलाने में समय लगता है। ऐसे में पड़ोसी ही सबसे अधिक विश्वस्त सहायक हो सकता है। पड़ोसी चाहे कैसा भी हो, उससे अच्छे संबंध रखने चाहिए। जो अपने पड़ोसी से प्यार नहीं कर सकता, उससे सहानुभूति नहीं रख सकता, उसके सुख-दुख का आदान-प्रदान नहीं कर सकता तथा उसके शोक और आनंद के क्षणों में शामिल नहीं हो सकता, वह भला अपने समाज अथवा देश के साथ भावनात्मक रूप से कैसे जुड़ेगा। विश्व-बंधुत्व की बात भी तभी मायने रखती है, जब हम अपने पड़ोसी से निभाना सीखें।

1. लेखक ने सामाजिक जीवन के ताने-बाने का महत्वपूर्ण आधार किसे बताया है?  
(क) परिवार (ख) विद्यालय (ग) पड़ोस (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं
2. लेखक ने पड़ोसी को किसकी उपमा दी है?  
(क) गुणी वक्ता की (ख) तारणहार की  
(ग) विश्वस्त सहायक की (घ) कामचोर की
3. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए—  
(i) हमें पड़ोसी का साथ निभाने के लिए उसके शोक और आनंद के क्षणों में शामिल होना चाहिए।  
(ii) उससे प्रेमपूर्ण व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिए।  
(iii) दुख में उसके प्रति सच्ची सहानुभूति रखनी चाहिए।  
(क) केवल (i) (ख) केवल (ii) (ग) (i) और (iii) (घ) (ii) और (iii)
4. लेखक ने विश्व-बंधुत्व की बात किस संदर्भ में की है?  
(क) महापुरुषों के (ख) पड़ोसी के (ग) धर्म के (घ) उत्सवों के
5. पड़ोसी के साथ संबंध रखना हमारे हित में किस तरह से है?  
(क) आकस्मिक आपदा या आवश्यकता के समय हमारे काम आता है।  
(ख) हमारे घर पर सदैव निगाह लगाए रखता है।  
(ग) हमारी बुराईयाँ जग-जाहिर करता रहता है।  
(घ) कहीं आते-जाते हमें टोकता रहता है।

- 1) अनुस्वार एक आश्रित नासिक्य व्यंजन है।
- 2) व्यंजन वर्णों की भाँति ही इसके उच्चारण के दौरान मुँह में अवरोध उत्पन्न होता है और वायु मुख से कम तथा नाक से अधिक बाहर निकलती है।
- 3) क से लेकर प वर्ग तक के पंचम वर्णों (ङ, ञ, ण, न, म) के स्थान पर (◌ं) अनुस्वार का प्रयोग किया जाता है।  
(जैसे – कंधा, पंचम, कंटक, तंद्रा, कंपन)
- 4) **नियम** – य, र, ल, व, ह, से पहले यदि पंचम वर्ण आये तो वहाँ वह पंचम वर्ण के रूप में ही लिखा जाता है। अनुस्वार नहीं बनता, जैसे – मान्यवर, पुण्य, अन्वय, कुम्हार, तुम्हारा अम्ल आदि।
- 5) अनुस्वार का द्वित्व अर्थात् दो पंचम वर्ण एक साथ आने पर वह अनुस्वार नहीं बनता जैसा है वैसा ही लिखा जाता है, जैसे – सम्मान उन्नति आदि।

- 1) अनुनासिक एक नासिक्य स्वर ध्वनि है।
  - 2) अनुनासिक स्वर ध्वनि के उच्चारण के दौरान वायु बिना किसी अवरोध के नाक से बहुत काम तथा मुँह से अधिक मात्रा में बाहर आती है।
  - 3) यह स्वरों का गुण होने के कारण केवल स्वरों पर ही लगाया जाता है।  
जैसे – अँ आँ ईँ ईँ उँ ऊँ ऋँ एँ ऐँ औँ औँ  
अँधेरा, आँख, सिंचाई, नहीं, कुंवारा, (दूँगा), लाऊँगा,  
कविताएँ, पैसठ, होंठ, चौकना  
यह सदैव वर्ण की शिरोरेखा के ऊपर के रूप में लगाया जाता है और वर्ण के साथ बोला जाता है।  
जैसे – चाँद , मुँह इत्यादि।
- अनुनासिकता को प्रकट करने के लिए चन्द्रबिन्दु ( ◌ं ) का प्रयोग किया जाता है, परन्तु शिरोरेखा पर स्वरों की मात्रा लगी होने पर चन्द्रबिन्दु के स्थान पर केवल बिंदु का प्रयोग किया जाता है।  
जैसे – गेंद – गँ द जोंक – जाँ क





**Math  
(Worksheet)**

## Chapter 1. Large Numbers

Fill in the blanks:-

- The place value of 7 in 7,86,345 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The face value of 9 in 94,372 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The expanded form of 6,48,903 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The greatest 5-digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The smallest 6-digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The largest 6-digit number using the digits 3, 5, 7, 1, 9, 0 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The smallest 5-digit number using 8, 0, 3, 5, 1 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The successor of 9,99,999 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Round 46,725 to the nearest thousand: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Round 3,48,957 to the nearest ten-thousand: \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 2. Addition and Subtraction

Fill in the blanks:-

- $5,678 + 3,429 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- $2,9,835 - 4,217 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- The sum of 8,765 and 2,134 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The difference between 7,542 and 3,216 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rohan has 4,562 marbles. He buys 3,438 more. Now he has \_\_\_\_\_ marbles.
- A train can carry 25,450 passengers. If 14,215 passengers are on board, \_\_\_\_\_ seats are still available.
- $6,321 + 0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- The sum of two numbers does not change even if their \_\_\_\_\_ is changed.
- Estimate  $3,498 + 4,572$  by rounding to the nearest hundred: \_\_\_\_\_.
- Estimate  $9,823 - 4,217$  by rounding to the nearest thousand: \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 3. Multiplication

Fill in the blanks:

- $1,345 \times 2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $128 \times 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- The product of 432 and 3 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- $75 \times 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- A shopkeeper sells 24 chocolates in one day. How many chocolates does he sell in 15 days? \_\_\_\_\_
- A school has 28 classrooms, and each classroom has 40 chairs. The total number of chairs in the school is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A factory produces 256 toys per day. How many toys are made in 7 days? \_\_\_\_\_
- $14 \times 0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
(Which property is this? \_\_\_\_\_)
- The product of two numbers remains the same even if their order is changed. This is called the \_\_\_\_\_ property.
- Round 48 to the nearest ten and multiply by 3: \_\_\_\_\_

## Chapter 4. Division

Fill in the blanks:

- $84 \div 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $625 \div 5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $432 \div 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- $1,200 \div 10 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- A fruit seller has 96 apples and wants to pack them into 8 baskets equally. Each basket will have \_\_\_\_\_ apples.
- A school bus can carry 45 students. If there are 180 students, how many buses are needed? \_\_\_\_\_
- A shopkeeper has 560 chocolates. He packs them in boxes containing 8 chocolates each. The number of boxes required is \_\_\_\_\_.
- There are 600 pencils in a packet. If each student gets 5 pencils, the number of students who can get pencils is \_\_\_\_\_.
- $25 \div 25 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- Any number divided by 1 gives \_\_\_\_\_ as the quotient.

### Chapter 5. Factors and Multiples with HCF and LCM

Fill in the blanks:-

- The smallest factor of any number is always \_\_\_\_\_.
- The greatest factor of any number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A number that has only two factors (1 and itself) is called a \_\_\_\_\_ number.
- The number 1 has exactly \_\_\_\_\_ factor(s).
- Every number is a multiple of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The smallest multiple of any number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A prime number has exactly \_\_\_\_\_ factors.
- A composite number has \_\_\_\_\_ than two factors.
- 2 is the only \_\_\_\_\_ prime number.
- The smallest composite number is \_\_\_\_\_.

### Chapter 6. Fractions

Fill in the blanks:-

- A fraction has two parts: the \_\_\_\_\_ (top number) and the \_\_\_\_\_ (bottom number).
- In the fraction  $\frac{3}{7}$ , the numerator is \_\_\_\_\_ and the denominator is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A fraction in which the numerator is smaller than the denominator is called a \_\_\_\_\_ fraction.
- A fraction in which the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator is called an \_\_\_\_\_ fraction.
- The fraction  $\frac{5}{5}$  is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.
- $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{4}{6}$  are called \_\_\_\_\_ fractions because they represent the same value.
- A mixed fraction consists of a whole number and a \_\_\_\_\_ fraction.
- The simplest form of  $\frac{8}{12}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- To compare fractions with the same denominator, we compare their \_\_\_\_\_.
- To add fractions with different denominators, we first find a common \_\_\_\_\_.

### Chapter 7. Decimals

Fill in the blanks:

- A decimal number has two parts: the \_\_\_\_\_ part and the \_\_\_\_\_ part.
- In the decimal 4.75, the whole number part is \_\_\_\_\_ and the decimal part is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The place value of 5 in 3.54 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 0.6 is read as \_\_\_\_\_.
- One-tenth in decimal form is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The first place after the decimal point is called the \_\_\_\_\_ place.
- The second place after the decimal point is called the \_\_\_\_\_ place.
- $0.25 = \frac{\quad}{100}$  (write as a fraction).
- 0.3 is \_\_\_\_\_ than 0.45. (greater/smaller)
- Arrange in ascending order: 0.8, 0.65, 0.9, 0.75  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

### Chapter 8. Geometry

Fill in the blanks:-

- A \_\_\_\_\_ has three sides and three corners.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ has four equal sides and four right angles.
- A circle has \_\_\_\_\_ sides and \_\_\_\_\_ corners.
- The longest side of a right-angled triangle is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A polygon is a closed shape made of \_\_\_\_\_ or more line segment.
- A straight line that goes on forever in both directions is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A line segment has \_\_\_\_\_ endpoints.
- An angle that is exactly  $90^\circ$  is called a \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
- An angle greater than  $90^\circ$  but less than  $180^\circ$  is called an \_\_\_\_\_ angle.
- A shape with opposite sides equal and four right angles is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 9. Symmetry and Patterns

## Fill in the blanks:-

1. A figure is symmetrical if it can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ equal parts.
2. The imaginary line that divides a shape into two equal halves is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of symmetry.
3. A circle has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.
4. A square has \_\_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.
5. The English alphabet letter \_\_\_\_\_ has only one line of symmetry.
6. A pattern that repeats itself in a specific order is called a \_\_\_\_\_ pattern.
7. The sequence 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 is an example of an \_\_\_\_\_ pattern.
8. In a pattern, the \_\_\_\_\_ rule helps to find the missing number or shape.
9. The shape that remains unchanged when flipped or rotated has \_\_\_\_\_ symmetry.
10. A tessellation is a pattern made of \_\_\_\_\_ shapes without any gaps or overlaps.

## Chapter 10. Measurement

## Fill in the blanks:-

1. The standard unit of length in the metric system is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 1 kilometer = \_\_\_\_\_ meters
3. The unit used to measure the weight of a watermelon is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 1 liter = \_\_\_\_\_ milliliters
5. The smaller unit of length used to measure the thickness of a book is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. 1 kilogram = \_\_\_\_\_ grams.
7. The unit used to measure the height of a building is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. 1 meter = \_\_\_\_\_ centimeters
9. The instrument used to measure weight is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A standard measuring cup is used to measure \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 11. Perimeter and Area

## Fill in the blanks:

1. The perimeter of a shape is the total length of its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The formula for the perimeter of a square is \_\_\_\_\_  $\times$  4.
3. The perimeter of a rectangle is given by the formula  $2 \times (\text{_____} + \text{_____})$ .
4. If a square has a side of 5 cm, its perimeter is \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
5. A triangle with sides 3 cm, 4 cm, and 5 cm has a perimeter of \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
6. The perimeter of a circle is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The perimeter of a rectangle with length 12 cm and width 8 cm is \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
8. If a garden is 10 meters long and 6 meters wide, the total fencing needed around it is \_\_\_\_\_ meters.
9. A regular hexagon has \_\_\_\_\_ sides, and if each side is 7 cm, its perimeter is \_\_\_\_\_ cm.
10. The unit of perimeter is always measured in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 12. Time

## Fill in the blanks:

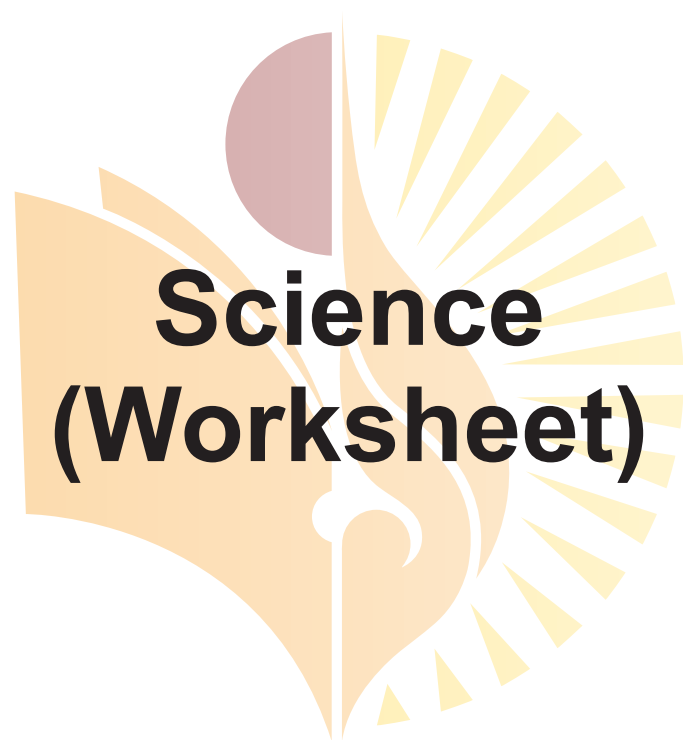
1. 1 hour = \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
2. 1 day = \_\_\_\_\_ hours.
3. 1 minute = \_\_\_\_\_ seconds.
4. The short hand of a clock shows the \_\_\_\_\_, and the long hand shows the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ months in a year.
6. 1 week = \_\_\_\_\_ days.
7. A leap year has \_\_\_\_\_ days.
8. The time between 2:15 PM and 4:45 PM is \_\_\_\_\_ hours and \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
9. If a train departs at 10:30 AM and reaches at 2:45 PM, the travel time is \_\_\_\_\_ hours and \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
10. The abbreviation AM stands for \_\_\_\_\_, and PM stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

**Chapter 13. Money and Unitary method****Fill in the blanks:-**

1. The symbol for Indian Rupee is \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. 1 Rupee = \_\_\_\_\_ paise.
3. If you have a ₹50 note and buy a pen for ₹30, you will get ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ as change.
4. The total cost of 3 chocolates costing ₹15 each is ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. If the price of 1 kg of apples is ₹80, then the price of 5 kg of apples is ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. The unitary method helps us find the value of \_\_\_\_\_ when the value of multiple items is given.
7. If 4 books cost ₹200, the cost of 1 book is ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. If 1 pen costs ₹12, then 10 pens will cost ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. If 6 meters of cloth costs ₹480, then the cost of 1 meter of cloth is ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. If a car travels 120 km in 3 hours, its speed per hour is \_\_\_\_\_ km/h

**Chapter 14. Data Handling****Fill in the blanks:**

1. Data is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. A pictograph must always include a \_\_\_\_\_ to explain the symbols used.
3. A pictograph represents data using \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. A bar graph uses \_\_\_\_\_ to show data.
5. The title of a graph tells us what the \_\_\_\_\_ is about.
6. A tally mark is used to count data in groups of \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. A bar graph has two axes: the \_\_\_\_\_ axis and the \_\_\_\_\_ axis.
8. In a pictograph, if one symbol represents 5 apples, then three symbols will represent \_\_\_\_\_ apples.
9. Tally mark for 18 is \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. The process of collecting and analyzing data is called \_\_\_\_\_ .



**Science  
(Worksheet)**

### Ch-1 Food and health

#### Multiple Choice Questions:

1. What is the main source of energy for our body?

- A) Fruits B) Vegetables C) Carbohydrates D) Proteins

2. Which of the following is a healthy snack option?

- A) Chips B) Cookies C) Fresh fruits D) Candy

3. What is the importance of fiber in our diet?

- A) It gives us energy  
B) It helps us grow  
C) It helps in digestion  
D) It makes us strong

4. Which of the following is a type of food that is rich in protein?

- A) Rice B) Wheat C) Fish D) Fruit

5. Why is it important to drink plenty of water?

- A) To stay cool  
B) To stay warm  
C) To stay healthy  
D) To stay strong

#### Fill in the blanks:

1. A balanced diet should include a variety of \_\_\_\_\_ and vegetables.

2. Whole grains are rich in \_\_\_\_\_ which helps in digestion.

3. Protein-rich foods help in building and repairing our \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Drinking plenty of water helps in flushing out \_\_\_\_\_ from our body.

5. Eating a healthy breakfast helps in boosting our \_\_\_\_\_ and concentration.

### Ch-2 My Teeth

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the hard, white outer layer of our teeth called?

- A) Enamel B) Dentin  
C) Gum D) Jaw

2. Which of the following helps to clean our teeth?

- A) Tongue B) Saliva  
C) Food D) All of the above

3. What happens if we don't brush our teeth regularly?

- A) Our teeth become stronger B) Our teeth become cleaner  
C) We get cavities D) We get new teeth

4. Which of the following is a healthy snack for our teeth?

- A) Chocolates B) Sweets  
C) Fresh fruits D) Chips

5. Why is it important to visit the dentist regularly?

- A) To get new teeth  
B) To get cavities  
C) To check for problems and prevent them  
D) To eat sweets

#### Fill in the blanks

1. Our teeth are held in place by our \_\_\_\_\_.

2. We should brush our teeth at least \_\_\_\_\_ times a day.

3. Eating too many \_\_\_\_\_ can damage our teeth.

4. Our teeth help us to \_\_\_\_\_ our food.

5. Regular dental check-ups help to prevent \_\_\_\_\_.

## Ch-3 Plant and their food

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. What do plants need to make their food?

- A) Water and air B) Sunlight, water, and air  
C) Soil and water D) Only sunlight

2. Which part of the plant makes food?

- A) Roots B) Stem C) Leaves D) Flowers

3. What is the process called when plants make their own food?

- A) Respiration B) Photosynthesis  
C) Decomposition D) Fermentation

4. Why do plants need sunlight to make food?

- A) To absorb water B) To absorb carbon dioxide  
C) To provide energy D) To release oxygen

5. What do plants release into the air during photosynthesis?

- A) Carbon dioxide B) Oxygen C) Water vapor D) Nitrogen

## Fill in the blanks

- Plants make their food from \_\_\_\_\_, water, and air.
- The green pigment in leaves that helps plants make food is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Plants absorb water from the soil through their \_\_\_\_\_.
- Plants release \_\_\_\_\_ into the air during photosynthesis.
- Plants use energy from sunlight to convert carbon dioxide and water into \_\_\_\_\_ and oxygen.

## Ch-4 Adaptation in Plants

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is adaptation in plants?

- A) A change in the environment  
B) A change in the plant's structure or behavior  
C) A type of plant disease  
D) A type of plant nutrient

2. Which part of the cactus plant helps it to store water?

- A) Roots B) Stems C) Leaves D) Flowers

3. Why do some plants have deep roots?

- A) To absorb sunlight  
B) To absorb water from deep within the soil  
C) To release oxygen  
D) To absorb carbon dioxide

4. Which type of plant is adapted to live in water?

- A) Desert plant B) Mountain plant  
C) Aquatic plant D) Forest plant

5. Why do some plants have thick, waxy leaves?

- A) To absorb more sunlight  
B) To release more oxygen  
C) To prevent water loss  
D) To absorb more carbon dioxide

## Fill in the blanks

- Plants adapt to their environment by changing their \_\_\_\_\_ or behavior.
- Cacti are adapted to live in the \_\_\_\_\_ with very little water.
- Some plants have \_\_\_\_\_ roots to absorb water from deep within the soil.
- Aquatic plants are adapted to live in \_\_\_\_\_.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ layer on some leaves helps to prevent water loss.

**Ch-5 How Do Animals Increase in Number?****Multiple Choice Question**

**1. What is the process by which animals produce offspring?**

- A) Respiration B) Photosynthesis  
C) Reproduction D) Decomposition

**2. Which of the following is a way animals reproduce?**

- A) Only laying eggs  
B) Only giving birth to young ones  
C) Both laying eggs and giving birth to young ones  
D) Neither laying eggs nor giving birth to young ones

**3. What do animals need to reproduce?**

- A) Food and water B) Shelter and space  
C) Males and females D) All of the above

**4. Which animal gives birth to young ones?**

- A) Hen B) Cow C) Fish D) Butterfly

**5. What is the baby of a cat called?**

- A) Kitten B) Puppy C) Cub D) Chick

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Animals produce \_\_\_\_\_ to increase their number.
2. The process of producing offspring is called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Some animals, like hens, lay \_\_\_\_\_ to reproduce.
4. Animals like cows and cats give birth to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The baby of a dog is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ch-6 Matter and Its Three States****Multiple Choice Question**

**1. What is matter?**

- A) Anything that has weight and takes up space  
B) Anything that has only weight  
C) Anything that has only volume  
D) Anything that has neither weight nor volume

**2. Which of the following is NOT a state of matter?**

- A) Solid B) Liquid C) Gas D) Plasma

**3. What is the state of matter that has a fixed shape and volume?**

- A) Solid B) Liquid C) Gas D) None of the above

**4. Which state of matter can take the shape of its container?**

- A) Solid B) Liquid C) Gas D) None of the above

**5. What is the state of matter that has neither a fixed shape nor a fixed volume?**

- A) Solid B) Liquid C) Gas D) None of the above

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Matter can exist in three main states: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ has a fixed shape and volume.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ takes the shape of its container.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ has neither a fixed shape nor a fixed volume.
5. The amount of space occupied by an object is called its \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ch-7 Force, Work, and Energy**

## Multiple Choice Questions

**1. What is force?**

- A) A push or pull that can change the motion of an object
- B) A type of energy that can do work
- C) A type of motion that can change the shape of an object
- D) A type of energy that can change the temperature of an object

**2. What happens when a force is applied to an object?**

- A) The object becomes heavier
- B) The object becomes lighter
- C) The object's motion changes
- D) The object's shape changes

**3. What is work?**

- A) The force applied to an object
- B) The distance an object moves
- C) The force applied to an object other object it moves
- D) The energy transferred from one object to

**4. What is energy?**

- A) The ability to do work
- B) The force applied to an object
- C) The distance an object moves
- D) The motion of an object

**5. Which of the following is an example of work?**

- A) A book lying on a table
- B) A person lifting a heavy box
- C) A car moving at a constant speed
- D) A person sitting on a chair

**Fill in the blanks**

1. A force is a \_\_\_\_\_ or pull that can change the motion of an object.
2. When a force is applied to an object, it can change the object's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Work is done when a force is applied to an object and the object \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Energy is the ability to do \_\_\_\_\_.
5. An example of energy transfer is when a person \_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.

**Ch-8 Air, Water, and Weather**

## Multiple Choice Question

**1. What is the main component of the Earth's atmosphere?**

- A) Oxygen
- B) Nitrogen
- C) Carbon dioxide
- D) Water vapour

**2. Which of the following is a source of freshwater?**

- A) Ocean
- B) River
- C) Lake
- D) All of the above

**3. What is the process by which plants release water vapour into the air?**

- A) Respiration
- B) Photosynthesis
- C) Transpiration
- D) Evaporation

**4. What is weather?**

- A) The temperature and humidity of a place
- B) The combination of temperature, humidity, cloudiness, and wind
- C) The study of the Earth's atmosphere
- D) The water cycle

**5. What is the water cycle?**

- A) The process by which plants make food
- B) The process by which water moves from the Earth to the air and back again
- C) The process by which animals breathe
- D) The process by which plants release oxygen

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. The mixture of gases that surrounds the Earth is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Plants release water vapor into the air through a process called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The water cycle is the journey of water from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the air and back again.
4. The amount of water vapor in the air is called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Weather is the combination of temperature, \_\_\_\_\_, cloudiness, and wind.

### Chapter 9 The Earth and Other Planets

#### Multiple Choice Question

1. What is the planet we live on called?

- A) Earth      B) Mars    C) Jupiter      D) Saturn

2. Which planet is known as the "Red Planet"?

- A) Earth      B) Mars    C) Jupiter      D) Saturn

3. What is the sun's role in our solar system?

- A) It is a planet  
B) It is a moon  
C) It gives us light and heat  
D) It is a star

4. How many moons does the Earth have?

- A) 1            B) 2            C) 3            D) 4

5. Which planet is the largest in our solar system?

- A) Earth            B) Saturn  
C) Jupiter            D) Mars

#### Fill in the blanks:

1. The Earth rotates on its \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The solar system consists of eight \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The Earth's moon is held in place by the Earth's \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The planet Jupiter is known for its \_\_\_\_\_ storms.

5. The Earth's atmosphere protects us from \_\_\_\_\_.

### Chapter 10 Why Do We Have Seasons

#### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Why do we have different seasons?

- A) Because of the Earth's rotation  
B) Because of the Earth's revolution around the Sun  
C) Because of the Moon's phases  
D) Because of the weather

2. Which season occurs when the Earth is tilted towards the Sun?

- A) Winter      B) Summer      C) Autumn      D) Spring

3. What happens to the days during the winter season?

- A) They get longer            B) They get shorter  
C) They stay the same        D) They disappear

4. Why do we have more sunlight in the summer season?

- A) Because the Earth is closer to the Sun  
B) Because the Earth is tilted towards the Sun  
C) Because the Sun is bigger  
D) Because the weather is better

5. Which season occurs when the Earth is tilted away from the Sun?

- A) Summer            B) Winter  
C) Autumn            D) Spring

#### Fill in the blanks

1. The Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ around the Sun causes the seasons to change.

2. When the Earth is tilted towards the Sun, we experience the season of \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The days are longer in the season of \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The Earth's tilt causes the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ we receive to change throughout the year.

5. The changing seasons are caused by the Earth's movement around the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Chapter 11 Our Green World

**Multiple Choice Questions:****1. What is the main function of plants in our ecosystem?**

- A) To provide shelter                      B) To provide food  
C) To produce oxygen                      D) All of the above

**2. Which of the following is a benefit of planting trees?**

- A) They absorb carbon dioxide      B) They provide shade  
C) They prevent soil erosion      D) All of the above

**3. What is the term for the process by which plants make their own food?**

- A) Respiration                              B) Photosynthesis  
C) Decomposition                          D) Fermentation

**4. Why is it important to conserve water?**

- A) So we can have more water to drink  
B) So we can have more water to swim in  
C) So we can protect our planet's ecosystems  
D) So we can save money

**5. What can we do to help reduce pollution?**

- A) Use more plastic bags  
B) Plant more trees  
C) Drive more cars  
D) Use more energy

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Plants are the \_\_\_\_\_ of our ecosystem, providing oxygen and food.
2. Trees help to \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide from the air.
3. The process by which plants make their own food is called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We should conserve water to protect our planet's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Planting more trees helps to reduce \_\_\_\_\_.



**Social Science**  
**(Source based questions)**

**Source based questions**

1) "India shares its borders with several countries, including Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. To the south, it is surrounded by the Indian Ocean, and Sri Lanka is located nearby. India has historical and cultural ties with its neighbours, and it engages in trade and diplomacy with them."

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Which countries share a land border with India?**

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**2. Which water body lies to the south of India?**

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**3. Name the island country that is India's neighbour.**

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**4. Why do you think India maintains relations with its neighbouring countries?**

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**Source based questions**

2) "Soil is one of the most important natural resources. It is formed over thousands of years by the breaking down of rocks due to wind, water, and temperature changes. Different types of soil, like sandy soil, clayey soil, and loamy soil, are found in different regions. Soil is essential for growing crops, supporting plants, and providing habitat for many living organisms. Taking care of soil through proper farming methods and avoiding pollution helps in protecting this valuable resource."

**Answer the following questions:**

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**1. How is soil formed?**

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**2. Name any two types of soil mentioned in the passage.**

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**3. Why is soil important for plants and animals?**

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**4. What can we do to protect soil from damage?**

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**Source based questions**

3) "The Thar Desert, also known as the Great Indian Desert, is located in the northwestern part of India, mainly in Rajasthan. It has a hot and dry climate with very little rainfall. The desert is covered with sand dunes, and only a few plants like cacti and thorny bushes grow there. People living in the Thar Desert depend on camels for transportation and use step wells and underground tanks to store water. Despite the harsh conditions, cities like Jaisalmer, Bikaner, and Jodhpur are important cultural and trade centers in the region."

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. Where is the Thar Desert located?**

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**2. Why is the Thar Desert called a 'hot and dry' place?**

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**3. What types of plants are commonly found in the Thar Desert?**

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**4. How do people living in the Thar Desert manage their water needs?**

**Source based questions**

4) "In India, every citizen has certain fundamental rights that help them live with freedom and dignity. These rights include the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right to Education, and Right to Protection. Along with rights, every citizen also has duties, such as respecting the national flag, following laws, and helping to keep the country clean. Rights and duties go hand in hand, ensuring that everyone contributes to making India a better place."

**Answer the following questions:**

**1. What are fundamental rights? Name any two fundamental rights.**

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**2. Why is the Right to Education important?**

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**3. Give one example of how people can follow their fundamental duties.**

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**4. Why is it important to respect both our rights and duties?**

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# **Assessment Syllabus**

Class - IV English					
Assmt	Reading (English-I)	Writing (English-II)	Grammar (English-II)	Literature (English-I)	Oral
I Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader, Story-1, 2	Paragraph writing	Ch-1 Noun Ch-2 Gender Ch-3 Pronoun Ch-4 Adjectives	Ch-1 Neha's Alarm Clock P-1 Wake up Ch-2 The Little Fir Tree P-2 Noses	
Half Yearly Examination	Unseen Passages Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-3, 4, 5	Letter Writing And Picture Composition	Ch-5 Article Ch-6 Verbs Ch-7 Present Tense Ch-8 Past Tense Ch-9 Simple Future Tense	P-3 Run! Ch-4 Alice in Wonderland P-4 Why? Ch-5 Helen Keller P-5 Don't be afraid of the dark Ch-6 The Scholar's Mother Tongue P-6 Hiawatha	<b>Reading :</b> Ch-1 Neha's Alarm Clock Ch-2 The little fir tree Ch-4 Alice in wonderland <b>Recitation :</b> P-3 Run! P-5 Don't be afraid of the dark <b>Dictation :</b> Ch-1 Neha's Alarm Clock Ch-2 The little fir Tree Ch-5 Helen Keller
II Periodic Test	Unseen Passage, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-6, 7	Story Writing	Ch-10 Adverbs Ch-11 Preposition Ch-12 Conjunctions	Ch-7 The Giving Tree P-7 A Watering Rhyme Ch-8 Going to buy a book P-8 Books	
Annual Examination	Unseen Passages, Seen Passage Fitzroy Reader Story-8, 9,10	Essay, and Notice writing	Ch-13 Punctuation Ch-14 Sentences Ch-15 Proverbs Ch-16 Vocabulary Development	Ch-6 The Scholar's Mother Tongue P-6 Hiawatha Ch-7 The Giving Tree P-7 A Watering Rhyme h-8 Going to buy a book P-8 Books Ch-9 Pinocchio P-9 The Naughty Boy	<b>Reading :</b> Ch-6 The Scholar's Mother Tongue Ch-8 Going to buy a book Ch-9 Pinocchio <b>Recitation :</b> P-7 A Watering Rhyme P-8 Books <b>Dictation :</b> Ch-5 Helen Keller Ch-6 The Scholar's Mother Tongue Ch-7 The Giving Tree Ch-9 Pinocchio

Class - IV Hindi					
परीक्षा	अपठित बोध	पाठ्य-पुस्तक	व्याकरण	लेखन	
आवधिक परीक्षा-1	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-1 मन के भोले-भाले बादल पाठ-2 जैसा सवाल वैसा जवाब	पाठ-1 भाषा, लिपि, व्याकरण पाठ-5 संज्ञा	अनुच्छेद लेखन चित्र वर्णन	
आवधिक परीक्षा	मौखिक	पठन : पाठ-3 किरमिच की गेंद, कविता : उलझन श्रुतिलेख : पाठ-4 पापा जब बच्चे थे, वाचन : पाठ-5 दोस्त की पोशाक			
	लिखित	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-3 किरमिच की गेंद, पाठ-4 पापा जब बच्चे थे पाठ-5 दोस्त की पोशाक, पाठ-6 नाव बनाओ नाव बनाओ पाठ-7 दान का हिसाब	पाठ-6 लिंग पाठ-7 वचन पाठ-8 सर्वनाम पाठ-9 विशेषण	अनुच्छेद लेखन, चित्र वर्णन, पत्र लेखन (औपचारिक पत्र)
आवधिक परीक्षा-2	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-8 कौन? पाठ-9 स्वतंत्रता की ओर	पाठ-10 क्रिया, पाठ-11 काल	अनुच्छेद लेखन चित्र वर्णन	
आवधिक परीक्षा	मौखिक	पठन : पाठ-10 थप्प रोटी थप्प दाल, कविता : पाठ-11 पढ़कू की सूझ श्रुतिलेख : पाठ-13 हुदहुद, वाचन : पाठ-14 मुफ्त ही मुफ्त			
	लिखित	अपठित गद्यांश	पाठ-10 थप्प रोटी थप्प दाल, पाठ-11 पढ़कू की सूझ पाठ-12 सुनीता की पहिया कुर्सी, पाठ-13 हुदहुद पाठ-14 मुफ्त ही मुफ्त	पाठ-12 पर्यायवाची शब्द पाठ-13 विलोम पाठ-14 अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द पाठ-17 अशुद्धिशोधन	पत्र लेखन (अनौपचारिक पत्र), चित्र वर्णन, अनुच्छेद लेखन

Class - IV Mathematics		
Assessment	Written Exam Portion	Oral Exam Portion
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	1. Large Numbers 2. Addition and Subtraction	
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	2. Addition and Subtraction 3. Multiplication 4. Division 5. Factors and Multiples with HCF and LCM 9. Symmetry and Patterns  Reasoning Workbook Ch:1 Patterns, Ch:2 Alphabet Test Ch:3 Coding-Decoding Ch:4 Ranking test, Ch:5 Mirror Image, Ch:6 Geometrical Shapes & Solids	Ch-2 to 5 & 9 Tables from 2 to 15
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	6. Fraction 7. Decimals	
<b>Annual Examination</b>	8. Geometry 10. Measurement 11. Perimeter and Area 12. Time 13. Money and Unitary Method 14. Data Handling  Reasoning Workbook Ch:7 Embedded Figures, Ch:8 Direction & Sense Test Ch:9 Possible Combination Ch:10 Analogy & Classification, Ch:11 Clock & Calender.	Ch- 8 and 10 to 14 Tables from 2 to 20

Class - IV Science		
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	Oral
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	Ch-1 Food and Health Ch-2 My Teeth	
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	Ch-1 Food and Health Ch-2 My Teeth Ch-3 Plants and their food Ch-4 Adaptation in Plants Ch-5 How do animals increase in numbers?	Ch-1 to Ch-5 Book Exercise and Very Short Question-Answers
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	Ch-6 Matter and its three States Ch-7 Force, Work and Energy	
<b>Annual Examination</b>	Ch-7 Force, Work and Energy Ch-8 Air, Water and Weather Ch-9 The Earth and other planets Ch-10 Why do we have Seasons? Ch-11 Our Green World	Ch-7 to Ch-11 Book Exercise and Very Short Question-Answers

Class - IV Social Science		
Assessment	Written Exam Portion	Oral Exam Portion
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	Ch-1 India and its Neighbours Ch-7 Weather and Climate Ch-15 Means of Transport (R)	
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	Ch-2 The Northern Mountains Ch-3 The Great Northern Plains Ch-9 Our Natural Resources - Soil (R) Ch-11 Our Agriculture Ch-13 Our Water Resources Ch-19 Local Self-Government in Cities (R)	Ch-2,3,9,11,13,19 One word answer and states and capitals (Ch-1)
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	Ch-4 The Western Desert- The Thar Ch-8 Natural Resources Ch-10 Our Forest and Wildlife Resources	
<b>Annual Examination</b>	Ch-5 The Southern Plateau Ch-6 The Coastal Plains and the Islands Ch-12 Our Industries (R) Ch-14 Mineral Resources Ch-17 Our Rich Heritage Ch-18 Our Fundamental Rights and Duties Ch-20 Great People of India (R)	Ch-5,6,12,14,17,18,20 One word answer and states and capitals (Ch-1)

Class - IV Computer		
Assessment	Chapter No. & Name	Practical
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	Ch- 1 Computer-Storage & Memory Device Ch- 2 Tools Of Word Processor	MS Word
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	Ch- 3 The Internet - Web Browser Ch- 4 Presentation Software - An Introduction Ch- 6 Features Of File Management	MS - Powerpoint
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	Ch- 7 Scratch Categories & Blocks Ch- 8 Scratch Background & Sprites	Scratch
<b>Annual Examination</b>	Ch- 5 Microsoft Publisher Ch- 9 Need For A.I. Ch- 10 The Magic Of Zoom	MS-Publisher

Class - IV	General Knowledge	Value Education	Drawing
Assessment	Portion	Portion	Portion
<b>I Periodic Test</b>	Ch 1 - 7 and Current Affairs	Ch-1 Three feet Ch-2 My Daddy Strongest	Vegetable Colouring, Scenery
<b>Half Yearly Examination</b>	Ch 8 - 19 and Current Affairs	Ch-3 The Autograph Ch-4 Dedh Footiya	Fruit Colouring, Peacock
<b>II Periodic Test</b>	Ch 20 - 26 and Current Affairs	Ch-5 Jay v/s Jay Ch-6 Little Magician	Flower Colouring, Butterfly
<b>Annual Examination</b>	Ch 24 - 38 and Current Affairs	Ch-7 Saving Mr. Green Ch-8 Forest Guards Ch-9 Aiyyo Paaji	Landscape, Shading object- Jug

