



Class - IV EVS - August Month

7. Beaks and claws

I. Know These Terms:

1. Defence - Something you do or say to protect something or someone
2. Slender - Thin in an attractive way
3. Perch - To sit on a branch

II . Give reasons for the following statement.

1. Ducks and swan have webbed feet and strainers all along the edges of their beaks .

The birds have webbed feet which work as oars and help them in swimming and strainers along the edges of their beaks to allow water and mud to go out through it leaving the food inside.

2. Woodpeckers have chisel- shaped beaks.

The woodpeckers have chisel-shaped beak to make holes in the tree trunks and catch insects.

3. Sparrows and crows can sleep while perching.

Sparrows and crows can sleep while perching because they have three toes in the front and one at the back which curls around the branch to hold it firmly.

4. Ostriches can run fast.

Ostriches can run fast because they have two toes with long and sharp claws and have very strong legs to run Fast.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What does a bird use its beak for ?

Birds use their beaks to obtain their food and to gather material for nests. They are also used for defence.

2. What does a bird use its claws for?

Birds use their claws to catch and hold food, move around and perch on branches.

3. What are talons?

Talons are the large, sharp and strong curved claws which help the birds to catch, kill and carry prey.

4. What is the use of a tweezer- shaped beak?

Tweezer shaped beak is long and thin which is used to pull out insects from holes in the ground to eat.

8. The Amazing World of Plants

I. Know These Terms:

1. Public - Provided for use of people
2. Famine - Lack of food over a long period of time in a large area
3. Aerial - From or in the air

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Who are tribals or adivasis? What do they eat?

Tribals or adivasis are the people who live and eat in the forest. They eat nuts and wild fruits such as figs, berries and woodapples. They also eat some roots and stems.

2. List any two functions of roots.

The roots perform important functions which are as follows. • They fix the plants to the ground and prevent it from getting uprooted due to strong winds. • They absorb water and mineral from the soil which are used by the plants to make food during photosynthesis.

3. List five ways in which flowers are useful to man.

Flowers are useful to man in the following ways. • Some flowers are eaten as vegetables like broccoli, cauliflower, pumpkin and banana. • Flowers are also used for decoration on special occasions and festivals. • Petals of some flowers like rose and jasmine are used to make perfumes and oils. • They are also used for worshipping.

4. Who is a florist?

A florist is an expert in the art of arranging flowers. He sells various types of flowers and decorative plants.

9. Waste and Its Management

I. Know These Terms:

1. Discard - To throw something away because it is not useful
2. Conserve - To avoid wasting something

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Define waste.

Anything that is unwanted, useless and can be discarded is waste. It includes leftover food material, broken glass, empty packets, jars, bottles, rags and other household waste.

2. What are the three Rs of waste management? Explain each of them briefly

The 3Rs of waste management are Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. • Reduce means using less things to create less waste. Almost all types of waste can be reduced if we use the things wisely. • Reuse means using things again instead of throwing them away. The things which

can be reused are clothes, toys, books, containers (jars, bottles) and bags. • Recycle means turning old things into new things. Some things that can be recycled are paper, cardboard, plastic bottles, aluminum cans, glass bottles and jars. By following the 3Rs, we can help take care of our planet.

3. Distinguish between biodegradable and non - biodegradable waste.

Biodegradable Waste	Non-biodegradable Waste
Biodegradable waste is the waste that rots and mixes easily with soil.	Non-biodegradable waste is the waste that does not rot easily and does not mix with soil.
Some examples of biodegradable waste are vegetable and fruits scrap, paper and cloth.	Glass and plastic are some examples of non-biodegradable waste.

4. Why do people in urban areas produce more waste?

People in urban areas produce more waste because people living in urban areas have more demands. They depend a lot on packed foodstuff like biscuits, butter, bread and chocolates. Hence, they produce a lot of waste. Various industries and manufacturing units in cities and towns also produce waste that is harmful and poisonous.