

STAR PUBLIC SCHOOL

Dear Parents,

Today's assignment

👉 Maths work done in notebook(Ch-4
Learning multiplication- Practice
Questions)

👉 E.V.S new chapter(Our green friends-
Reading + explanation + book work
done)

👉 English grammar new chapter(Male
and Female explained + half work done
in book)

Home Assignment

👉 Do the given practice questions
in maths notebook(Learning
multiplication)

👉 Learn the question answers of (The
hawk and The crow)

Brain at Work

Foundational Stage

Remember

Skills Covered: Applicative thinking, Critical thinking, Decision-making

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A seed produces root and shoot.
2. Most leaves are green in colour due to a substance called chlorophyll.
3. Roots help to absorb water and nutrients from the soil.
4. fruits are the fleshy part of plants that we eat.
5. Fruits protect the seed.

B. State whether the given statements are true or false.

1. Trees have thick trunks.
2. Creepers need support to climb up.
3. Pea plant is a climber.
4. Leaves of guava plant are oval in shape.
5. Cows provide us with milk.

True
False
True
True
True

C. Complete the given sentences.

1. Shrubs have thin hard wooden stem.
2. The examples of fruits are apple watermelon orange and mango.
3. Trees have thick brown woody stem called trunks.
4. Leaves can be of many shapes like lotus leaves are round
guller leaves are oval.
5. Flowers attract insects like butterflies and bees.

Understanding Stage

Skills Covered: Applicative thinking, Reasoning

Understand

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What are shrubs? Explain with examples.
2. How are trees different from shrubs?
3. Describe the diversity in the shape of leaves with two examples of each.
4. Write a short note about creepers and climbers along with examples.
5. List the flowers used for making perfumes.

Problem-solving Stage

Skills Covered: Identification, Observation, Problem-solving, Analytical thinking, Decision-making, Applicative thinking

Analyse

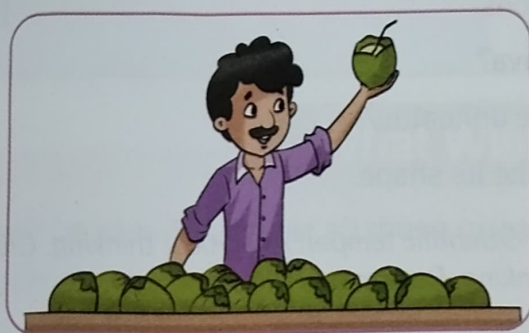
E. Look at the following pictures carefully. Describe what is happening.



cutting sugarcane



collecting leaves

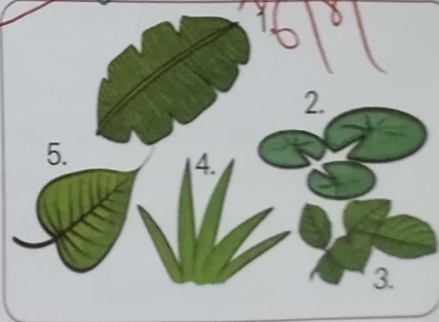


selling coconut water



Fruit selling

F. Moulik and his brother have collected some leaves for their school project. They cannot recall the names of the plants. Identify the leaves and write their correct names.





Learning Multiplication extra Questions

1. Find the product.

a, $\begin{array}{r} T O \\ 28 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline 112 \\ + 280 \\ \hline 392 \end{array}$	b, $\begin{array}{r} T O \\ 65 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline 260 \\ + 1300 \\ \hline 1560 \end{array}$	c, $\begin{array}{r} T O \\ 90 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline 450 \\ + 900 \\ \hline 1350 \end{array}$	d, $\begin{array}{r} T O \\ 28 \\ \times 32 \\ \hline 56 \\ + 840 \\ \hline 896 \end{array}$
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e, $\begin{array}{r} T O \\ 25 \\ \times 36 \\ \hline 150 \\ + 750 \\ \hline 900 \end{array}$	f, $\begin{array}{r} T O \\ 36 \\ \times 14 \\ \hline 144 \\ + 360 \\ \hline 504 \end{array}$
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Q2 Word Problem

a. Neha bought 5 hair bands the cost of each hair band is ₹14 what is the total cost of hair band.



Ans Number of hair band = 5 = 14

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Cost of 1 hair band = ₹ 14

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 5 \\ 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Cost of 5 hair bands = $14 \times 5 = 70$ ✓

Total cost of 5 hair band = ₹ 70

Q2 A packet contains 69 sweets. find the number of sweets in 5 such packet?

Ans Number of sweet of in 1 packet = 69

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 69 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Total number of packets = 5

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 5 \\ 345 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

number of sweets in 5 packet = $345 = 345$ ✓

Q3 A bed cover cost ₹ 255 Find the cost of 3 such bed cover.

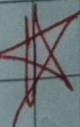
Cost of 1 bed cover = ₹ 255

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 255 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Number of bed covers = 3

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 3 \\ 765 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Cost of 3 bed cover = $255 \times 3 = 765$ ✓



6/8/26

Some nouns name specifically males and females. In grammar, the word **gender** is used to describe this feature of nouns. **Masculine gender** refers to males. **Feminine gender** refers to females.

man (masculine)

woman (feminine)

A

The nouns in Column A are of **masculine** gender and those in Column B are their **feminine** forms. Match them.

A		B	
	1. king	a. hind/doe	
	2. stag	b. niece	
	3. sir	c. queen	
	4. nephew	d. madam	
	5. wizard	e. lioness	
	6. drake	f. hen	
	7. cock	g. witch	
	8. lion	h. duck	

B

Rewrite these sentences by changing the gender of the nouns underlined. Make other changes where necessary.

1. My mother's sister is my aunt.

My mother's brother is my uncle.

2. The tigress attacked the deer ferociously.

The tiger ~~attacked~~ the deer ferociously.

3. Ms Amy's niece lives in Hong Kong.

Ms Amy's nephew lives in Hong Kong.

4. The prince was playing with his brother in the garden.

The princess was playing with his ~~brother~~ sister in the garden.

5. The farmer bought a goose and a cow.

The farmer bought a gander and a bull

6. The little boy looked after the injured horse.

The little girl looked after the injured mare

7. Our landlord is a very kind person.

our landlady is a very kind person.

8. The bride looked cheerful and happy.

The bridegroom looked cheerful and happy

A noun that can refer to **both a male and a female** is said to be of **common gender**.

The **minister** is going to give a speech.

In this statement, the minister could be either a man or a woman.

C Underline the nouns of **common gender** in the following sentences.

1. The students like their new science teacher a lot.
2. We are going to have a new principal from next week.
3. I want to be a doctor when I grow up.
4. I am going to Bengaluru to meet my cousin.
5. A group of scientists is working on this project.
6. The new captain likes to lead by example.



A noun that refers to a **thing**, an **idea** or a **concept** is said to be of **neuter gender**.

desk, newspaper, fan, plants, knowledge, wisdom