

Holiday Activities

Grade 4
Edition 1





Create a Wonderland!

Do you remember the story of Alice in Wonderland? It was about a little girl who found herself in Wonderland, a strange place filled with many strange things, like talking animals, cards, interesting laws, kingdoms and fantastical creatures.

If you could create your own Wonderland, how would it be? What kind of wonderful creatures would be there in your wonderland?

Draw a picture of it, or make a model using colourful papers, old bottle caps, crayons and things you have around you at home!

Now, see how many words you can find that are related to Alice and her adventures!

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

ALICE, CATERPILLAR, CHESHIRECAT, DODO, LIZARD
MADHATTER, MARCHHARE, QUEENOFHEARTS
TFAPARTY, WHITFRABBIT



Our Feathered Friends- Birds

Birds inspire us to explore ideas and dream about flying, and they often feature prominently in children's stories. The soft feathers and the mysterious eggs in the kitchen cupboard capture the attention and imagination. Many birds share characteristics, but there are species that are more difficult to classify into the bird family. Being able to describe certain key characteristics of birds makes it easier to describe the various species to children in a clear, interesting way.

You must have heard the twittering and chirping of the sparrows, the songs of cuckoo, piping calls of the woodpecker, clucking of hens, cheeping of chicks, calls of a crow and seen various kinds of birds around us. Birds are one of the most colorful and beautiful animals of our planet. When a bird flies, it is an amazing thing to watch. How they take flight, glide through the air and land with ease is very fascinating. You can find birds just about anywhere, and some people think birds make great pets (Do it.....quick check!!!!).

Birds belong to the scientific class called Aves and are the only animals that have feathers. They have various features that help them to fly, get their food and build their nests. Of all the features of birds' bodies, feathers are the one that make them stand out the most from other animals. They help them to fly and stay warm or cool in different climates. Some mammals and insects have wings too, but birds are the only animal with feathers. **They have different types of feathers on their bodies.** (Do it.....quick check!!!!) Soft feathers help to keep birds warm and protect them from water and snow. Feathers are made of keratin, which is a material that you can find in your hair and nails. Birds are warm-blooded, egg-laying animals that have vertebrae, or a backbone. They are different from mammals as few of them are very good builders. **Different birds build different kinds of nests.** (Do it.....quick check!!!!). Most birds build their nest using leaves, straw, twigs, thread and cotton to lay hard-shelled eggs.

The skeletal system of a bird is very lightweight but strong, which helps the bird fly. They have strong hollow bones, a streamlined body and wings that help them to fly. Some birds are very small, with the smallest being the bee hummingbird. The largest bird is the ostrich, which can be as tall as 9 feet. Birds are biped animals, which mean they have two feet that they use to walk, hop or run. Not all birds use their wings to fly. You might be surprised to find out that there are several **flightless birds (Do it.....quick check!!!!)** that hardly use their wings for flight at all such as the ostrich, kiwi and emu. Penguins have feathers and wings and don't use their wings to fly but to swim and navigate through the water.

There are other kinds of birds that don't use their wings to fly often or for long distances such as peacocks and roadrunners. Listening to birds singing is a fun way of finding these colorful creatures. When **birds communicate, they use songs and calls.** (Do it.....quick check!!!!). These songs and calls are special to each bird and mean different things. Chicks will run to safety if they hear a call from their mother. Birds are social animals and like to work together and they flock together for protection and company. A bird might also use its body to communicate, to attract mates and to warn other birds about a predator.

Birds have a toothless beak and the shape and color of the beak can vary a lot between species. **A bird's beak also called rostrum or bill is different depending on the diet or the eating habits of the bird** (Do it.....quick check!!!!). Toucans have large, colorful beaks. A sparrow has a small, thin beak. Birds use their beaks to eat, to find food and to feed their chicks. If a bird is a meat eater such as a bald eagle, they have a sharper curved beak that is used to help tear the meat off the animal they are eating. Birds that live off the water, such as ducks and swans, have flat rounded bills, which help them root around in marshes and soft soil for plants.

Birds that eat insects, such as sparrows, have short pointed beaks, which help them pull out bugs from the ground or trees. The claws of the bird help it to walk, swim, climb and perch. They also help the bird to catch , hold ,eat food and provide protection from its enemies. **Birds have different kinds of feet and claws suited to their eating and other habits. Some birds migrate** to other places to escape cold winters (Do it.....quick check!!!!).

** (Do it.....quick check!!!! can be done by observing nature & browsing)



A Blast From the Past

Cheer up children! It is time to hear stories from your parents, grandparents or guardians. Family histories are passed from one generation to another. Here are few questions you can ask the people around you:

1. What is your full name? Why did your parents choose this name for you?
2. When and where were you born?
3. What is your earliest childhood memory?
4. What kind of games did you play growing up?
5. What school activities and sports did you participate in?
6. Who were your friends when you were growing up?
7. Have any recipes been passed down to you from family members?
8. What memory stands out the most from your wedding day?
9. What did your family enjoy doing together?
10. How is the world today different from what it was like when you were a child?

Your fingerprints are unique to you. They are on your fingers when you are born, and stay the same throughout your whole life.

Most seven-year-old children know between five to ten thousand words. That gives kids a lot of chances to speak kindly.

In 1964, a seventeen-year-old named Randy Gardner stayed awake for eleven days and twenty-four minutes. Many believe that's a world record.



Language Matters

मक्खी का लालच

एक बार एक व्यापारी अपने गृहक को शहद बेच रहा था। तभी अचानक व्यापारी के हाथ से फिसलकर शहद का बर्तन गिर गया। बहुत सा शहद भूमि पर बीखर गया। जितना शहद ऊपर-ऊपर से उठाया जा सकता था उतना व्यापारी ने उठा लिया। परन्तु कुछ शहद फिर भी ज़मीन पर गिरा रह गया।

कुछ ही देर में बहुत सी मक्खियाँ उस ज़मीन पर गिरे हुए शहद पर आकर बैठ गयीं। मीठा-मीठा शहद उन्हें बड़ा अच्छा लगा। वह जल्दी-जल्दी उसे चाटने लगीं। जब तक उनका पेट भर नहीं गया वह शहद चाटती रहीं।

जब मक्खियों का पेट भर गया और उन्होंने उड़ना चाहा, तो वह उड़ ना सकीं। क्योंकि उनके पंख शहद में चिपक गए थे। उड़ने के लिए उन्होंने बहुत कोशिश की परन्तु वह फिर भी उड़ ना पायीं। वह जितना छटपटाती उनके पंख उतने चिपकते जाते। उनके सारे शरीर में शहद लगता जाता।

काफी मक्खियाँ शहद में लोट-पोट होकर मर गयीं। बहुत सी मक्खियाँ पंख चिपकने से छट पटा रहीं थीं। परन्तु तब भी नई मक्खियाँ शहद के लालच में वहाँ आती रहीं। मरी और छट पटाती मक्खियों को देखकर भी वह शहद खाने का लालच नहीं छोड़ पाई।

मक्खियों की दुर्गति और मूर्खता देखकर व्यापारी बोला - जो लोग जीभ के स्वाद के लालच में पड़ जाते हैं, वह इन मक्खियों के समान ही मूर्ख होते हैं। स्वाद के थोड़ी देर के सुख उठाने के लालच में वह अपने स्वास्थ्य को नष्ट कर देते हैं। रोगी बनकर तड़पते हैं और जल्द ही मर जाते हैं।



- க. வ்யாபாரி க்யா பேச் ரஹ் தா ?
- ஃ. வ்யாபாரி கே ஹத்ஸே க்யா கிர கயா ?
- ஑. ஜமீன ஸ்ர கிரேஷஹ் ஸ்ர கௌ ஂகர் பீத் கஹ் ?
- ஑. ஡க்ஷியா க்யா ஑ாட்நே லகீ ?
- ஑. ஡க்ஷியா க்யௌ் ஂஹீ் ஂட் ஑கீ ?
- ஑. ஡க்ஷியா கிஸகே லால஑ ஡் வஹ் ஂதீ ரஹீ ?
- ஑. ஂஸ் கஹானீ ஡ே ந்஡் க்யா ஸி஑்ஷா ஡ிலதீ ஹீ ?

஑ொஹ்ஹொடர் ஂ஡ைத்தல்

- வீட்டில் ஂள்ளத஡ிழ்஑ெய்தித்தாள், ஡ளிகை஑்஑ொருட்கள், த஡ிழ்நாட்காட்டி, ஑ோன்றவஹ்றில் ஂள்ளத஡ிழ்஑ொஹ்களைவெட்டிக் ஑ொள்ளவு஡்.
- ஑ேகரித்த஑்஑ொஹ்களைவைத்து஑ொஹ்ஹொடர் ஂ஡ைக்கவு஡்.





Open a Shop!

Open a shop using the clothes that you have.
HOW???

1.

Ask your parents to tell the price they paid when they bought them. Add the price for each item and find the total price. This is called the Cost price.

2.

Decide how much you are going to sell each item for. This price is called the Selling price.

3.

Sell these clothes to your parents.

Add the selling price of each cloth and find the total selling price.

Find the difference between the cost price and the selling price.

4.

If the Selling price is more than the Cost price, you have made a PROFIT and if the Cost price is more than the Selling price you are at LOSS.

5.

Find the profit or loss.



Repeat the game and find the maximum profit that you were able to make,



MS Word Match

Match the icons and keyboard short cuts with the following terms



Bold

Ctrl + X



Underline

Ctrl + V



Copy

Ctrl + B



Italics

Ctrl + C



Cut

Ctrl + I



Paste

Ctrl + U



Make a Snack

Try out this recipe for Onion Rings.

Ingredients:

4 onions, peeled
1 cup plain flour
1 cup milk
1 egg
Salt to taste
Oil for deep

Method:

First, with the help of your parents, slice the onion thinly and separate into rings.

Next, soak it in the bowl of milk for an hour.

After that, drain and keep the milk aside for batter.

Then, beat the egg well, add in the milk, flour and salt.

Dip each onion ring into the batter and deep-fry a few at a time.

Fry until the onion rings become golden brown.

Finally, drain well and sprinkle with salt.

Serve immediately.





Try Some Calligraphy

Now's the perfect time to work on your handwriting and try out new things!

First, take a passage from a story book or the newspaper and copy it into your four-lined notebook using your regular handwriting. Remember, all your letters have to be slanted the same, and should be formed correctly. Practice, practice, practice!

Then, use this guide to write the same passage in calligraphy in your four-lined book. You can add more swirls. Be creative.

There are many different styles of calligraphy, and soon, you can even make up your own. In our next edition, we'll try out a different style. For this week, work on this.

