

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Class 4

Session 2020 – 21

Assignment – 1

Visitors At Duliatal

Tinku was greatly excited. Two of her aunts – Moni mashi and Nutupishi were coming to Duliatal for a visit. Both were teachers, Monimashi taught in our school in Calcutta and Nutupishi somewhere in the suburbs. They had not been to the hills before.

“What will they think of Duliatal?” asked Tinku to her mother. “It’s lovely when it rains! All the little streams become rivers where we can sail boats”. As it happened, there was a heavy downpour on the morning of their arrival. “It’s time to go to the bus stand”, said Tinku’s father. Tinku was very fond of both her aunts. Moni mashi told her the most enchanting story when she visited her in Calcutta. And Nutupishi was great fun to be with and quite a great photographer.

“Nutu Moni “ called out Tinku’s father in loudvoice . Hurry up and get down. Two huddled figures almost buried under cardigans and shawls crawled out of the bus. “Where’s the taxi”, asked Nutupishi. Tinku burst out laughing, we can’t go to our house by taxi. The path’s too narrow and we have to walk. I don’t see any road, said Moni mashi and there is a steep drop on the other side. There is not even a railing one can hold said Nutupishi. Tinku’s aunts took ages to cover a short distance and later they reached home. Nutupishi said there’s nothing to see except dripping trees and dark bushes. Soon they had their tea and dived under the quilts and blankets.

But when they opened their eyes the next morning the whole place was filled with sunlight and the garden was full of colours. The dark hills at the distance had silver trickles falling down into the green plains. Both Moni mashi and Nutupishi were happy to see the beautiful nature.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions

Q1.Name the visitors who are coming to Duliatal.

Q2.What is the profession of Nutupishi and Moni mashi?

Q3.Why can’t the aunts go to the house by taxi?

Q4.What didNutupishi and Moni mashi see when they opened their eyes the next morning?

Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| a).suburbs | 1).woollen clothing meant to keep you warm |
| b).streams | 2). attractive and pleasing |
| c).enchanted | 3). a small river |
| d).cardigans | 4). an area where people live outside the town or city |

Complete the following statement

- 1. All the little streams become_____.**
- 2. Nutupishi was great fun_____.**
- 3. There is not even a railing_____.**

Find the opposite of the following words from the passage given above.

- 1. Ugly _____**
- 2. Light _____**
- 3. up _____**

Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The path's too _____ and we have to _____.**
- 2. TInku's aunts took ages to cover a _____ _____ and later reached home.**
- 3. Its time to go to the bus _____.**
- 4. Moni mashi and Nutupishi were coming to _____ for a visit.**

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Class – IV

Assignment -1

2020-21

CHAPTER –KINDS OF NOUNS

NOUN:- Words which are used as names of persons, animals, places or things are called nouns. All naming words are nouns. For Example:- **girl, man, school, Lucknow , Tiger, pen etc.**

KINDS OF NOUNS:-

1-COMMON NOUN:- A Common noun is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind. For Example:- **boy, pencil, house, flower, city etc.**

2-PROPER NOUN:- A Proper noun is the name of some particular person or place. Proper nouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning. For Example:- **Ram, Delhi, Sheela, John, India, etc.**

3-COLLECTIVE NOUN:- A Collective noun is a noun which represents a group or collection of persons, places, animals or things as,

A crowd – a collection of people

An army – a collection of soldiers

A class – a collection of pupils

A bouquet – a collection of flowers

4-ABSTRACT NOUN:- Nouns which tell us about our state, feelings, action, or a quality are called Abstract nouns. For Example:- **laughter, childhood, anger, joy etc.**

EXERCISE- A

WRITE DOWN COMMON NOUNS ACCORDING TO THE INSTRUCTIONS :-

1-Names of three things you use daily at home _____

2-Names of three vegetables _____

3-Names of three professional people _____

EXERCISE- B

WRITE PROPER NOUNS ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS :-

1-Names of three cities _____

2-Names of three languages _____

3-Names of three rivers _____

EXERCISE- C

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH COLLECTIVE NOUNS AFTER UNSCRAMBLING THE

LETTERS :-

- 1-A _____ (dreh) of cattle
- 2-A _____ (aggn) of thieves
- 3-A _____ (acpk) of cards
- 4-A _____ (hirco) of singers
- 5-A _____ (ucnbh) of grapes
- 6-A _____ (emat) of players

EXERCISE- D

CIRCLE THE ABSTRACT NOUN IN EACH SENTENCE BELOW :-

- 1-Can you believe that man's honesty ?
- 2-I can see fear in her eyes.
- 3-The girls were filled with joy.
- 4-Ria was given a medal for her courage.
- 5-Mary was full of compassion.
- 6-The king was famous for his wisdom.

MATHEMATICS
Class - 4
Session: 2020-2021
Assignment: One

Lesson: NUMBER SYSTEM

Number, Numeral and Numeration

1) **Number** is the quantity that shows the number of ones .

Example: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

2) **Numeral** is the symbol for the number. It is the group of digits which represent the number.

Example: 5, 40, 157 ; 2, 27, 179

3) Writing a number in words is called numeration.

Example: Twenty-nine, Eighty-one

I. Place Value Chart

We can read a large number by using the Indian Place Value Chart. In this chart the periods are Ones, Thousands, Lakhs and Crores. We put commas between periods to separate them. It makes reading large numbers easy.

Example: 6, 21, 403 and 21,413

INDIAN PLACE VALUE CHART

Periods	Place	Place Value
<i>Crores</i>	<i>Ten Crores (TC)</i>	10,00,00,000
	<i>Crores (C)</i>	1,00,00,000
<i>Lakhs</i>	<i>Ten Lakhs (TL)</i>	10,00,000
	<i>Lakhs (L)</i>	1,00,000
<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Ten Thousands (TTh)</i>	10,000
	<i>Thousand (Th)</i>	1,000
<i>Ones</i>	<i>Hundreds (H)</i>	100
	<i>Tens (T)</i>	10
	<i>Ones (O)</i>	1

Example:-

a) Twenty-one thousand four hundred thirteen

TTh TH H T O

2 1, 4 1 3

b) Forty-nine lakh thirty-seven thousand five hundred twenty

TL L TThTh H T O

4 9, 3 7, 5 2 0

EXERCISES

A. Rewrite the numbers placing the commas according to the (Indian System) :

a) 710905

b) 409243

c) 156487

d) 100101

e) 990199

B. Write the following in words (Indian System) :

a) 236404

b) 478901

c) 145623

d) 123456

e) 987654

C. Write the following in figures :

a) Three crore ninety-one lakh nineteen thousand one hundred and eighteen

b) Two lakh thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-four

c) Fifty thousand six hundred and twenty-seven

d) Eighty-nine crore sixty-five lakh forty-three thousand two hundred and seven

e) Five crore one lakh nineteen thousand and eleven

GENERAL SCIENCE

Class -4th

2020-21

Assignment- 1

LESSON -FOOD WE EAT

Our body needs food to help us grow, keep us healthy and give us energy. It is important to eat a healthy, balanced diet.

BALANCED DIET

A balanced diet is one which gives you all the nutrients you need in right amount everyday.

NUTRIENTS

The substances that provide nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth are called nutrients. These nutrients are carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins, fats, minerals.

1. FOOD WITH CARBOHYDRATES

Carbohydrates provide energy for the body. We need energy for all activities we do. Sugar and starch are carbohydrates.

E.g. potatoes, bread ,bananas, chappatis, rice, chocolate

2.FOOD WITH PROTEIN

It is important for the maintenance and repair of the body.

E.g. nuts, cheese , pulses , milk , peas ,fish ,egg ,meat

3.FOOD WITH FATS

Fats also provide energy for the body. They act as reserve of energy when carbohydrates are not available. It helps to keep body warm.

E.g. oil, butter, nuts, coconut, ghee, cheese, cream

4.FOOD WITH VITAMINS

Vitamin helps to form and maintain healthy bones and skin. It helps to fight against infection .

E.g. broccoli, papaya, almonds, sunflower oil, spinach, carrot, pumpkin, orange, beans ,citrus fruits etc.

5.FOOD WITH MINERALS

The body needs many minerals such as calcium, iron, sodium, potassium and many others. Our body needs calcium to maintain healthy bones and teeth. We

get calcium from milk, milk products etc. Iron is also a mineral which helps in the formation of blood. Iron rich food includes red meats, dried fruits, green leafy vegetables.

WATER

We need to drink six to eight glasses of water a day. Water helps to regulate the body temperature.

ROUGHAGE

The part of food that we cannot digest is called fibre or roughage. It clears our stomach. It is obtained from fruits, vegetables and the outer covering of cereals and pulses.

1. Answer the following questions

Q.1. What is a balanced diet?

Q.2. What is roughage?

Q.3 What are nutrients ?

2. Draw, colour and label two items rich in

a. Protein

b. Carbohydrate

3. Write true or false

1. Cheese has protein.

2. It is necessary to eat chocolate three times a day.

3. It is enough if you drink one glass of water everyday.

4. You must have vitamins everyday.

5. Protein helps to repair the damaged body parts.

4. Fill in the blanks

1. Carbohydrates providefor the body.

2. Fats act as reserve of energy whenare not available.

3.is also a mineral which helps in the formation of blood.

4. helps to regulate the body temperature.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Class -4

2020-21

Assignment -1

INTRODUCTION TO CIVICS

1. What is civics?

The study of a person's rights and duties as a citizen is known as Civics. It studies the rights and duties of a citizen and how the government works.

2. Civic Sense

Civic Sense means social ethics. It is the duty of an individual towards the society. It means keeping the roads, streets and public property clean. Civic sense also means following the law of the country and maintaining discipline in public places. Following traffic rules, standing in queues, proper discharge of garbage, etc, are some common examples of civic sense. Children should be taught civic sense from an early age. Schools and homes are the best places for children to learn various kinds of civic sense. Such children will grow up to be responsible citizens of the country.

3. Citizen

A citizen is a person who legally lives in a country and has the rights and protection of that country.

a) **Being a good citizen-** a good citizen has certain duties which he or she should perform.

- 1. A good citizen should obey the laws of his country.**
- 2. A good citizen should vote wisely and pay taxes fairly on time.**
- 3. A good citizen should take care of public property.**
- 4. A good citizen should be loyal towards his country.**
- 5. A good citizen should be aware of his civic and social duty.**

b) **Being a good neighbour-** neighbours are people who live near our houses.

- 1. Good neighbours should love and respect each other.**
- 2. A good neighbour is someone who helps them if necessary.**
- 3. Good neighbours should share their joys and sorrows together.**
- 4. Children should respect elders and be friendly with their kids in the neighbourhood.**

***Brain gain**

- 1. Ethics- the study of what is morally right and what is not**
- 2. Legally- lawful, according to the law**
- 3. Aware- informed, having knowledge**

4. Necessary - essential

***Read the chapter and pick out the answers and write on your own.**

1. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1. The study of a person's _____ and _____ as a citizen is known as civics.**
- 2. Civic sense means social _____.**
- 3. Children should be taught civic sense from an _____ age.**
- 4. A good citizen should always be _____ to his country**
- 5. A good citizen should always pay taxes _____ and on time.**

2. Answer the following questions.

- 1. What is civics ?**
- 2. Who is a citizen?**
- 3. Write two characteristics of a good citizen.**
- 4. Who are neighbours?**

3. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. legally. | essential |
| 2. aware. | the study of what is morally right and what is not |
| 3. ethics. | according to the law |
| 4. necessary. | having knowledge |

COMPUTER

Class – IV

2020-21

Assignment -1

CHAPTER – A STORAGE AND MEMORY DEVICE

DATA AND INFORMATION:- *Computer is an electronic device which accepts the data, process it, and gives back the output. Processed data is known as information.*

DATA STORAGE UNITS:- *The data is stored in the computer memory in the form of Bits and is measured in Bytes.*

TYPES OF MEMORY:- *Every computer has a certain amount of memory to store data and instructions temporarily or permanently. The memory is of two types .*

1-INTERNAL MEMORY/PRIMARY MEMORY:- *It is the built in memory, designed to store data & instructions while the computer is working. It is of two types .*

A –RAM (RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY) *It stores the information temporarily. The information stored in the memory is lost when we turn off the computer or when the power goes off.*

B –ROM (READ ONLY MEMORY) *It holds the start up instructions that prepare a computer for use. The instructions stored in it cannot be changed, but can only be read.*

2-EXTERNAL MEMORY/SECONDARY MEMORY:- *Data is not lost in it even when the computer is turned off.*

STORAGE DEVICES:-

1-HARD DISK *It is the main storage medium for computer. It is fixed inside the*

CPU box. It can hold a large amount of data.



2-CD (COMPACT DISK) *It is a thin, shiny, circular disk that can hold text, graphics, sound etc.*



3-FLASH DRIVE / PEN DRIVE *It is a plug & play device and can be connected to the USB (Universal Serial Bus) port. It is a removable drive & used for copying*

or moving data from one computer to another.



4-MEMORY CARD *It is a storage medium for portable devices like mobiles, music players etc..*

EXERCISES

A – FILL IN THE BLANKS USING THE WORDS GIVEN IN THE BRACKETS:-

[external, data, two, information, pen drive]

- 1-Computer is an electronic device which accepts the_____.
- 2-The memory of a computer is of _____ types.
- 3-Data is not lost in the _____memory even when the computer is turned off.
- 4- _____ is a removable drive.
- 5-The processed data is known as _____.

B – STATE TRUE / FALSE:-

- 1-External memory is also called primary memory.
- 2-Hard disk is fixed inside the CPU box.
- 3-RAM stores the information temporarily.
- 4-Memory Card is a thin, shiny, circular disk
- 5-CD is a plug and play device.

C –WRITE THE FULL FORMS OF THE FOLLOWING:-

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1-USB _____ | 3-CD _____ |
| 2-RAM _____ | 4-ROM _____ |

D –COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:-

- 1-The data is stored in the computer memory in the form of _____.
- 2-The instructions stored in _____ cannot be changed but can only be read.
- 3-Internal memory is also known as _____.
- 4- _____ can hold a large amount of data.
- 5- _____ is used for copying or moving data from one computer to another.

E –ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

- Q1-What do you mean by Information ?
- Q2-Differentiate between RAM and ROM.
- Q3-Differentiate between Internal memory and External memory.
- Q4-Write a short note on Pen drive.

HINDI LANGUAGE

Class - IV

2020 - 2021

Assignment - 1

LESSON – भाषा और व्याकरण

भाषा शब्द का अर्थ:

भाषा शब्द का अर्थ – बोलना या प्रकट करना होता है ।

परिभाषा – भाषा वह साधन है, जिसके द्वारा हम अपने विचारों एवं भावों को दूसरों के सामने प्रकट करते हैं, तथा दूसरों के विचारों एवं भावों को जानते हैं ।

भाषा के तीन रूप होते हैं ।

1. मौखिक भाषा :- जब हम अपने विचारों को बोलकर प्रकट करते हैं । जैसे- भाषण देना, कहानी सुनाना आदि ।
2. लिखित भाषा :- जब हम अपने विचार लिखकर प्रकट करते हैं और दूसरे लोग उसे पढ़कर समझते हैं । जैसे- समाचार पत्र पढ़ना, कहानी लिखना आदि ।
3. सांकेतिक भाषा :- जब हम अपने विचारों को संकेतों द्वारा प्रकट करते हैं । जैसे- चौराहे पर यातायात नियंत्रित करता सिपाही ।

हिन्दी हमारे देश की राष्ट्र भाषा है । भारत के अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं जैसे-

1. महाराष्ट्र - मराठी
2. गुजरात - गुजराती आदि ।

संसार की भाषाएँ

1. रूस - रूसी
2. फ्रांस - फ्रेंच आदि ।

लिपि की परिभाषा– किसी भाषा को लिखने के लिए जिन चिन्हों का प्रयोग होता है, उसे लिपि कहते हैं ।

व्याकरण– व्याकरण एक ऐसा ज्ञान है, जो हमें भाषा को शुद्ध रूप से पढ़ना, लिखना और बोलना सिखाता है ।

व्याकरण के तीन अंग होते हैं ।

1. वर्ण विचार
2. शब्द विचार
3. वाक्य विचार

I. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

1. भाषा किसे कहते हैं ?
2. लिपि किसे कहते हैं ?
3. व्याकरण किसे कहते हैं ?

II. रिक्त स्थान भरिये।

1. भाषा की रूप होते हैं ।
2. व्याकरण के अंग होते हैं ।
3. गुजरात राज्य की भाषा है ।
4. हिन्दी हमारे देश की है ।

III. सही और गलत लिखिए।

1. हिन्दी हमारे देश की राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं है । ()
2. व्याकरण के चार अंग होते हैं । ()
3. जब हम अपने विचारों को बोलकर प्रकट करते हैं तो उसे मौखिक भाषा कहते हैं । ()
4. रूस की भाषा रूसी है । ()
5. भाषा का अर्थ – बोलना या प्रकट करना होता है । ()

HINDI LITERATURE

Class - IV

2020 - 2021

Assignment - 1

LESSON – दो बैलों की कथा

झूरी के पास दो बैल थे – हीरा और मोती । दोनों में बहुत प्यार था । झूरी की पत्नी का भाई गया एक बार दोनों बैलो को कुछ दिनों के लिए अपने गाँव ले जाने लगा । बैलो ने रास्ते में गया को बहुत तंग किया और किसी तरह से उससे बचकर वह झूरी के पास वापिस आ गये । गया उन्हें अपने साथ फिर ले गया और उन बैलो से बड़ा सख्त काम लेने लगा । गया के घर में एक छोटी लड़की थी वह उन दोनों को रोटी देती थी । छोटी लड़की के प्यार के सामने वह अपना अपमान भूल जाते थे । छोटी लड़की ने एक दिन रात को बैलो को खोल दिया । भागते – भागते रास्ते में उन्हें एक सांड मिला दोनों ने उससे मिलकर सामना किया दोनों ने मिलकर सांड को भगा दिया । आगे चले तो उन्हें मटर का खेत दिखाई दिया वे खेत में घुस गये और मटर खाने लगे । खेत के रखवाले ने उन्हें देख लिया और कांजीहौस में बंद करवा दिया ।

कांजीहौस में कई कमज़ोर जानवरों को देखकर उन दोनों ने फैसला किया कि अगर यहाँ की दीवार तोड़ डी जाये तो यहाँ से भागा जा सकता । रात को दोनों ने मिलकर दीवार को अपने सींगों से तोड़ दिया । सभी जानवर वहाँ से भाग निकले । कांजीहौस वालों ने हीरा और मोती को नीलाम कर दिया । नीलामी में एक व्यापारी ने उन्हें खरीद लिया और अपने साथ ले जाने लगा । लेकिन हीरा और मोती ने उसे भी चकमा दे दिया और झूरी के पास अपने घर पहुँच गये ।

I. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखो ।

1. झूरी के बैलो के क्या नाम थे ?
2. गया कौन था ?
3. दोनों बैलो को खूँटे से किसने खोल दिया ?
4. नीलामी होने पर बैलो को किसने खरीद लिया ?

II. सही मिलान कीजिए (विलोम)

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. प्यार | ताकतवर |
| 2. अपमान | मुलायम |
| 3. सख्त | घृणा |
| 4. कमज़ोर | मान |

III. उचित शब्द चुनकर वाक्य पूरे कीजिये ।

1. झूरी के पास दो थे । (बैल, सांड)
2. गया बैलो को अपने ले जाने लगा । (दुकान, गाँव)
3. हीरा और मोती ने मिलकर को मार दिया । (शेर, सांड)
4. हीरा और मोती को ने खरीद लिया । (व्यापारी, रखवाले)

IV. सही और गलत लिखिए ।

1. झूरी के पास चार बैल थे । ()
2. गया झूरी की पत्नी का भाई था । ()
3. छोटी लड़की उन्हें बहुत मारती थी ()
4. व्यापारी ने बैलो को खरीदकर उन्हें मार डाला । ()
5. हीरा और मोती ने कांजीहौस की दीवार तोड़ दी । ()

V. निम्नलिखित शब्दों को उनके सही अर्थों के साथ मिलाओ ।

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. सख्त | निरादर |
| 2. रखवाले | सरकारी मवेशी खाना |
| 3. कांजीहौस | रक्षक |
| 4. अपमान | कठिन |
