

4th English Language

First term syllabus

Chapter 5 The Noun

Chapter 6 The Noun : Number

Chapter 7 The Noun : Gender

Chapter 9 Personal Pronouns

Chapter 10 Compound Personal Pronouns

Chapter 14. The Adjective

Chapter 15 Comparison of Adjectives

Essays : Value of Games and A Morning
Walk

Oral Story

Application to the principal for change of the
section.

Chapter 5 The Noun

Exercise A (page number 21)

Exercises

A. Recognize the nouns given in colour in the following sentences and write whether they are common, proper, collective, abstract or material.

1. Their **team** is better than ours.
2. He is a **magician**.
3. Her **courage** saved us from the tigress.
4. **Coal** is the cheapest fossil fuel.
5. A **committee** of eight was appointed.
6. He is a slave to **ambition**.
7. I do not understand **physics**.
8. The stepmother loved **Cinderella**.
9. Their **dog** started barking at me.
10. I am reading an interesting **book**.

Exercise B (page number 26)



WORD GAME

B. Complete the following crossword for finding out the hidden word in the blue block. Can you tell the name of the profession which is associated with it?

Clues:

1. A person who makes wooden objects.
2. A person who reports news for a newspaper.
3. A person who sells food and small household goods.
4. A person who teaches in a school.
5. A person who owns or manages a hotel.
6. A person who treats patients.
7. A manager or owner of a plantation.
8. A person qualified to prescribe glasses and contact lenses.
9. A person who interprets foreign speech orally.
10. A person who builds houses and other buildings.
11. A person who watches a match closely to enforce the rules.
12. A person who practises law.



				1	C	A	R	P	E	N	T	E	R
2	R	E	P	O	R	T	E	R					
		3	G	R	O	C	E	R					
		4	T	E	A	C	H	E	R				
5	H	O	T	E	L	I	E	R					
				6	D	O	C	T	O	R			
				7	P	L	A	N	T	E	R		
				8	O	P	T	I	C	I	A	N	
				9	I	N	T	E	R	P	R	E	T
				10	B	V	I	L	D	E	R		
				11	U	M	P	I	R	E			
				12	L	A	W	Y	E	R			

Exercise C (page number 27)

PLAYTIME WITH NOUNS

Fill in the right collective noun from the list.



a flock of
sheep



a pride of
lions



a herd of
elephants



a shoal of
fish



a swarm of
bees



a troop of
horses



a fleet of
ships



a/an army of
soldiers



a BOUQUET of
flowers



a BUNCH of
bananas




a RANGE of
mountains



a TEAM of
players

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| Swarm | Fleet | Bouquet | Troop | Flock |
| Herd | Team | Pride | Shoal | Range |
| Army | Bunch | | | |

Exercise D (page number 28)

 JOY DRILL

D. Circle the abstract nouns below:

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| Friendship | Mercy | Grief | Ribbon | Hat |
| Happiness | Fish | House | Picture | Rules |
| Agreement | Face | Thought | Youth | Anger |



Honesty
Wisdom

Use these abstract nouns in a sentence:

Bravery - The soldier received a medal for his bravery.

Laughter - Laughter is the best medicine.

Write four of your own abstract nouns here.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Chapter 6 The Noun : Number

Exercise A to E (page number 34 to 36)

Exercises

A. Write the plural forms of the following nouns.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. balloon | <u>balloons</u> | 11. kangaroo | <u>kangaroos</u> |
| 2. egg | <u>eggs</u> | 12. zero | <u>zeros</u> |
| 3. beach | <u>beaches</u> | 13. buffalo | <u>buffaloes</u> |
| 4. atlas | <u>atlases</u> | 14. flamingo | <u>flamingoes</u> |
| 5. class | <u>classes</u> | 15. foot | <u>feet</u> |
| 6. dish | <u>dishes</u> | 16. louse | <u>lice</u> |
| 7. box | <u>boxes</u> | 17. man | <u>men</u> |
| 8. army | <u>armies</u> | 18. child | <u>children</u> |
| 9. trophy | <u>trophies</u> | 19. ox | <u>oxen</u> |
| 10. monkey | <u>monkeys</u> | 20. gulf | <u>gulfs</u> |

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Grammar

Fill in the blanks by using the correct word.

1. children were buying balloons. (child, children)
2. leaves fall from the trees in autumn. (leaf, leaves)
3. There are mice in my room. (mouse, mice)
4. She gave him three large slices of bread. (slice, slices)
5. Sweets are bad for your teeth. (tooth, teeth)
6. He asked for a loaf of white bread. (loaf, loaves)
7. The lame man is walking with a crutch. (man, men)
8. The roof is above the floor. (roof, roofs)
9. These mangoes are ripe. (mango, mangoes)
10. Her hobbies include swimming and gardening. (hobby, hobbies)

Write the singular of each of the following words.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. oxen | <u>ox</u> | 11. spies | <u>spy</u> |
| 2. bison | <u>bison</u> | 12. wives | <u>wife</u> |
| 3. logos | <u>logo</u> | 13. jerseys | <u>jersey</u> |
| 4. ghettoes | <u>ghetto</u> | 14. rays | <u>ray</u> |
| 5. cargoes | <u>cargo</u> | 15. storeys | <u>storey</u> |
| 6. leaves | <u>leaf</u> | 16. donkeys | <u>donkey</u> |
| 7. lives | <u>life</u> | 17. giraffes | <u>giraffe</u> |
| 8. echoes | <u>echo</u> | 18. mosquitoes | <u>mosquito</u> |
| 9. halos | <u>halo</u> | 19. loaves | <u>loaf</u> |
| 10. wharfs | <u>wharf</u> | 20. proofs | <u>proof</u> |

D. The following sentences have some nouns given in colour. State whether they are singular or plural nouns.

1. **Cows** give us milk.
2. The **thief** ran away.
3. **Monkeys** have long tails.
4. The colour of these **leaves** is green.
5. What kind of **fruit** is the apple?
6. Amit took away my **umbrella**.

Plural
<u>Singular</u>
<u>Plural</u>
<u>Plural</u>
<u>Singular</u>
<u>Singular</u>

Chapter 7 The Noun : Gender

Exercise A and B (page number 40 and 41)

Exercises

A. Write the gender of each of the following words.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. pencil | <u>Neuter</u> | 11. bitch | <u>Feminine</u> |
| 2. knife | <u>Neuter</u> | 12. cattle | <u>Common</u> |
| 3. niece | <u>Feminine</u> | 13. fowl | <u>Common</u> |
| 4. stick | <u>Neuter</u> | 14. mobile | <u>Neuter</u> |
| 5. ewe | <u>Feminine</u> | 15. sheep | <u>Common</u> |
| 6. drake | <u>Masculine</u> | 16. dictionary | <u>Neuter</u> |
| 7. cock | <u>Masculine</u> | 17. sow | <u>Feminine</u> |
| 8. file | <u>Neuter</u> | 18. magazine | <u>Neuter</u> |
| 9. mare | <u>Feminine</u> | 19. bottle | <u>Neuter</u> |
| 10. tree | <u>Neuter</u> | 20. bull | <u>Masculine</u> |

B. Fill in the blanks with masculine or feminine nouns.
Then complete the given crossword.

Across		Down	
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
8. <u>uncle</u>	aunt	1. <u>author</u>	authoress
9. man	<u>women</u>	4. <u>cock</u>	hen
11. stallion	<u>mare</u>	5. ram	<u>ewe</u>

12. master	<u>mistress</u>	6. <u>boon</u>	sow
14. <u>drake</u>	duck	7. <u>landlady</u>	landlady
10. <u>lord</u>	lady	3. <u>nephew</u>	niece
13. <u>wizard</u>	witch	2. monk	<u>nun</u>



WORD GAME

A crossword puzzle grid with the following words filled in:

- 2. NUN
- 1. AUNT
- 6. BOON
- 7. LANDLADY
- 8. UNCLE
- 5. E
- 9. WOMAN
- 10. LORD
- 11. MARE
- 12. MISTRESS
- 13. WIZARD
- 14. DRAKE

Chapter 9 Personal Pronouns

Exercise A (page number 48)

1. Dr Ramesh is a doctor. He lives in my neighborhood.
2. Vinod is a sports person. I want to meet him.
3. Rekha is a good singer. She takes part in cultural programmes.
4. Rakhi is a housewife. She cooks very delicious food.
5. Mahesh and Ramesh are intelligent students . They always stand first in the exams.
6. Kavita and Anita are sisters. I met them yesterday.
7. Archana is the daughter of Mr Amit. She wants to meet him.

8. Sumit is the son of Mrs. Asha. He wants to meet her.

9. Naresh drew an excellent painting. Sumita also draw an excellent painting. They drew many excellent paintings.

10. Naveen and Nita are my classmates. They help me in my studies. I shall meet them tomorrow.

Exercise B (page number 49)

B. Point out the personal pronouns in the following sentences and tell for what they stand.

1. There were windows all around the hall, but they were all locked.
windows
2. Ram had taken out his purse out of his pocket. He was looking in it uneasily. Ram
3. The boys went onto the roof to catch a kite. They saw it was stuck among wires. the boys
4. Karina brought her bag and laid it on the bed. bag
5. The horse fell down and broke its leg. the horse

Exercise C and D (page number 50)

C. Write the correct form of pronouns in the following.

1. We hit as many sixes as them. (They, Th
2. Deepak and I were present at the party. (I, Me)
3. He is as good as me. (I, Me)
4. Nobody but he was late. (He, Him)
5. There is not much similarity between you and her. (She, Her)
6. It is my dog. (It, He)
7. Tinu, you are a lazy dog. (I, You)
8. Rinki and I are best friends. (I, Her)

D. Write the appropriate pronoun to replace the coloured noun.



1. Mr. Sharma is a teacher. He



2. The flower is beautiful. It



3. The cup is on the table. It



4. The woman is running. She



5. The cat is under the table. It



6. The little boy is sleeping. He



7. The men are walking. They



8. The computer is old. It



9. Kavita is reading a book. She



10. The librarian is angry. He



11. Vijay is a carpenter. He



12. The chair is broken. It

Chapter 10 Compound Personal Pronouns

Exercise A (page number 52)

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with correct compound personal pronouns and write whether they are reflexive or emphatic pronouns. Choose the pronouns from the help list.

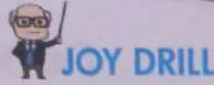


Help List

- itself herself ourselves myself themselves
- yourself himself yourself itself ourselves

1. The cat hurt itself. Reflexive
2. They will do it themselves. Reflexive
3. She must be very proud of herself. Reflexive
4. The criminal hanged himself. Reflexive
5. I myself saw her prepare it. Emphatic
6. You yourself can best investigate the matter. Emphatic
7. We will listen to it ourselves. Reflexive
8. The city its is not very large. Emphatic
9. Take care of yourself. Reflexive
10. We all enjoyed ourselves. Reflexive

Exercise B (page number 53)



B. Sort out the Reflexive Pronouns from nouns and personal pronouns given in the list

us itself friend cat we myself
school ourselves himself I car yourself
tiger herself mine bird door theirs
she yourselves themselves he me chair

SORT OUT

Reflexive
Pronouns

Itself
Ourselves
Herself
Yourselves
Himself
Themselves
Myself
Yourselves

Nouns

School
Tiger
Friend
Cat
Bird
Car
Chair
Door

Personal
Pronouns

us
she
mine
I
he
we
me
theirs

Chapter 14 The Adjective

Exercise A and B (page number 65)

Exercises

A. Pick out the adjectives in the following sentences. Also write to which class each of them belongs.

1. I have not met her for several days.
2. There are no books in the bookshelf.
3. It was a senseless thing to do.
4. She had such a pretty face.
5. There is sufficient milk in the pot.
6. He is a very wise man.
7. Most children like to watch television.
8. There was not any water in the pitcher.
9. My uncle has an expensive car.
10. He has achieved his target.

Adjective of Number
Adjective of Quantity
Adjective of Quality
Adjective of Quantity
Adjective of Quality
Adjective of Quality
Adjective of Number
Adjective of Quantity
Adjective of Quality
Possessive Adjective

B. Underline the correct adjectives in the brackets in each case.

1. The tiger is a (wild, domestic) animal.
2. I like (bright, dim) colours.
3. I like to drink (hot, sour) tea.
4. The Taj Mahal is a (historical, mythological) monument.
5. I cannot solve this (difficult, different) sum.
6. Pizza is a (previous, delicious) dish.
7. My neighbour has an (empty/angry) nature.
8. A flower is a (delicate, tough) thing.
9. It was a very (sunny, starry) night.
10. Dinosaurs are (extinct, distinct) creatures.

Exercise C and D (page number 66)

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct adjectives from the help list.



Help List

this your his those what whose

1. This banana is not ripe.
2. Those days were full of life.
3. You should read your books.
4. He is learning his lesson.
5. The horse has hurt its legs.
6. What kind of woman is she?
7. Whose daughter is this?

D. Fill in the blanks using the correct possessive adjectives.



Help List

my your his her our their

1.



The man's bag is on his back.

2.



The dog is mine. I'm walking my dog.

3.



This is a woman. Her hair is grey.

4.



They are eating their dinner.

5.



We are doing our homework.

6.



You are playing with your football.

Chapter 15 Comparison of Adjectives

Exercises A and B (page number 72)

Exercises

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of adjectives.

1. China is the most populous country in the world. (populous)
2. Honesty is the best policy. (good)
3. Rajasthan is the largest state of India. (large)
4. The pen is mightier than the sword. (mighty)
5. Everest is the highest mountain peak in the world. (high)
6. A bird in hand is better than two in the bush. (good)
7. The giraffe is the tallest animal of the world. (tall)
8. This is stale bread. (stale)
9. Gold is more precious than silver. (precious)
10. These stories are very interesting. (interesting)

B. Underline the correct adjective forms given in the brackets in each case.

1. Sachin Tendulkar is a/the (famous, more famous, most famous) cricketer in the world today.
2. She is a/the (slim, slimmer, slimmest) girl.
3. The streets of Mumbai are (broad, broader, broadest) than those of Meerut.
4. Asia is a/the (large, larger, largest) continent in the world.
5. It gets (little, less, the least) attention than it deserves.
6. There are usually (many, more, the most) applicants than posts.
7. Your English is probably (good, better, the best) than mine.
8. These sums are very (easy, easier, the easiest) to solve.
9. My sister is (young, younger, the youngest) than me.
10. Peas, beans and lentils are (good, better, best) sources of vegetable protein.

Essay : Value of Games

1. Games and sports are a necessary part of our life.
2. They are to the body what education is to the mind.
3. But, now they are an integral part of education itself.
4. Games provide the best physical exercise to a child.
5. They improve our digestive system.
6. One who is physically weak, is prone to many diseases.
7. Games make a strong and smart.
8. Games make our body flexible.
9. They provide us relaxation and entertainment.
10. Sports and games in still into our mind the spirit of healthy competition and discipline.
11. Games improve our physical and mental coordination.
12. Games have great positive impact on our mind and body.

Essay : Morning Walk

1. A morning walk is a very useful exercise.
2. It is a light exercise.
3. It refreshes our body and mind.
4. In the morning, nature is at its best.
5. A morning walk brings us in contact with beautiful surroundings of nature.
6. It gives us a great joy and also keeps us fit and healthy.
7. The green grass, colourful flowers, chirping birds, fresh air, the rising sun ---- all provide us a great joy.
8. They fill our hearts with happiness.
9. It helps to lose weight and extra fat from the body.
10. It reduces the chance of heart attack and diabetes.
11. Everyone needs to wake up early and go for a walk.
12. Overall morning walk is important for everyone.

Story : The Lion And The Mouse

1. A Lion was sleeping in a forest.
 2. Mouse started playing on it.
 3. Lion caught the mouse and tried to crush it to death.
 4. Mouse said sorry and said he will help him in future.
 5. Lion left the mouse.
 6. One day lion got caught in hunter's net.
 7. He roared loudly for help.
 8. Mouse came and cut net with his sharp teeth.
 9. Lion said thank you.
 10. They became friends.
- Moral: Smaller ones has their own value.

Write an application to your principal requesting him/her to change the section.

The principal

St Jude's Convent School

Nakodar

Subject : Requesting her to change the section.

Rev. Sister

With due respect, I want to state that I am a student of class 4th Lotus. My cousin is also in the fourth class. But his section is Rose. He is living near to my house.

I would request you to kindly change my section from Lotus to Rose. It will help both of us in our studies. I hope you will consider my application.

Thank you

Yours faithfully

Name

Class

Section

4th English Literature

First term syllabus

Chapter 2 The Skipping Shoes

Chapter 3 The Trick That Did Not Work

Chapter 4 The Prodigal Son

Poems : When Flowers Wake Each Morning
and The Rain

Chapter 2. Skipping Shoes

Exercise A (page number 18)

Comprehension



A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. One day, Kitty was given a shiny
a. pair of shoes. ✓
b. plate. _____
c. pair of gloves. _____
2. Kitty charmed all the girls by
a. being friendly. _____
b. fetching Willy's ball. _____
c. dancing prettily. ✓
3. When Kitty's sister asked her to pick some strawberries, the shoes
a. stopped her from going to the strawberry bed. _____
b. made her dance. _____
c. landed her in the strawberry bed with one jump. ✓
4. The cricket thought Kitty was related to his cousin, the Grasshopper, because Kitty
a. understood what the cricket said. _____
b. took long leaps like him. ✓
c. spoke like him. _____



Exercise B Answer these questions

1. What did Kitty's father ask her to do? Did Kitty complete the task willingly?

Ans : Kitty's father asked her to go to the post office before school and get his letters. No she didn't complete the task willingly.

2. Why did Kitty offer to get Willy's ball?

Ans : Kitty offered to get Willy's ball to check how shoes reacted when she was cooperative.

3. How did Kitty feel after she delivered the bundles to the poor? Why?

Ans : Kitty felt happy after she delivered the bundles to the poor, as people always do when they do kind things.

4. What did the cricket tell Kitty about her shoes?

Ans : Cricket told Kitty that shoes were magical. It was due to Midsummer Day and its magic will last till sunset.

Exercises D, E and F (page number 19)

Play with words



D. Match these words from the story with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. whined | a. naughty tricks 5 |
| 2. trotting | b. refusing to agree or give in 3 |
| 3. stubborn | c. copy 4 |
| 4. imitate | d. spoke in a complaining voice 1 |
| 5. pranks | e. moving at a quick, even pace 2 |

E. Words such as **complained, grumbled and exclaimed** can be used instead of **said**. Choose suitable words from the box to complete these sentences.

whined exclaimed ordered told requested

- "How magical these shoes are!" Kitty exclaimed.
- "Get me the rosiest apples from the garden," the king ordered.
- "Please could you shut the door?" Swapan's aunt requested.
- "I will be back late today," Rohan's mother told him.
- "I don't want to go to bed," the little girl whined.



Dictionary

F. Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the words in the box. Write them against the given situations.

exhausted reassured relieved jubilant dismayed

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. winning the first prize in a story-writing competition | <u>jubilant</u> |
| 2. learning that Grandpa has recovered from his illness | <u>relieved</u> |
| 3. losing your favourite toy | <u>dismayed</u> |
| 4. coming home after playing outdoors all day | <u>exhausted</u> |
| 5. being comforted by your mother after waking up from a nightmare | <u>reassured</u> |

Workbook Exercises A, B and C (page number 8)

2

Skipping Shoes

Play with words

A What sounds do the following make? Write the missing letters on the blanks.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. a book falling on the floor | T <u>H</u> U <u>D</u> |
| 2. a stone falling into a river | S <u>P</u> L <u>A</u> SH |
| 3. a car suddenly braking | S <u>C</u> R <u>E</u> E <u>C</u> H |
| 4. an engine starting | V <u>R</u> O <u>O</u> M |
| 5. a door being closed loudly | B <u>A</u> N <u>G</u> |

B Circle the correct options within the brackets.

- "Why don't you rest for a little while before studying?" my mother (suggested / explained).
- "You have to stay for dinner!" Mrs Houda (shouted / insisted).
- "Remember to buy some milk on your way home," Karuna (reminded / warned) her husband.
- "Alka never does her share of the chores," Lata (ordered / grumbled).
- "I was late for the function because I got caught in a traffic jam," Dalbir (explained / requested).
- "You will be fined if you use your phone while driving," the policeman (complained / warned) Aditya.



Dictionary

C Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the words in the box. Write them against the given situations.

smudge accommodating wholesome gabble absent

- willing to help and oblige
- spread paint in unwanted places
- not present in the class

accommodating
smudge
absent

- talk without being understood
- good and healthy

gabble
wholesome

Grammar fun

Chapter 3. The Trick That Did Not Work

Exercise A

Read the sentences and answer the questions :-

1. At first Jung would not tell them anything.

a. Who is Jung and who are 'them'?

Ans :- Jung was king of jungle. 'Them' were his two ministers.

b. What was it the Jung would not tell them?
Why?

Ans:- Jung would not tell them it was afraid of a sound because Jung was king of forest.

c. When Jung finally told them what was bothering him, how did they react?

Ans:- Thhe next day Jung told it was afraid of sound and would leave the jungle. They were sad.

2. Chalu and Golu were very disappointed to hear this.

a. What were Chalu and Golu disappointed to hear?

Ans:- They were disappointed to hear that their King would leave the jungle.

b. What was the reason for their disappointment?

Ans:- They were disappointed because now they would have to hunt for food and live in fear of wild animals.

c. What did Chalu say he would do?

Ans:- He said that he would go and find out more about that animal.

Exercise B (page number 28)

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the story.

Jung was the **king** of the **jungle**. His ministers were two **jackals**. They were **Chalu** and **Golu**. The **jackals** were very cunning. They found that the animal that had frightened their king was a **big bull**. The jackals wanted to keep the **lion** scared of the bull, and the **bull** afraid of the lion. In the end, the jackals realized that those who try to act too **clever** and **fool** others, end up **fooling only** themselves.

C. Answer these questions.

Exercise C Answer these questions :-

1. Why did the jackals become arrogant?

Ans:- Jackals became arrogant as they did not have to fight their enemies to protect themselves and hunt for food.

2. What did the jackals tell the lion about the bull?

Ans:- Jackals told the lion that bull was a messenger of the God and kudrum wherever it liked.

3. What 'trick' did the jackals try to play on the lion and the bull? Why?

Ans:- The jackals tried to befool the lion and the bull to live a comfortable life.

Exercise E and F (page number 28)

as cold as ice run like a deer

E. Fill in the blanks with animal names from the box to complete these similes.

fox bird owl horse mouse cat

1. purr like a cat

2. as sly as a fox

3. as quiet as a mouse

4. fly like a bird

5. as wise as an owl

6. as strong as a horse

F. Find words in the story which mean the same as these words.

1. most powerful the strongest

2. pleaded begged

3. crafty clever

4. frightened afraid

5. animal creature

6. proud conceited

28

English Literature - Std. IV

Workbook Exercises A and B (page number 14)

3

The Trick That Did Not Work

Play with words

A Tick (✓) the correct words within the brackets to complete the similes.

1. Apoorvi is the fastest runner on the school team. She runs like a (hare / dove).
2. Afzal is smart. He is as clever as a (king / fox).
3. Without my spectacles I am as blind as a (bat / cat).
4. The village well has dried up. It is as dry as a (bone / pancake).
5. Varun and Kavi are twins. They are as alike as two (cats on a wall / peas in a pod).



B Circle the words that mean the same as the words in capitals.

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. SCARE | fumble | <u>frighten</u> | jumble |
| 2. ROAM | <u>wander</u> | country | court |
| 3. MERCHANT | traveller | <u>trader</u> | boatman |
| 4. PROMISE | secret | lie | <u>pledge</u> |
| 5. HUMOROUS | embarrassed | <u>funny</u> | silly |

Chapter 4. The Prodigal Son

Exercise A (page number 37)

Comprehension



- A. Number these sentences in the correct order.
- 5 Spending so freely, his gold was soon gone.
 - 7 One day, he thought of his father who loved him.
 - 2 He gave half of his money to his younger son.
 - 1 A rich farmer had two sons.
 - 3 The younger son said goodbye to his father and brother.
 - 4 In a foreign country, he spent his gold on clothes and presents.
 - 6 Unhappy, he tried to earn money to buy food.
 - 9 The father was overjoyed to see his son.
 - 8 The young man set off for home.
 - 10 He organized a feast to celebrate his son's return.



Exercise B Answer these questions

1. What did the younger son ask his father to give him? Why?

Ans : The younger son asked his father to give him half of everything he owned to have a good time.

2. How did the father respond and why?

Ans : Father love his sons and could not see them unhappy. So he counted his money and gave half of it to his younger son.

3. What did the younger son do with all his riches?

Ans: The younger son spent his gold to buy clothes, presents and a splendid house.

4. What did the father do when his son returned?

Ans : The father threw his arms around his son and kissed him. Father gave him the best clothes, shoes and a ring for his finger. He gave a feast to his friends to celebrate his son's return.

5. Why did the elder son get angry with his father after his brother came home?

Ans : The elder son got angry because he had been working faithfully for his father without enjoying the life while his brother had wasted all money.

6. Why did the elder son changed his mind?

Ans : When elder son understood the wisdom of his father's words, he changed his mind.

Exercise F (page number 38)

Use a dictionary to find two meanings for each of these words.

1. Ring - a piece of jewelry that you wear on your finger.

- a round object of any material with a hole in the middle.

2. Bitter - very unhappy about something.

- caused by anger or hatred.

3. Beam - a line of light.

- a long piece of wood or metal that is used to support weight.

4. Object - an aim or purpose

- I thing that can be seen and touched.

Workbook Exercises A and B (page number 19)

4

The Prodigal Son

Play with words

A Match the people with the names of professions.

- a person who
- writes for a newspaper
 - pays out money in a bank
 - stitches clothes
 - sells sweets and pastries
 - mends taps and pipes
 - writes books
 - attends to sick people
 - acts in plays and films
 - digs up old, historical sites

- archaeologist (9)
- actor (8)
- cashier (2)
- nurse (7)
- author (6)
- plumber (5)
- tailor (3)
- confectioner (4)
- journalist (1)

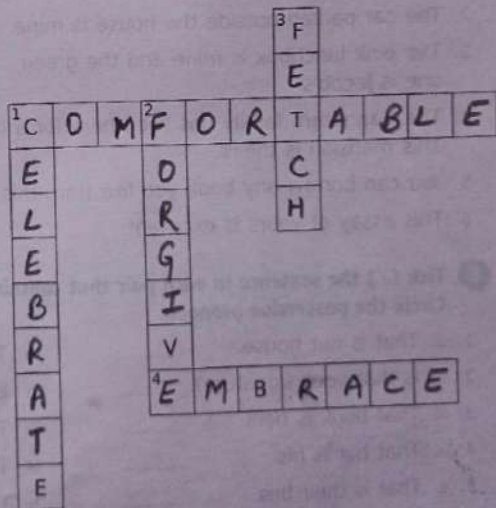
B Use the clues to complete the crossword. Hint: All the words are from the story.

ACROSS

- at ease
- to hug someone

DOWN

- enjoying a day to show its importance
- to pardon
- to bring back someone or something



Exercise C (page number 20)

Use dictionary to find two meanings for each of these words.

1. Fair - a. Treating each person or side equally.
b. Appropriate and acceptable in a particular situation.

2. Lie - a. You say something that you know is not true.
b. Rest in a horizontal position.

3. Tear - a. To damage something by pulling apart.
b. A drop of water that comes out from your eye when you cry.

4. Bow - a. To accept something.
b. To bend your head down to show respect.

5. Match - a. An organised game or sports event.
b. A small stick of wood used to start fire.

Poem : When Flowers Wake Each Morning

Exercises A and B (page number 48)

Comprehension



- A. Tick (✓) the correct options within the brackets to complete these sentences.
1. The poet says that flowers don't need to (make their beds/comb their hair).
 2. Asparagus is never told (to wake up/not to play with spears).
 3. A stalk of corn never has to (wash behind its ears/take a bath).
 4. Mushrooms never have to (study/clean their rooms).
 5. A tree is never expected to (learn geometry/comb its hair).
 6. The poet would rather be a (plant/person).



Play with words



In the first stanza *strong* and *long* are rhyming words.

B. Write three rhyming words for each of these words.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. wake | _____ make _____ | _____ take _____ | _____ lake _____ |
| 2. told | _____ cold _____ | _____ hold _____ | _____ bold _____ |
| 3. clean | _____ lean _____ | _____ bean _____ | _____ mean _____ |
| 4. tree | _____ free _____ | _____ three _____ | _____ knee _____ |
| 5. rant | _____ slant _____ | _____ plant _____ | _____ chant _____ |

Poem : The Rain

Exercises A and C

Comprehension



A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

- By the 'rich leaves on top' the poet means
 - the leaves on the top are golden. _____
 - there are more leaves on the top than below. _____
 - the leaves on the top get more rain than the ones below. ✓
- The 'sweet noise' that the poet hears is
 - the singing of the birds. _____
 - the raindrops falling on the leaves. ✓
 - the movement of the leaves. _____
- By 'Each dark, round drop', the poet means
 - each drop of rain falling from dark clouds. ✓
 - each muddy puddle formed after the rain. _____
 - each drop of rain on the leaves. _____
- The poet hopes when the rain stops
 - a beautiful rainbow will come out. _____
 - the sun will shine brightly. ✓
 - he will go on a picnic with his friends. _____



B. Describe in your own words the 'lovely sight' the poet talks about.

Play with words



C. Tick (✓) the correct words within the brackets.

- The gardener planted the daisies in neat (rows/rose). ✓
- Students are not (aloud/allowed) to leave the school without permission. ✓
- The children were delighted when (they're/their) school closed for the day due to the rain. ✓
- The pirate decided to (berry/bury) the treasure on a deserted island. ✓
- We were about to (board/bored) the train when we realized that Manish was missing. ✓
- Pia hurt herself when she tried to move the (bolder/boulder). ✓
- Can you (hear/here) clearly? This phone line is quite bad. ✓
- Amarjit waited for more than an (our/hour). ✓



CLASS-4

Subject - Hindi

Syllabus For Ist Term

- * पाठ-3 ऐसे थे वे
- * पाठ-4 गुजरात की सैर
- * पाठ-7 आँखों की देखभाल

व्याकरण

- * पाठ-4 संज्ञा की परिभाषा
- * पाठ-5 लिंग की परिभाषा
- * पाठ-6 वचन पैर 33, 34
- * पत्र - फीस माफी हेतु पत्र
- * निबंध - मेरा मित्र
- चित्र - वर्णन

पाठ-3 ऐसे थे वे

शब्द - अर्थ

1. प्रसन्न - खुश
2. अडचन - बाधा, रुकावट
3. सदा - हमेशा
4. संघर्ष - लड़ाई, टकराव
5. आदेश - आज्ञा
6. जन्मसिद्ध - जन्म लेने के साथ ही मिलने वाला
7. बुद्धिमान - होशियार, समझदार
8. माफ़ी - क्षमा
9. अधिकार - हक
10. अध्यापक - शिक्षक, गुरु
11. गुण - विशेषता
12. सज़ा - दंड
13. स्वतंत्रता - आज़ादी
14. पाठशाला - विद्यालय, स्कूल

16 योगदान - सहायता देना

17. बुद्धि - अक्ल, दिमाग

Q1. दिए गए वाक्यों में ✓ या ✗ निशान लगाइए :-

क) बाल गंगाधर तिलक पाठशाला में पढ़ते थे।

ख) अध्यापक का आदेश पाकर बालक खड़ा नहीं हुआ।

ग) तिलक ने अध्यापक के सामने सच बोला।

घ) तिलक का दोस्त खूब ही शिथिल था।

Q2. दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर में ✓ निशान लगाइए :-

क) गंगाधर के दोस्त को ख) देश की आजादी के

लिए

Q3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :-

क) अध्यापक ने तिलक के दोस्त को खड़े रहने की सजा दी क्योंकि वह बातें कर रहा था।

ख) क्योंकि उन्होंने पूरा पाठ सुना दिया था।

ग) उनका नारा था "स्वतंत्रता हमारा जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है, हम इसे लेकर ही रहेंगे।"

ऊष्ण) हमें सदैव सच बोलना चाहिए और दूसरों का भला करना चाहिए।

भाषा-ज्ञान

Q1. दिए गए पुल्लिंग शब्दों के स्त्रीलिंग रूप में ✓

निशान लगाइए :-

1. बूटी 2. बालिका 3. अध्यापिका 4. महीदया

5. बुद्धिमती

Q2. सोचिए, समझिए और मिलान करके शब्द बनाइए!

1. गंगाधर 2. माँगना 3. स्वतंत्र 4. रहूँगा

5. संघर्ष

Q3. रंगीन शब्दों के विलोम शब्द से खाली जगह भरिए।

1. शत्रु 2. उतर 3. बोलने 4. झूठ

5. अचछाई

पाठ-4 गुजरात की सैर

शब्द - अर्थ

1. पत्र - चिट्ठी
2. नृत्य - नाच
3. पोशाक - पहनने का कपड़ा
4. आवास - निवास
5. धूमधाम - उल्लासपूर्ण
6. आनंद - हर्ष, उल्लास
7. उद्यान - वन, बाग
8. कार्यक्रम - प्रोग्राम
9. रेगिस्तान - जहाँ दूर-दूर तक बालू ही
10. प्राकृतिक - प्रकृति से उत्पन्न
11. इकलौता - अकेला

12. दिए गए वाक्यों में ✓ या ✗ का निशान लगाए :-

क) ✗ ख) ✓ ग) ✓

Q2. स्विकृत शब्दों में संज्ञा का कौन-सा भेद है?
निशान लगाइए :-

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| क) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा | ख) भाववाचक संज्ञा |
| ग) जातिवाचक संज्ञा | घ) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा |
| ङ) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा | |

Q3. दिए गए शब्दों के अंत में 'ता' लगाकर भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाइए :-

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. सुंदरता | 4. शत्रुता |
| 2. सफलता | 5. कौमलता |
| 3. मित्रता | 6. कठोरता |

Q4. 'चार चाँद लगाना' पाठ में आए इस मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखिए और वान्य-प्रयोग कीजिए :-

अर्थ :- मान बढ़ाना

वान्य-प्रयोग :- गुजरात का गरबा मैले में चार चाँद लगा रहा था।

Q1. दिए गए शब्दों की सहायता से खाली जगह भरिए।

क) लाल ख) दर्द , चुभन ग) डॉक्टर

घ) आदतों

Q2. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :-

उ० क) सुबह-सुबह रमन की आँखों में दर्द महसूस हुआ।

उ० ख) 1) नुकसानदायक चीजें खाना।

2) पास से टी० वी० देखना।

3) लटककर पढ़ना आदि।

ग) 1. वह दूर से टी० वी० देखेगा।

2. बैठकर पढ़ेगा।

3. हरी सब्जियाँ और फल खारेगा।

पाठ से आगे :->

उ० 1. हमें टी० वी० दूर से देखना चाहिए।

2. हरी सब्जियाँ और फल खाने चाहिए।

3. गंदे हाथों से आँखों को नहीं छूना चाहिए।

Q1. भाषा ज्ञान

दिए गए अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द में निशान लगाइए।

1. सेबजीवाला
2. डाक्टर
3. शाकाहारी
4. अध्यापक

Q2. अब आप दिए गए विशेष शब्दों की सहायता से खाली जगह भरिए :-

1. नुकसानदायक
2. अनेक
3. ताज़ी
4. स्वस्थ
5. समझदार

Q3. पाठ के आधार पर विशेषण और विशेष्य शब्दों का मिलान कीजिए :-

विशेषण - विशेष्य

लाल	आदमी	2
बुरी	सेबजियाँ	4
बारह	आँखें	1
हरी	दंड़	5
तेज़	इंच	3

शब्द - अर्थ

1. दर्द - पीड़ा
2. अस्वस्थ - बीमार
3. तय - निश्चय
4. जाँच - निरीक्षण
5. नज़दीक - पास, निकट
6. धन्यवाद - शुक्रिया, आभार
7. डॉक्टर - चिकित्सक
8. उम्मीद - आशा, भरोसा
9. नुकसान - हानि

संज्ञा

Q. संज्ञा किसे कहते हैं? इसके कितने भेद हैं, उदाहरण सहित बताओ।

उ० संज्ञा की परिभाषा : जो शब्द किसी प्राणी, व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान या भाव के बारे में बताता है, उसे संज्ञा कहते हैं।

संज्ञा के तीन भेद हैं :- उदाहरण

व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा - जैसे राज महल, स्वर्ण मंदिर, गंगा, हिमालय, भारत आदि।

जातिवाचक संज्ञा - देश, लड़का, नदी, पहाड़, फल शहर आदि

भाववाचक संज्ञा - हँसना, खुश, उदास, दर्द, भय आदि

लिंग

Q. लिंग किसे कहते हैं? इसके कितने भेद हैं? उदाहरण सहित बताओ।

उ० जो शब्द स्त्री या पुरुष जाति का बोध करवाता है, उसे लिंग कहते हैं। जैसे :- माता-पिता, दादा-दादी, शेर-शेरनी, भाई-बहन, चौड़ा-चौड़ी आदि।

लिंग के दो भेद हैं :-

1. स्त्रीलिंग
2. पुल्लिंग

निबन्ध मेरा मित्र

1. मेरे मित्र का नाम राघव है।
2. वह चौथी कक्षा में मेरे साथ पढ़ता है।
3. वह बहुत समझदार और बुद्धिमान है।
4. उसकी माता जी नर्स है।
5. उसके पिता जी बैंक मैनेजर हैं।
6. हम दोनों मित्र मिलकर खेलते और पढ़ते हैं।
7. वह पढ़ाई में मेरी मदद भी करता है।
8. वह कक्षा में प्रथम आता है।
9. वह बड़ी का आदर करता है और सभी उसे प्यार करते हैं।
10. भगवान उसकी आयु लम्बी करे।

अपने स्कूल के प्रधानाचार्या जी को फीस माफ़ी के लिए प्रार्थना पत्र।

सेवा में

प्रधानाचार्या जी

सेंत जूदूस कॉन्वेंट स्कूल

नकीदर

माननीय सिस्टर जी

निवेदन यह है कि मैं आपके स्कूल की चौथी कक्षा की छात्रा हूँ। मेरे पिता जी कलकत्ता हैं। वह स्कूल की फीस नहीं दे सकते। कृपया मेरी फीस माफ़ कर दी जाए।

धन्यवाद

आपकी आज्ञाकारी

नाम - रमन

कक्षा - चौथी बी

दिनांक - 29/5/24



Major Landforms

Page - 50



On the Way...

Read and answer.

1. Name any one mountain range of the world. *Himalayas*
2. Name the highest mountain of the world. *Mount Everest*
3. Name one plateau region of the world. *Tibetan Plateau*
4. Name one waterfall of the world. *Angels Falls*
5. Name the main river that feeds the Northern fertile plains of India. *Indus - Ganga Plains*

MILESTONE #1

Name the landforms where you would find the following.

1. Trekkers : Mountains
2. Rice fields : Plains
3. Camels : Deserts
4. Train networks : Plains
5. Waterfalls : Plateaus
6. Summit : Mountains
7. Coal mines : Plateaus
8. Cactus plants : Deserts

L-7
Major Landforms

I Fill in the blanks

- 1 range
- 2 Aravalli
- 3 Volcanic
- 4 flat
- 5 waterfalls
- 6 mineral
- 7 rivers tributaries
- 8 rainfall

II Match the following

- 1 e
- 2 d
- 3 f
- 4 b
- 5 a
- 6 c

III True / False

- 1 F
- 2 T
- 3 F
- 4 T
- 5 F

IV answer the following questions

Q1. What are mountains? What are its different types?

Ans Mountains are natural elevations of the Earth's surface.

Types of mountains are :

- 1) Fold mountains
- 2) Block mountains
- 3) Volcanic mountains

Q2. Why are mountains important to us?

Ans Mountains are important to us as they provide us timber, wild plants and medicinal herbs.

Q3. What are plateaus? Discuss the plateaus of India.

Ans A plateau is flat topped highland with steep sides. It is also called tableland. The plateaus of India are :

- 1) Deccan plateau
- 2) Chota Nagpur plateau

Q4. What are plains? How are they formed?

Ans Plains are large stretches of flat land. They are generally

fertile. Plains are mostly formed by rivers and its tributaries.

Q5 What are deserts?

Ans Deserts are barren areas of land with little or no vegetation.

Brain gain

steep - rising or falling sharply

scarcity - in short supply.



Term - I

Theme 4

Introduction to Maps

Page - 55



On the Way...

Read and answer by ticking (✓) the correct box.

1. Have you ever seen a map?
2. Have you ever seen the map of the city in which you live?
3. Is it important to know directions before studying the maps?
4. A political map tells us about the boundaries between states and countries.



Std - IV
subject - sst.

Date |

Page |

L-8
Introduction to Maps

I Fill in the blanks

- 1 visual
- 2 Physical
- 3 Political
- 4 atlas
- 5 north
- 6 scale
- 7 contour

III True/False

- 1 F
- 2 T
- 3 F
- 4 T
- 5 F

II Answer the following questions

Q1. What is a map? How is it more useful than a globe?

Ans A map is a drawing of the earth on a flat surface. Maps give detailed information about an area.

Q2. What are the different types of a map?

Ans. The different types of a map are:

- 1) Physical maps
- 2) Political maps
- 3) Thematic maps.

Q3. What are the four directions and sub-directions?

Ans. The four main directions are -

North, South, East, West.

The sub-directions are - North East, North West, South East, South West.

Q4. What do you mean by the scale of a map?

Ans. The scale is the ratio between the distance on the map and the distance on the ground.

Q5. What is a legend or key?

Ans. A legend or key explains the meaning of symbols and colours used in a map.



11

Important Cities

Page - 73



On the Way...

Read and answer.

1. Which city hosts the national Republic Day parade in India? *Delhi*
2. If you wanted to eat the real rosogullas, which city would you visit? *Banarasi* *Puri*
3. If you wanted to meet the President of India, which city would you visit? *Delhi*
4. If you wanted to meet Amitabh Bachchan at his residence, which city would you have to visit? *Mumbai*

MILESTONE #1

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. Which market is situated in Delhi?
(Chandni Chowk/Chor Bazaar)
2. What was the ancient name of Delhi?
(Indraprastha/Mallapuram)
3. For which lip smacking spicy snack is Delhi famous? (Idli/Chaat)
4. What do you call the place where the laws of our country are made?
(Rashtrapati Bhawam/Parliament)
5. How is the samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi better known as?
(Raj Ghat/Vijay Ghat)



Lesson Workout

I. Fill in the blanks.

- The official name of Delhi is National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- The Red Fort served as the residence of the Mughal emperors for about 200 years.
- Mumbai was earlier called Bombay.
- Marathi is the main language of Mumbai.
- Marine Drive is also called the Queen's Necklace.
- Kolkata is situated on the banks of the river Hugli.
- Kolkata is connected to the sea through the Howrah Bridge.
- Durga Puja is the main festival of Chennai.
- Bharatnatyam is the most popular dance form of Chennai.
- The Marina Beach is a natural beach in Chennai that runs along the Bay of Bengal.

II. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

- Delhi is often called 'Mini-India' because people from different parts of India can be seen here. True
- The residence of the President is known as the Qutub Minar. False
- Bombay High is an important petroleum field in the Bay of Bengal. False
- Durga Puja is the main festival of Kolkata. True
- The new name of the Howrah Bridge is Vidyasagar Setu. False
- Chennai is the only city in India where trams run within the city. False
- The old name of Chennai was Madras. True
- Kolkata is the centre for automobile industry in India. False

T
F
F
T
F
F
T
F

III. Answer the following questions.

- Write a short note on the capital city of India. What are the famous places of visit in the city?
- What are the main industries in Mumbai? Discuss about the transport system of the city.
- Discuss about the festivals and famous food dishes of Kolkata.
- Write a short note on the transportation system in Kolkata.
- What are some of the famous places to visit in Chennai? Name some of the religious places there.

IV. Answer in one or two words.

- The man who planned the city of Delhi. Sir Edwin Lutyens
- The monument in Delhi which is a memorial for martyrs of World War I and the War in Afghanistan. India Gate
- City known as the 'Financial Capital of India'. Mumbai

4. Most important festival of Mumbai.
5. Old name of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus.
6. The language spoken mostly by the people of Kolkata.
7. One of the biggest stadiums in Kolkata.
8. Slow trains moving within the city of Kolkata.
9. One of the oldest forts of India located in Chennai.
10. Music loved by the people of Chennai.

Ganesh Chaturthi
Victoria Terminus
Bengali
Eden Gardens
Trams
Fort St. George
Carnatic

Northern Mountains : The Himalayas

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On the Way...

Read and answer.

1. What is the shape of the mountains? *Pyramid*
2. Are all mountains green? *No*
3. Name any two mountain ranges in India. *The Himalayas, The Aravalli*
4. Which crop grown on hill slopes is a popular drink in India? *Tea*
5. Name two things which come to your mind when you think of the mountains. *Peace, Refreshness*

- The Northern Mountains
 - The Himalayas
 - The Karakoram
- The Himalayas
 - The Greater Himalayas
 - The Middle Himalayas
 - The Lower Himalayas
- States that form the Northern Mountain Region

MILESTONE #1

Match the following.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---|----|
| 1. Himalaya | a. Himachal | 3 | |
| 2. Gangotri | b. Dal Lake | 6 | |
| 3. Middle Himalayas | c. Jammu and Kashmir | | 7 |
| 4. Mount K2 | d. Sikkim | 9 | |
| 5. Shiwaliks | e. Abode of Snow | 1 | |
| 6. Shikharas | f. Arunachal Pradesh | | 10 |
| 7. Dogri | g. Karakoram Range | | 4 |
| 8. State of Apples | h. Ganga | 2 | |
| 9. Lepcha | i. Terai | 5 | |
| 10. Itanagar | j. Himachal Pradesh | | 8 |


Lesson Workout
Fill in the blanks.

- The word Himalaya means the abode of snow.
- The uppermost range of the Himalayas is known as the Greater Himalayas or the Himadri.
- Beautiful valleys like the Kashmir Valley, Kullu and the Kangra Valley all lie in the middle Himalayas.
- The Rohtang Pass is located in Himachal Pradesh.
- Along the east boundary of India, the Shiwaliks are called Purvanchal.
- The Himalayas act as a natural boundary for India.
- Himalayas play an important role in influencing the climate of India.
- The water that melts from the Himalayan glaciers forms rivers in the plains.

II. Answer the following questions.

- Write a short note on the Greater Himalayas.
- What are the Middle Himalayas?
- Why are the Lower Himalayas most populated?
- How do the Himalayas play an important role in India?
- Write a short note on the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Describe the life of people in the state of Himachal Pradesh.
- What are the two regions of Uttarakhand? Describe the life of the people there.
- Write a short note on the Lepcha and Bhutia tribes of Sikkim.
- Which state forms the Seven Sisters in India?
- Write a short note on the north eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

III. Answer in one or two words.

- The highest mountain peak of the world.
- The mountaineer from New Zealand who climbed Mount Everest along with Tenzing Norgay.
- The glacier from which Ganga originates.
- Another name for the Middle Himalayas.

Mount Everest
Edmund Hillary
Gangotri
Himachal

5. Another name for the lower or southernmost Himalayas.
6. The region which lies in the foothills of the Shiwaliks.
7. The world's second highest mountain peak.
8. The houseboats seen on the Dal Lake.
9. The state which has the hill stations of Dalhousie, Kullu and Manali.
10. The state which is divided into the regions of Garhwal and Kumaon.
11. The state where men wear dresses called 'pagi' and 'bakhu'.
12. The state which is famous for its bamboo dance.

Shiwaliks
Terai

K2

Shikaras

Himachal Pradesh

Uttarakhand

Sikkim

Mizoram



Northern Mountains: The Himalayas

II Answer the following questions.

Q.1. Write a short note on the Greater Himalayas.

Ans The uppermost range of the Himalayas is known as the Greater Himalayas some of the highest peaks of the world lies here. Mount Everest the highest mountain peak of the world is in this range.

Q.2. What are the Middle Himalayas?

Ans The range that lies to the south of the great Himalayas is called the middle Himalayas. It is also called Himachal.

Q.3. Why are the Lower Himalayas most populated?

Ans Because hill slopes are low with lots of vegetation and pleasant climate.

Q.4. How do the Himalayas play an important role in India?

Ans 1) The Himalayas act as a natural

boundary.

- 2 The Himalayas play an important role in influencing the climate of India.
- 3 The Himalayas are home to dense forests.
- 4 It also provide valuable forests products.

Q5. Write a short note on the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans. Jammu and Kashmir is the northern most state of India with Srinagar as its summer capital and Jammu and its winter capital.

Q6. Describe the life of people in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

Ans. Farming is the main occupation of the people in the state. They grow wheat, rice, maize, potatoes. The people are simple and speak Hindi or Puhari language.

Q7. What are the two regions of Uttarakhand? Describe the life of the people there.

Ans. Two regions of Uttarakhand are Kumaon and Garhwal. Main occupation of the people is farming or cattle rearing. People here grow rice, maize.

Date | _____
Page | _____

and vegetables. They rear animals like sheep, goat, mules etc.

Q 8 Write a short note on the Lepcha and Bhutia tribes of Sikkim.

Ans Rice is the staple diet of the region. Most of the people speak Nepali. The Lepcha men wear a dress called 'Pagi' and women wear two piece dress. Bhutia men wear a loose clock type garment called 'Bakhu' and women wear silken 'Honju'.

Q 9 Which state forms the seven sisters in India?

Ans The north eastern states of India are popularly called the seven sisters.

Q 10 Write a short note on the north eastern states of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

Ans Arunachal Pradesh is a large north eastern state. Its capital is Itanagar. It is the first state in India to see the sunrise.

The Northern Plains

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 On the Way...

Read and answer.

1. What colour is used to mark rivers on maps?
2. If you visit the Taj Mahal, which river can you see flowing beside it?
3. If you were standing at the Howrah Bridge which river can you see underneath?
4. Which river is shared by India, Tibet and Bangladesh?

Blue.....

Yamuna.....

Hugli.....

Brahmaputra.....



I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Northern Plains are formed by the deposits brought in by the three rivers-the Indus, Ganga and the Brahmaputra
2. The Northern Plains are rich in alluvial soil.
3. The western part of the Northern Plains is known as the Punjab River Basin.
4. The Ganga enters the Northern Plains near Haridwar.
5. The Brahmaputra river starts in Tibet where it is called Tsang Po
6. Jalandhar is famous for sports goods.
7. Rice and Jute cultivation is popular in West Bengal.
8. Ranchi is also called the 'Land of the Forests'.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Write a short note on the Northern Plains of India.
2. Describe the three river basins that form the Northern Plains of India.
3. 'Northern Plains of India are a gift of the River Ganga'. Explain.
4. Write a short note on the state of Punjab.
5. What is the main occupation of the people of Haryana?
6. Write a short note on the newly formed state of Jharkhand.

III. Answer in one or two words.

1. The name of the dam built on river Sutlej. Bhakra Nangal Dam.
2. The place where the River Yamuna joins the River Ganga at Allahabad. Sangam
3. The delta formed by the River Ganga and Brahmaputra in West Bengal. Sunderbans
4. The main religion followed in Punjab. Sikhism.
5. The folk dance of Punjab done by women. Gidda
6. The place in Haryana which has the biggest dairy farm and research centre. Karnal
7. The new name of Gurgaon. Gurgaon
8. The university set up by Rabindranath Tagore. Shantiniketan

IV. Match the following.

1. Bhakra Nangal Dam
2. Ganga-Brahmaputra
3. Santhal
4. Bhangra
5. Chhath Puja
6. Hisar
7. Northern Plains
8. Golden Temple

- a. alluvial soil 7
- b. Amritsar 8
- c. Bihar 5
- d. Sunderbans 2
- e. Jharkhand 3
- f. River Sutlej 1
- g. cattle fair 6
- h. Punjab 4

Date | _____
Page | _____

Chapter - 13 The Northern Plains

II Answer the following questions.

Q1: Write a short note on the Northern Plains of India.

Ans Northern Plains is a vast area of flat land that lies between the Himalayas and the southern Plateaus.

Q2: Describe the three river basin that form the Northern Plains of India.

Ans The three river basins are :-

- 1) The Punjab River Basin - It is drained by the river Indus.
- 2) The Ganga River Basin - It is drained by the river Ganga.
- 3) The Brahmaputra River Basin - It is drained by the river Brahmaputra.

Q3: 'Northern Plains of India are a gift of the River Ganga'. Explain.

Ans Due to river Ganga, Northern Plains have

1. alluvial soil;
2. home to millions of people;

Social Studies - Std. V

3. well developed road, railways and industries.

A4: Write a short note on the state of Punjab.

- Ans
1. Chandigarh is the capital city of Punjab.
 2. It is often called the 'Bread Basket of India'.
 3. People of Punjab speak Punjabi and Hindi.

A5: What is the main occupation of the people of Haryana?

Ans The main occupation of the people of Haryana is farming and dairy farming.

A6: Write a short note on the newly-formed state of Jharkhand.

- Ans
1. Ranchi is the capital city of Jharkhand.
 2. It is also called the 'Land of Forests'.
 3. It is famous for its beautiful waterfalls.

Class 4th

Chapter-2 GUI OPERATING SYSTEM DESKTOP MANAGEMENT

EXERCISES

A. Tick the correct answer

1. Windows
2. Taskbar
3. Active
4. Shortcut

B. True or False

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

C. Fill in the blanks

1. Start
2. Quick Launch
3. Booting
4. Icon

D. Define the following

1. Start button: It is the main part of the desktop and used to start program or launch the window features. By clicking : start button, start menu appears.
2. Taskbar: The long bar at the bottom of the desktop is a Taskbar. Its left side has a start button, and the right side has a clock showing the current time.

3. Context menu : It is a menu that appears when a user right-click the mouse button on an object.

E. Answer the following questions

1. Operating system is a program that controls the overall activities of the computer.

2. Quick Launch is a toolbar on the taskbar. It is used to open program quickly with a single mouse click on its shortcut icon.

3. We should add or pin an application to the taskbar to access the programs quickly that are use most often. By enabling pin to taskbar an application is added to the taskbar permanently which is used frequently.

F. To resize the taskbar, need to unlock the taskbar first, so that it can be resized or move.

Periodic test paper (pg.no.88)

A. 2 a) start

B. 2 false

C. 2 taskbar

D. Ans 2 : Quick Launch is a toolbar on the taskbar. It is used to open program quickly with a single mouse click on its shortcut icon.

Term test-1 (pg.no.91)

- A. 2 operating
- B. 2 False
- E. 2. Shortcut menu is used to cut or move, copy, print, delete and rename the object after right-clicking on an object.

SHORTCUT KEYS

1. Ctrl+ S – save
2. Ctrl + O – open
3. Ctrl + N – new
4. Ctrl + x – cut or move
5. Ctrl + v – paste
6. Ctrl + c – copy
7. Ctrl + p – print

Full forms

1. RAM - RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
2. ROM - READ ONLY MEMORY
3. CD ROM - COMPACT DISC READ ONLY MEMORY

4. DVD - DIGITAL VIDEO DISC

5. CPU - CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT

6. IPO - INPUT PROCESS OUTPUT

CLASS 4TH

CHAPTER-6 STEP WISE THINKING

EXERCISES

A. Tick the correct answer

1. MS-PowerPoint 2. Microphone 3. Speakers

4. Digital-Camera

B. True or False

1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False

C. Match the following:

1. Ram had Rs.20
2. He got reward.
3. $20 + \text{reward} = 35$
4. Now He has rs. 35
5. Ram earned $35 - 20 = \text{rs.}15$ as reward

D. Complete the steps to start MS-Paint Program

1. Click on Start
2. Click on All Programs
3. Click on Accessories
4. Click on MS-Paint

E. Answer the questions:

1. Three times
2. 10 years
3. Steps to operate remote control:

Switch on T.V

Take remote control

Select channel

Press OK button

Extra questions:

Q.1 What is step-wise thinking?

Ans: It is a kind of thinking activity with a purpose or goal in mind.

Q.2 Define IPO.

Ans: IPO stands for Input Process Output in which Computer takes input, processes it and then gives the output.

Q.3 What do you mean by case study?

Ans: Case Studies are some real life situation with their solutions.

Q.4 Any Drawing can be drawn easily in step-wise manner?

Ans: Yes, it is true

Q.5 Write Down the benefits of step-wise thinking.

Ans: It helps in completing the task easily and efficiently.

It helps to solve the problem in a step-by-step procedure to give accurate result.

Q.6 Write the steps to plant a sapling in your garden.

Ans: step 1- dig the soil.

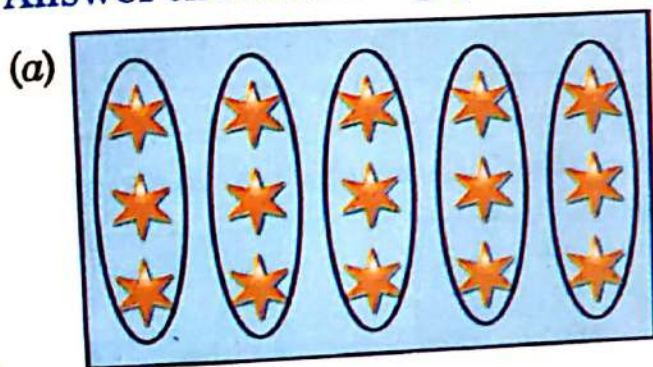
Step-2 plant the sapling.

Step-3 water the plant.

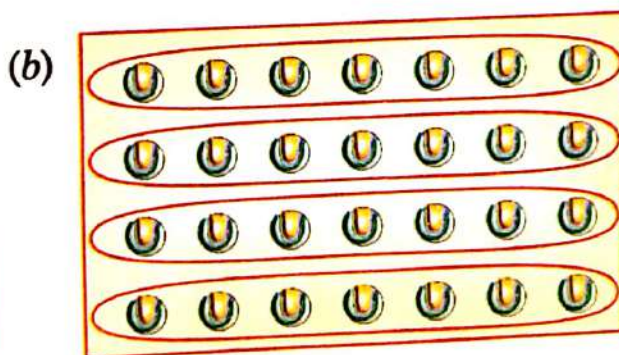


Exercise 4.1

1. Answer the following questions:



- (i) How many groups of 3 are there? 5
- (ii) How many total stars are there? 15
- (iii) The division sentence for the above is $15 \div 3 = 5$



- (i) How many groups of 7 are there? 4
- (ii) How many total balls are there? 28
- (iii) The division sentence for the above is $28 \div 7 = 4$

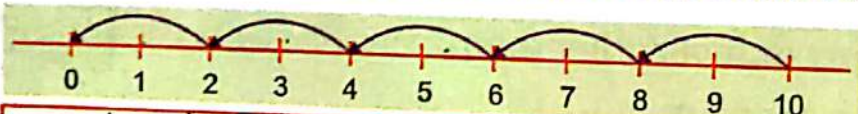
2. Write a division sentence for each repeated subtraction:

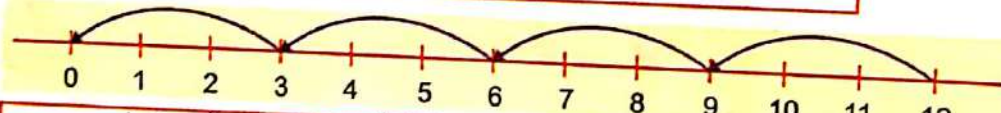
(a) $24 - 8 = 16$
 $16 - 8 = 8$
 $8 - 8 = 0$
 $24 \div 8 = 3$

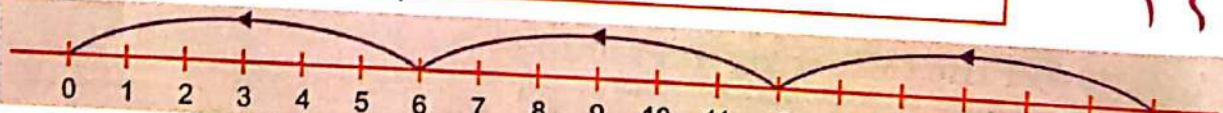
(b) $12 - 4 = 8$
 $8 - 4 = 4$
 $4 - 4 = 0$
 $12 \div 4 = 3$

(c) $21 - 3 = 18$
 $18 - 3 = 15$
 $15 - 3 = 12$
 $12 - 3 = 9$
 $9 - 3 = 6$
 $6 - 3 = 3$
 $3 - 3 = 0$
 $21 \div 3 = 7$

3. Write a division sentence for each number line shown below:

(a) 
 $10 \div 2 = 5$

(b) 
 $12 \div 3 = 4$

(c) 
 $18 \div 6 = 3$



4. Write the dividend, divisor and quotient in each division sum:

(a) $16 \div 4$
 Div = 16
 D = 4
 Q = 4

(b) $15 \div 3$
 Div = 15
 D = 3
 Q = 5

(c) $21 \div 7$
 Div = 21
 D = 7
 Q = 3

(d) $12 \div 3$
 Div = 12
 D = 3
 Q = 4

(e) $36 \div 9$
 Div = 36
 D = 9
 Q = 4

(f) $72 \div 8$
 Div = 72
 D = 8
 Q = 9

5. Fill in the blanks:

(a) $1475 \div 1 = \underline{1475}$

(c) $817 \div 817 = \underline{1}$

(e) $1465 \div \underline{1465} = 1$

(g) $\underline{0} \div 2160 = 0$

(i) $0 \div 2176 = \underline{0}$

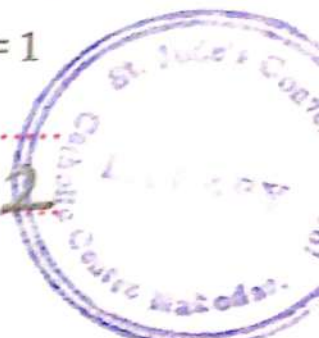
(b) $0 \div 2156 = \underline{0}$

(d) $919 \div \underline{1} = 919$

(f) $\underline{4096} \div 4096 = 1$

(h) $484 \div 484 = \underline{1}$

(j) $41842 \div 1 = \underline{41842}$



DIVISION BY 10, 100, 1000 AND 10000

T.Th Th H T O

◆ To divide a given number **by 10**



Exercise 4.2

1. Fill in the blanks:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| (a) $20 \div 10$ | = <u>2</u> | (b) $70 \div 10$ | = <u>7</u> |
| (c) $800 \div 10$ | = <u>80</u> | (d) $7,000 \div 10$ | = <u>700</u> |
| (e) $90,000 \div 10$ | = <u>9000</u> | (f) $8,00,000 \div 10$ | = <u>80000</u> |
| (g) $900 \div 100$ | = <u>9</u> | (h) $8,000 \div 100$ | = <u>80</u> |
| (i) $50,000 \div 10$ | = <u>5000</u> | (j) $6,000 \div 1,000$ | = <u>6</u> |
| (k) $90,000 \div 1,000$ | = <u>90</u> | (l) $7,00,000 \div 1,000$ | = <u>700</u> |
| (m) $5,000 \div 1,000$ | = <u>5</u> | (n) $60,000 \div 1,000$ | = <u>60</u> |
| (o) $9,00,000 \div 1,000$ | = <u>900</u> | (p) $60,000 \div 10,000$ | = <u>6</u> |
| (q) $8,00,000 \div 10,000$ | = <u>80</u> | | |

2. Find the quotient and remainder:

- | | Q | R | | Q | R |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| (a) $763 \div 10$ | = <u>76</u> | <u>3</u> | (b) $836 \div 100$ | = <u>8</u> | <u>36</u> |
| (c) $8,124 \div 10$ | = <u>812</u> | <u>4</u> | (d) $1,124 \div 100$ | = <u>11</u> | <u>24</u> |
| (e) $38,125 \div 10$ | = <u>3812</u> | <u>5</u> | (f) $67,825 \div 100$ | = <u>678</u> | <u>25</u> |
| (g) $88,375 \div 1,000$ | = <u>88</u> | <u>375</u> | (h) $9,99,999 \div 1,000$ | = <u>999</u> | <u>999</u> |
| (i) $3,66,885 \div 10,000$ | = <u>36</u> | <u>6885</u> | (j) $8,75,663 \div 10,000$ | = <u>87</u> | <u>563</u> |
| (k) $7,965 \div 1,000$ | = <u>7</u> | <u>965</u> | (l) $11,175 \div 10,000$ | = <u>1</u> | <u>1175</u> |
| (m) $3,756 \div 10$ | = <u>375</u> | <u>6</u> | (n) $88,175 \div 100$ | = <u>881</u> | <u>75</u> |



DIVISION WITH TWO-DIGIT DIVISOR

Example 1. Divide 65,753 by 31 and verify your answer.

Solution: STEP 1. 6 ten-thousands can not be divided by 31. So, take 6 ten-thousands and 5 thousands together we get 65 thousands.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 31 \overline{) 65753} \\ \underline{-62} \\ 37 \\ \underline{-31} \\ 65 \\ \underline{-62} \\ 353 \\ \underline{-31} \\ 43 \end{array}$$

3. $9, 11, 982 \div 91$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10021 \\
 91 \overline{) 911982} \\
 \underline{- 91} \\
 001 \\
 \underline{- 0} \\
 19 \\
 \underline{- 0} \\
 198 \\
 \underline{- 182} \\
 062 \\
 \underline{- 63} \\
 71
 \end{array}$$

$Q = 10021$

$R = 71$

(4.) $23,484 \div 57$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 412 \\
 57 \overline{) 23484} \\
 \underline{- 228} \\
 0068 \\
 \underline{- 57} \\
 114 \\
 \underline{- 114} \\
 000
 \end{array}$$

$Q = 412$
 $R = 0$

(5.) $70,434 \div 78$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 903 \\
 78 \overline{) 70434} \\
 \underline{- 702} \\
 0023 \\
 \underline{- 0} \\
 234 \\
 \underline{- 234} \\
 000
 \end{array}$$

$Q = 903$
 $R = 0$

EX-4.5

1. Total prize money = ₹ 6633

No. of players = 11

Each player got = $6633 \div 11$
 $= ₹ 603$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 603 \\
 11 \overline{) 6633} \\
 \underline{- 66} \\
 003 \\
 \underline{- 00} \\
 33 \\
 \underline{- 33} \\
 00
 \end{array}$$

2. Product of two nos = 6432

One number = 48

Other number = $6432 \div 48$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 134 \\
 48 \overline{) 6432} \\
 \underline{- 48} \\
 163 \\
 \underline{- 144} \\
 192 \\
 \underline{- 192} \\
 000
 \end{array}$$

$$= 134$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad \text{Total books} &= 17,625 \\
 \text{No. of shelves} &= 75 \\
 \text{Books on each shelf} &= 17625 \div 75 \\
 &= 235 \text{ books}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 235 \\
 75 \overline{) 17625} \\
 \underline{- 150} \\
 262 \\
 \underline{- 225} \\
 375 \\
 \underline{- 375} \\
 000
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad \text{Total bonus amount} &= ₹ 50,634 \\
 \text{NO. of workers} &= 87 \\
 \text{Each worker got} &= 50634 \div 87
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 582 \\
 87 \overline{) 50634} \\
 \underline{- 435} \\
 696 \\
 \underline{- 696} \\
 000
 \end{array}$$

$$5. \text{ Total oranges} = 2,25,000$$

$$\text{No. of oranges in 1 carton} = 180$$

$$\text{No. of cartons} = 225000 \div 180$$

Required

$$= 1250 \text{ cartons}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1250 \\ 180 \overline{) 225000} \\ \underline{- 180} \\ 34\cancel{5}0 \\ \underline{- 360} \\ 900 \\ \underline{- 900} \\ 0000 \\ \underline{- } \\ 0000 \end{array}$$



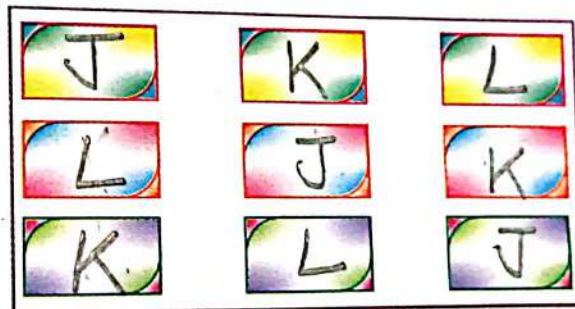
$$6 + 8 + 10 + 12 = 36$$

$$8 + 10 + 12 + 14 = 44$$

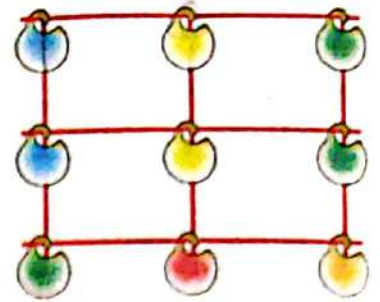
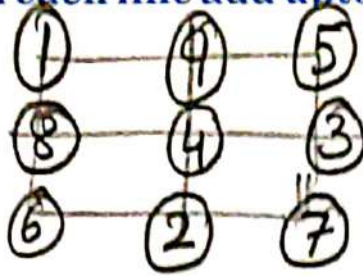


Exercise 13.1

1. Write the letters – J, K, L in the box so that no letter comes twice in any line.

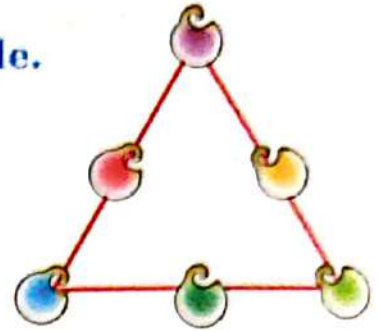
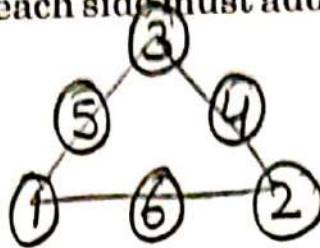


2. Use numbers 1 to 9 and the rule that the numbers on each line add up to 15.

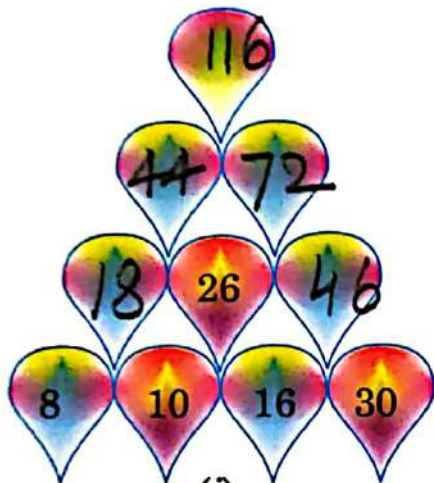


3. Use numbers 1 - 6 to make your own magic triangle.

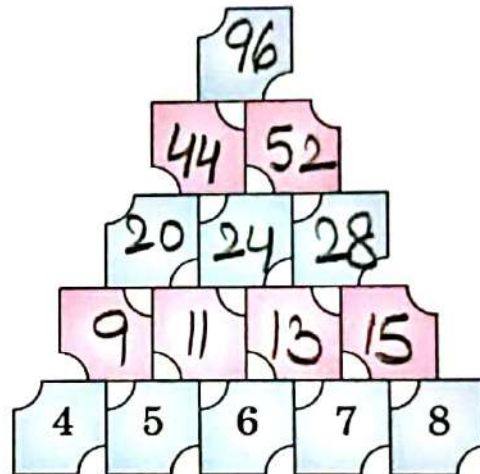
Direction: Numbers on each side must add up to 9.



4. Using the rule, complete these number towers. The number on the top of tower represents its height:



(i)



(ii)

Find the tower having maximum height.

5. Try to make such a pattern with 5 numbers in order:

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 &= 15 \\
 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 &= 20 \\
 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 &= 25 \\
 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 &= 30 \\
 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 &= 35
 \end{aligned}$$

Does the sum grow by 5 each time?



...14, 'I' is 20. So, **NIGHT** is **14 9 7 8 20**.



Exercise 13.2

1. Complete this list of letters and numbers to help you.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

2. Ankush wants to write to his friend 'GOOD LUCK'.

What will he write by using the same rule?

7 15 15 4 12 21 3 11

3. If we change the rule and write 0 in place of 'A', 1 in place of 'B' and so on, then how will we write 'LET US CHAT'?

11 4 19 20 18 2 7 0 19



Ankita and Ankush are playing a game. They are writing some secret messages. But Ishita is not able to understand them. So, Ankush explained the rule:

Ankush – You see, we have changed each letter by its next letter. That is, we write 'O' in place of 'N', 'P' in place of 'O' and 'V' in place of 'T'. So **NOT** becomes **OPU**.

Ishita – Oh! Now, I understand.

Ishita – See what I have written XF BSF IPOFTU.

1. (a) What was Ishita's secret message?

WE ARE HONEST

(b) What did Ankita write?

HELLO ARE YOU FINE? / WE PLAY WITH EACH OTHER.

Use the same rule to write –

2. (a) Meet me on the Mars.

NFFU NF PO UIF NBST

(b) Will you play with me?

XJMM ZPV QMBZ XJUI NF?

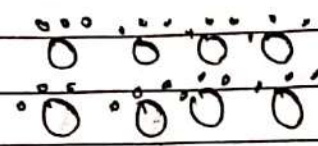
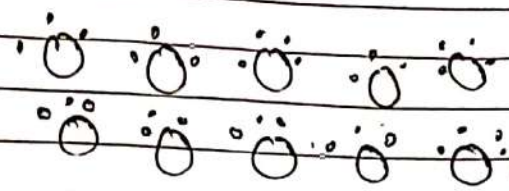
(c) Fine thank you.

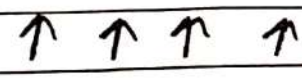
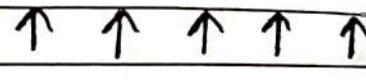
GJOF UIBOL ZPV

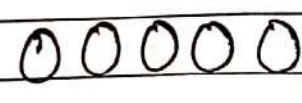
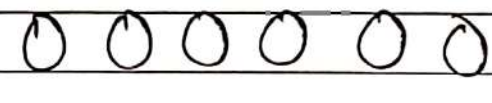
(d) Hello! How are you?

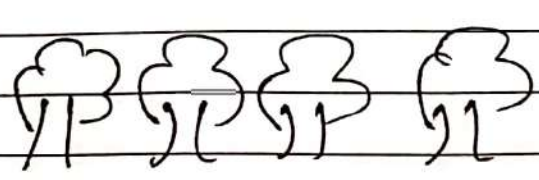
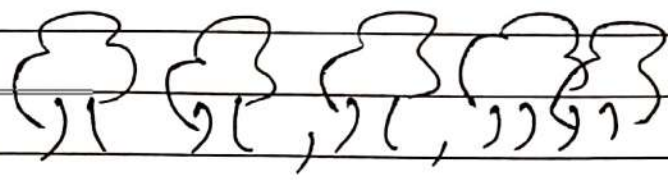
IFMMP! IPXBSF XPV?

WORKSHEET -
Patterns

Q-1 (b)  , 

c)  , 

d)  , 

e)  , 

Q-2 (b) ABC , AB , A

(c) $\Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta$, $\Delta \Delta \Delta$, $\Delta \Delta$, Δ

Q-3 (d) 24 , 22 , 20

e) 400 , 350 , 300

Q-4 (c) 130 , 140 , 150

(d) 35 , 40 , 45

Chapter - 11
Geometrical Shapes

EX-11.2, 11.3, 11.6

EX-11.2

1. P

2. (a) AB, RS (b) PO, PS, PB, PR, PA

(c) \widehat{AR} , \widehat{BS} , \widehat{AB} , \widehat{RS}

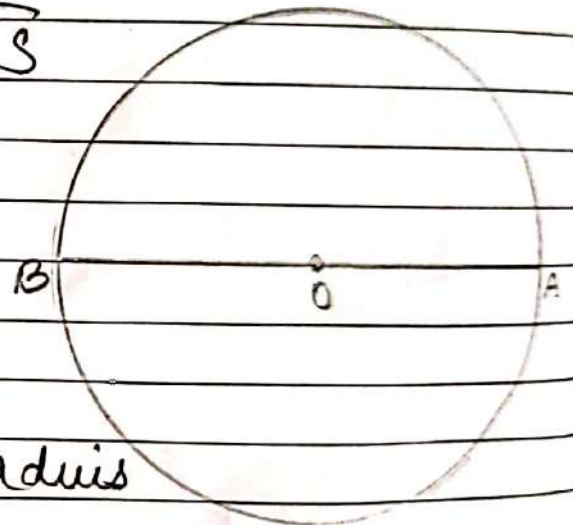
3. 21cm (approx.)

4. Radius = 12cm

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Diameter} &= 2 \times \text{Radius} \\ &= 2 \times 12\text{cm} \\ &= 24\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$

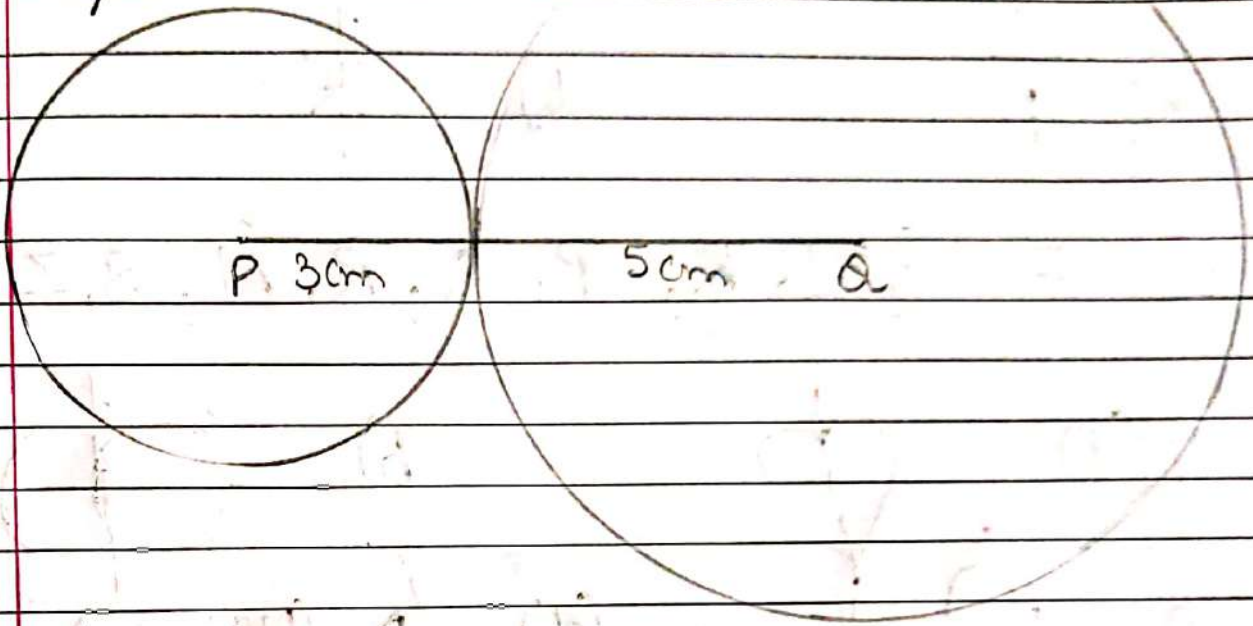
5. Diameter = 14cm

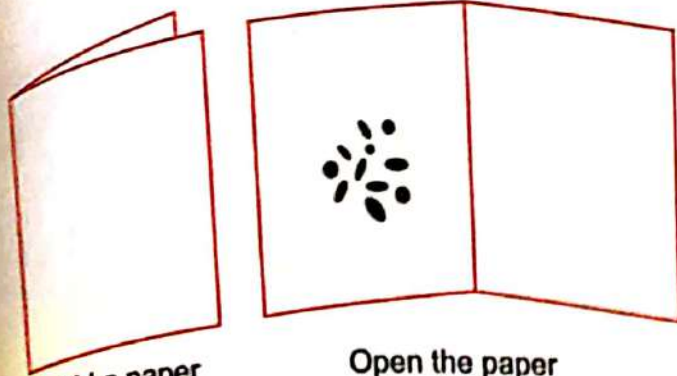
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Radius} &= \text{Diameter} \div 2 \\ &= 14\text{cm} \div 2 \\ &= 7\text{cm} \end{aligned}$$



6. Diameter = 6cm
Radius = Diameter \div 2
= 6cm \div 2
= 3cm

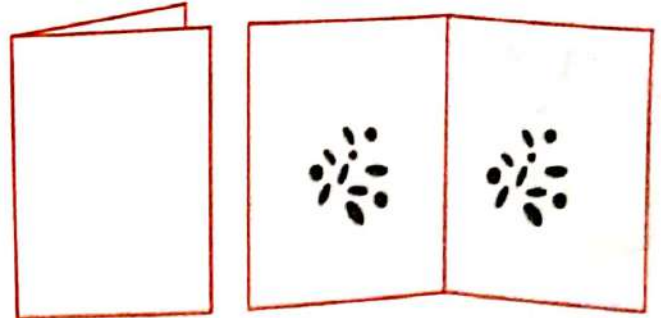
7. YES





Fold a paper

Open the paper and spill ink dots



Fold, press and rub evenly

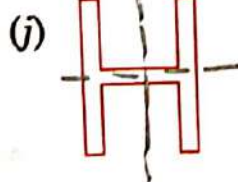
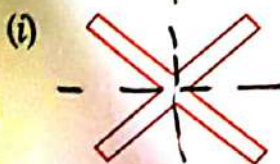
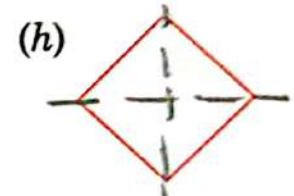
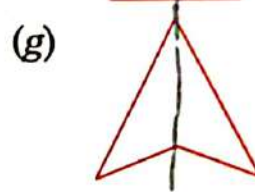
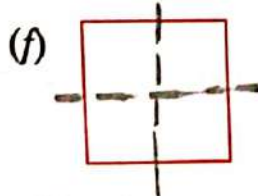
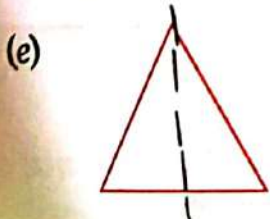
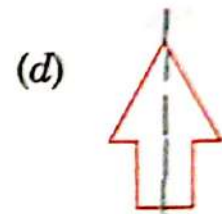
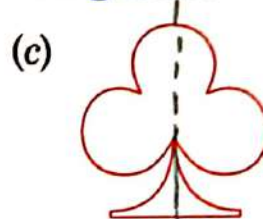
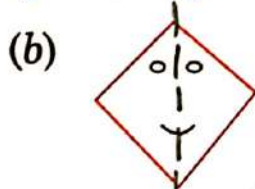
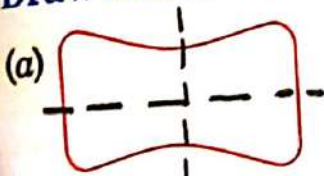
Open out the paper

Asymmetrical ink design is obtained.


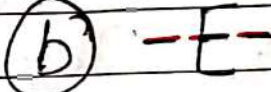


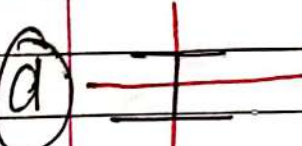
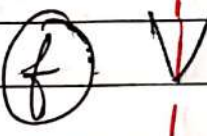
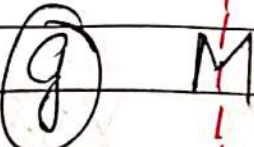
Exercise 11.6


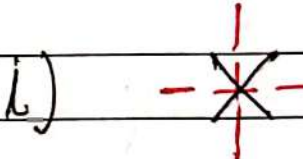
1. Draw the lines of symmetry on these figures:




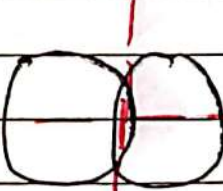
EX-11.6

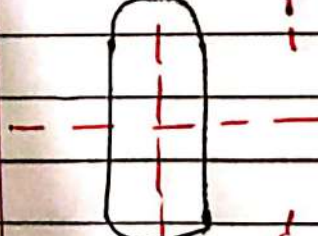

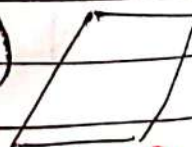
2 (a)  (b)  (c) F (No)

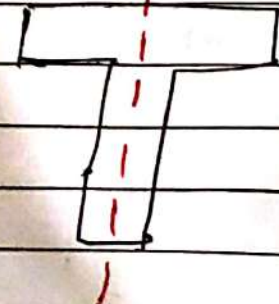
(d)  (e) K (No) (f)  (g) 

(h)  (i) 

3. F, G, J, K, P, Q, R, N, S, Z

4 (a)  (b) 

(c)  (d)  (No) (e)  (No)

f) 

Chapter - 12

Arsh

Date _____

Page _____

EX-12.2

• L = Length

• B = Breadth

Perimeter of Rectangle = $2 \times (L+B)$
Perimeter of Square = $2 \times \text{side}$

1 a) 3cm, 2cm

Length of rectangle = 3cm

Breadth of rectangle = 2cm

Perimeter of rectangle = $2 \times (L+B)$

$$= 2 \times (3+2) \text{ cm}$$

$$= 2 \times 5 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow 10 \text{ cm}$$

2 a) 2cm

side of square = 2cm

Perimeter = $2 \times \text{side}$

$$= 2 \times 2 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow 4 \text{ cm}$$

3

Perimeter of triangle = 19cm

I side = 8cm

II side = 7cm

III side =

P. of triangle = sum of all sides
 $19 \text{ cm} = 8 + 7 + \text{III side}$

$$19 \text{ cm} = 15 \text{ cm} + \text{III side}$$

$$19 - 15 \text{ cm} = \text{III side}$$

$$4 \text{ cm} = \text{III side} \quad \text{Ans}$$

4. L. of playground = 140m
 B. of playground = 130m
 Perimeter of playground = $2 \times (L+B)$
 $= 2 \times (140 + 130) \text{ m}$
 $= 2 \times 270 \text{ m}$
 $= 540 \text{ m}.$

Distance covered in 2 rounds = $2 \times 540 \text{ m}$
 $= 1080 \text{ m}$

5. L. of garden = 120m
 B. of garden = 90m
 Perimeter of garden = $2 \times (L+B)$
 $= 2 \times (120 + 90) \text{ m}$
 $= 2 \times 210 \text{ m}$
 $= 420 \text{ m}$

Wire needed to fence = $5 \times 420 \text{ m}$
 $= 2100 \text{ m}.$

6. B. of garden = 9m
 L. of garden = $4 \times B \Rightarrow 4 \times 9 \text{ m}$
 $= 36 \text{ m}$

Perimeter = $2 \times (L+B)$
 $= 2 \times (36 + 9) \text{ m}$
 $= 2 \times 45 \text{ m}$
 $= 90 \text{ m}$

7. B. of park = 15 m
L of park = 3 × B ⇒ 3 × 15 m
= 45 m

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perimeter} &= 2 \times (L + B) \\ &= 2 \times (45 + 15) \text{ m} \\ &= 2 \times 60 \text{ m} \\ &= 120 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

8. Perimeter of rectangle = 30 cm
B = 9 cm
L = (P ÷ 2) - B

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow (30 \div 2) - 9 \text{ cm} \\ &= (15 - 9) \text{ cm} \\ &= 6 \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

9. side of field = 180 m
Perimeter = 4 × side
= 4 × 180 m
= 720 m

Total distance covered in 4 rounds

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow 4 \times 720 \text{ m} \\ &\Rightarrow 2880 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

10. Distance Covered twice = 84m
Distance Covered 1 time = $84 \div 2$ m
= 42m

Perimeter = 42m

side = Perimeter \div 4

$\Rightarrow 42 \div 4$

$\Rightarrow 10 \frac{42}{4}$ m Ans

11. Perimeter of square = 96m

side = Perimeter \div 4

= (96 \div 4) m

$\Rightarrow 24$ m

12. L. of field = 80m

B. of field = 50m

Perimeter = $2 \times (L+B)$

= $2 \times (80+50)$ m

= 2×130 m

= 260m

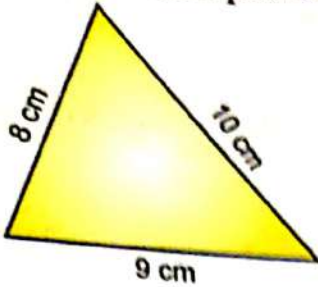
Cost of fencing = ₹ 7.50 \times 260m

\Rightarrow ₹ 1950.00

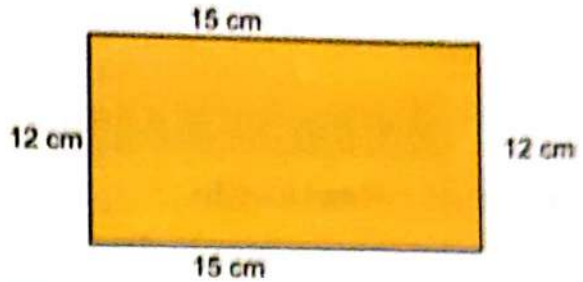


LET US RECALL

The distance around a plane figure is called its perimeter.



The perimeter of the triangle is $8\text{ cm} + 10\text{ cm} + 9\text{ cm} = 27\text{ cm}$.

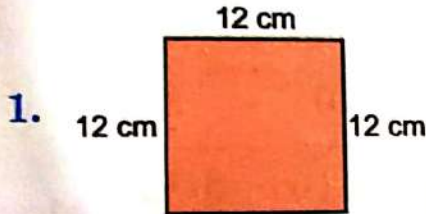


The perimeter of the rectangle is $15\text{ cm} + 12\text{ cm} + 15\text{ cm} + 12\text{ cm} = 54\text{ cm}$.

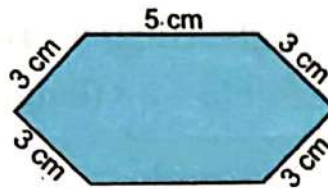


Exercise 12.1

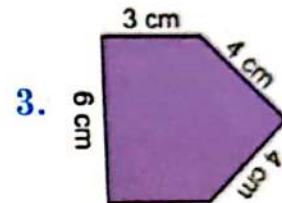
Find the perimeter of each figure:



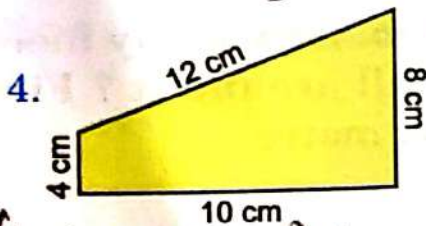
$$(12 + 12 + 12 + 12)\text{ cm} = 48\text{ cm}$$



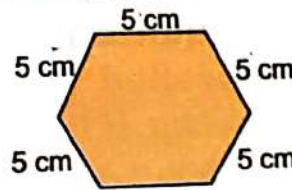
$$(5 + 5 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3)\text{ cm} = 24\text{ cm}$$



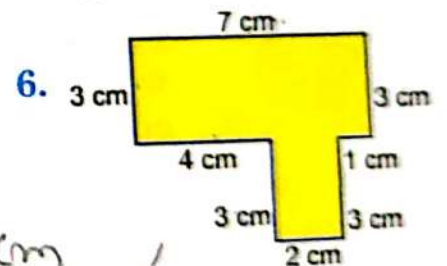
$$(6 + 3 + 4 + 4 + 3)\text{ cm} = 20\text{ cm}$$



$$(4 + 12 + 8 + 10)\text{ cm} = 34\text{ cm}$$



$$(5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5)\text{ cm} = 30\text{ cm}$$



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Candid Interactive Mathematics - 4

$$(3 + 7 + 3 + 1 + 3 + 2 + 3 + 4)\text{ cm} = 26\text{ cm}$$



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SENIOR
LEVEL 2A

UNIT - V

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

Objective

The aim of this unit is to introduce to students the difference between British and American spellings.

SPELLING DIFFERENCES

BRITISH	AMERICAN
Centre	Center
Fibre	Fiber
Litre	Liter
Theatre	Theater
Analyse	Analyze
Flavour	Flavor
Humour	Humor
Labour	Labor

BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH SPELLING DIFFERENCES

BRITISH	AMERICAN
Realise	Realize
Favourite	Favorite
Jewellery	Jewelry
Travelled	Traveled
Defence	Defense
Licence	License
Tyre	Tire
Colour	Color
Dialogue	Dialog

WORDS USED DIFFERENTLY IN BRITISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

BRITISH	AMERICAN
Foot ball	Soccer
Store	Shop
Taxi	Cab
Sweet	Candy
Glue	Gum
Aeroplane	Airplane
Queue	Line
Rubber	Eraser
Movie	Film

ARE YOU AN EXPERT?

Objective

The expressions used in this unit deals with different types of fields, in which some people are expert and also the ways of expression.

Have you ever wondered that there are people who know everything about their field of interest or expertise, practically no detail is unknown to them? We've all met people who know lots of things on certain topics. Here are ten expressions that we can use to describe these people.

HOW TO EXPRESS?

1. He knows all about photography.

(It says that a person knows a large amount on a certain topic.)

2. He's a camera expert.

3. He's an expert on digital cameras.

(Use the key term 'expert' in different ways. Phrase 2 is slightly stronger.)

4. There's nothing he doesn't know about...

(It is using an exaggeration to say that another person is very knowledgeable.)

5. He knows photography inside out.
(It is a common expression. You can also use it to say that somebody knows a place very well.)
6. You wouldn't believe what he knows about...
(It is a stronger version of phrase 4, and implies that it is incredible that he knows so much.)
7. He's a walking encyclopedia of...
(It is a humorous expression to use when someone knows a lot about a subject.)
8. Photography's his subject.
(It is quite a general comment. It implies you like it - but you may not be an expert.)
9. He knows it from A - Z.
(It shows that one person knows a subject completely from beginning to end.)
10. He's an authority on digital cameras.
(It is quite a formal phrase, and is often used in an academic context.)



A CONVERSATION BETWEEN CHRIS AND BEN

Chris : Hey Ben. How are you?

Ben : Hey Chris. I'm good, thanks. How are you?

Chris : I'm good too, thank you.

Ben : Have you heard Selena Gomez's new song?

Chris : Yes, I did. I love it. It does ring my life's bells.

Ben : I know, right? I mean we can really relate to it.

Chris : I mean, it's obvious though she knows everything about music.

Ben : I can't deny that. Her lyrics are very good.

Chris : Since she knows the a-z of music, I do not miss her new songs.



QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Give one phrase to say that a person knows a large amount on a certain topic?
A. _____
2. 'There is nothing he doesn't know about...'. How can you describe it?
A. _____
3. Which phrase implies that it is incredible that a person knows so much?
A. _____
4. What humorous expression can you use when someone knows a lot about a subject?
A. _____
5. What is that formal phrase which is often used in academic context?
A. _____



Outcome

The phrases will impart the knowledge how differently students can describe a person according to the quality of being expert in any field.

UNIT - VII

EXPRESSING ABILITY

Objective

We are able to do many things but expressing them in English is a difficult part for many people. This unit overcomes one's difficulty in it.

Everyone is able to do something or the other. How would you ask someone's ability politely? You can use 'Can, Could and Be able to' for expressing ability in English. Here are some phrases that can be used to ask if they are able or not in expressing ability.

ASKING ABOUT ABILITY

Can you lift this table?

Can you speak English?

Can you help me?

Can you play the piano?

Will you be able to come to my birthday party this weekend?

Are you able to come out with me tomorrow?

EXPRESSING ABILITY OR INABILITY

I can speak 5 languages.

I can swim 2 kilometers.

I can't help you.

I won't be able to come to your birthday party.

I will be able to see you next week.

When I finish this course, I will be able to find a good job.

When I was a child, I could play football very well.

I was not able to visit him yesterday.



A CONVERSATION BETWEEN A SENIOR AND A JUNIOR WHO PLAY A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT

James : Hello, John! How are you?

John : I'm fine, thanks. How about you?

James : Pretty well, thank you. By the way, John I've heard that you play the piano, don't you?

John : I do. I try to be at home with the instrument always.

James : Well, I think you must be aware of our neighbours holding a music fest competition in the neighbourhood. Are you interested?

John : I'm afraid, I can't. Such information has not reached me yet.

James : Well, there you go. I just passed on to you. Why aren't you interested?

John : I would definitely love but I'm sorry, I've got exams in the coming days.

James : I firmly understand that you won't be able to make it.

John : Anyways, thanks a bunch. I really got to go, I don't want to miss my bus.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How will you ask someone if they will be able to come to your birthday party?
A. _____
2. Give the phrase for asking someone if they are able to go out with you tonight or not?
A. _____
3. What is 'can, could or be able to' used for?
A. _____
4. If you were able to do something when you were a child how would you express that?
A. _____
5. Give phrases for something you can do?
A. _____



Outcome

The phrases help the students to express their abilities or inabilities in a better way.

TALKING ABOUT HEALTH AND ILLNESS

Objective

This unit is to help the students to communicate their health related issues perfectly in English.

In life, one of the most important things we can do is to take care of our health. When we have a health problem, we consult a doctor. While expressing our issues with the doctor, we tend to express them in our mother tongue. Here are the phrases we need to discuss on bad health.

ASKING ABOUT HEALTH

What's the problem?

What are the symptoms?

How are you feeling today?

Are you feeling any better?

Do you have any allergies?

How long have you been feeling like this?

Do you have any medicine to take?

TALKING ABOUT GENERAL ILLNESS

I've got a slight headache.

I've got a sore throat.

I have high fever.

I have pain in my back.

I have severe pain.

My head is spinning.

I'm having difficulty in breathing.

I have a stomachache.

I'm not sleeping very well at the moment.

I'm not feeling very well.



A CONVERSATION BETWEEN TWO FRIENDS

Paul : Hello, Peter! Are you feeling any better?

Peter : Hello, Paul! I've got a slight headache.

Paul : How long have you been feeling like this?

Peter : It has been a couple of days now.

Paul : I hope you have taken proper rest. Do you have any medicine to take?

Peter : I actually do. Need to take three times a day.

Paul : Better take medicines on time. By the way we will have our annual day on the 25th of November.

Peter : I can't foresee the future but I hope I will be better by then.

Paul : Wish you a speedy recovery!

Peter : Thank you.



QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How will you ask someone about his symptoms if he is not feeling well?

1.

A.

2. Which phrase would you use for asking someone, how he is feeling?

2.

A.

3. If you have a slight headache, how will you express it?

3.

A.

4. What are the ways of expressions you use when you are not feeling well?

4.

A.

5. What is the phrase, 'I have got a sore throat', related to?

5.

A.



Outcome

The phrases will give the clarity to the students about the different terms used related to health.

GENERAL CONVERSATIONS

CONVERSATION USING ACTION WORDS

- Sunil : Hi, Rita! How are you?
- Rita : Hi, Sunil! I'm good, thanks.
- Sunil : What are you doing?
- Rita : I am painting a picture for my friend.
- Sunil : Oh, wow! Looks beautiful.
- Rita : Thanks, Sunil.
- Sunil : See you later, Rita. Bye.
- Rita : Bye.

IN THE PARK

- Jane : Hi, Rishab! Do you know that we went to the park yesterday?
- Rishab : Hi, Jane! It must have been great fun. What did you play?
- Jane : I played on the swing, the slide and the sea-saw.
- Rishab : Oh! Who else was with you?
- Jane : Tiya was with me. We ran around the trees and plants.
- Rishab : I will join you next time. Bye!
- Jane : Sure, Rishab. Bye!



Note to parents

Parents may discuss with their child various common and uncommon action words to help their child speak with more confidence.

BREAKFAST TIME AT HOME

- Mom : Good morning, Diya! Come to have breakfast.
Diya : Yes, mom. What's for today?
Mom : It's jam - sandwich and milkshake.
Diya : Yummy! Can I have two?
Mom : Sure, but wash your hands and come.
Diya : Ok mom.

FAVOURITE ROOM

- Raju : Hi Aby! Which is your favourite room in the house?
Aby : Well, I like the toy room. And you?
Raju : I like the kitchen because it smells good.
Aby : Do you have a garden too?
Raju : Yes, a small one with some flowers and a kennel for my pet dog.
Aby : Wow! Can I come to see your pet?
Raju : Sure, I'll take you at the weekend.
Aby : That sounds great!

MY CLASS TEACHER

- Hari : Hi, Anita! Who is your class teacher?
Anita : Hello, Hari! Her name is Mrs. Seema Reddy.
Hari : What does she teach you?
Anita : She teaches us Social Studies. What about yours?
Hari : My class teacher is Mrs. Ambika Rana and she teaches us English.
Anita : How does she teach?
Hari : She teaches us very well and explains clearly. I love her classes.
Anita : I love Mrs. Reddy's mapping classes. It's fun.

Outcome

Students understand that action words are indispensable to effective communication and focus more on them as they speak.

UNIT - X

QUESTION WORDS

Objective

To prepare students on using 'WH' questions to elicit information from others as questions play a key role in effective communication.

WHO

Used when referring to people.

(I want to know the person)

Who is that strange guy over there?

WHERE

Used when referring to a place or location.

(I want to know the place)

Where is the library?
Where do you live?

WHEN

Used to refer to a time or an occasion.

(I want to know the time)

When is his birthday?
When do the shops open?

WHAT

Used to refer to specific information.

(I want to know the thing).

What is your name?
What is her job?

WHY

Used to obtain an explanation or a reason.

(I want to know the reason)

Why are they always late?
Why are you angry?

HOW

Used to describe the manner that something is done.

(I want to know the way)

How does he know the answer?
How do you cook Maggi?

HOW MUCH

Refers to a quantity or a price / time.

How much time do you have to finish the test?

How much is it?

HOW OFTEN

Refers to frequency.

How often does she study?

How often do you visit your grandparents?

WHICH

Used when a choice needs to be made.

Which is your bag?
Red or blue.



COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT QUESTION WORD

What

When

Who

Where

Why

Whose

How

How
many

How
much

_____ are you smiling?

_____ is your brother's birthday?

_____ is your mum's favourite food?

_____ is the weather like today?

_____ is this school bag?

_____ can I buy a birthday cake?

_____ homework have you got?

_____ water do you drink a day?

_____ is your name?

_____ is Madrid situated?

_____ does the school year finish?

_____ does your father do?

_____ is your favourite singer?

_____ pencils have you got?

COMMON QUESTIONS & PROBABLE ANSWERS

WHAT DO YOU DO?

- I'm a student.
- I work in a bank.
- I'm unemployed at the moment.
- I run my own business.
- I'm retired now. I used to be an engineer.

WHY ARE YOU STUDYING ENGLISH?

- For work, obtaining a job.
- I love learning new languages.
- So I can communicate when I travel abroad.
- I would like to immigrate to the US.
- I'm thinking of studying in England.

DID YOU LIKE THE MOVIE?

- It was fantastic.
- It was terrible.
- It's one of the best movies I've ever watched.
- No, I didn't think, it lived up to the hype.
- It wasn't bad.

HOW DID YOU LEARN ENGLISH?

- I took classes for three years.
- I did an intensive course.
- I've been studying by myself.
- I picked it up from movies and songs.
- My teacher taught me.

WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME?

- I don't have any free time.
- I go to watch a movie.
- I work as a volunteer.
- I usually hang out with friends.
- I like reading and relaxing at home.



Note to parents

Parents may exchange a number of questions with their ward.

ARE YOU LUCKY?

Objective

This unit explains various expressions that you can use while feeling lucky or unlucky.

Sometimes a small chance, event or decision can make the difference between a happy ending and an utter disaster. None of us is lucky all the time. There is no doubt that some people tend to be luckier than others, but sometimes it may happen with you as well. At that point, how differently you can express yourself, followed by how you can describe if you have missed a disaster by a fraction of second. Both the situations can be expressed in many ways.



HOW TO EXPRESS?

1. It's a good thing (that)..
2. It's just as well...
(Both the phrases are used when something has prevented a disaster. We follow the phrases with a clause that describes the fortunate action or circumstance. They are both fairly informal.)
3. Fortunately / Luckily.
4. As luck would have it...
(Both the phrases are used when we are retelling a story and they are followed by some aspect of the situation that prevented a disaster from happening.)
5. That was a stroke of luck.
(It is often used to react to a lucky story that somebody has told you. You can also use it to comment on your own good fortune at the time it occurs.)
6. It's lucky...
7. It's very/most fortunate (that)...
8. That was a close thing.
(It is used when we have experienced a near disaster that was only just avoided.)
9. It must be your lucky day!
10. You lucky thing!
(Both the phrases are used to say that you think another person has been lucky.)

Note: We use phrases 5, 6 and 7 in a similar way to phrases 1, 2 and 3. For example 'It's lucky you weren't wearing your best clothes when you fell over'.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. 'It's a good thing', when is this phrase used?

A. _____

2. Which expression will you use when you are retelling a story and they are followed by some aspects of the situation that prevent it to happen?

A. _____

3. "A fortunate occurrence that could not have been predicted or expected." Find an expression from the given phrases which has the same meaning.

A. _____

4. Suppose you have experienced a near disaster that was only just avoided, how are you going to express it?

A. _____

5. When you think that the other person has been lucky, which expression will you use for that?

A. _____



Outcome

The students will be aware of many expressions to describe how lucky they are.

UNIT - XII
DIFFERENCES

MISSED

The goal (I missed the goal)

The bus.

The train.

The shot.

The class.

The call.

The target.

The flight.

The chance.

LOST

The key (She lost the key)

The game.

The job.

The way.

The weight.

The interest.

The hair.

The time.

The chance.

Outcome

Students practise the proper usage of words 'missed' and 'lost'.

Class - IV

1st term syllabus

- L-6 ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ
- L-8 ਸਿਆਣਾ ਰੋਹ
- L-9 ਤਗਤ ਕੀਰਤੀ

ਵਿਸ਼ਾਕਰਮ

L-10 ਫਲਕ

ਕੈਥ - ਚਾਗੀ ਮੈਰ
ਮੈਰੀ ਮਰੀ

ਪੰਡਾ - ਜਰੂਰੀ ਕੰਮ ਲਈ

ਮੁਗਠ | ਨੰ 25

ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਮੁਗਠ ਚਾਗੀ ਮਿਗਾ

L-6 'ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ'

ਬਹੁ-ਵਿਕਲਪੀ

P.no. 30

- ੳ ਦੂਜੇ ਅ) ਜਵਾਲਾ ਮਾਤਾ ਦੇ ਯ ਘੋੜੇ ਤੇ ਙ) ਕੰਧ
ੲ ਗੁਰਮੁੱਖੀ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਹੈ

ੳ ਪੁਸ਼ਤ-ਉੱਤਰ P.no - 30, 31

- ੳ ਗੁਰੂ ਅੰਗਦ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 1500 ਈ. ਨੂੰ ਪਿੰਡ ਮੱਤੀ ਦੀ ਭਰਾਂ ਵਿਖੇ ਹੋਇਆ।
ਅ) ਘੋੜਾ ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਦੀ ਖਰੀਦ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਚਲਾਏ ਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਘੋੜੇ ਪੱਛਿਆ ਚਲਾਏ ਖਰ ਤੀ ਚਾਖਾ ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ।
ੲ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨਕ ਦੇਵ ਜੀ ਨੇ ਭਾਈ ਖਰੀਦ ਤੇ ਘੋੜੇ ਕੰਧ ਟਾਹ-ਟਾਹ ਚਲਾਈ।
ਅ) ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੇ ਚਾਈ ਰਈ, ਗੁਰਮੁੱਖੀ ਲਿਪੀ ਦੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਬੁਧਸੁਰਤੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਤ ਕੀਤੀ, ਲੰਗਰ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਤੇ ਗੁਰਚਾਈ ਦਾ ਸੰਗਤ ਆਦਿ ਕੰਮ ਕੀਤੇ।

ੲ ਬਾਨੀ ਬਾਣੀ

- ੳ ਬਹੁਰ ਅ) ਜਵਾਲਾ ਯ) ਚਲਾਏ ਙ) ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ੲ) ਲੰਗਰ
ੳ ਦਾਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਦੁੱਧ

- 1 ਦੁੱਧ: ਅਸੀਂ ਗੁਰੂਆਰੇ ਦੇ ਦੁੱਧ ਕੀਤੇ।
- 2 ਸੋਭਾ: ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੀ ਸੋਭਾ ਬਣਤੀ।
- 3 ਚਲਾਏ: ਸੇਠੇ ਦਾਸ ਜੀ ਚਲਾਏ।
- 4 ਸੰਗਤ: ਘੋੜੇ ਸੰਗਤ ਕਰ ਕੇ।
- 5 ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ: ਮੈਂ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਪਾਸ ਹੋ ਗਈ।
- 6 ਮਾਫ਼-ਸੁਖਰੀ: ਮਾਫ਼ ਮਾਫ਼ ਸੁਖਰੀ ਗੁਰੀਦਾ ਕੀਤੇ।

- 4) ਠੀਕ ਲਿਖੋ (X)
- ਉ X ਮਾ X ਯ ✓ ਸਾ ✓ ਜੁ ✓

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ

ਵਾਕ ਦੀ ਕਿੰਨੀ ਖਰੜੀ P.no. 31, 32

- 1) ਉਸਦੀ ਮੱਥ ਚੀਮਾਰ ਤੈ।
- 11) ਠਿਠੀ ਤੇਜ਼ ਟੁੱਠੀ ਤੈ।
- 111) ਘੋੜੀ ਟਾਂਗੇ ਮੱਠੇ ਜੁੜੀ ਤੇਈ ਤੈ।
- 1111) ਉੱਠਣੀ ਤੇ ਖੋਤੀ ਭਾਰ ਦੁੱਖ ਹੁੰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ।
- 11111) ਕੋਖਕਾ ਨੇ ਕਹਾਣੀ ਲਿਖੀ।

ਵਚਨ ਖਰੜੀ

- 11) ਕੁੜਤੇ ਤੰਗ ਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ।
- 111) ਮੱਧਣੀਆਂ ਖੁੱਠੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਚਾਹ ਨਿਕਲੀਆਂ।
- 1111) ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਚੰਗੇ ਚੁੱਗੇ।
- 11111) ਚਿੱਠੀ ਨੇ ਨਾਚ ਦਿਖਾਇਆ।

ਵਿਰੋਧੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ

1. ਮਰਨ
2. ਮਾੜੀ
3. ਵੱਡੇ
4. ਸ਼ਾਂਤ
5. ਖਰਨਾਮੀ
6. ਖੱਬਾ

L-8 'ਸਿਮਾਣਾ ਰੋੜ੍ਹ'

ਬਾ-ਵਿਰਲਪੀ P.no. 39

ਉ ਵਲੀਰ ਅ ਦੁੱਖ ਯ ਸਿੰਘਾਮਣ ਅ ਬੰਦਿਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਾ ਤਿੰਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ

ਪੁਸ਼ਨ-ਉੱਤਰ

- ਉ ਗਾਨੇ ਦੇ ਅਮੀਗਾਂ-ਦਲੀਗਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਉਸ ਸਥਾਨ 'ਤੇ ਲਾਭ ਵੀਗਥਾ ਮੀ ਰਿ ਗਾਨਾ ਤਰ ਗੱਲ ਇੱਥ ਉਸ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਕਾਤ ਕੰਦਾ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਮਾਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਛਦਾ ਨਹੀ।
- ਅ ਅਮੀਗ-ਦਲੀਗਾਂ ਨੇ ਉਸ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦਿਆਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਿਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਮਾਰਮੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਸ਼ਕਾਤ ਕਰ ਬੰਦਿਕਾਂ ਤੇ ਉਸ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸ਼ਕਾਤ ਕੰਦਾ ਤੇ ਮਾਨੂੰ ਪੁੱਛਦੇ ਹੀ।
- ਯ ਸਥਾਨ ਮਾਰਮੀ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਇਹ ਸਾਫ਼ਲਾ ਸਾਥ ਤੇ ਆਇਆ ਤੇ, ਮਦੀ ਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਸਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਤੇ। ਸਾਫ਼ਲੇ ਇੱਥ ਰੁੱਖ ਪੰਜਾਹ ਕੋਰ ਤਨਾ ਪੰਝੀ ਘੋੜੇ ਤੇ ਪੰਝੀ ਉੱਤਰ ਗਤ ਅਗਲ ਰਹਿ ਗੇ ਤੇ ਸਫ਼ੇ ਮਦੀ ਨੇ ਉਥੇ ਸਾਫ਼ਲੇ।
- ਅ ਜਿੰ ਉਹ ਮਾਰਮੀ ਇਥੇ ਵੀ ਮਾਰੀ ਕੇ ਗੱਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਪਤਾ ਕਰ ਆਇਆ ਪਰ ਤੁਸੀ ਖਾਈ ਖਾਣਾ ਉਹੀ ਗੱਲ ਪਤਾ ਜੀਤੀ ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਕਹੀ ਗਈ ਮੀ।
- ਉ ਪੜ੍ਹਿਆ-ਲਿਖਿਆ ਅ ਵੀਗਥਾ ਯ ਕਾਫ਼ਲਾ ਅ ਕਾਫ਼ਲ ਗ ਮਦੀ ਨੇ

ਦਾਰਾਂ ਇੱਥ ਦਰਤੇ

1. ਸਿਮਾਣਾ - ਗਾਨਾ ਸਿਮਾਣਾ ਮੀ।
2. ਵੀਗਥਾ - ਮਾਨੂੰ ਵੀਗਥਾ ਨਹੀ ਕਹੀ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ।
3. ਖਾਨਕਾਨ - ਹੁਸਨ ਦਾ ਖਾਨਕਾਨ ਵੱਡਾ ਤੇ।
4. ਕਾਫ਼ਲਾ - ਕਾਫ਼ਲਾ ਕਾਫ਼ਲ ਤੇ ਆਇਆ ਮੀ।
5. ਹਵਾਨਾ ਉਥਾ - ਹੁਸਨ ਇੱਥੀ ਲਈ ਹਵਾਨਾ ਤੇ ਗਿਆ।
6. ਸਿਮਾਣਪ - ਗਾਨੇ ਨੇ ਸਿਮਾਣਪ ਤੇ ਕੰਮ ਦਿਆ।

4) ਹਿੰਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੂਚੀ

- 1 ਗਾਂਵ - village
- 2 ਨੌਕਰੀ - Job
- 3 ਰਾਜਾ - King
- 4 ਵਜ਼ੀਰ - Minister
- 5 ਈਸ਼ਯਾ - Jealous
- 6 ਸਾਧਾਰਣ - Simple
- 7 ਘੋੜੇ - Horses

ਵਿਆਕਰਨ - ਚੜ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੀ ਥਾਂ ਹਿੰਦੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| ੳ) ਉਚੇੜਾ | ਅ) ਠੱਕ ਠਾੜੀ |
| ਮ) ਟਰਮਾੜ | ੳ) ਮਾਰਾਗੀ |
| ੲ) ਗੁਮਸ਼ਾਨਾ | ੲ) ਮਾਮਾਗੀ |

ੲ) ਵਿਅੰਗੀ ਵਿੰਗ ਚੁਣ

- 1 ਨਦੀ ਖ - ਖੇਗਮ
- 2 ਮੁੱਗ - ਮੱਮ
- 3 ਫੁੱਲ - ਫੁੱਲਾ
- 4 ਮਿੱਠ - ਮਿੱਠੀ
- 5 ਮੈਠ - ਮੈਠਾਈ
- 6 ਨੈਰ - ਨੈਰਾਈ

ੳ) ਵਾਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਚਰਚੀ

- i) ਗਾਂਵੇ ਉਖਤਾ ਤੇ ਚੈਠੇ ਠਨ।
- ii) ਵਜ਼ੀਰ ਚੜ੍ਹੇ ਵਧੀ ਮਨ।
- iii) ਮੰਤਰੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਮਿਰਾਇਤਾਂ ਕੀਤੀਆਂ।
- iv) ਉਹ ਚੈਠੇ ਧੀਮਾਰ ਠਨ।

L-9 'ਤਗਤ ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ'

ਬਾਤ-ਵਿਰਲਾਪੀ P.No. 44

- ੳ) ਵੱਧੜਾ ਬੁਝਨ ਦਾ ਆ ਗਮਨੰਦ ਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਈ ਨੇਰ
 ਆ) ਰਣ-ਰਣ ਇੱਠ ੲ) 120 ਮਾਹ

ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਨ-ਉੱਤਰ

- ੳ) ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਦਾ ਜਨਮ 1399 ਈ. ਇੱਠ ਹੋਇਆ।
 ਆ) ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਤਾ-ਪਿਤਾ ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਨੀਰੂ ਅਤੇ ਨੀਸਾ ਸੀ। ਉਹ ਵੱਧੜਾ ਬੁਝਨ ਦਾ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ।
 ਈ) ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਨੇ ਮਨੁੱਜੀ ਮਨ ਗਮਨੰਦ ਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਆਪਣਾ ਗੁਰੂ ਧਾਰਿਆ।
 ਆ) ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਦੀ ਪਤਨੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਕੋਈ ਅਤੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਰਮਾਹ ਤੇ ਰਮਾਈ ਸਨ।
 ੲ) ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਦੀ ਘਾਈ ਸੀ ਗੁਰੂ ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਇੱਠ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦਾ।

ਵਾਰਾਂ ਇੱਠ ਵਰਤੋ

- 1 ਆਸ਼ਰਮ :- ਕਮੀ ਆਸ਼ਰਮ ਗਏ।
- 2 ਵਿਦਵਾਨ :- ਪੰਡਤ ਗਮਨੰਦ ਸੀ ਵਿਦਵਾਨ ਸਨ।
- 3 ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਨਰਠਾ :- ਕਮੀ ਕੋਸ਼ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਾਨ ਕਰਦੇ ਸਨ।
- 4 ਸਾਗਿਰ :- ਗਮਨੰਦ ਸੀ ਨੇ ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਗਿਰ ਬਣਾ ਦਿੱਤਾ।
- 5 ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ :- ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਨੇ ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਵਿਰੋਧ ਕੀਤਾ।
- 6 ਤੰਡੁਲਾ :- ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਨੇ ਕੁਝ ਫੈਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤੰਡਿਆ।
- 7 ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ :- ਰਬੀਰ ਸੀ ਨੇ ਸੱਚਾਈ ਦਾ ਉਪਦੇਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤਾ।

ਖਾਸੀ ਖਾਣ

- ੳ) ਛੂਤ-ਛੂਤ ਆ ਮਰੂਕ ਈ ਮਨੁੱਜੀ ਮਨ ਆ ਕੋਈ ੲ) ਕੁਰੀਤੀਆਂ

4) ਗੀਰ ਗਰਤ x

ੳ ਕ ਅ ੳ x ੳ ੳ ੳ

ਵਿਆਰਨ: ① ਵਾਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਿੰਗ ਚਲਾਈ

ੳ ਉਮਰੀ ਕੁੜੀ ਵੱਡੀ ਤੈ।

ਅ ਗਾਧਾ ਦੀ ਚੱਚੀ ਹੈ ਵੱਡੀ ਤੈ।

ੳ ਜੁੱਥਣੀ ਨੇ ਫੁਟਧਾਨ ਖੋਡਿਆਂ,

ਅ) ਪੈੜੀਆਂ ਦੇੜ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਬਨ।

ੳ ਮੈਠਾਣੀ ਨੇ ਨੇਰਗ ਨੂੰ ਘੋਲਾਇਆ

ੳ ਕੱਚੀ ਤੈ ਚਿੱਲੀ ਫੜ ਵੱਡੀਆਂ ਬਨ।

ੳ ਗਿੱਦੜੀ ਜੰਗਲ ਦੀ ਗਾਣੀ ਘੜ ਚੈਂਗੀ।

② ਅੱਧ ਅੱਧ

1 ਫੁੱਟਾ

4 ਸਿਰਨਤ

2 ਮੱਠਾ

5 ਮੁੱਖਾ

3 ਜ਼ਾਹਿਰ

6 ਮੈਂਦ

③ ਵਿੱਠੀ ਅੱਧ

1 ਜਲਮ - ਮਰਨ

2 ਉੱਚੀ - ਤੀਵੀਂ

3 ਪੜ੍ਹਾਈ - ਲਿਖਾਈ

4 ਗੁਰੂ - ਸਿੱਖ

5 ਵਿਦਵਾਨ - ਮੁਰਖ

6 ਆਪਣਾ - ਧੰਗਇਆ

ਪਾਠ - 10

ਵਚਨ

ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ: ਮਘਰ ਦੇ ਬਿਗੜੇ ਰੂਪ ਤੋਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਸੀਟ, ਵਿਅਕਤੀ, ਮਘਾਨ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਇੱਕ ਜਾਂ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧੇ ਉਹ ਧਾਰ ਪਤਾ ਰੱਖੇ ਉਸਨੂੰ ਵਚਨ ਆਖਦੇ ਹਨ।
ਜਿਵੇਂ: ਤੇਰਾ - ਤੇਰੇ, ਖੱਬਾ - ਖੱਬੇ
 ਵਚਨ ਦੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੇ ਪੈਂਦੇ ਹਨ।

1. ਇੱਕ ਵਚਨ
2. ਧਰੁ - ਵਚਨ

੭ ਖਾਈ ਖਾਣ P.no. 53

1. ਦੋ 2) ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ 3) ਇੱਕ 4) ਰਮਗ 5) ਅਖੜੀਆਂ

8) ਇੱਕ ਵਚਨ ਜਾਂ ਧਰੁ - ਵਚਨ

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. ਕੁਝਾਈਆਂ | 6 ਘੜੀਆਂ |
| 2. ਕਿਤਾਬ | 7 ਭਾਂਡੇ |
| 3. ਖਮਤਾ | 8 ਮੱਖ |
| 4. ਜੰਦਰੇ | 9 ਘੜੀ |
| 5. ਚਿੜੀਆਂ | 10 ਦੁਹਾਜ਼ੇ |

9) ਵਚਨ ਖਰੜ

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1 ਖਾੜੀਆਂ | 8 ਤੁਹਾਹਾਰਾਂ |
| 2 ਮੁਠੀਆਂ | 9 ਖਰੜੇ |
| 3 ਖੱਬੀਆਂ | 10 ਦੁਹਾਜ਼ੇ |
| 4 ਦੁਹਾਤਾਂ | 11 ਮੋਠੀਆਂ |
| 5 ਮੋਠੀਆਂ | 12 ਮੁਰਿਆਹਾਂ |
| 6 ਮਜ਼ੀਆਂ | 13 ਕੋਇਲਾਂ |
| 7 ਚਾਰਾਂ | 14 ਘਾਂਤਾਂ |

10) ਖਾਈ ਖਾਣ

- 1) ਕਿਤਾਬ 2) ਰਾਹ 3) ਖੁੱਟੇ 4) ਖੱਟਾ 5) ਚਿੜੀਆਂ

੩) ਘੜ-ਵਿਰਲਯੀ

੧) ਕੀਸੀਆਂ ੨) ਕਵਿਤਾਵਾਂ ੩) ਹੋਈ

੨) ੮ ਨਾਂ ਗਾਠੜ

- ੧) X ੨) ✓ ੩) ✓ ੪) X ੫) X ੬) X ੭) ✓
- ੮) ✓

੪) ਵਿੱ. ਵਚਨ ਜਾਂ ਘੜ-ਵਚਨ

- ੧) ਘੜ- ਵਚਨ
- ੨) ਵਿੱ- ਵਚਨ
- ੩) ਘੜ- ਵਚਨ
- ੪) ਵਿੱ- ਵਚਨ
- ੫) ਘੜ- ਵਚਨ

ਕੈਥ: - ਯਾਗ ਦੀ ਮੈਂਹ ⇒ p.no. 100

ਮੈਂਹ ਜਾਂ ਮੈਂਹੀ ⇒ p.no. 97

ਚਿੱਟੇ ਪੱਤਰ: ਜਗ੍ਹੀ ਕੰਮਕਰੀ p.no - 88

ਮੁਗਠੀ: 1 ਨੂ 25 p.no 74, 75

ਉਹ ਰਾਹੀਂ \rightarrow ਮੁੱਖ ਚਾਰਜਿੰਗਾਂ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਦੀ ਗਿੱਠਿਆ ਵਿਖੇ ?
ਉਹ ਚਮਰੀ ਚੀਜ਼ ਤੈਨਾ ਨਹੀਂ ਹੋਈ ।

ਜਾਂ
ਉਹ ਗਿੱਠਿਆ ਤੇ ਮਾਗਿੱਠਿਆ ।

Moral Science

CLASS 4th

UNIT-4

Activity Time

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences

Ans a. The first and foremost duty of a student is to excel in academic matters.

Ans b. We should respect our teachers because he/she show us the source of knowledge.

Ans c. The lesson that we learnt from experience makes experience the best teacher.

Ans d. 'Thirst for knowledge' means one should explore all the sources of knowledge available to him/her.

Pg No 14. UNIT 3

Activity Time

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences

- Ans a.
1. By exercising daily,
 2. By eating fruits and vegetables.
 3. By drinking ~~one~~ 8 glass of water daily

Ans b. fast food, Bad hygiene, Air pollution

2 fill in the blanks

- a. future
b. studies
c. eat

3 Write True or false

- a. false
b. false
c. true
d. true

UNIT 5

Activity Time

Q1 Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

Ans a Because we all experienced it, one way or other.

Ans b Anxiety, nervousness, lack of self-confidence and tension are all related to fear.

Ans c Because it can affect us negatively.

2 Write True or false

- a. True
b. True
c. false

Q3 fill in the blanks

- a common
- b knowledge
- c believe

UNIT 4

Q2 Write True or false

- a True
- b True
- c True

Q3 fill in the blanks

- a ~~studies~~ studies
- b thirst
- c Character formation.

CLASS: 4 G. SCIENCE
CH: 11 Push and Pull

Ex-1 Tick the correct answer.

- a) frictional force
- b) gravitational force
- c) iron
- d) gravitational force
- e) change the shape.

Ex-2 True/False

- a) False
- b) True
- c) True
- d) False
- e) False

Ex-3 Blanks

- a) Force
- b) gravitational
- c) Force
- d) of
- e) opposite

Ex-4 Q/Ans

Ans-1 Effects of force :-

- A force can move a stationary object.
- A force can stop a moving object.
- A force can change the shape of an object.

Ans-2 The force of earth that pulls all objects towards itself.

Ans-3 The force that opposes motion.

Ans-4 The force exerted by magnet on iron objects.

Ans-5 The force exerted by the muscles.

Ano-6 If there was no gravity we would be floating in the air.

HOTS

- 1) Because banana skin reduces the friction.
- 2) Gravitational force.

Ans-4 Because roots do not get air in the water-logged soil so, they grow above the soil.

Ans-5 **Floating Plants**

* They float on the surface of the water.

* They are not fixed to the soil.

* ex:- duckweed, water lettuce

Submerged plants

* They remain underwater.

* Roots fix them in the muddy soil.

* ex:- Hydrilla, tape grass.

Ans-6 Underwater plants clean the water by removing carbon-dioxide breathed out by aquatic animals.

Ans-7 **Evergreen plants**

The trees which have their leaves throughout the year.

ex:- Pine, fir

Deciduous plants

The trees which shed their leaves in winters to protect themselves from cold.

ex:- Neem, mango.

Ans-8 Trees shed their leaves in winter to protect them from extreme cold.

Ans-9 **Terrestrial plants**

Plants which grow on land.

ex:- Pine, cactus, mango, coconut

Aquatic plants

Plants that grow in water.

ex. duckweed, water lettuce, lotus, water lily.

HOIS - 1) To remove the carbon di-oxide given out by aquatic animals.

2) Because lotus plant is adapted to grow in water only.

CH: 4 - Adaptations in Animals.

Ex-1 Tick the correct answer :-

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a) penguins | d) carnivores |
| b) camel | e) bat |
| c) aerial animals. | |

Ex-2 Give two examples :-

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) leeches, fleas. | d) Bears, frogs |
| b) Hyenas, vultures | e) crows, bears |
| c) frogs, newts | f) fish, crab. |

Ex-3 True / False :-

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a) True | d) True |
| b) False | e) True |
| c) True | |

Ex-4 Q/Ans :-Ans-a Herbivores :- Animals that eat only plants and plant parts. ex:- cow, deer.Carnivores :- Animals that eat the flesh of other animals. ex:- Tiger, lion.Ans-b Camel can store water and food.
It has long eyelashes to keep out desert sand.
It has broad feet.Ans-c Polar bears have fur on the body. They have fat under their skin.Ans-d Frogs have limbs that help to move on land and swim in water.

They breathe with lungs on land and moist skin in water.

Ans-e Fish have boat-shaped bodies. They have gills to breathe, fins to swim. Their body is covered with scales.

Ans-f Birds have light, hollow bones, wings with feathers and a streamlined body.

Ans-g Parasites :- Animals that live in or on the body of other animals.

Ans-h Aquatic animals :- Animals that live in water. eg:- octopus, crab, turtle.

Terrestrial animals :- Animals that live on land. eg:- Tiger, cow, goat.

Ans-i (i) Hibernation :- The long sleep which animals take during winters is called hibernation.

(ii) Camouflage :- The ability of an animal to hide in its surroundings is called camouflage.

(iii) Adaptation :- The special features that enables animals to survive in their surroundings is called adaptation.

HOTS :-

1) Predator is bigger usually because it has to kill its prey.

2) Because it is hot during the day and cooler at night.

Ex-1 ✓ the correct answer :-

- a) carbohydrates
- b) fat
- c) vitamin
- d) roughage
- e) carbohydrates.

Ex-2 fill in the blanks :-

- a) Fats
- b) Iodine
- c) Roughage
- d) A
- e) Calcium.

Ex-3 give two examples of foods :-

- a) Bread, rice
- b) Milk, eggs
- c) Ghee, oil
- d) Spinach, apple
- e) orange, amla

Ex-4 Q/Ans :-

- Ans-a
- (i) Nutrients :- Useful substances present in food.
 - (ii) Roughage :- The fibre present in the food.
 - (iii) Balanced diet :- A diet that contains all the nutrients in the right proportions.

Ans-b No. When you are young you need more energy giving food and proteins.
Older people are not very active and need less energy.

Ans-c Because it helps in removal of waste materials from the body.

- Ans-d
- * It helps in digestion.
 - * It helps in removal of wastes from body.
 - * It helps to maintain the body temperature.

Ans-e Take that much food that your body needs. Never leave food uneaten on your plate.

Ans-f **Carbohydrates**

- * They provide energy to work, play and study etc.
- * They are called Energy giving food.
- * eg:- Bread, rice, banana

Proteins

- * They help to build new cells and repair damaged cells.
- * They are called body-building food.
- * eg:- Milk, eggs, cheese.

HOFS :-

- 1) Because Rahul is growing up and his father is grown up.
- 2) Because they are rich source of roughage.