



Class: 4<sup>th</sup> Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> May, 2020

Subject: English

Today's Topic



To learn lesson 1. Koji and the Cats for test tomorrow.

C. Answer the following questions. (page-4)  
Write and learn these questions in your fair notebook.

4. Why was Koji shocked when he stepped out of the cupboard?

Ans. Koji was shocked to see a dead monster rat on the floor when he stepped out of the cupboard.

5. 'You're a fearless boy! You're my hero!'

(a). Who said these words and to whom?

Ans(a). The crowd of people said to the boy.

(b). What made the speaker say this?

Ans(b). They (crowd of people) said this because the boy killed the monster-rat.

Note: Learn lesson 1 (Koji and the Cats) for test tomorrow. (Word-Meaning and question-answers)

Class: 4<sup>th</sup> Subject: G.K.

Q. 1 How many wisdom teeth does an adult have?

Ans. Four.

Q. 2 Name our three National Days.

Ans. Gandhi Jayanti (2<sup>nd</sup> October), Republic day (26<sup>th</sup> January) & Independence day (15<sup>th</sup> August).

Q. 3 Which two rivers are named in our National Anthem?

Ans. Ganga and Yamuna.

Q. 4 How many faces does a dice have?

Ans. Six.

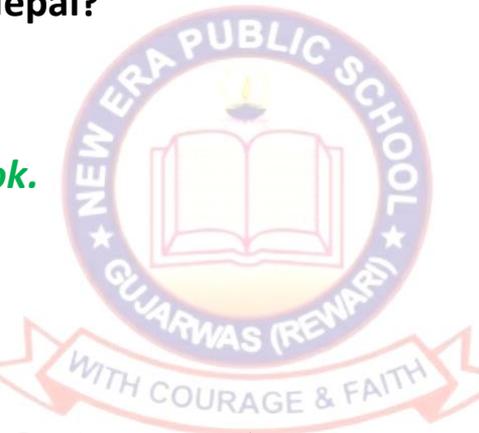
Q. 5 What is the envelope of air around the Earth called?

Ans. Atmosphere.

Q. 6 What is the capital of Nepal?

Ans. Kathmandu.

*#Learn and write in notebook.*



**Class -4<sup>th</sup> Subject -Hindi**

पाठ-4 क्या है बिजली? के प्र0/उत्तर लिखो व याद करो।

पाठ -4.

क्या है बिजली ?

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प्रश्न-1. बिजली बनने के पीछे कौन-सा सिद्धांत काम करता है?

उत्तर- बिजली बनने के पीछे वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांत काम करता है।

प्रश्न-2. बिजली का आविष्कार किसने किया था ?

उत्तर- बिजली का आविष्कार माइकल फैरेडे ने किया था।

प्रश्न-3. बिजली का आविष्कार कब हुआ ?

उत्तर- बिजली का आविष्कार 1831 में हुआ।

प्रश्न-4. पानी की मदद से बनने वाली बिजली को क्या कहते हैं?

उत्तर पानी की मदद से बनने वाली बिजली को 'हाइड्रो-इलेक्ट्रीसिटी' कहते हैं।

**Class: 4<sup>th</sup> Subject: Maths**

To Find the LCM by Prime Factorisation Method.

**Step 1** Find the prime factor of the given numbers.

**Step 2** The L C M of given numbers is the product of all different prime factors, taking the common prime factors occurring maximum number of times.

**For example** Find the L C M of 48 and 72 by prime Factorisation method.

**Solution:** Resolving each of the given numbers into prime factors, we get:

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \mid 48 \\ 2 \mid 24 \\ 2 \mid 12 \\ 2 \mid 6 \\ 3 \mid 3 \\ \mid 1 \\ 48 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \\ 72 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \end{array}$$



Here, 2 appears maximum 4 times in one of the prime Factorisations;

3 appears maximum 2 times in one of the prime Factorisations;

Now, we take 2 four times and 3 two times and multiply to get the L C M.

So, LC M of 48 and 72 =  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 = 144$

**Q 1** Find the LCM of the given numbers using prime Factorisation method in the note book.

- (a) 24 and 36      (b) 30 and 40      (c) 36 and 40  
(d) 24, 36 and 40      (e) 15, 36 and 40      (f) 12, 18 and 24

## Class-4<sup>th</sup> Subject-Science

### Assessment work

### Chapter -4 (Adaptation in Animals)

#### Answer to the previous questions.

1. **Ans-** Animals that can fly and spend most of their time in air are called aerial animals. Examples- Sparrow, pigeon, crow, eagle, etc.
2. **Ans-** Boat-shaped body, hollow bones and wings help them to fly.
3. **Ans-** An aerial animal has hollow bones.
4. **Ans-** Animals that spend most of their time on trees are called arboreal animals. Examples -Perching birds, monkey, ape, koala bear and flying squirrel.
5. **Ans-** Long arms and tail help a monkey in climbing
6. Perching birds have different types of **claws**.

#### Adaptation to food habits-

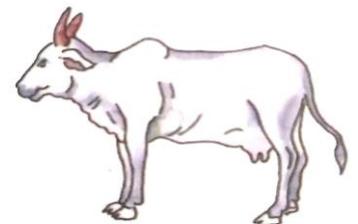
According to the **food** they consume, animals are- **Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivores.**

**Herbivores-** Herbivores or plant eaters have sharp cutting front teeth and strong grinding teeth at the back. Many herbivores have hard hooves because they have to walk a lot in search of food.

Examples- Cow goat giraffe.



Goat



Cow

**Carnivores-** Flesh-eating animals are called carnivores. They have sharp teeth or bich and claws to catch other animals and two tier flash. Birds of prey like vulture or eagles have sharp eyes to spot

their prey. Examples- Eagles, lions and tigers.



Lion



Eagle

**Answer the following questions.**

1. How many types of animals according to the food they consume?
2. What type of teeth herbivores have?
3. Why most herbivores animals have hooves?
4. What are carnivores? Name some animals.
5. What special feature eagle and vulture have?
6. Name some herbivores animals.

**H.W.-** Try to find out answers of these questions and write in your notebook. Answers to these questions will be sent tomorrow.

## **Class-4<sup>th</sup> Subject- S.St.**

### **Chapter-6 (India: The Coastal Plains and Island Groups)**

#### **Topic: The Islands**

Answer the following questions on the basis of video lecture.

**Q. 1** Name the two groups of islands of our country.

*Ans. Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are the two groups of islands of our country.*

**Q. 2** How many islands are there in Andaman and Nicobar group?

*Ans. There are 572 islands in the Andaman and Nicobar group.*

**Q. 3** Name the southernmost tip of India.

*Ans. Indira point is the southernmost tip of India.*

**Indira Point** →



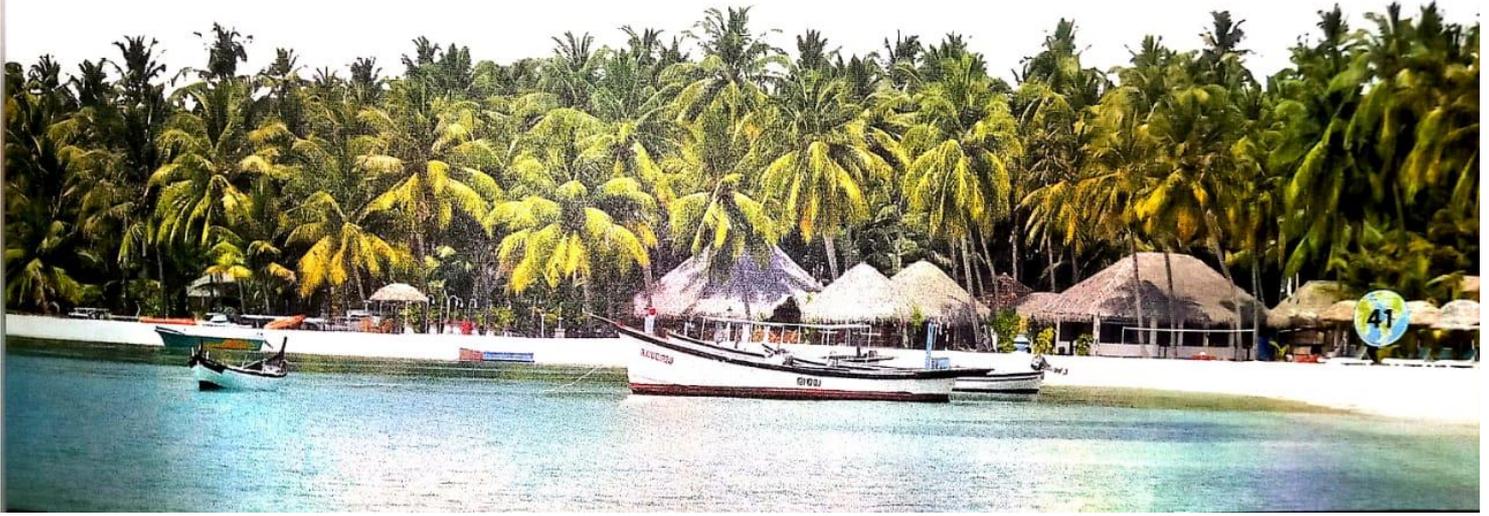
**Q. 4** How many islands are there in Lakshadweep group?

*Ans. There are 43 islands in the Lakshadweep group.*

**Q. 5 Name the capital of Lakshadweep Islands.**

***Ans. Kavaratti is the capital of Lakshadweep.***

The Bangaram group of islands in Lakshadweep attracts many tourists.



***Note: The picture shown are just for your better understanding. No need to draw them. Write only questions and answers.***

***# Learn and write in notebook.***

