



Class: 4th Date: 23rd May, 2020

Subject: English

Today's Topic

Test #1

Maximum Marks - 10

Answer the following questions (in fair notebook)

Q. 1 Write synonym and meaning for below. (4*1)

1. Monk 2. Howling 3. Motionless 4. Deadful

Q. 2 Write answers for the questions below (3*2)

1. Why did Koji's parents send him to a temple?

Ans.

2. Were the monk and Koji happy to part away? Which two words in the story tell you this?

Ans.

3. 'You're a fearless boy! You're a hero!'

(a) Who said these words and to whom?

Ans (a)

(b) What made the speaker say this?

Ans (b)

Class: 4th Subject: G.K.

Q. 1 Who is known as the father of Indian constitution?

Ans. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar.

Q. 2 Which is the longest river on the Earth?

Ans. Nile

Q. 3 What is the full form of PIN?

Ans. Postal Index Number

Q. 4 What is the capital of Punjab?

Ans. Chandigarh

Q. 5 Name the first women to climb the Mount Everest twice?

Ans. Santosh Yadav

Q. 6 How many players are there in a cricket team?

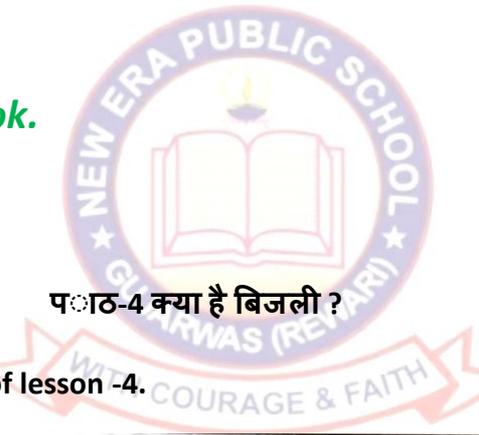
Ans. 11

#Learn and write in notebook.

Class -4th Subject -Hindi

पाठ-4 क्या है बिजली ?

To write and learn question answer of lesson -4.



प्रश्न-3 हाइड्रो - इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बनाने के लिए कौन-सा प्रसिद्ध
वाँध है ?

उत्तर- हाइड्रो - इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बनाने के लिए भाखड़ा नाँगल वाँध
प्रसिद्ध है।

प्रश्न-6 बिजली बनाने का सिद्धांत लिखिए।

उत्तर- बिजली बनाने का सिद्धांत यह है कि जब किसी

शुष्क चुंबक को तार से लपेट दिया जाए तो चुंबक धूमना
आरंभ कर देता है यानी तार में बिजली की लहर दौड़ने
लगती है।

Date _____

प्रश्न-7. यांत्रिक ऊर्जा विद्युत ऊर्जा में कैसे बदलती है?

उत्तर - तार बिजली का सुचालक है। अब यदि यही तार एक बल्ब से जोड़ दिया जाए तो बल्ब जलने लगता है। धूमते हुए तार की यांत्रिक ऊर्जा विद्युत ऊर्जा में बदल जाती है।

प्रश्न-8. बिजली घर का वर्णन कीजिए।

उत्तर - बिजली बनाने के सिद्धांतों को लेकर ही बिजली-घर बनते हैं। बस अंतर यह है कि यहाँ पर काम बहुत बड़े स्तर पर होता है।

बहुत बड़ा चुंबक, बहुत अधिक मात्रा में तार (ताँबे के), तार को लपेटने के लिए छड़-छड़ को चलाने के लिए एक बड़ी मशीन। इस मशीन को चलाने के लिए भाप ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता होती है।

Class: 4th Subject: Maths

LCM by Short Division Method (Short Cut Method)

Step 1 Arrange the given numbers in a line in any order.

Step 2 Divide by a number which divides exactly at least two of the given numbers and carry forward the numbers which are not divisible.

Step 3 Repeat the above process till no two of the numbers are divisible by the same number

other than 1.

Step 4 The product of the divisors and the undivided numbers is the required LCM of the given

numbers.

For example Find the LCM of 20, 30, and 50 by short division method.

Solution. 2 | 20, 30, 50

 5 | 10, 15, 25

 | 2, 3, 5

So, LCM = $2 \times 5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 = 300$

Q. 1 Find the LCM of the given numbers using short division method in the note book.

- (a) 18, 24 (b) 30, 40 (c) 27, 54
(d) 24, 42, 36 (e) 36, 54, 81 (f) 12, 18, 24, 36

Class-4th Subject-Science

Assessment work

Chapter- 4 (Adaptation in Animals)

Answer to the previous questions.

1. **Ans-** Herbivores, Carnivores and Omnivores.
2. **Ans-** Herbivores have sharp cutting front teeth and strong grinding teeth at the back.
3. **Ans-** Herbivores have hooves because they have to walk a lot in search of food.

- 4. **Ans-** Carnivores- Flesh-eating animals are called carnivores. Examples- Eagles, lions and tigers.
- 5. **Ans-** Vulture or eagles have sharp eyes to spot their prey.
- 6. **Ans-** Goat and giraffe.

Adaptation to food habits

Scavengers- Some animals that eat flesh of dead animals are called Scavengers. They play an important role in cleaning the environment. Examples- Vulture, hawk and hyena.



Eagle

Omnivores- Animals that eat both plants and animals are called omnivores. Examples- Bear, crow and cockroach.



Cockroach



Crow



Bear

Parasites- Some animals depend on other living animals for their food. They are called parasites. They live within or on the body of other animals. Examples- Bugs, mosquitoes and leeches.



Bug



Mosquito



Leech

Answer the following questions.

1. What are scavengers? Give some examples.
2. What important role do scavengers play?
3. What are parasites? Name some.
4. Where do parasites live?
5. Match the following:

(i) Bugs	(a) Vulture
(ii) Omnivores	(b) Scavengers
(iii) Clean the environment	(c) Cockroach

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

Class-4th Subject- S.St.

Assignment of Chapter-6 (India: The Coastal Plains and Island Groups)

A. Choose the correct option.

1) The Southern part of India is in shape.

- a. square
- b. circular
- c. triangular
- d. none of these

2) The Northern part of the Western Coastal Plains is called _____.

- a. Northern Circars
- b. Konkan
- c. Malabar
- d. Kathiawar

3) It got submerged under the sea water in 2004 during the tsunami disaster.

- a. Kannyakumari
- b. Chennai
- c. Lakshadweep
- d. Indira Point

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Southernmost point of India is

2. The sea coast along Maharashtra state is known as

3. The rivers form deltas along the coastal plain.

C. Name four states of India which have a sea coast.

Ans. 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

D. Name the four important sea ports along the coast of India.

Ans. 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

E. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a peninsula?

2. Mention the water bodies lying in the East, West and South of Indian Peninsula?

3. What do you know about an island?

4. Define the term "Lagoon".

5. What are the advantages of long coastline?

6. Describe the Coastal Plains of India.

#Try to solve the assignment by yourself. Answers will be provided tomorrow.

