

# ART

- 1.) Draw this in your drawing copy
- 2.) Children can use any colours that are available at the home
- 3.) Stay Home Stay Safe

## Assignment 4



# Jagat Taran Golden Jubilee School

Session 2020 -2021

Class IV

Subject : Computer Science

Assignment : 4

**Lesson 4** - Complete the exercises (Fill in the blanks, State true or false, Multiple Choice questions in book.

**Lesson 4** - Do the Answer the following questions in fair copy.

{Two liner interleave notebook}.

**Online link:-**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/14OZDe2ucpcSSsXcKzrJr3icGuZz2A4tw/view?usp=sharing>

**Note book work:**

**Write the shortcut keys and their purpose in your notebook neatly.**

Shortcut	Purpose
Ctrl + Home	Jump to the top of the document
Ctrl + End	Jump to the bottom of the document
Home	Jump to the start of the line
End	Jump to the end of the line
Ctrl + c	Copy selected text/object
Ctrl + v	Paste the copied text/object
Ctrl + x	Cut selected text/object
Ctrl + w	Close the document
Ctrl + z	Undo the last operation
Ctrl + y	Redo the last operation

Ctrl + s	Save the document
F12	Save as
Ctrl + n	Create a new document
Ctrl + o	Open a document
Ctrl + p	Print the document
Ctrl + f	Find
Ctrl + b	Make selected text bold
Ctrl + u	Underline selected text
Ctrl + i	Make selected text italic
Shift + enter	Insert a line breaks
Ctrl + enter	Insert a page break
F1	Display help

### Answer the following questions

**1. How will you apply text formatting to another selection?**

**Ans:** To apply text formatting to another selection:- first you select the text or graphics whose formatting you want to copy. Then on the Home tab, click Format Painter. The pointer changes to a paintbrush icon. Now apply the copied format by dragging the brush over the desired text.

**2. Why do we use Header and Footer options?**

**Ans:** Headers and footers are typically used to place some information on top and at the bottom of every page respectively. In addition to page numbers, a header or footer can contain information such as: The document name, the date and/or time you created or revised the document, an author name, a graphic, a draft or revision number etc.

**3. What is indentation? List the types of Indentations.**

**Ans:** Indentation determines the amount of spacing between the text and the page margins.

Word provides four types of indents: first line indent, hanging indent, right indent and left indent.

**4. What are page margins? What are the default settings of left and Right Margins?**

**Ans:** A margin is the space between the document text and the edge of the page. The default settings of left and Right Margins is 1" from the right and left edges of the page.

**5. What do you understand by the print preview option?**

**Ans:** Print preview option is provided for displaying a page, document or any other material before it is sent to a printer. Print preview is a useful function to users as it helps them to see how the final printed material will appear.

## LEARNING IN THIS CHAPTER


- Copy formatting to another selection
- Finding the text
- Replacing the text

- Page formatting
- Setting page properties
- Previewing and printing a document

Word 2016 is a word processor that helps you to create documents with a professional outlook. It not only provides the facility to type and modify the text, but also offers features to enhance the overall appearance of the text. You can find and replace the text, set the page appearance as per your need and also preview a document before printing it.


### ➤ COPY FORMATTING TO ANOTHER SELECTION

The **Format Painter** tool is used to copy and apply text formatting and some basic graphics formatting, such as borders and fills to another selection.

- Select the text or graphics whose formatting you want to copy. Click on the **Format Painter** button  in the **Clipboard** group on the **Home** tab.
- The pointer changes into a brush shape. Now, apply the copied format by dragging the brush over the desired text.
- The formatting attributes of the previous text will be applied to the selected text.

### ➤ FINDING THE TEXT

To find a particular word or phrase in the current document, follow the given steps:

- Click on the **Find** button  in the **Editing** group on the **Home** tab.
- A **Navigation** pane appears to the left of the document window.
- You can simply type the word that you want to find in the 'Search document' box. The searched results will be displayed in the **Navigation** pane with the highlighted words. Or

Select the **Advanced Find** option from the drop-down menu of the 'Search document' text box. The **Find and Replace** dialog box appears as shown in Figure 4.1.

- In **Find what** box, type the text that you want to search in the document.

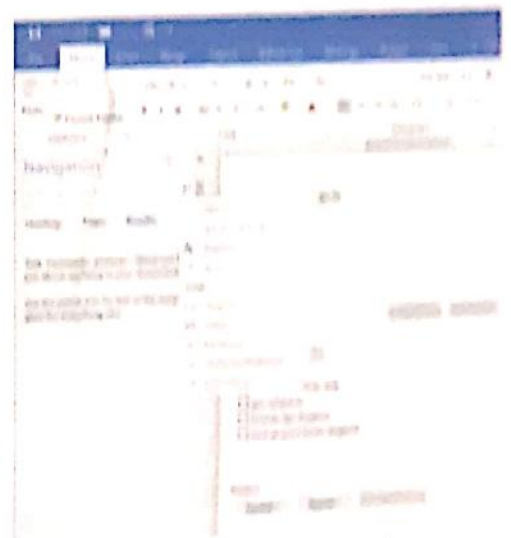


Figure 4.1 Find and Replace Dialog Box


- ▶ Click on the **Find Next** button. The pointer will move to the next occurrence of the search text and the text will get highlighted.
- ▶ After finishing the search, Word displays a message: "We've finished searching the document." Click **OK**.
- ▶ Click on the **More** button if you want to widen your search criteria.



- ▶ If you click on the **Match case** check box, it will search the text with a similar case that you have typed in the **Find what** text box.
- ▶ If you select the **Find whole words only** check box, it will match the complete word; otherwise, it will also search those words where it finds the first matching letters. For example, if you type 'the' in the **Find what** text box and do not click on the **Find whole words only** option, it will also search the word 'they', 'then', 'there', etc., because the first three letters of these words are 'the'.

## ➤ REPLACING THE TEXT

Besides searching the text you can also replace the words or phrases with any alternate text. To replace text, follow the given procedure:

- ▶ Click on the **Replace** button  in the **Editing** group on the **Home** tab. The **Find and Replace** dialog box appears. In **Find what** box, type the text that you want to search for. In the **Replace with** box, enter the new text to replace the existing text.
- ▶ Click on the **More** button to select other options, if required.
- ▶ Click on either **Replace/Replace All/Find Next** button as needed.
- ▶ When Word has finished searching for the word and made replacements, a message box appears. Click **OK**.

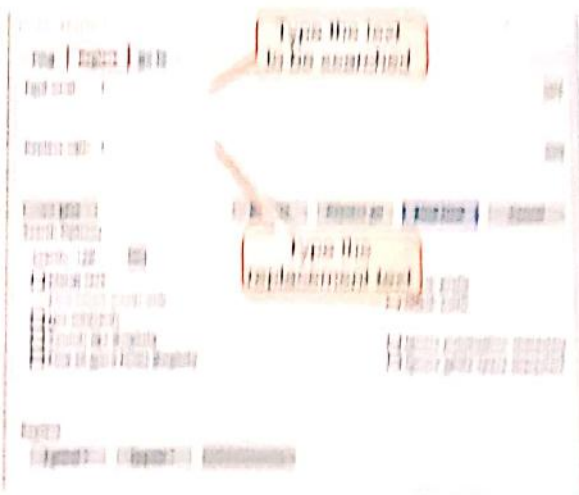


Figure 4.3: Find and Replace Dialog Box



- ▶ **Replace** button changes the searched text with the new text given in the **Replace with** text box.
- ▶ **Replace All** button replaces all the occurrences of the searched text with the new text.

### Build Your

The search engine in Word finds the text in the document and highlights it. You can also search for text in the document.

### Let's Know More

By using the **Find and Replace** feature, you can find and replace text in the document. You can also use the **Find and Replace** feature to find and replace text in the document.

### Know the Fact

In Word, you can use the **Find and Replace** feature to find and replace text in the document.

### Quick Tip

Press **Ctrl + H** to open the **Find and Replace** dialog box. You can also use the **Find and Replace** feature to find and replace text in the document.

### Let's Know More

You can use the **Find and Replace** feature to find and replace text in the document. You can also use the **Find and Replace** feature to find and replace text in the document.

- **Find Next** button will highlight the next occurrence of the text that it searches.
- **Cancel** button is used to close the **Find and Replace** dialog box.

### Word 2013

You can replace the text in Word 2013 in the same way as you do in Word 2016.

## ➤ PAGE FORMATTING

### CREATING HEADER AND FOOTER

Header and Footer is used to place some information on top and at the bottom of every page, respectively. You can include the title, chapter's heading, date, page number, author's name, etc. in this section.

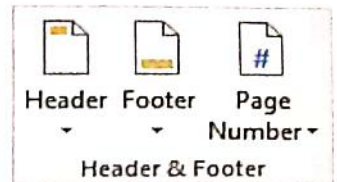


Figure 4.3: Header & Footer Tools


- The **Header** and **Footer** buttons are found in the **Header & Footer** group on the **Insert** tab. Click on the **Header** button. Select the **Edit Header** option in the drop-down menu. Likewise, select the **Insert > Footer > Edit Footer** option to display the **Footer** box. An additional tab named **Design** will appear on the Ribbon under the **Header & Footer Tools** section.
- You will find the **Header** and **Footer** boxes at the top and bottom of each page, respectively, separated by the dotted lines.
- Click on the **Header** box and type the text that you want to display here. For example, 'KIPS LEARNING' on the left side.
- Press the **Tab** key twice. The insertion point will jump to the right side. Click on the **Date & Time** button in the **Insert** group on the **Design** tab under the **Header & Footer Tools** section. The **Date and Time** dialog box appears. Choose the desired date and time format. Click **OK**.
- Click on the **Go to Footer** button in the **Navigation** group. The cursor will appear on the left side of the **Footer** section. Press the **Tab** key and the cursor will jump to the centre of the page.
- Click on the **Page Number** button in the **Header & Footer** group and choose the desired format from the drop-down list. If you intend to apply specific page number style then select the **Format Page Numbers** option from the drop-down menu.
- The **Page Number Format** dialog box appears. Define the settings as per your need and click **OK**.
- Click on the **Close Header and Footer** button on the **Design** tab to come out of the **Header & Footer Tools** section.


### Word 2013

Click on the **INSERT** tab, select the **Header and Footer** group and follow the above given steps to apply **Header and Footer** in a document.

## SETTING PARAGRAPH SPACING


Paragraph spacing is the amount of space above or below a paragraph. Follow the steps to set paragraph spacing.

- Select the paragraph before or after which you want to change the spacing.
- Click on the **Paragraph** dialog box launcher button  on the **Home** tab. The **Paragraph** dialog box will open.
- Select the **Indents and Spacing** tab. Enter the required spacing in the **Before** and **After** spin boxes under the **Spacing** section. Click **OK**.

To set more precise spacing measurement, click on **Line and Paragraph Spacing**  button in the **Paragraph** group under the **Home** tab and select the **Line Spacing Options** from the drop-down menu. The **Paragraph** dialog box will appear. Select any specified value for the line spacing and paragraph spacing.

## CHANGING LINE SPACING

Line spacing is the vertical distance between successive lines of the text in a document. We can also increase or decrease the line spacing between a paragraph.

- Select the text. Click on the **Paragraph** dialog box launcher .
- The **Paragraph** dialog box appears. Select the **Indents and Spacing** tab and then select the required **Line spacing** option under the **Spacing** section. Click **OK**.


### Word 2013

In a similar manner, you can set the Paragraph and Line spacing from the **HOME** tab in Word 2013.

## INSERTING COLUMN AND COLUMN BREAK

When you type in Word document, by default the text is displayed in a single column style paragraph style. If you wish to format the document in newspaper style, i.e., column style. **Word 2016** enables you to create a document in two or more columns.

### Using Column Button

The easiest way to create a multi-column document is to use the **Columns** button  on **Layout** tab in the **Page Setup** group.

- Select the text. Click on the **Columns** button.

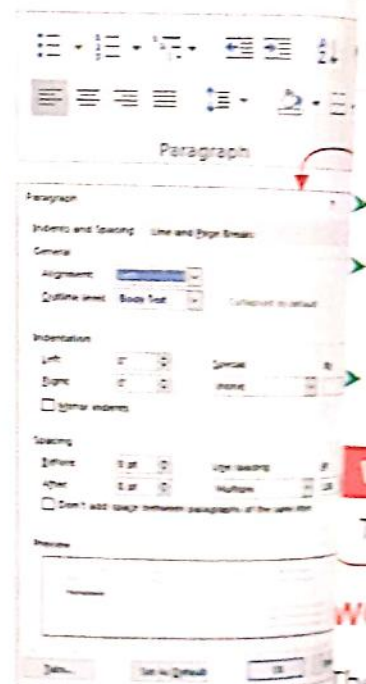
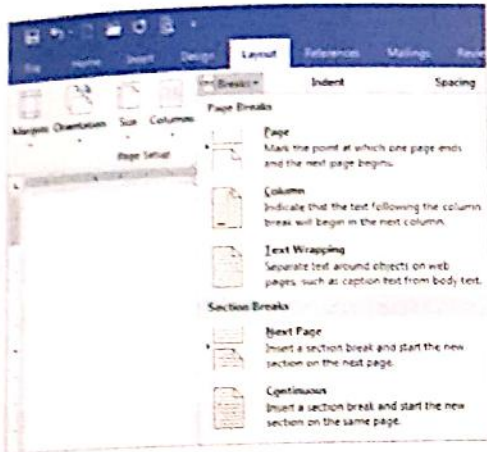


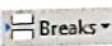
Figure 4.4: Changing Line Spacing

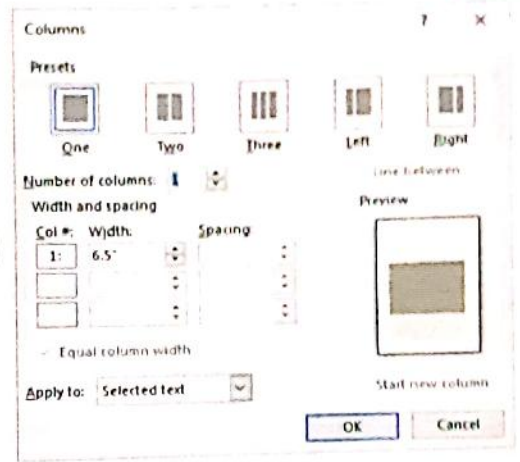


- A drop-down menu displays the choices of columns.
- Select the number of columns that you would like to insert in your document.
- If you want to customise the column then click on the **More Columns** option in the drop-down menu. The **Columns** dialog box appears. Define the desired settings and click **OK**.



**Figure 4.6: Selecting Page Breaks Option**

- Place the cursor before the text where you want to insert column break.
- Click on the **Breaks** button  on the **Layout** tab and select the **Column** option from the drop-down menu.
- You will observe that the text following the column break will begin in the next column.



**Figure 4.5: Columns Dialog Box**

### Inserting Column Break


If you have already added columns to your Word document, then you might have noticed that some of the columns are not as balanced as you would like them to be. One solution to this problem is to add a column break. It will force the end of the column and move that text to the beginning of a new column.

## Word 2013

To add columns and breaks in a document, click on the **PAGE LAYOUT** tab and select the desired options.

## WORKING WITH TABS

The most common way to indent the text is to use the **Tab** key. It is used to move the cursor at certain spaces in a document. By default, Tab stops are set at every 0.5 inch. You can set the Tab stops along the ruler according to your requirement. When you press the Tab key, the cursor automatically jumps to the next tab. Tabs can also be created using Leaders lines. The Leaders insert dots or dashes in the space leading up to the Tab stop. To set the Tab stop, follow the given steps:

- Click on the **Paragraph** dialog box launcher in the **Layout** tab.
- The **Paragraph** dialog box will appear. Now, click on the **Tabs** button  present on the lower left of the dialog box. The **Tabs** dialog box will appear on the screen.
- Type a tab position for example, 1.25" in the **Tab stop position:** Text box.

- ▶ Select any of the **Alignment** options and click on the **Set** button.
- ▶ Similarly, set a new tab at 3" and click **OK**.
- ▶ Now, press the **Tab** key. The cursor will jump to the next position where you have set the Tab stop.

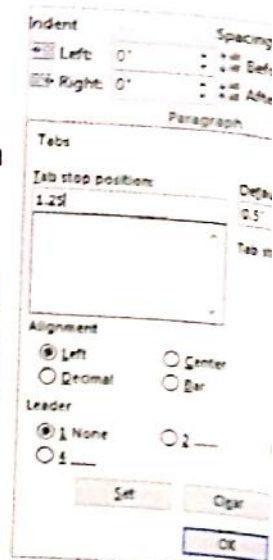



Figure 4.7: Tabs Dialog Box

### Word 2013

In Word 2013, you can set the tab position from the **PAGE LAYOUT** tab.

## INDENTING TEXT

Indentation determines the amount of spacing between the text and the page margins. Indenting basically draws the reader's attention. The Indentation feature is used to move a complete paragraph or the first line of a paragraph to a specific position, either from the left or right margin.

- ▶ Select the text to be indented.
- ▶ Click on the **Increase Indent** button  in the **Paragraph** group on the **Home** tab. The selected text will shift  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch away from the left margin.

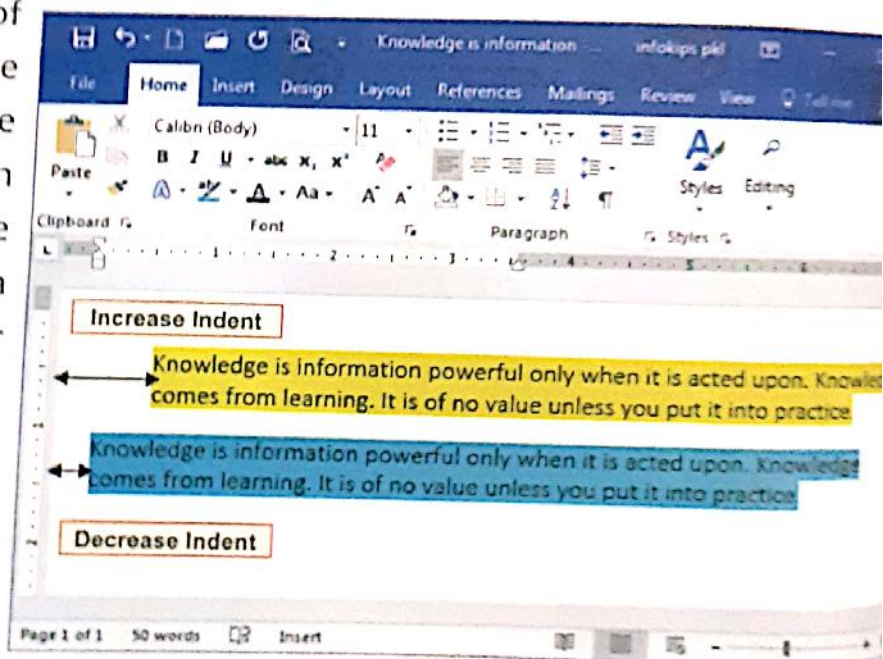



Figure 4.8: Indenting Text

- ▶ Click on the **Decrease Indent** button  to move the text  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch closer to the left margin.

You can also set the indents by the dragging method. Select the paragraph and drag the **First Line Indent**, **Left Indent**, **Right Indent** or **Hanging Indent** on the Ruler bar.

### Word 2013

In Word 2013, you can also indent the text by selecting the **Increase Indent** and **Decrease Indent** buttons present on the **HOME** tab.

## ➤ SETTING PAGE PROPERTIES

Word offers features to set the page properties, such as page margins, page orientation, page size, etc.

### SETTING MARGINS

Margin refers to the amount of space that is left from the edge of the page and the document text. Word 2016 allows you to set the margins on all the four sides of a document, i.e., top, bottom, left, and right. The default margins are set at 1" from top and bottom and 1" from left and right edge of the page.

#### Setting Margins using Ruler Bars

- To change the left or right margins, point to a margin boundary on the Horizontal ruler. When the pointer changes to a double-headed arrow  $\leftrightarrow$ , drag the margin boundary as per your need.
- To change the top or bottom margins, point to a margin boundary on the Vertical ruler. When the pointer changes to a double-headed arrow  $\updownarrow$ , drag the margin boundary, as required.

#### To Specify Exact Margin Measurement

- Select the **Layout** tab. Click on the **Margins** option in the **Page Setup** group. A drop-down list of options appears. The **Normal** option is selected by default. Select any pre-defined margin setting. Or  
Select the **Custom Margins** tab. Type the values for **Top**, **Bottom**, **Left**, **Right**, and **Gutter** margins or click the spin boxes to set the margins.
- In the **Apply to** drop-down list, choose the option; **Whole document**. Click **OK**.



Figure 4.9: Page Setup Dialog Box

### SETTING PAPER ORIENTATION

The **Page Orientation** is the property to set the printing direction of the text. The default orientation is **Portrait**, in which document is printed length-wise. When we choose **Landscape** orientation, the document is printed width-wise.

To change the page orientation, follow the given steps:

- Select the **Layout** tab. Click on the **Orientation** button in the **Page Setup** group.
- Choose the **Landscape** orientation from the drop-down list. Observe the change.

### SETTING PAPER SIZE

In Word 2016, you can work with different sizes of paper, but the available selections depend on the type of printer you use.

To set a paper size:

- ▶ Select the **Layout** tab. Click on the **Size** button in the **Page Setup** group. A list of paper size option appears. The current paper size is highlighted in the drop-down list. Select any desired page size option. The paper size of the document changes accordingly. Or

Click on the **Page Setup** dialog box launcher. The **Page Setup** dialog box will appear.

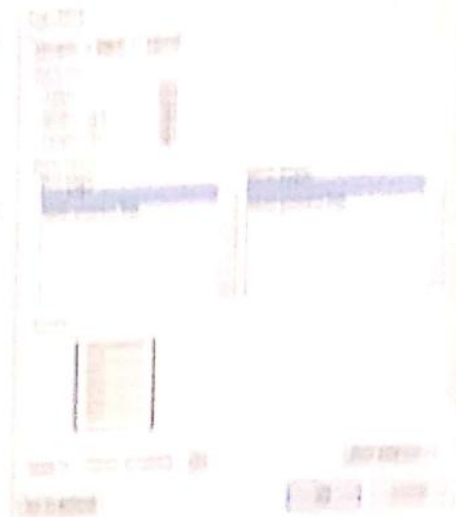


Figure 4.10. Setting Paper Size

- ▶ Click on the **Paper** tab. Select the desired size from the **Paper size** drop-down list.
- ▶ Observe the change in the **Preview** block and click **OK**.

### Word 2013

The page setting options are available on the **PAGE LAYOUT** tab in Word 2013.

## PREVIEWING A DOCUMENT

Word 2016 allows you to preview the document before printing. Follow the given steps to preview a document:

- ▶ Click on the **File** tab and select the **Print** option.
- ▶ A preview of your document automatically appears on the right side of the Word window. To view each page, click on the **Navigation** buttons below the preview section.
- ▶ You can magnify the view of the page by using the **Zoom Slider** bar at the bottom right corner of the preview section.



Figure 4.11. Previewing a Document

### Print View

- ▶ To view the document in Print View, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.
- ▶ To view the document in Print View, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.
- ▶ To view the document in Print View, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.

### Print the First

- ▶ To print the first page of the document, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.
- ▶ To print the first page of the document, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.
- ▶ To print the first page of the document, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.

### Let's Preview More

- ▶ To view the first page of the document, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.
- ▶ To view the first page of the document, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.
- ▶ To view the first page of the document, click on the **Print** button in the **File** tab.

- If you want to print more than one copy of a document, you can choose between the **Collated** and **Uncollated** options in the **Settings** section.
- If there are ten pages in a document and you want to print five copies then the **Collated** option will print the complete copy of the document, i.e., from page 1 to page 10 and then it will again start printing the next copy. Whereas, the **Uncollated** option will print all the five copies of the first page, and then it will print the next copy of the subsequent pages likewise.

## ▶ PRINTING A DOCUMENT

After checking the preview of the document, you can follow the given steps to print it:

- Click on the **File** tab and select the **Print** option.
- Choose the printer from the **Printer Properties** drop-down list.
- Enter the number of copies in the **Copies** spinbox.
- Under the **Settings** section, click on the arrow next to the **Print All Pages** to choose any given option.
  - ▶ Selecting the **Print All Pages** option prints the entire document.
  - ▶ Selecting the **Print Selection** option prints only the selected text from the document.
  - ▶ Selecting the **Print Current Page** prints only the selected page from your document.
  - ▶ Choosing the **Custom Print** option prints the specified range of pages from the document.
- After selecting all the required options, click on the **Print** button.

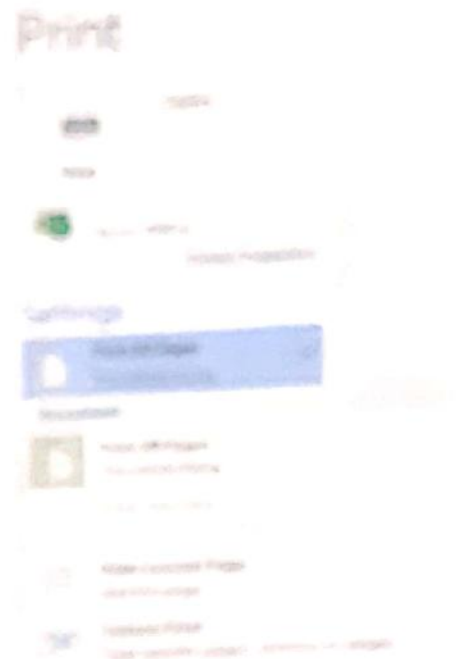


Figure 4.10: Selecting the Print Option

### Word 2013

In Word 2013, clicking on the **FILE** tab and then selecting the **Print** option will open the **Print** window in the right pane. You can change the print settings by following the same steps as we have mentioned above.

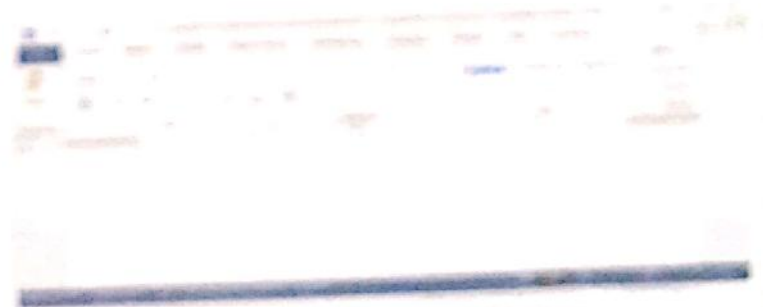


Figure 4.11: About 2013 Window

## RECAP

- The Format Painter tool is used to apply text formatting and some basic graphics formatting, such as borders and fills to another selection.
- The Find option finds a particular word or phrase in the current document.
- The Replace option in Word offers a facility to search a particular word or phrase and replace it with a new word.
- Header and Footer are used to place some information on the top and at the bottom of every page respectively.
- Line spacing is the vertical distance between successive lines of the text in a document.
- Paragraph spacing determines the amount of spaces above or below a paragraph.
- By default, Tab stops are set at every 0.5 inch.
- Indentation determines the amount of spacing between the text and page margins.
- Margin refers to the amount of space that is left from the edges of a paper where the text actually begins to appear.
- Page Orientation is the property to set the printing direction of the text on paper.



### SECTION - A

#### A. Fill in the blanks.

1. The default margins are set at ..... 1" ..... from top, bottom, left, and right edge of page.
2. To copy formatting to multiple text, Double click ..... on the Format Painter button.
3. The Column breaks option is present on the ..... Layout ..... tab.
4. Format Painter is a ..... Toggle ..... button.
5. The default tab stops are set at every ..... 0.5 ..... inch.
6. Line Spacing ..... is the vertical distance between successive lines of the text in a document.

#### HINTS

• 1"

• Toggle

• Double-click

• 0.5

• Line Spacing

• Layout

**B. State True or False.**

1. Indentation determines the amount of spacing above or below a paragraph.
2. Tab key is used to move the cursor at certain spaces in a document.
3. The Page Break option splits the document in two or more columns.
4. Landscape is the default paper orientation in Word 2016.
5. The Increase Indent button shifts the text 1" (inch) away from the left margin.

T  
T  
F  
F  
F

**C. Application-based questions.**

1. Aaryan has been given an assignment to write three paragraphs on the topic- 'Keep Your City Clean'. Help him format the document by setting the indents, margins, spacing before and after the paragraph. Name the options that he would use to format these.  
.....
2. Diya has created a Science project of five pages in Word 2016. Her Science teacher has asked her to mention the topic, page numbers, and her name on all the pages. Suggest her the most suitable option for the same.  
.....

**SECTION - B**

**A. Multiple-choice questions.**

1. The ..... option is used to search any particular word or phrase in a document.  
a. Find                      b. Search                      c. Replace  
 a. Find
2. The ..... option divides a document in two or more columns.  
a. Tab                      b. Columns                      c. Header  
 b. Columns
3. The selected text can be shifted half inch away from the left margin by using the ..... button.  
a. Decrease indent                      b. Increase indent                      c. Spacing  
 b. Increase indent

4. The top and bottom margins of a document can be changed by using the ..... feature is used.
- a. Vertical ruler                      b. Horizontal ruler                      c. Tab stop
5. To move a paragraph or line to a specific position, the ..... feature is used.
- a. Format Painter                      b. Paragraph Spacing                       c. Indenting

**B. Answer the following questions.**

1. How will you apply text formatting to another selection?

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.....

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2. Why do we use Header and Footer options?

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3. What is indentation? List the types of indentation.

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4. What are Page margins? What are the default settings of Left and Right margins?

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5. What do you understand by the Print Preview option?

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.....

.....



# ACTIVITY SECTION

## LAB SESSION

### Perfection Through Practice



- Open Word 2016, insert **Header** and type the text **Class IV**.
- Write the heading **BIRTHDAY RECORD**. Select the heading, apply orange colour and align it to the centre of the page.
- Divide the page into two columns using the **Columns** options. Set **Line Spacing** of the page to double.
- Set two tabs in the first column to align **NAME** and **D.O.B** as shown in the given figure.
- Select the headings **NAME** and **D.O.B**, make them **Bold**, **Underlined**, change their **Font Size** and **Font Colour** to **18** and **Dark Blue**, respectively. Enter the data using tabs.
- After inserting the complete data of column 1, insert a column break in the document.
- In the second column, enter the heading, 'Your Qualities'.
- Use the **Format Painter** button to apply the formatting of the heading, 'NAME' and apply it on the heading, 'Your Qualities'.
- Set the left margin of column 2 by dragging the double-headed arrow towards left before typing the text.
- Find the word 'Polite' and replace it with 'Courteous'.
- Save the file by pressing **Ctrl + S** key combination and exit Word 2016.

Class IV

### BIRTHDAY RECORD

NAME	D.O.B	Your Qualities
Shreya	January 12	January- You're Ambitious, Smart, and Organised
Kushal	February 9	February- You're Quiet, Shy, and Humble
Vikas	July 17	July- You're Friendly, Caring, and Loving
Aliya	September 19	September- You're Calm, Kind, and Sympathetic
Harshad	March 26	March- You're Attractive, Affectionate, and Moody
Mehreet	June 22	June- You're Polite, Soft spoken, and Sensitive

## GROUP DISCUSSION

### For Concept Clarity



- Paragraph spacing vs Line spacing.
- Discuss the different methods of **Margins** settings.

## ONLINE LINKS

### Looking For More



To know more about Word 2016, visit the following websites:  
<http://www.dummies.com/how-to/content/how-to-find-and-replace-formatting-in-word-2016.html>

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

- The default margins are set at \_\_\_\_\_ from top, bottom, left, and right edge of the page.
- A computer can understand only two states \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the two types of primary memory.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ icon is used to delete objects in Paint 3D.
- \_\_\_\_\_ displays a list of drives and folders.

**HINTS**

- On
- Delete
- RAM
- 1"
- Off
- Navigation pane

**B. State True or False.**

- The Inkjet printer can give only colour printouts.
- The Tab key is used to move the cursor certain spaces in a document.
- Portrait is the default paper orientation in Word 2016.
- In Paint 3D, you can only add 3D text to your canvas.
- An operating system controls all the activities of a computer.

**C. Find the odd one out.**

- |                |            |               |                  |
|----------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Keyboard    | Touch Pad  | Scanner       | Printer          |
| 2. MU          | ALU        | VDU           | CU               |
| 3. Flash drive | DVD        | ROM           | Blu-ray Disk     |
| 4. Windows 7   | Windows 10 | Windows 8     | Sticker          |
| 5. Vinod Dham  | Bill Gates | Satya Nadella | Sachin Tendulkar |

**D. Write the full form of the given acronyms.**

- CRT \_\_\_\_\_
- CD \_\_\_\_\_
- GUI \_\_\_\_\_
- ALU \_\_\_\_\_

## 1. Choose the best answer.

Which device gives the output on a paper?

- a. Printer                                      b. Pen drive                                      c. Monitor

The maximum capacity of multimedia cards is up to \_\_\_\_\_

- a. 223 GB                                      b. 31 GB                                      c. 512 GB

Windows is a \_\_\_\_\_ user interface.

- a. Graphical                                      b. Character                                      c. Word

Which among the following tools is not used in Paint 3D?

- a. 3D Text                                      b. Effects                                      c. 2D Library

Paint 3D Text tool is an upgrade of the \_\_\_\_\_ used in MS Paint.

- a. Text Tool                                      b. Brush Tool                                      c. Eraser Tool

## 2. Answer in one word.

Which input device is used to record voice into the computer system? \_\_\_\_\_

Which input device can be used only with CRT monitor? \_\_\_\_\_

Name the latest version of the Windows operating system. \_\_\_\_\_

Name the tool used to add text to the canvas in Paint 3D. \_\_\_\_\_

Which shortcut method is used to replace the text in a Word document? \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. Answer the following questions.

What do you understand by computer memory? Name its parts.  
\_\_\_\_\_

What is a storyboard?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Write any two features of Windows 10.  
\_\_\_\_\_

What are Page margins? What are the default settings of Left and Right margins?  
\_\_\_\_\_

JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE  
SCHOOL

SESSION : 2020 - 2021

CLASS : 4

SUBJECT : ENGLISH

BOOK : THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

(Published by Indiannica Learning Private  
Limited )

Study Material : Assignment 4

- a) Chapter - The Silver Arrow
- b) Chapter - The Old Green Door

Dear Parents/ Students,

Kindly follow the instructions given  
below :

1. Type the link :

[https://play.google.com/store/apps  
/details?id=com.indiannica](https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.indiannica)

2. Download the ILP app from Google  
Play Store and view the video of the  
chapter - THE OLD GREEN DOOR.

3. Do the given exercises in your  
Literature notebook :

## A. Hard Words -

adventures, dusty, mysterious, corridor, explore, shining, terrible, scream, scared, horrible

## B. Word - Meanings -

- i) mysterious - something that we cannot explain
- ii) chilling - frightening
- iii) swore - made a promise

## C. Question/Answers -

- i) Where was the Old Green Door and what was the way to it?
- ii) Why were the students frightened of Mr Lee?

## D. Make Sentences With - speech, scared, terrible

4. Type the following links for Grammar Exercises :

- a) <https://youtu.be/laQUXyfVM9Y>  
(Adjectives of Quality/ Quantity/  
Number)
- b) <https://youtu.be/om8mFN4d6VE>  
(Possessive Adjective)
- c) <https://youtu.be/Z5ISJUxK0pk>  
(Degrees of Comparison)
- d) <https://youtu.be/7B-uah2hkv0>  
(Cardinal/ Ordinal Number)
- e) [https://youtu.be/CYXDr\\_vHiik](https://youtu.be/CYXDr_vHiik)  
(Personal Pronouns)
- f) <https://youtu.be/QMRndaJaTVw>  
(Demonstrative Adjective/ Demonstrative  
Pronoun)

5. View the animated videos of the given topics.

6. Watch the videos very carefully.

7. Complete the given assignment in your Coursebook and Practice Book.

8. Do the given work very neatly.

• The little boy showed excitement.

A. Each of these faces shows a different emotion. Write the words from the box in the correct speech bubbles to describe the faces.

delighted      sad      anxious  
angry      annoyed      fearful

I am \_\_\_\_\_



I am \_\_\_\_\_



I am \_\_\_\_\_



✓ B. Underline the suitable adjectives to make the correct word pairs. One has been done for you. (In book)

1. The merry men were (early / quick) risers.
2. Robin Hood liked to give the poor (cheerful / pleasant) surprises.
3. Robin Hood left for the contest after having a (bulky / heavy) breakfast.
4. A (strong / heavy) wind blew through the woods.
5. The birds in Sherwood Forest sang a very (pretty / beautiful) song.
6. Robin Hood happily rode his horse under the (tall / long) trees.
7. He reached the (working / busy) town for the competition.







✓ Underline the correct words in the brackets to show the meanings of the highlighted words. Use the dictionary to check your answers. One has been done for you. (In book)

1. To speak **mockingly** is to be (polite/rude).
2. When someone is **mumbling**, his speech is (unclear/clear).



✓ A. **Underline the adjectives in this conversation.**

**ROBIN** That was an exciting morning! Now it's time for some food.

**COOK** Where would you like to eat?

**ROBIN** Let's eat under that shady tree there.  
It is large enough for all of us.

**COOK** I'll ask those young men to place the four benches and the high iron table there.

**ROBIN** The thought of eating green vegetables and your famous hot soup of tender shoots is making my stomach rumble.

**COOK** Here you are! I see my boys carrying six large trays laden with plenty of food and drinks.

An **adjective** describes a noun or a pronoun. It can show **quality, quantity,** and **number.**



B. Write the adjectives from exercise A in the correct columns.

Quality	Quantity	Number
exciting	some	fair
shiny	plenty	five
young	large	
brown	plenty	
blue		
green		
various		
different		
various		
different		
large		

✓ Replace the underlined words with possessive adjectives. One has been done for you.

1. Robin Hood's dress was made of green cloth.

His dress was made of green cloth.

2. The contestants' quivers were filled with arrows.

Their quivers were filled with arrows.

3. The arrow's pointed end was sharp.

Its pointed end was sharp.



4. 'You are Robin Hood's prisoner now,' said Robin Hood to the sheriff.

5. The guards' greed made them leave the sheriff alone.

6. Robin said, 'The sheriff will live in my and my men's home in the woods.'

**D. Choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.**

1. That forest is called Sherwood Forest. (Those/That)
2. The merry men live in this forest. (this/these)
3. Robin Hood works with those men. (this/these)
4. He will help those villagers. (those/that)
5. What is in those bags? (these/this)
6. Are those horned beasts yours? (those/that)



(Learn)

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
small	smaller	smallest
tall	taller	tallest
long	longer	longest

Now read this table to learn other rules to form the comparative and superlative degrees.

(Learn)

Adjectives ending with	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
-e	nice	nicer	nicest
consonant + (-y)	busy	busier	busiest
vowel + single consonant	big	bigger	biggest

E. Complete the table. One has been done for you.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. sweet	sweeter	sweetest
2. fast	faster	
3.	tastier	tastiest
4. pretty		prettiest

## Understand and answer

A. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences. (In book)

1. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ years old.  
a) ten                                  b) six                                  c) four
2. The students liked to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) invent things                  b) explore new places                  c) imagine and daydream
3. The students first heard a \_\_\_\_\_ coming from behind the door.  
a) roaring sound                  b) strange light                  c) pounding noise
4. \_\_\_\_\_ was the slowest to flee the Old Green Door.  
a) Tom                                  b) Jack                                  c) Tara
5. Mr Lee asked the students to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) help him open the Old Green Door  
b) wait for him at the store  
c) help him in the store

**Write the correct cardinal or ordinal number to complete each sentence.** (In book)

1. Our school building has three floors. (three / third)
2. Our class is on the first floor of this building. (one / first)
3. The art room is on the second floor. (two / second)
4. The library is two floors above our classroom. (two / second)
5. On which floor is the library? It is on the third floor. (four / third)





Read these sentences. (Learn)

- ✓ If one **gnashes** one's teeth, one is **grinding them together**.
- ✓ When one **gnaws**, one is **chewing on something till it slowly disappears**.

Choose the right options to explain the meanings of the highlighted words.  
Use a dictionary to check your answers.

1. If you **bump** into a table,  
a) you knock into it.  
b) push it out of your way.
2. If you hear a **crack** of thunder, you  
a) hear a loud sound.  
b) see the clouds cracking.
3. If one **stamps on** a sand castle, one  
a) crushes it with one's foot.  
b) crushes it with one's hand.
4. If you **crush** some ice, you  
a) press it and make it smooth.  
b) break into tiny pieces.
5. If a window pane **shatters**, it  
a) breaks into many pieces.  
b) turns into powder.
6. If you **snap** a twig, you  
a) break it into two pieces.  
b) join its two broken pieces.
7. If you **squeal**, you  
a) squeeze something with force.  
b) cry out loudly with joy or in pain.
8. To **crumble** a slice of bread, one has to  
a) break it into small bits.  
b) mix it in some milk and soften it.



## Personal pronouns

### A. Underline the personal pronouns in these sentences.

1. Tom and Tara are talking to me.
2. I am listening to them.
3. Uncle Ryan is also listening to him.
4. We all felt scared on hearing about the Old Green Door.
5. They said they will never know what lies behind that door.

**Pronouns** are words used in place of nouns.

**B. Rewrite the sentences by using personal pronouns in place of the highlighted words. One has been done for you.**

1. The elephant trumpeted loudly. **The elephant** was calling its friends.  
The elephant trumpeted loudly. It was calling its friends.
2. Sarma and Rao are good footballers. **Sarma and Rao** always score goals.
3. The cat ran quickly. **The cat** tried to run up the tree.
4. The children got together. **The children** were practising for a play.
5. Ravi is visiting Jay and Tia. **Ravi** will be staying with **Jay and Tia** tonight.
6. Surbhi and Bordo wanted to go to the village fair. Surbhi said, 'Father, please take **Bordo and me** to the fair.'



## Demonstrative pronouns

Read this pair of sentences.

- Tom had many adventures. **These** are his favourite ones.

In this pair of sentences, **this** points to the noun adventures. **These** is a **demonstrative pronoun**.

**Demonstrative pronouns** point out the nouns to which they refer. **This**, **that**, **these**, and **those** are demonstrative pronouns.

- **This** is used for singular nouns close to the speaker and is followed by is.
- **These** is used for plural nouns close to the speaker and is followed by are.
- **That** is used for singular nouns far from the speaker and is followed by is.
- **Those** is used for plural nouns far from the speaker and is followed by are.

**C. Fill in the blanks with the demonstrative pronouns from the brackets. One has been done for you.**

1.     This     is a scary story. (This / These)
2.                      are huge doors. (Those / That)
3.                      is a mysterious message. (That / These)
4.                      are my friends. (This / These)
5.                      is a funny movie. (This / Those)

Remember, a **demonstrative adjective** is followed by a noun, but a **demonstrative pronoun** takes the place of a noun.

D. Look at the underlined words in each sentence. Write DA if it is a demonstrative adjective or DP if it is a demonstrative pronoun. One has been done for you.

1. Something strange happens behind that door.

\_\_\_\_\_ DA \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which one of those doors is locked?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. That green door?
4. Can you hear these sounds?
5. This sounds like wolves and hyenas!
6. I know. But there isn't an animal behind these doors.
7. This is a mystery.
8. This sound is not as frightening as the one I heard last time.
9. Can we run away through one of those corridors?
10. No, those lead to the laboratories.

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# Practice 3



## Expand words



1. Which of the following noun-adjective combinations are correct? Circle the right combination in each pair.

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| a) strong exam    | strong woman   |
| b) heavy rain     | heavy problem  |
| c) fair decision  | fair result    |
| d) tough decision | tough traffic  |
| e) well aware     | well knowing   |
| f) easy money     | smooth money   |
| g) near friend    | close friend   |
| h) sworn enemy    | promised enemy |

2. Look at the pictures. Each face shows a different emotion. Pick the emotion that matches the face best and write it under its picture.

elated      anxious      furious      sad



sad



anxious



elated



furious



- ✗ Underline the adjectives in the given paragraph. Then write them under the correct columns.

Jina went to visit the doctor because she had had an aching stomach for the past few days. In the waiting room she noticed white walls and a blue lampshade. Two receptionists were at their desk. Many people were seated on the long and comfortable sofa. There was much noise in the room which troubled the old man sitting in one corner. Jina had to wait a long time before she could go inside the doctor's room.



Quality

Quantity

Number

aching  
white  
blue  
long  
comfortable  
much  
long  
old

many  
noise  
long  
old

Number

**Possessive adjectives** are used to show possession or belonging. They answer the question *whose?*. My, your, his, her, its, our, and their are possessive adjectives.

**Demonstrative adjectives** point out nouns or pronouns in a sentence. They answer the question *which one?*. This, that, these, and those are demonstrative adjectives.



2. Use the correct possessive adjectives for the underlined words. One has been done for you.

- a) Shalini's dream was hilarious.  
Her dream was hilarious.
- b) Ramesha and Harish's grandson is very obedient.
- c) My sister's and my dress is the same.
- d) Tommy's coat is very soft.
- e) Rita's shoes were brown in colour.

3. Use the correct demonstrative adjective from the brackets to fill in the blanks.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ trees are huge. (These / This)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ star is the brightest. (That / Those)
- c) What is in \_\_\_\_\_ trunks? (this / these)
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ pen belongs to Sheena. (This / These)
- e) Are \_\_\_\_\_ children still playing? (that / those)

We use adjectives in the **comparative degree** when two persons, animals, or things are compared. We add **-er** to make the comparative degree. We also use **than** while making the comparison.

We use adjectives in the **superlative degree** when more than two persons, animals, or things are compared. We add **-est** to make the superlative degree. We also use **the** before the superlative degree.

4. Complete the sentences with the correct degree of adjectives given in brackets. One has been done for you.

- a) Ranjita finds maths easier than science. (easy)
- b) This is the prettiest postcard I have ever got. (pretty)
- c) The table was heavier than she had expected. (heavy)
- d) It was the best milkshake I ever had. (good)
- e) The mangoes Ginny bought are sweeter than the ones grandpa bought. (sweet)

# Practice 4

Expand words



1. Underline the cardinal numbers and circle the ordinal numbers in these sentences. One has been done for you.

a) There are six fish in my aquarium.

b) Our house is the fifth building after the bank.

c) Mansi was the last one to wake up this morning.

d) There were five hundred people protesting on the streets.

e) When I call my dog and cat, my dog always comes to me first.

2. Look at the picture and complete the sentences with suitable cardinal or ordinal numbers.



The animal race is between \_\_\_\_\_ animals. Bunny rabbit in the \_\_\_\_\_ track is going to win the \_\_\_\_\_ position. The tortoise in the \_\_\_\_\_ track is the slowest of all the animals. The cat is the \_\_\_\_\_ from the left. The dog is running in the \_\_\_\_\_ track.

### Grammar



I, we, you, he, she, it, they, me, us, him, her, and them are **personal pronouns**.

The personal pronouns I, you, he, she, it, we, and they are used before verbs. The personal pronouns me, you, him, her, it, us, and them are used after verbs.

#### 1. Complete these sentences using personal pronouns.

a) \_\_\_\_\_ brought three books with \_\_\_\_\_.



b) That man near the flowers is the gardener. \_\_\_\_\_ takes care of the plants and tends to \_\_\_\_\_.



c) Rohan and I are going for a film. \_\_\_\_\_ am excited about going with \_\_\_\_\_.



d) \_\_\_\_\_ is the king. People hold \_\_\_\_\_ in high respect.



A **demonstrative adjective** is always followed by a noun, but a demonstrative pronoun is not. A **demonstrative pronoun** takes the place of a noun.

2. Look at the underlined words in each sentence. Write DA if it is a demonstrative adjective or DP if it is a demonstrative pronoun. One has been done for you.

- a) That is my father.
- b) All these are my dresses.
- c) This door leads to the green room.
- d) This is the breaking news tonight.
- e) Those boys made a lot of noise last evening.

DP



**JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL**

**Session : 2020-2021**

**Class 4 EVS (Book -Hello Earth)**

Assignment 4

**Study Material**

**Follow the instructions given below-**

1. Visit and download the study material from JTGJS school website (<http://jtgschool.in>)
2. Download the PDF of class 4(HE.....4...pdf)
3. Open the chapter 7 THE ANIMALS WORLD chapter 8 ROOTS AND FLOWERS
4. Read the chapters thoroughly
5. Try to understand the new words
6. Learn all the key words given at the end of each chapter.

Ls -7

One word answer:-

1. Bees suck nectar from flowers with their long thin tube like mouth-- \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ant and termites live in -- \_\_\_\_\_
3. A small animal or plant that lives on or inside another animal or plant and get it's food from it -- \_\_\_\_\_
4. The way in which an animal's colour or shape matches it's surrounding and makes it difficult to see -- \_\_\_\_\_
5. Bees hornet and wasps live in groups called -- \_\_\_\_\_

Ls -8

One word answer:-

1. It is the main root of a plant that grows downwards-- \_\_\_\_\_
2. These are large roots that grow on all sides of a tall tree-- \_\_\_\_\_
3. It is the reproductive part of a plant -- \_\_\_\_\_
4. Plants which grow in marshy areas are called -- \_\_\_\_\_
5. Extract of flowers like rose and hibiscus are used to make drinks called -- \_\_\_\_\_.

xxxx-----xxxxx-----xxxxxxxx-----xxxxxx-----xxxxx-----

## Assignment

Do the exercises in your old notebook/school diary/activity sheet/any other notebook available at home.

### EXERCISES FOR CHAPTER 7 and 8

- Match the words
- Choose the correct option
- Fill in the blanks
- True /False
- Answer the following questions

Do 1,3,4,5 of Ls-7 and Do 1,2,5 of Ls-8

### ACTIVITY

1. Draw and paste pictures of some animals that camouflage. (Is-7)
2. Draw well labelled diagram showing different parts of a flower. (Is-8)

### Video Link:

<https://youtube.be/DO6AGRJPOic>

<http://youtube.be/-ROXGqBSxl>

<https://youtube.be/X6TLFZUC9gl>

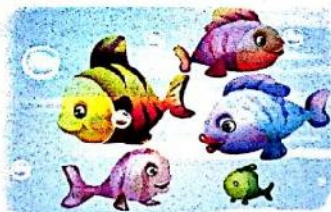
<https://youtube.be/VfKVRwDtCho>



# 7 The Animal World



The picture below shows animals in groups. Observe the animals and then match them to their groups.



Animals	Group
a. Fish	Herd
b. Cows	Flock
c. Bees	Shoal
d. Birds	Swarm

## ANIMALS THAT MOVE IN GROUPS

Some animals live together and move around in groups. There are different reasons why animals live and move in groups.

- They feel **safe** and **protected** in large groups and can defend themselves from their **predators**.
- In **cold** regions, birds like penguins live in groups to keep each other **warm**.
- Some animals move around in groups because they find food in **specific** areas where they can all gather and eat. Grazing animals like cows, sheep, buffaloes, deer, zebras, giraffe and wild horses move in herds for **food, water** and **shelter**.
- Some animals **share** their **work** in a group. While some animals get food for the group, the others protect and look after the group. Living in groups also helps animals to take care of their young ones.

Animals that live in groups generally have a group and watches out for their safety. It takes decisions and the others follow.

Lions live in groups called **pride** consisting of two or three male lions, several lionesses and their cubs. The female elephants live with their young ones in groups called **herd**. The oldest female is the leader of the group. When she senses danger, she lifts her trunk and trumpets loudly. Wolves, foxes, and jacks move in groups called **packs**. A group of chimpanzees, gorillas and monkeys is called a **troop**. Bees, wasps and hornets live in groups in **hives** and nests. Ants and termites live in **colonies**.



*A herd of elephants*

## ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR

Some animals are very **friendly** while some are **shy**. Animals such as cats, dogs and cows are friendly animals. If we are kind to these animals they will also be friendly towards us. But some animals like rabbits, squirrels and pigs may not be as friendly as dogs and cats. They may take time to respond to us because they are shy. Name some animals that you have seen people playing with.

Animals like tigers, wolves, lions and foxes live in the **wild**. We cannot **befriend** them because they are not used to human beings.

Some animals like turtles and tortoises have a **thick shell** on their bodies. They curl up their bodies inside the shell when they sense any **danger**. **Hedgehogs** also curl up into a ball if someone goes near them.



*A curled-up hedgehog*

## HOW ANIMALS HELP EACH OTHER

Birds like **egrets** are usually found on the backs of cattle, deer and elephants. They feed on the insects found on the bodies of these animals. When these birds sense danger, they fly away, thus warning the animals.

**Remoras** are a type of fish that attach themselves to turtles and large fish. They feed on the leftover remains of the **prey** of the larger animal.

on the **parasites** found on the bodies of the host animal. The **Egyptian plover** sits inside the mouth of a crocodile and cleans its teeth. The crocodile does not harm this bird.

**Wolves** and **ravens** also share a special relationship. Wolves make food available for ravens by leaving the **carcasses**. Ravens on the other hand give the location of prey to wolves through their calls.



*A Remora fish on a turtle*

The **cleaner shrimp** feeds on the parasites found on large fish. The shrimp gets its food while the large fish gets rid of its parasites. This way they mutually benefit from each other. Just like egrets, **oxpeckers** too feed off lice and ticks on a zebra's and a buffalo's body. It also helps the zebra by screaming when a predator is near.



*An oxpecker sitting on top of a buffalo's head*

## HONEYBEES

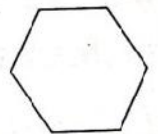
**Bees** and **butterflies** come to flowers for nectar which is sweet and is also food for them. Honeybees live in hives. They suck the nectar from flowers with their long thin tube-like mouths called **proboscis**. As the bees suck nectar, pollen grains from the flowers stick to their bodies. Once their stomachs are full, they spit out the nectar into the cells of their hives. A hive is made up of **hexagonal cells**. The cells are sealed with **wax** produced by the bee's body. After a few days, this nectar turns into honey. Cells are built by worker bees from the wax that comes out of their bodies.

In order to collect honey people cover their hands, face and body and set the **beehive** on fire. The fire and the smoke drives away the bees from the hives. The hive is removed and the honey is extracted.



### Did you know?

A hexagon is a shape of six sides.



## EARS OF ANIMALS

Animals have ears which help them to hear. While some animals have big ears, others have small ears. However, there are a few animals who do not have ears at all. Animals like the elephant, desert fox and bat have big ears. The ears of elephants and desert foxes help them to lose their body heat and stay cool. The polar bear and the Arctic fox in the colder regions have small ears that they do not lose much body heat. When the elephant senses a threat, its ears spread wide on each side of the head. Foxes and bats use their big ears to escape from enemies and to catch their prey. Bats also use their ears to locate things. The polar bear completely closes its ears while swimming to keep the water out.

Birds do not have outer ears—they just have two ear-holes in their heads. This enables the birds to fly easily since outer ears would slow them down. Though birds have tiny ears they are very powerful. They can hear sounds which even humans cannot hear.



An ear of an ostrich—notice the hole.



Fox



Bear



Elephant



Dog

Snakes do not have ears. They hear through vibrations on the ground. You may wonder how a snake sways to the music of the snake charmer. It doesn't. It simply follows the movements of the snake charmer.

Not all sounds can be heard by animals. While some hear only high pitched sounds, others can only hear low pitched sounds.



A snake swaying to the movements of a snake charmer.

## BODY COVERINGS

Some animals called mammals have hair on their bodies. Some have very little hair, while others have thick fur on their bodies.

Animals like **polar bears** that live in cold areas have a **thick coat of fur** on their bodies. The fur keeps them **warm** by trapping their body heat. Animals like **camels** that live in warm areas have thick skin and very **little hair** on their bodies.

Sometimes an **animal's colour or shape** matches its surroundings. This helps the animal to **blend with the surroundings** and hide from its predator or prey. This is called **camouflage**. The **stripes on a tiger's coat** help it to blend with its surroundings so that it cannot be spotted. This helps it to attack its prey. The **stripes on the coat of a zebra** trick the predator when they are in a herd.

Animals like **hedgehogs** and **porcupines** have stiff parts called **spines** on their bodies. These protect them from their enemies. The **feathers on a bird's body** keep it **warm** and help it to fly.

### Go Green!

Shahtoosh is a very expensive fur obtained from the hair that grows on the chin of a Tibetan antelope and is very warm and fine. The Tibetan antelope has become endangered because of shahtoosh. We should say 'No' to shahtoosh to save the animal. The Government of India has put a ban on shahtoosh for this reason.



### Discuss

Do you think it is right to kill animals for their skin? Why?



A zebra herd

## OUR VALUES

We should not be cruel to animals. We should be sensitive towards their needs. Forests are the homes of animals. In order to save their homes, we should not cut down trees in the forest.

- If you had pet animals at home, how would you look after them?



### Activity

In your scrapbook, draw or paste pictures of some animals that can camouflage.



## LET'S REMEMBER

- Some animals live and move about in groups.
- Animals that live in groups have leaders who look after their safety.
- Some animals are very friendly while some are shy.
- Animals like lions, tigers and wolves cannot be befriended because they are not used to human presence.
- Animals often help each other.
- Bees produce honey which is later collected by people.
- Animals have ears which help them to hear. Birds have tiny ears that are very powerful. They can hear sounds which humans cannot hear.
- Animals that live in cold regions have a thick coat of hair to keep them warm.
- Some animals' colour or shape help the animals to blend with their surroundings and hide from its predator or prey. This is called camouflage.
- The feathers of the birds keep them warm and help them to fly.

## KEY WORDS

<b>Predator</b>	An animal that kills and eats other animals
<b>Specific</b>	Connected with one particular thing
<b>Hive</b>	A structure in which bees live
<b>Befriend</b>	To become friends
<b>Prey</b>	An animal or bird that is hunted, killed or eaten by another
<b>Parasite</b>	A small animal or plant that lives on or inside another animal or plant and gets its food from it
<b>Carcass</b>	A carcass is a dead body of an animal
<b>Vibration</b>	A continuous shaking movement or feeling
<b>Pitch</b>	A measure of how high or low a sound is
<b>Fur</b>	The short fine hair of certain animals
<b>Camouflaging</b>	The way in which an animal's colour or shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to see
<b>Spine</b>	Any of the sharp pointed parts like needles on some plants and animals

## EXERCISES

### A. Match the rows.

- |              |                    |              |               |              |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Dog       | 2. Egyptian plover | 3. Honeybees | 4. Polar bear | 5. Birds     |
| a. Crocodile | b. Friendly animal | c. Feathers  | d. Hives      | e. Thick fur |

### B. Choose the correct option.

- Cows are
  - friendly animals.
  - unfriendly animals.
  - wild animals.
  - None of the above
- Egrets are found on the backs of
  - cattle.
  - fish.
  - crocodiles.
  - tigers.
- Honeybees live in
  - hives.
  - sheds.
  - stables.
  - kennels.
- Desert foxes have
  - big ears.
  - small ears.
  - no ears.
  - none of the above
- Which of these animals does not have ears?
  - Elephant
  - Bat
  - Snake
  - all of the above

### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

- Animals live in large groups because they feel ..... (safe/lazy)
- The..... watches out for the safety of the group. (worker/leader)
- ..... is a fish that attaches itself to turtles. (Remora/Raven)
- ..... hear through vibrations on the ground. (Turtles/Snakes)
- Porcupines have ..... on their bodies to protect them from their enemies. (fur/spines)

### D. Write true or false.

- Animals that live in large groups have leaders.
- Animals like rabbits, squirrels and pigs are as friendly as dogs and cats.
- Remoras feed on parasites found on the bodies of the host animal.
- The ears of the bird help it to fly easily.
- Animals that live in warm areas have thick fur.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do some animals live in groups?
2. With the help of three examples, explain how animals help each other.
3. How do bees produce honey?
4. Why do polar bears have thick fur on their bodies?
5. What is camouflaging? How does it help animals?

### Think and Answer

How are the big ears of a desert fox useful for them?

### Creative Corner

**Individual activity:** On a chart paper, draw or paste pictures of animals that you can pet and the ones that live in the wild.

**Group activity:** In groups of four choose any one animal and make an animal diary on it. Each group should collect information on: (i) How the animal lives, in groups or otherwise (ii) The behavior of the animal (iii) The body covering of the animal (iv) The kinds of ears the animal has (v) Does the animal have a mutually beneficial relationship with any other animal? Describe it. Paste pictures of the animal to make the diary colourful.

**Interdisciplinary activity:** Write an essay about your favourite animal or bird and read it out in class.

**Weblinks:** For more information go to—

<http://www.nature.org/newsfeatures/specialfeatures/animals/> (Accessed on 14 April 2016)

### TEACHER'S TIP

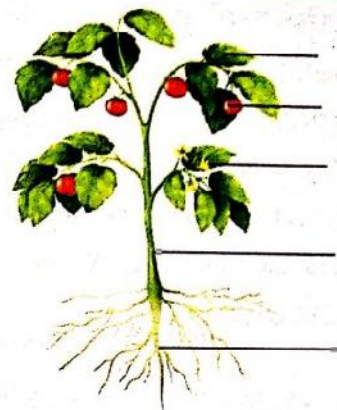
Ask students about their favourite animals. Talk to them about the different kinds of animals and their unique features.



# 8 Roots and Flowers

UNIT 1  
Family and Friends

Look at the picture and label the different parts of the plant.

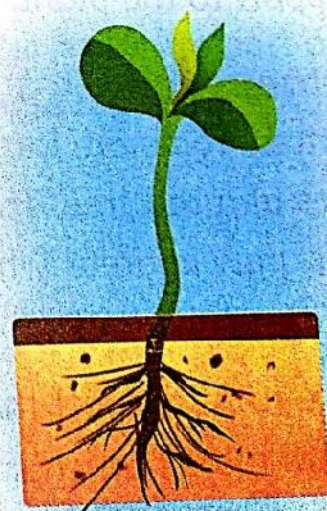


The plant body consists of two basic parts—the **root system** and the **shoot (stem) system**. The root grows **below** the soil and the shoot grows **above** the soil. Both the root and the shoot help the plant to live and grow.

## ROOT SYSTEM

The part of the plant that first grows from the seed is the root. The root **holds** the plant **firmly** to the **ground**. It absorbs **water** and **minerals** from the **soil** which are important for the plant to grow.

There are two kinds of roots—**taproots** and **fibrous roots**. The **taproot** is the **main** root of a plant that grows downwards. It is **thick** and has **branches** which **spread out**. Trees like peepal and neem have taproots. Find out other trees and plants that have a taproot.



A taproot

The fibrous root consists of numerous roots of almost the same size that spread out in all directions from the base of the stem. They do not grow very deep. Grasses have fibrous roots. Find out other plants that have fibrous roots.

### Functions of roots

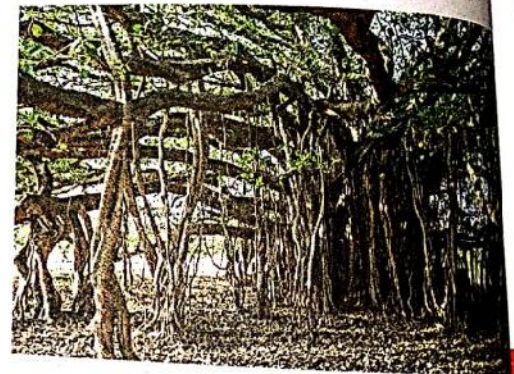
- Roots hold the plant firmly to the soil.
- Plants need water to grow and to make their food. The roots absorb water and dissolved minerals from the soil without which a plant cannot grow.
- Roots like carrot, radish and turnip store extra food that can be eaten as vegetables.

### Special roots

Besides the basic functions performed by roots, there are some roots that perform special functions.

#### Prop roots

Some trees like the banyan tree have roots growing downwards from the stem. These roots are called prop roots. They sometimes get attached to the soil, and provide additional support to the plant.

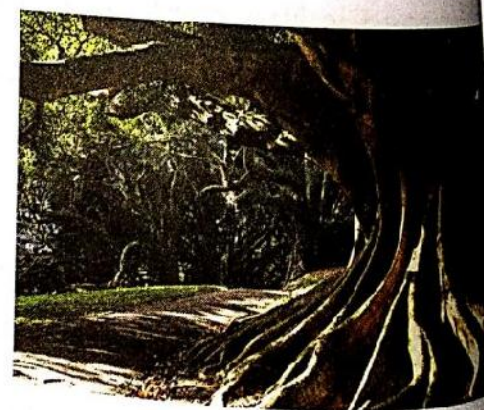


A banyan tree has prop roots.

#### Buttress roots

Buttress roots are large roots that grow on all sides of a tall tree. They are mostly found in trees that grow in areas where the quality of soil is not good and the roots do not go deep.

These roots support the plant and also allow it to absorb more nutrients.



A bay fig tree has buttress roots.

#### Food-storage roots

Roots of some plants like carrot, radish, turnip and beetroot store extra food.



A fibrous root

the form of starch. Tapioca, yam and sweet potato are useful storage roots in situations like floods, droughts and famine when there is shortage of food.

### **Water-storage roots**

Roots of some plants like asparagus and pumpkin store water for the plant during the dry summer months.

### **Propagative roots**

Some plants can multiply with the help of their roots. These plants produce buds along the roots that grow near the surface of the ground. As these plants propagate (multiply) with the help of their roots, they are called propagative roots.

### **Roots of mangroves**

Some plants like mangroves grow in marshy areas which have clayey soil. The soil holds a lot of water and very little air. These plants have roots that grow above the water. The roots hold the plant in place as well as allow it to breathe.

### **Aerial roots**

Aerial roots are roots that are not covered by soil. These roots fix themselves to the ground and become thick like trunks.



*A mangrove swamp*

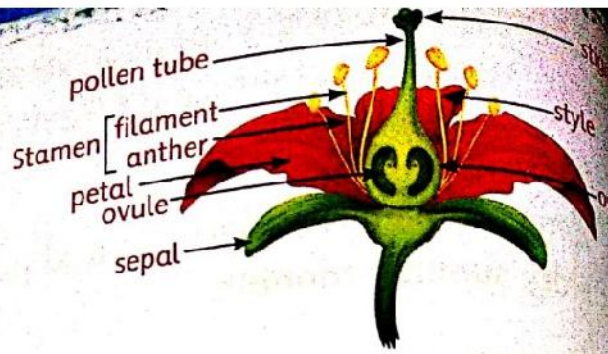
## **FLOWERS**

A flower is the reproductive part of a plant. It is also the most beautiful part of a plant. Even though most plants have flowers, there are some that do not have flowers. Flowers are of different shapes, sizes and colours.

### **Parts of a flower**

Though the flowers may look different, most of them have the same basic parts—petals, sepals, stamen and pistil. Petals are bright in colour and sometimes have a sweet smell. Sepals protect the flower when it is in the bud stage. The stamen is the male part of the plant that contains the filament, and the anther that contains pollen grains. The pistil is the female part of the plant that consists of the stigma, the style and the ovary. The ovary contains tiny

eggs called the ovules. When the pollen grains reach the stigma, the reproductive process begins in the flower. Once the flower becomes a fruit, the ovules become the seeds. The seed germinates and becomes a new plant.



Parts of a flower

### Flowering seasons of plants

A flower develops from a bud. But not all flowers bloom at the same time. Different flowers bloom during different times of the year. Usually spring is the season when most flowers bloom. Springtime in India usually lasts from March to April.

### Flowers in everyday life

Flowers have many uses in our everyday life. Flowers are used for decorating homes during festivals, decorating pandals at weddings, making garlands and for making rangoli. Extracts from sweet-smelling flowers are used for making perfumes, soaps and lotions. They are also used to make incense sticks. Extracts of flowers like rose and hibiscus are used to make drinks called sherbet. The sweet mixture put in a betel leaf (paan) is made of dried rose petals and sugar. The extracts of saffron flowers are used to give flavour to food. Extracts of flowers of the mustard plant, sunflower and safflower are used to make cooking oil.

Floral motifs are common designs used in pottery, textiles, embroidery, painting, jewellery, brass ware, inlay work, etc. Floral patterns are commonly used on bed covers, curtains, clothes and on floor and wall tiles.

### A visit to the florist

A florist is a person who sells flowers. A city or town usually has a wholesale market that sells

### Activity

Draw or stick pictures of flowers that grow in different seasons in your scrapbook to make a flower album.

### Did you know?

Flowers have a sweet smell and brightly coloured petals to attract insects that carry pollen grains from the stamens to the stigma. This helps the plants to reproduce.

flowers. It is called a **flower mandi** from where florists buy flowers in **bulk** and sell them in their shops.



A rangoli made of flowers

**OUR VALUES**

We should take good care of plants and should not harm them. They help in protecting our environment.

- What are the ways in which you can look after the plants in your garden or park?



**Discuss**

How can we use flowers to express ourselves?

**LET'S REMEMBER**

- The plant body is divided into two main parts—the root system which is under the ground and the shoot system that stays above the ground.
- There are two kinds of roots— taproots and fibrous roots.
- The two main functions of the roots are to hold the plant firmly to the soil and to absorb water and minerals from it.
- In some plants, the roots also perform some special functions.
- A flower is the reproductive part of a plant.
- Different flowers bloom during different times of the year.
- We use flowers in many ways.

**KEY WORDS**

- Mineral** A substance that is naturally present in the earth and are important for the growth of the plant
- Dissolve** Something which is mixed with a liquid and has become a part of it
- Propagate** To produce a new plant from a parent plant
- Filament** A long thin piece of a part of the flower that looks like a thread and connects to the anther
- Stigma** The part in the middle of a flower where pollen is received

Style  
Ovary  
Motif  
Bulk

The long thin part of a flower that carries  
The part of a plant that produces seeds  
A design or a pattern used as a decoration  
A large size or quantity of something

## EXERCISES

### A. Match the rows.

- |                              |                   |                     |                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Shoots                    | 2. Roots          | 3. Banyan tree      | 4. Flower mandi     |
| a. Absorb Water and minerals | b. Above the soil | c. Wholesale market | d. Part of a flower |

### B. Choose the correct option.

- Which of these does not have a taproot system?  
(i) Neem                      (ii) Grass                      (iii) Peepal                      (iv) All of the above
- Which of the following roots can be eaten as vegetables?  
(i) Carrot                      (ii) Radish                      (iii) Turnip                      (iv) All of the above
- Mangrove trees grow in  
(i) marshy areas.              (ii) dry areas.                      (iii) semi-dry areas.              (iv) None of the above
- Which of these is the male part of a flower?  
(i) Petals                      (ii) Stamen                      (iii) Sepals                      (iv) Pistil
- Flowers are used for  
(i) making garlands.                      (ii) decorating homes.  
(iii) making perfumes.                      (iv) All of these

### C. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

- The ..... system of a plant grows above the soil, while a ..... system grows below the soil. (**root/shoot**), (**root/shoot**)
- ..... hold the plant firmly to the soil. (**Roots/Stems**)
- The banyan tree has ..... roots to provide additional support. (**prop/butress**)
- ..... is the reproductive part of a plant. (**Flower/Fruit**)
- The extracts of ..... and ..... flowers are used to make oil. (**jasmine/safflower**), (**rose/sunflower**)

**D. Write true or false.**

1. Plants have two kinds of roots—taproots and fibrous roots.
2. The flower absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
3. Aerial roots are covered with soil.
4. The stamen is the female part of a plant.
5. All flowers bloom during spring.

**E. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are the different types of roots? Give examples.
2. What are the functions of roots?
3. Differentiate between prop roots and buttress roots.
4. With the help of a labelled diagram, describe the different parts of a flower.
5. How are flowers used in our everyday life? Give examples.

**Think and Answer**

When you tug at grass, why does it not come out easily?

**CREATIVE CORNER**

**Individual activity:** Collect fallen flowers and dry them between the pages of your books. Use these dried flowers to make greeting cards by pasting them on an A4 size paper.

**Group activity:** In groups of five choose any one of the following topics and make a model or chart on that topic: (i) A chart showing the different types of root systems with examples and how the root system helps the plant; (ii) A chart on the different types of special roots with examples; (iii) A chart showing how different flowers are used in everyday life; (iv) A model showing different parts of a flower; (v) A chart on how a flower becomes a fruit.

**Interdisciplinary activity:** Write a paragraph about your favourite flower and why you like it and read it out in class.

**Weblinks:** For more information go to—

<http://www.scienceforkidsclub.com/plant-structure.html> (Accessed on 14 April 2020)

**TEACHER'S TIP**

Tell students about the importance of plants. Ask them how plants help us. Tell them about the different roots about flowers and their usefulness. Encourage them to be creative and make models.



# JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- IV

Subject: E.V.S.

## Video Links

Chapter 7 and 8

Follow the Instructions given below:-

To access the video tap the following links:

For chapter: 7 and 8

**Visit link:** 1- <https://youtu.be/DO6AGRJPOic>

2- [https://youtu.be/\\_-ROXGqBSxl](https://youtu.be/_-ROXGqBSxl)

3- <https://youtu.be/X6TLFZUCggl>

4- <https://youtu.be/VfKVRwDtCho>





6

## नाव बनाओ नाव बनाओ

नाव बनाओ, नाव बनाओ।  
भैया मेरे, जल्दी आओ।।



वह देखो, पानी आया है,  
घिर-घिर कर बादल छाया है,  
सात समुंदर भर लाया है,



तुम रस का सागर भर लाओ।  
भैया मेरे, जल्दी आओ।।



पानी सचमुच खूब पड़ेगा,  
लंबी-चौड़ी गली भरेगा,  
लाकर घर में नदी धरेगा,



ऐसे में तुम भी लहराओ।  
भैया मेरे, जल्दी आओ।।



गुल्लक भारी, अपनी खोलो,  
हल्की मेरी, नहीं टटोलो,  
पैसे नए-नए ही रोलो,



फिर बाज़ार लपक तुम लाओ।  
भैया मेरे, जल्दी आओ॥



ले आओ कागज़ चमकीला,  
लाल-हरा या नीला-पीला,  
रंग-बिरंगा खूब रंगीला,



कैंची, चुटकी, हाथ चलाओ।  
भैया मेरे, जल्दी आओ॥



छप-छप कर कूड़े से अड़ती,  
बूंदों-लहरों लड़ती-बढ़ती,  
सब की आँखों चढ़ती-गढ़ती

नाव तैरा मुझको हर्षाओ।  
भैया मेरे, जल्दी आओ॥



क्या कहते? मेरे क्या बस का?  
क्यों? तब फिर यह किसके बस का?  
खोट सभी है बस आलस का,

आलस छोड़ो सब कर पाओ।  
भैया मेरे, जल्दी आओ॥

हरिकृष्णदास गुप्त





## कविता से

क्या कहते? मेरे क्या बस का?

(क) भैया ने क्या बहाना किया? क्यों?

.....  
.....

बूँदों-लहरों लड़ती-बढ़ती

(ख) कौन बूँदों और लहरों से लड़ते हुए आगे बढ़ रही है?

.....  
.....

गुल्लक भारी, अपनी खोलो।

(ग) किसकी गुल्लक भारी है? किसकी गुल्लक हल्की है?

.....  
.....



## नाव की कहानी

एक बार फिर से कविता पढ़ो। इस कविता में एक नाव के बनने और पानी में सफ़र करने की कहानी छिपी है। मान लो तुम ही वह नाव हो। अब अपनी कहानी सबको सुनाओ।

शुरुआत हम कर देते हैं।

मैं एक नाव हूँ मैं कागज़ से बनी हूँ मुझे एक लड़के ने बनाया। उसका नाम तो मुझे नहीं पता पर

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## अहा! बारिश!!

- तुमने बरसात पर पहले भी कभी कोई कविता या लोकगीत सुना होगा। उसे नीचे दी गई जगह में लिखो।

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- इस कविता को पढ़ते समय तुम्हारे मन में कई चित्र आए होंगे। उनके बारे में बताओ या उनका चित्र बनाओ।



### सचमुच

पानी सचमुच खूब पड़ेगा।

सचमुच का इस्तेमाल करते हुए तुम भी दो वाक्य बनाओ।

(क) .....

(ख) .....



### सात समुद्र

घिर-घिर कर बादल छाया है,

सात समुंदर भर लाया है।

(क) पता करो, सात समुद्र कौन-कौन से होंगे जिनसे बादल पानी भरकर लाया है।

(ख) क्या सचमुच बारिश के बादल समुद्र से पानी लाते हैं? वे इतना सारा पानी कैसे लाते होंगे? आपस में बातचीत करके पता करो।

(तुम इस काम में बड़ों की या किताबों की मदद भी ले सकती हो।)



7

## दान का हिसाब

एक था राजा। राजा जी लकड़क कपड़े पहनकर यूँ तो हज़ारों रुपए खर्च करते रहते थे, पर दान के वक्त उनकी मुट्टी बंद हो जाती थी।

राजसभा में एक से एक नामी लोग आते रहते थे, लेकिन गरीब, दुखी, विद्वान, सज्जन इनमें से कोई भी नहीं आता था क्योंकि वहाँ पर इनका बिल्कुल सत्कार नहीं होता था।

एक बार उस देश में अकाल पड़ गया। पूर्वी सीमा के लोग भूखे-प्यासे मरने लगे। राजा के पास खबर आई। वे बोले, “यह तो भगवान की मार है, इसमें मेरा कोई हाथ नहीं है।”

लोगों ने कहा, “महाराज, राजभंडार से हमारी सहायता करने की कृपा करें, जिससे हम लोग दूसरे देशों से अनाज खरीदकर अपनी जान बचा सकें।”

राजा ने कहा, “आज तुम लोग अकाल से पीड़ित हो, कल पता चलेगा, कहीं भूकंप आया है। परसों सुनूँगा, कहीं के लोग बड़े गरीब हैं, दो वक्त की

रोटी नहीं जुटती। इस तरह सभी की सहायता

करते-करते जब राजभंडार खत्म हो जाएगा तब खुद मैं ही दिवालिया हो जाऊँगा।”

यह सुनकर सभी निराश होकर लौट गए।



इधर अकाल का प्रकोप फैलता ही जा रहा था। न जाने रोज़ कितने ही लोग भूख से मरने लगे। लोग फिर राजा के पास पहुँचे। उन्होंने राजसभा में गुहार लगाई, “दुहाई महाराज! आपसे ज़्यादा कुछ नहीं चाहते, सिर्फ़ दस हज़ार रुपए हमें दे दें तो हम आधा पेट खाकर भी ज़िंदा रह जाएँगे।”

राजा ने कहा, “दस हज़ार रुपए भी क्या तुम्हें बहुत कम लग रहे हैं? और उतने कष्ट से जीवित रहकर लाभ ही क्या है!”

एक व्यक्ति ने कहा, “भगवान की कृपा से लाखों रुपए राजकोष में मौजूद हैं। जैसे धन का सागर हो। उसमें से एक-आध लोटा ले लेने से महाराज का क्या नुकसान हो जाएगा!”



राजा ने कहा, “राजकोष में अधिक धन है तो क्या उसे दोनों हाथों से लुटा दूँ?”

एक अन्य व्यक्ति ने कहा, “महल में प्रतिदिन हज़ारों रुपए इन सुगंधित वस्त्रों, मनोरंजन और महल की सजावट में खर्च होते हैं। यदि इन रुपयों में से ही थोड़ा-सा धन ज़रूरतमंदों को मिल जाए तो उन दुखियों की जान बच जाएगी।”

यह सुनकर राजा को क्रोध आ गया। वह गुस्से से बोला, “खुद भिखारी होकर मुझे उपदेश दे रहे हो? मेरा रुपया है, मैं चाहे

उसे उबालकर खाऊँ चाहे तलकर! मेरी मर्ज़ी। तुम अगर इसी तरह बकवास करोगे तो मुश्किल में पड़ जाओगे। इसलिए इसी वक्त तुम चुपचाप खिसक जाओ।”

राजा का क्रोध देखकर लोग वहाँ से चले गए।

राजा हँसते हुए बोला, “छोटे मुँह बड़ी बात! अगर सौ-दो सौ रुपए होते तो एक बार सोच भी सकता था। पहरेदारों की खुराक दो-चार दिन कम कर देता और यह रकम पूरी भी हो जाती। मगर सौ-दो सौ से इन लोगों का पेट नहीं भरेगा, एकदम दस हज़ार माँग बैठे। छोटे लोगों के कारण नाक में दम हो गया है।”





यह सुनकर वहाँ उपस्थित लोग हाँ-हूँ कह कर रह गए। मगर मन ही मन उन्होंने भी सोचा, “राजा ने यह ठीक नहीं किया। जरूरतमंदों की सहायता करना तो राजा का कर्तव्य है।”

दो दिन बाद न जाने कहाँ से एक बूढ़ा संन्यासी राजसभा में आया। उसने राजा को आशीर्वाद देते हुए कहा, “दाता कर्ण महाराज! बड़ी दूर से आपकी प्रसिद्धि सुनकर आया हूँ। संन्यासी की इच्छा भी पूरी कर दें।”

अपनी प्रशंसा सुनकर राजा बोला, “ज़रा पता तो चले तुम्हें क्या चाहिए? यदि थोड़ा कम माँगो तो शायद मिल भी जाए।”

संन्यासी ने कहा, “मैं तो संन्यासी हूँ। मैं अधिक धन का क्या करूँगा! मैं राजकोष से बीस दिन तक बहुत मामूली भिक्षा प्रतिदिन लेना चाहता हूँ। मेरा भिक्षा लेने का नियम इस प्रकार है, मैं पहले दिन जो लेता हूँ, दूसरे दिन उसका दुगुना, फिर तीसरे दिन उसका दुगुना, फिर चौथे दिन तीसरे दिन का दुगुना। इसी तरह से प्रतिदिन दुगुना लेता जाता हूँ। भिक्षा लेने का मेरा यही तरीका है।”

राजा बोला, “तरीका तो समझ गया। मगर पहले दिन कितना लेंगे, यही असली बात है। दो-चार रुपयों से पेट भर जाए तो अच्छी बात है, मगर एकदम से बीस-पचास माँगने लगे, तब तो बीस दिन में काफ़ी बड़ी रकम हो जाएगी।”



संन्यासी ने हँसते हुए कहा, “महाराज, मैं लोभी नहीं हूँ। आज मुझे एक रुपया दीजिए, फिर बीस दिन तक दुगुने करके देते रहने का हुक्म दे दीजिए।”

यह सुनकर राजा, मंत्री और दरबारी सभी की जान में जान आई। राजा ने हुक्म दे दिया कि संन्यासी के कहे अनुसार बीस दिन तक राजकोष से उन्हें भिक्षा दी जाती रहे।

संन्यासी राजा की जय-जयकार करते हुए घर लौट गए।

राजा के आदेश के अनुसार राजभंडारी प्रतिदिन हिसाब करके संन्यासी को भिक्षा देने लगा। इस तरह दो दिन बीते, दस दिन बीते। दो सप्ताह तक भिक्षा देने के बाद भंडारी ने हिसाब करके देखा कि दान में काफ़ी धन निकला जा रहा है। यह देखकर उन्हें उलझन महसूस होने लगी। महाराज तो कभी किसी को इतना दान नहीं देते थे। उसने यह बात मंत्री को बताई।

मंत्री ने कुछ सोचते हुए कहा, “वाकई, यह बात तो पहले ध्यान में ही नहीं आई थी। मगर अब कोई उपाय भी नहीं है। महाराज का हुक्म बदला नहीं जा सकता।”

इसके बाद फिर कुछ दिन बीते। भंडारी फिर हड़बड़ाता हुआ मंत्री के पास पूरा हिसाब लेकर आ गया। हिसाब देखकर मंत्री का चेहरा फीका पड़ गया।

वह अपना पसीना पोंछकर, सिर खुजलाकर, दाढ़ी में हाथ फेरते हुए बोला, “यह क्या कह रहे हो! अभी से इतना धन चला गया है! तो फिर बीस दिनों के अंत में कितने रुपए होंगे?”

भंडारी बोला, “जी, पूरा हिसाब तो नहीं किया है।”

मंत्री ने कहा, “तो तुरंत बैठकर, अभी पूरा हिसाब करो।”

भंडारी हिसाब करने बैठ गया। मंत्री महाशय अपने माथे पर बर्फ़ की पट्टी लगाकर तेज़ी से पंखा झलवाने लगे।

कुछ ही देर में भंडारी ने पूरा हिसाब कर लिया।

मंत्री ने पूछा, “कुल मिलाकर कितना हुआ?”

भंडारी ने हाथ जोड़कर कहा, “जी, दस लाख अड़तालीस हज़ार पाँच सौ पिचहत्तर रुपए।”

मंत्री गुस्से में बोला, “मज़ाक कर रहे हो?” यदि संन्यासी को इतने रुपए दे दिए तब तो राजकोष खाली हो जाएगा।”



भंडारी ने कहा, “मज़ाक क्यों करूँगा? आप ही हिसाब देख लीजिए।”

यह कहकर उसने हिसाब का कागज़ मंत्री जी को दे दिया। हिसाब देखकर मंत्री जी को चक्कर आ गया। सभी उन्हें सँभालकर बड़ी मुश्किलों से राजा के पास ले गए।

राजा ने पूछा, “क्या बात है?”

मंत्री बोले, “महाराज, राजकोष खाली होने जा रहा है।”

राजा ने पूछा, “वह कैसे?”

मंत्री बोले, “महाराज, संन्यासी को आपने भिक्षा देने का हुक्म दिया है।

### दान का हिसाब

पहला दिन	1 रुपया
दूसरा दिन	2 रुपए
तीसरा दिन	4 रुपए
चौथा दिन	8 रुपए
पाँचवाँ दिन	16 रुपए
छठा दिन	32 रुपए
सातवाँ दिन	64 रुपए
आठवाँ दिन	128 रुपए
नवाँ दिन	256 रुपए
दसवाँ दिन	512 रुपए
ग्यारहवाँ दिन	1024 रुपए
बारहवाँ दिन	2048 रुपए
तेरहवाँ दिन	4096 रुपए
चौदहवाँ दिन	8192 रुपए
पंद्रहवाँ दिन	16384 रुपए
सोलहवाँ दिन	32768 रुपए
सत्रहवाँ दिन	65536 रुपए
अठारहवाँ दिन	131072 रुपए
उन्नीसवाँ दिन	262144 रुपए
बीसवाँ दिन	524288 रुपए

**कुल 1048575 रुपए**

मगर अब पता चला है कि उन्होंने इस तरह राजकोष से करीब दस लाख रुपए झटकने का उपाय कर लिया है।”

राजा ने गुस्से से कहा, “मैंने इतने रुपए देने का आदेश तो नहीं दिया था। फिर इतने रुपए क्यों दिए जा रहे हैं? भंडारी को बुलाओ।”

मंत्री ने कहा, “जी सब कुछ आपके हुक्म के अनुसार ही हुआ है। आप खुद ही दान का हिसाब देख लीजिए।”

राजा ने उसे एक बार देखा, दो बार देखा, इसके बाद वह बेहोश हो गया। काफ़ी कोशिशों के बाद उनके होश में आ जाने पर लोग संन्यासी को बुलाने दौड़े।

संन्यासी के आते ही राजा रोते हुए उनके पैरों पर गिर पड़ा। बोला, “दुहाई है संन्यासी महाराज, मुझे इस तरह जान-माल से मत मारिए। जैसे भी हो एक समझौता करके मुझे वचन से मुक्त कर दीजिए।

अगर आपको बीस दिन तक भिक्षा दी गई तो राजकोष खाली हो जाएगा। फिर राज-काज कैसे चलेगा!”

संन्यासी ने गंभीर होकर कहा, “इस राज्य में लोग अकाल से मर रहे हैं। मुझे उनके लिए केवल पचास हज़ार रुपए चाहिए। वह रुपया मिलते ही मैं समझूँगा मुझे मेरी पूरी भिक्षा मिल गई है।”

राजा ने कहा, “परंतु उस दिन एक आदमी ने मुझसे कहा था कि लोगों के लिए दस हज़ार रुपए ही बहुत होंगे।”

संन्यासी ने कहा, “मगर आज मैं कहता हूँ कि पचास हज़ार से एक पैसा कम नहीं लूँगा।”

राजा गिड़गिड़ाया, मंत्री गिड़गिड़ाए, सभी गिड़गिड़ाए। मगर संन्यासी अपने वचन पर डटा रहा। आखिरकार लाचार होकर राजकोष से पचास हज़ार रुपए संन्यासी को देने के बाद ही राजा की जान बची।

पूरे देश में खबर फैल गई कि अकाल के कारण राजकोष से पचास हज़ार रुपए राहत में दिए गए हैं। सभी ने कहा, “हमारे महाराज कर्ण जैसे ही दानी हैं।”



नाव बनाओ नाव बनाओ

1.	शब्द	-	अर्थ
	धरेगा	-	रखेगा
	टटोलना	-	खोजना
	हलाना	-	बहुत खुश होना
	रोलो	-	लुढ़काओ
	लपक	-	फुरती से, तेजी
	अड़ती	-	अटकती

2. दिये गये शब्दों से वाक्य प्रयोग करो -  
 नाव , वादल , बाजार , गली

### Language

प्र क्रिया किसे कहते हैं ?  
 उ० जिन शब्दों से किसी काम के करने या होने का पता चले, उन्हें क्रिया कहते हैं।  
 जैसे - पढ़ना, लिखना, पीना, सोना  
 आना, जाना आदि।

पाठ - 7  
दान का हिसाब

1.

शब्द -	अर्थ
लकड़क	- चमकदार
सत्कार	- आदर - सम्मान करना
हुक्म	- आदेश, आज्ञा
दिवालीया	- कंगाल
खुराक	- भोजन की मात्रा
प्रकोप	- बीमारी को बढ़ने वाला जोर
राजकोष	- खजाना
शुदार	- रक्षा के लिए पुरकार

2. दिये गये शब्दों से वाक्य प्रयोग करिये -  
स्त्रियाँ, संन्यासी, सत्कार, प्रसिद्ध

3. प्र - राज्य में लोग मरने क्यों मरने लगे थे  
उ - राज्य में अकाल पड़ गया था इसलिए  
लोग मरने लगे थे।

प्र - लोग राजा के पास क्यों पहुँचे ?  
उ - लोग राजा के पास मदद के लिए  
पहुँचे।

प्र - राजा लोगों पर क्यों क्रोधित हुआ ?  
उ - राजा स्वभाव से बहुत क्रूर था वह  
कभी किसी गरीब को सहायता नहीं  
करता था अकाल के समय मदद  
माँगने पर वह क्रोधित हो गया।

प्र० बड़े संन्यासी ने राजा को क्या कहकर संभावित किया, जिससे राजा प्रसन्न हो गया ?

उ० - बड़े संन्यासी ने राजा को आशीर्वाद देते हुये कहा " दाता कर्ण महाराज ! बड़ी दूर से आपका प्रसिद्धि सुनकर आया हूँ संन्यासी की इच्छा भी पूरी कर दें। " यह सुनकर राजा प्रसन्न हो गया।

प्र० राजा के यह पूछने पर कि तुम्हें क्या चाहिए, संन्यासी क्या बोला ?

उ० संन्यासी बोला " मैं तो संन्यासी हूँ। मैं अधिक धन का क्या करूँगा ! मैं तो राजकोष से बीस दिन तक मासुली भिक्षा जिलादन लेना चाहता हूँ।

प्र० संन्यासी ने अपने भिक्षा का क्या नियम बताया ?

उ० संन्यासी ने बताया, मैं पहले दिन जो लेता हूँ दूसरे दिन उसका दुगुना, फिर तीसरे दिन उसका दुगुना इसी तरह से जिलादन दुगुना लेता जाता हूँ। भिक्षा लेने का मेरा यही तरीका है।

Language

9 से 30 तक गिनती :-



१	एक	११	ग्यारह	२१	इक्कीस
२	दो	१२	बारह	२२	बाईस
३	तीन	१३	तेरह	२३	तेईस
४	चार	१४	चौदह	२४	चौबीस
५	पाँच	१५	पंद्रह	२५	पचचीस
६	छ	१६	सोलह	२६	छब्बीस
७	सात	१७	सत्रह	२७	सताईस
८	आठ	१८	अठारह	२८	अठ्ठाईस
९	नौ	१९	उन्नीस	२९	उन्तीस
१०	दस	२०	बीस	३०	तीस

(ख) बादल घर में क्या लाकर धर देगा?

(ग) नाव किस चीज़ की बनेगी?

(घ) नाव के लिए कागज़ कहाँ से लाओगे?

(ङ) कागज़ के लिए पैसे कहाँ से आएँगे?

L-6.

3. गुल्लक शब्द में दो बार एक व्यंजन का प्रयोग हुआ है, ऐसे कुछ अन्य शब्द लिखें-

(क)	ल्ल	गुल्लक	दुल्ला
(ख)	म्म	धम्मच	अम्मा
(ग)	च्च	उच्चारण	उच्चतम
(घ)	न्न	गन्ना	सन्माद्य
(ङ)	क्क	चक्की	झक्की

4. निम्न शब्दों के दो-दो समानार्थी शब्द लिखें-

(क)	बादल	धन	जलधर
(ख)	समुंदर	सागर	जलधाम
(ग)	पानी	नीर	जल
(घ)	नाव	नौका	जलयान

5. मिलते-जुलते तुक वाले शब्द लिखें-

(क) बनाओ	..... चलाओ .....	(ख) आओ	..... जाओ .....
(ग) पानी	..... नानी .....	(घ) छाया	..... माया .....
(ङ) सागर	..... शागर .....	(च) गली	..... नली .....

6. नीचे लिखे शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखें-

(क) पानी	..... आग .....	(ख) लंबी	..... छोटी .....
(ग) भैया	..... भाभी .....	(घ) हल्का	..... भारी .....
(ङ) नए	..... पुराने .....	(च) जल्दी	..... देर .....

7. निम्न शब्दों से वाक्य बनाएँ-

X (क) नाव

.....

(ख) बादल

.....

(ग) बाजार

.....

(घ) गली

.....

8. नीचे दी गई चीज़ों को उनकी आवाज़ों से मिलाएँ-

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (क) नदी की धारा    | टप-टप (ख)     |
| (ख) वर्षा की बूँदे | सर-सर ग       |
| (ग) सूखे पत्ते     | छप-छप (ङ)     |
| (घ) बादल           | कल-कल क       |
| (ङ) पानी में चलना  | साँय-साँय (च) |
| (च) हवा            | गड़-गड़ (छ)   |

9. स्वयं करो

अपने शिक्षक/शिक्षिका की सहायता से सात समुद्रों के नाम लिखें और याद करें-

1.	.....	5.	.....
2.	.....	6.	.....
3.	.....	7.	.....
4.	.....		

10. निम्न शब्दों को इनके सामने लिखे अर्थ से मिलाएँ-

स्वयं करो

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (क) गुल्लक  | (i) बनाना         |
| (ख) रोलो    | (ii) अटकती, रुकती |
| (ग) रंगीला  | (iii) गोलक        |
| (घ) अड़ती   | (iv) सुंदर        |
| (ङ) गढ़ती   | (v) लुढ़काओ       |
| (च) हर्षाना | (vi) खुश होना     |

11. कविता में से क्रिया (काम) वाले दस शब्द छाँटें और लिखें—

(i)	बनाओ	(ii)	लहराओ	(iii)	धलाओ
(iv)	आओ	(v)	शुबो	(vi)	लहराओ
(vii)	लाओ	(viii)	रोलो	(ix)	धाया
(x)	भरेगा				

12. आप कितने रंगों के नाम जानते हैं? उन सभी का नाम लिखें।

.....

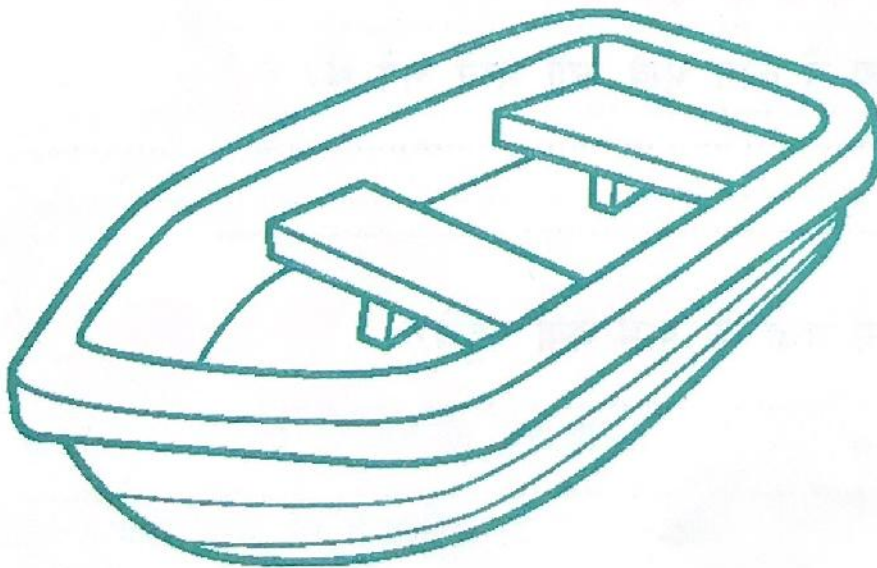
.....

.....

13. कविता में निम्नलिखित चीजों को कैसा बताया गया है? लिखें।

- (क) समुंदर .....
- (ख) गली .....
- (ग) गुल्लक .....
- (घ) कागज .....

14. इस नाव के चित्र में रंग भरें।





## दान का हिसाब

1. कहानी के आधार पर वाक्यों को क्रम में लगाएँ—

- ② (क) दो दिन बाद एक बूढ़ा संन्यासी न जाने कहाँ से राजसभा में आया।
- ④ (ख) यह सुनकर राजा, मंत्री और दरबारी सभी की जान में जान आई।
- ① (ग) एक बार उस देश में अकाल पड़ा। पूर्वी सीमा के लोग भूखे-प्यासे लगे।
- ③ (घ) दाता कर्ण महाराज! बड़ी दूर से आपकी प्रसिद्धि सुनकर आया हूँ। संन्यासी की इच्छा भी पूरी कर दें।
- ⑤ (ङ) हिसाब देखकर मंत्री का चेहरा फीका पड़ गया।

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें—

× (क) राज्य में लोग भूखे क्यों मरने लगे थे?

.....

.....

(ख) लोग राजा के पास क्यों पहुँचे?

.....

.....

(ग) राजा लोगों पर क्रोधित क्यों हुआ?

.....  
.....

(घ) बूढ़े संन्यासी ने राजा को क्या कहकर संबोधित किया, जिससे राजा प्रसन्न हो गया?

.....  
.....

(ङ) राजा के यह पूछने पर कि तुम्हें क्या चाहिए, संन्यासी क्या बोला?

.....  
.....

(च) संन्यासी ने अपने भिक्षा का क्या नियम बताया?

.....  
.....  
.....

3. इस पाठ में प्राकृतिक आपदा 'अकाल' का वर्णन है? आप और किन-किन आपदाओं के बारे में जानते हैं? लिखें।

.....  
.....  
.....

4. सही कथन पर  का एवं गलत पर  का निशान लगाएँ-

(क) एक बार पूर्वी देश में अकाल पड़ गया।

(ख) राजा अपनी प्रजा पर हजारों खर्च करता था।

(ग) संन्यासी बोला, महाराज मैं लोभी नहीं हूँ।

(घ) राजदरबार में सज्जन, गुणी लोगों का सत्कार होता था।

(ङ) राजा और दरबारी मूर्ख थे।

5. नीचे लिखे कॉलम 'क' के वाक्य को कॉलम 'ख' से मिलाकर वाक्य पूरा करें-

	कॉलम (क)		कॉलम (ख)
(क)	एक बार उस देश में अकाल	(i)	इसमें अधिक धन का क्या करूँ
(ख)	ये तो भगवान की मार है,	(ii)	एकदम दस हजार माँग बैठे।
(ग)	राजकोष में अधिक धन है तो क्या उसे	(iii)	पड़ गया। पूर्वी सीमा के लोग भूखे-प्यासे मरने लगे।
(घ)	मगर सौ-दो-सौ से इन लोगों का पेट नहीं भरेगा,	(iv)	संन्यासी को भिक्षा देने लगा।
(ङ)	मैं संन्यासी हूँ।	(v)	इसमें मेरा कोई हाथ नहीं है।
(च)	राजा के आदेशानुसार राजभंडारी प्रतिदिन हिसाब करके	(vi)	दोनों हाथों से लुटा दूँ?

6. किसने, किससे कहा?

(क) "यह तो भगवान की मार है, इसमें मेरा कोई हाथ नहीं है।"

किसने कहा      किससे कहा  
राजा ने      लोगों से



- (ख) "महाराज! सिर्फ दस हजार रुपये हमें दें तो हम आधा पेट खाकर भी जिंदा रह लेंगे।" ..... लोगों ने ..... राजा से .....
- (ग) "दस हजार रुपये क्या तुम्हें कम लग रहे हैं और उतने कष्ट से जीवित रहकर लाभ ही क्या है?" ..... राजा ने ..... लोगों से .....
- (घ) "राजकोष में अधिक धन है तो क्या उसे दोनों हाथों से लुटा दूँ?" ..... राजा ने ..... व्यक्ति से .....
- (ङ) "दाता कर्ण महाराज! बड़ी दूर से आपकी प्रसिद्धि सुनकर आया हूँ।" ..... संन्यासी ने ..... राजा से .....

7. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों के अर्थ लिखें—

✦

(क) लकड़क	.....	(ख) प्रकोप	.....
(ग) राजकोष	.....	(घ) गुहार	.....
(ङ) हुक्म	.....	(च) उलझन	.....

8. इनके विपरीतार्थक शब्द लिखें—

(क) बंद	..... खुला .....	(ख) विद्वान	..... मूर्ख .....
(ग) सज्जन	..... दुर्जन .....	(घ) गरीब	..... अमीर .....
(ङ) सत्कार	..... अपमान .....	(च) जिंदा	..... मुर्दा .....

9. निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें—

दो दिन बाद न जाने कहाँ से एक बूढ़ा संन्यासी राजसभा में आया। उसने राजा को

आशीर्वाद देते हुए कहा, “दाता कर्ण महाराज! बड़ी दूर से आपकी प्रसिद्धि सुना  
आया हूँ। संन्यासी की इच्छा भी पूरी कर दें।”

अपनी प्रशंसा सुनकर राजा बोला, “ज़रा पता तो चले तुम्हें क्या चाहिए। यदि थोड़ा  
कम माँगो तो शायद मिल भी जाए।”

संन्यासी ने कहा, “मैं तो संन्यासी हूँ। मैं अधिक धन का क्या करूँगा। मैं राजा  
से बीस दिन तक मामूली भिक्षा प्रतिदिन लेना चाहता हूँ। मेरे भिक्षा लेने का नियम  
इस प्रकार है, मैं पहले दिन जो लेता हूँ, दूसरे दिन उसका दुगुना, फिर तीसरे दिन  
उसका दुगुना, फिर चौथे दिन तीसरे दिन का दुगुना इसी तरह से प्रतिदिन दुगुना  
लेता जाता हूँ। भिक्षा लेने का मेरा यही तरीका है।”

संन्यासी करें (क) एक दिन राजदरबार में कौन आया?  
.....

(ख) संन्यासी ने राजा को आशीर्वाद देते हुए क्या कहा?  
.....  
.....

(ग) अपनी प्रशंसा सुनकर राजा ने क्या कहा?  
.....  
.....

(घ) संन्यासी ने अपने भिक्षा का क्या नियम बताया?  
.....  
.....

10. आपके हिसाब से एक राजा को अपने प्रजा की अकाल में किस तरह मदद करनी चाहिए?  
.....

11. संन्यासी ने राजा को 'दाता कर्ण' कहा। कर्ण कौन था और वह दाता या दानी नाम से क्यों प्रसिद्ध था? पता करो और बताओ।

12. 'कर' शब्द के दो अर्थ हैं-

कर - हाथ

कर - टैक्स

नीचे लिखे शब्दों के दो अलग-अलग अर्थ स्पष्ट करते हुए वाक्य बनाएँ-

(क) • कल - जाने वाला दिन या बीता हुआ दिन

• कल - थंठ या संगीत

(ख) • जरा - अल्प या कम

• जरा हर होने की अवस्था

(ग) • कुल - संपूर्ण [टोटल]

• कुल - खानदान

(घ) • लाल - बेटा

• लाल - रंग

(ङ) • राज - गुप्त

• राज शासन

(च) • कोष - खजाना

• कोष - डिब्बा, फूलों की बंदी कली

13. नीचे लिखे संख्याओं को शब्दों में लिखें-

+

38	अड़तीस	69	सत्तर
49	अड़ताल	84	अठ्ठावन
56	छत्तावन	75	सत्तर
18	अठ्ठावन	25	बत्तीस
61	असठ	55	पचास

14. आपको इनमें से कौन कैसा लगा?

(क) राजा .....

(ख) राजभंडारी .....

(ग) प्रजा .....

(घ) संन्यासी .....

15. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से शुद्ध शब्द चुनकर उस पर घेरा लगाएँ-

(क)	भनडारी	भंडारी	भंडारी
(ख)	राजाकोश	राजकोस	राजकोष
(ग)	भिकछा	भीक्षा	भिक्षा
(घ)	संन्यासी	सन्यासी	सनयासी
(ङ)	मनोरजन	मनोरंजन	मनोरनजन
(च)	सुवागत	सवागत	स्वागत
(छ)	विदवान	विद्यावान	विद्वान

14. आपको इनमें से कौन कैसा लगा?

(क) राजा .....

(ख) राजभंडारी .....

(ग) प्रजा .....

(घ) संन्यासी .....

15. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से शुद्ध शब्द चुनकर उस पर घेरा लगाएँ-

(क)	भनडारी	भंडारी	भंडारी
(ख)	राजाकोश	राजकोस	राजकोष
(ग)	भिकछा	भीक्षा	भिक्षा
(घ)	संन्यासी	सन्यासी	सनयासी
(ङ)	मनोरजन	मनोरंजन	मनोरनजन
(च)	सुवागत	सवागत	स्वागत
(छ)	विदवान	विद्यावान	विद्वान

14. आपको इनमें से कौन कैसा लगा?

(क) राजा .....

(ख) राजभंडारी .....

(ग) प्रजा .....

(घ) संन्यासी .....

15. निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से शुद्ध शब्द चुनकर उस पर घेरा लगाएँ-

(क)	भनडारी	भंडारी	भंडारी
(ख)	राजाकोश	राजकोस	राजकोष
(ग)	भिकछा	भीक्षा	भिक्षा
(घ)	संन्यासी	सन्यासी	सनयासी
(ङ)	मनोरजन	मनोरंजन	मनोरनजन
(च)	सुवागत	सवागत	स्वागत
(छ)	विदवान	विद्यावान	विद्वान



# JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- IV

Subject: Hindi

## Video Link

Chapter 5

Follow the Instructions given below:-

To access the video tap the following link:

**Visit link:** <https://youtu.be/-skLeFXemsM>



JT Golden Jubilee school

Session-2020- 21

Class-4

Subject-Maths

Assignment- 4

Chapter-Multiplication

Ex-4C, 4 D

Chapter- Division

Ex-5A,5B,5C,5D,5E



### Class Work

Multiply:

1. $763 \times 594$	2. $872 \times 893$	3. $907 \times 673$	4. $5430 \times 165$
$\begin{array}{r} 763 \\ \times 594 \\ \hline \end{array}$			



### EXERCISE 4C

Multiply:

- |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. $219 \times 154$  | 2. $268 \times 315$  | 3. $356 \times 260$  |
| 4. $506 \times 709$  | 5. $3672 \times 204$ | 6. $1505 \times 630$ |
| 7. $1040 \times 498$ | 8. $3875 \times 210$ | 9. $2115 \times 302$ |

### WORD PROBLEMS

**Example 10:** A computer game CD costs ₹ 474. A CD store sold 265 CDs in a month. How much money did the store receive for the CDs?

**Solution:** Cost of 1 computer game CD = ₹ 474  
 Total number of CDs sold in a month = 265  
 Total money received by the store = ₹ 474 × 265  
 = ₹ 125610.

So, the total money received by the store for the game CDs was ₹ 1,25,610.

3<sup>rd</sup>

474
× 265
2370
2844
9480
125610

**Example 11:** To provide shade for the passersby, a state government plans to plant 104 trees on both sides of a road at a distance of 1 km each. How many trees will have to be planted if the road is 342 km long?

**Solution:** Number of trees planted in 1 kilometre = 104  
 Total length of the road = 342 km  
 So, the total number of trees planted in 342 km  
 $= 342 \times 104$   
 $= 35568.$

342
$\times 104$
1368
3420
35568



### EXERCISE 4D

1. What is the cost of 175 transistors if each transistor costs ₹ 698?
2. There are 504 tennis balls in a carton. How many tennis balls are there in 163 such cartons?
3. A man donates ₹ 955 every month to an old age home. How much does he donate in 3 years? What moral value is exhibited by the man?  
(Value Based Question)
4. A ream of paper contains 480 sheets. How many sheets of paper, in all, are there in 175 such reams?
5. A machine manufactures 985 screws in a day. How many screws will it manufacture from the beginning of the year till the end of September? (The year is 2016.)
6. In a farm, there are 127 apple trees in a row. How many apple trees are there, if there are 111 rows in all?
7. A housing society is organising a new year eve bash in the society club house. Each flat owner is supposed to contribute ₹ 150 for the party. Find out the total money collected, if there are 125 flats in the whole society.
8. Rohit buys 100 soft toys worth ₹ 219 each for his toy shop. How much money did he spend to buy the toys?



# Division



## Warm Up

The government has recently introduced the "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan". Ankit, Vineet, Rita and Vrinda are participating in this cleanliness drive in their own way. They have a week long mid-term break and they go to a different park each day to make it clean by collecting bits of garbage and putting them in bags. They get different sizes of bags each day.

## Vocabulary

- Quotient
- Divisor
- Dividend
- Remainder

Given below is a table showing the bits of garbage collected each day and the number of bits that they can put in a bag each day. You need to find out how many bags are completely filled each day and how many bits of garbage are left over?



## MEANING OF DIVISION

There are 8 apples. Each boy was given 2 apples. How many boys got the apples?

How many times  $2 = 8$ ?

$$? \times 2 = 8$$



(Use the multiplication table of 2 to find out the answer.)

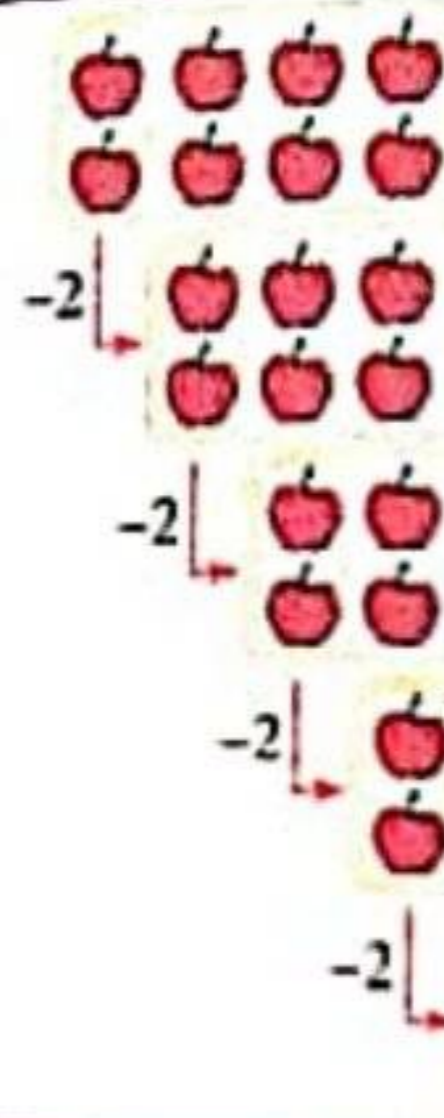
You can also find the answer by subtraction. Subtract 2 at a time until there are no apples left.

$$8 - 2 = 6$$

$$6 - 2 = 4$$

$$4 - 2 = 2$$

$$2 - 2 = 0$$

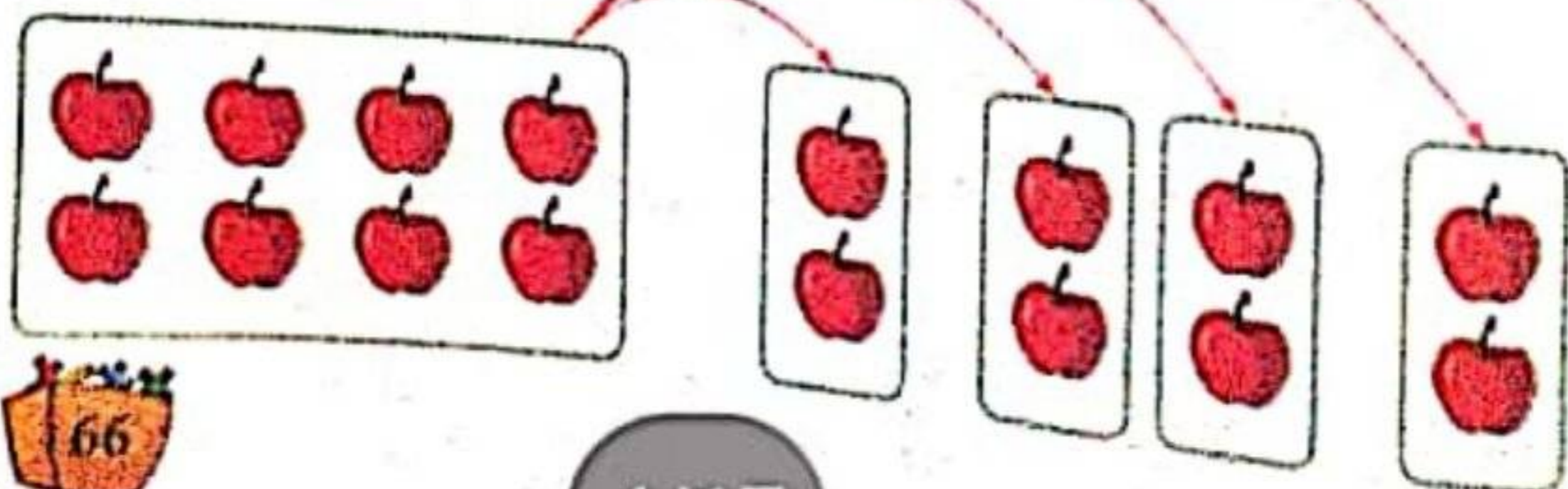


How many 2s have been taken away when you reach zero?

How many times has a group of 2 been removed till finally no apple remains?

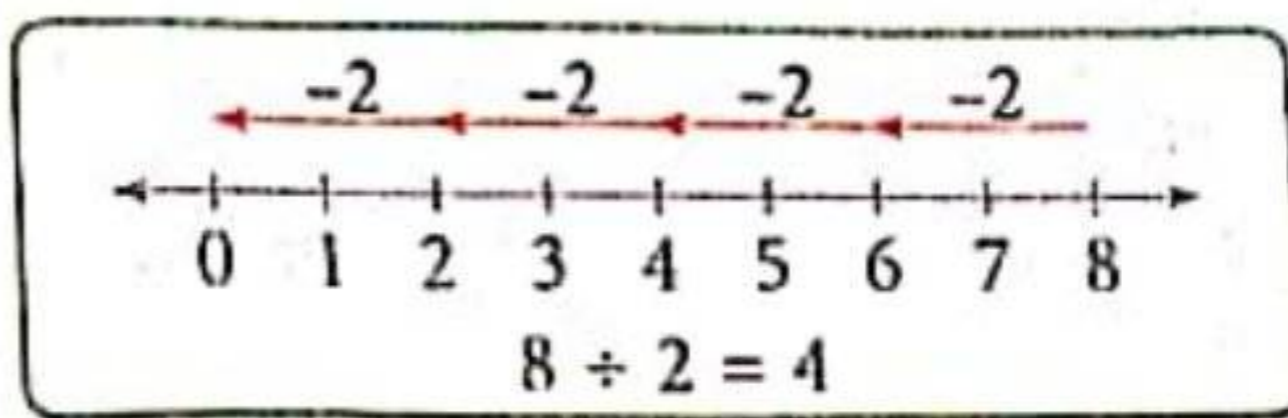
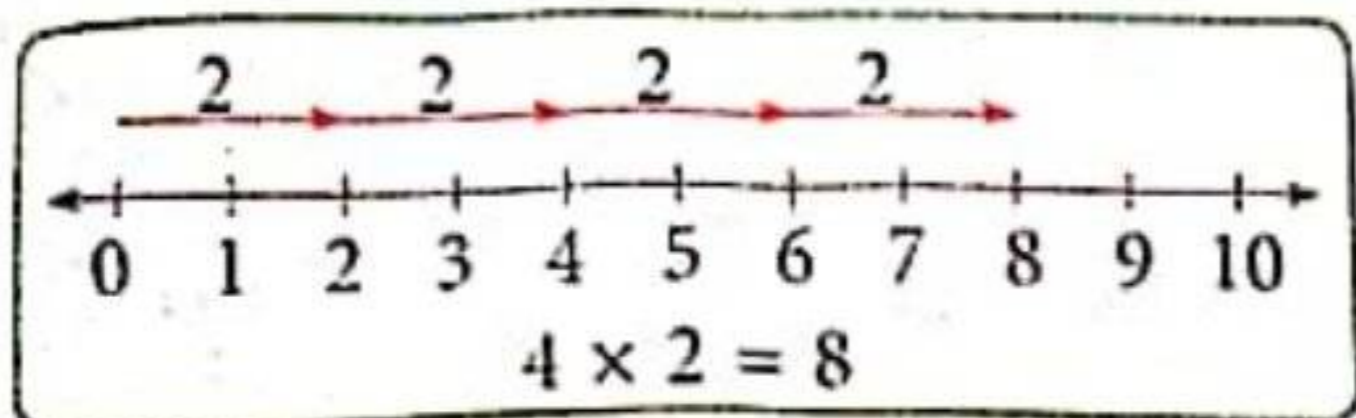
How many times has 2 been subtracted to obtain 0 as a final result? You can ask this question as  $\square \times 2 = 8$  or as  $8 \div 2 = \square$

Think about separating 8 apples into 4 equal groups of 2 each.





We show  $4 \times 2 = 8$  on the number line as given below:



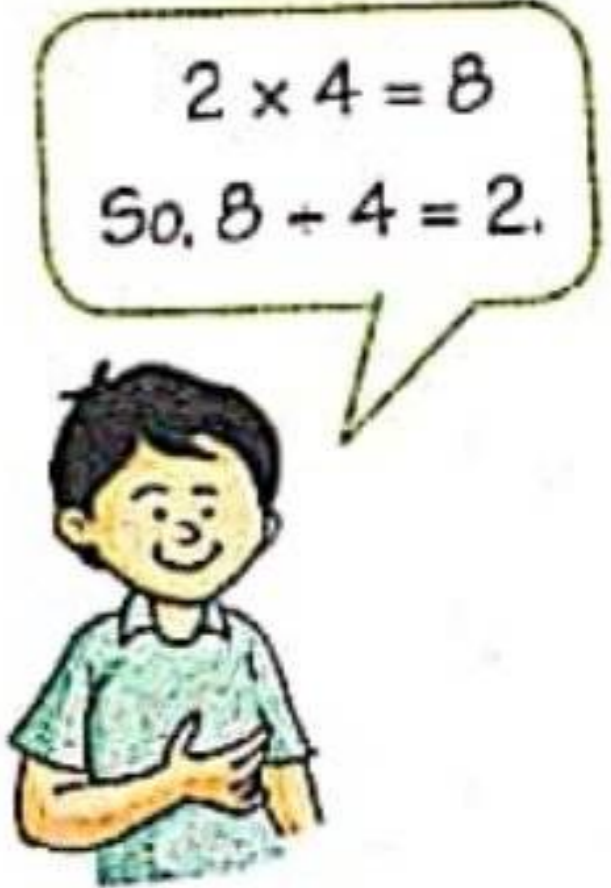
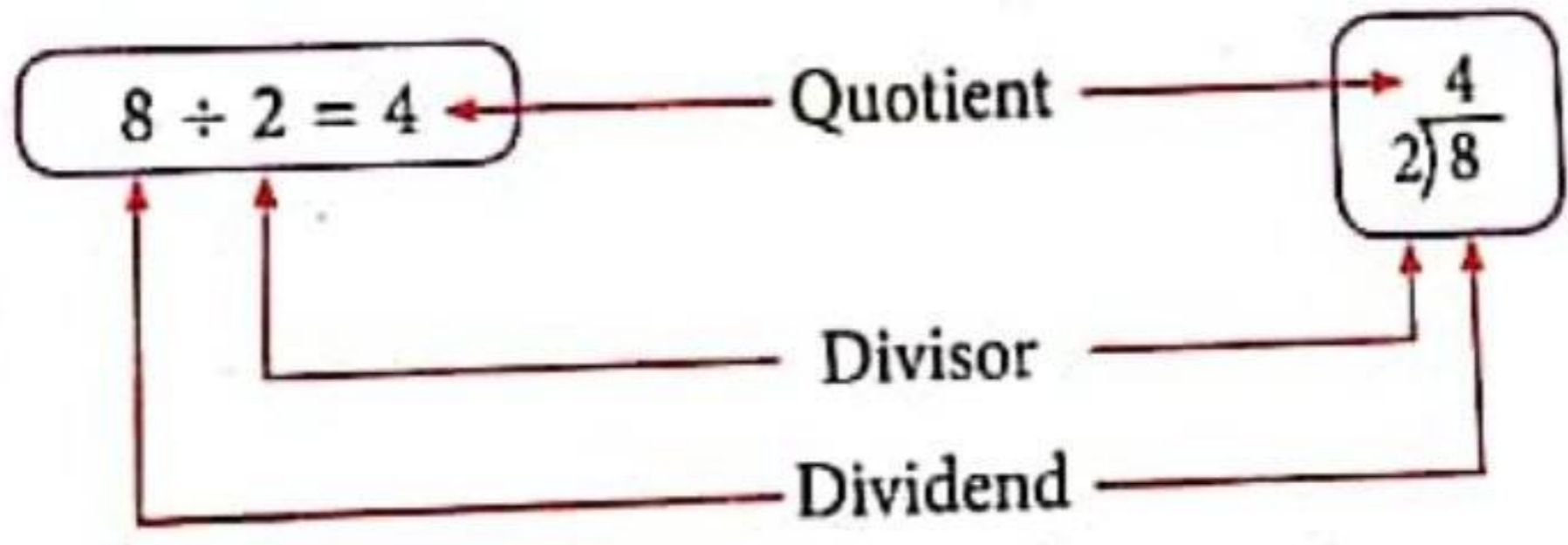
This multiplication can be undone on a number line by starting at 8 and going to the left by moving 2 spaces at a time until 0 is reached.

In all the ways discussed above, we find that when 8 apples are divided into groups of 2, there are 4 groups. Another way of saying that a group of 8 can be separated into 4 groups of 2 each or that there are four 2s in 8 as shown below:

$$8 \div 2 = 4 \text{ or } 2 \overline{)8} \text{ or } \frac{8}{2} = 4$$

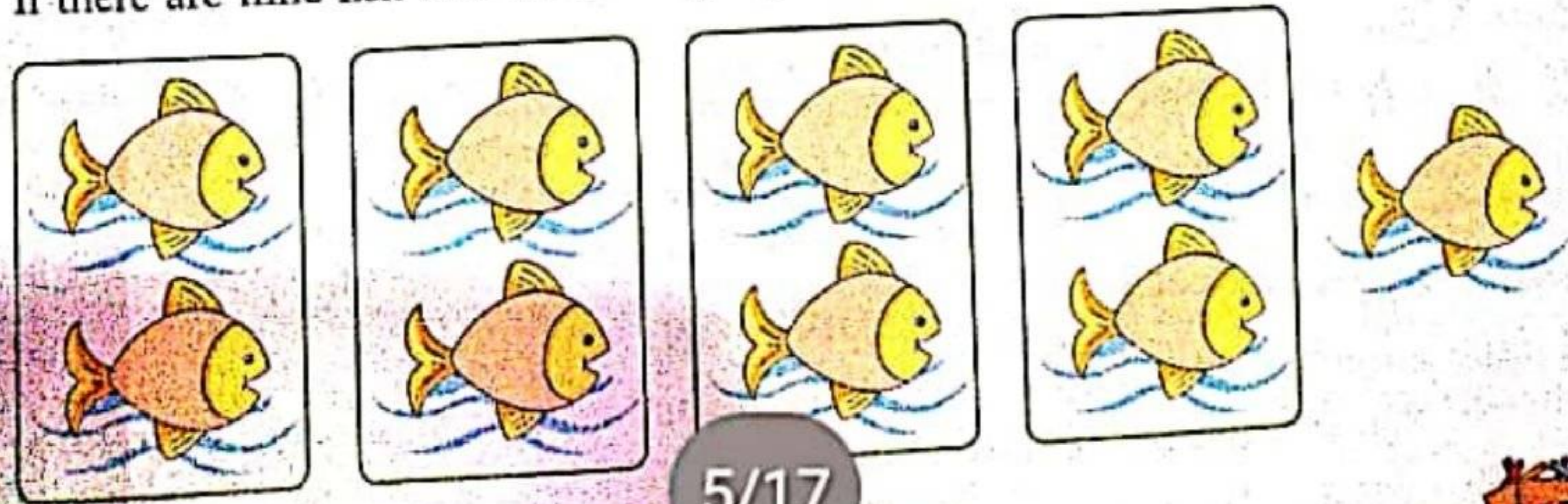
**Eight divided by two is equal to four.**

In  $8 \div 2 = 4$ , or  $2 \overline{)8}$  the symbols  $\div$  or  $\overline{)}$  means the operation of division respectively. The number 8 is called the **dividend**, the number 2 is called the **divisor** and the number 4 is called the **quotient**.



### REMAINDER IN DIVISION

If there are nine fish and we make groups of 2, one fish will be left.



This shows that 2 is not contained an exact number of times in 9. When the number is not contained in the dividend an exact number of times, the number left over after dividing is called the remainder.

On dividing 46 by 7, we find that 46 does not contain 7 an exact number of times. Since seven sixes are 42, therefore, the nearest number below 46 which contains an exact number of times (six times) is 42. We may say that when we divide 46 by 7, the quotient is 6 and the remainder is 4.

Quotient →  $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \overline{) 46} \\ - 42 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$  or  $46 \div 7$   
 Divisor →  
 Dividend →

$Q = 6, R = 4$

The final remainder must always be less than the divisor.

### Checking division

Observe the following to learn how we can use multiplication to check division.

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 8 \\ 7 \overline{) 56} \\ - 56 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$7 \times 8 + 0 = 56$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 7 \text{ R } 2 \\ 6 \overline{) 44} \\ - 42 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 36 \text{ R } 1 \\ 3 \overline{) 109} \\ - 9 \\ \hline 19 \\ - 18 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Dividend

$$(6 \times 7) + 2 = 44$$

Divisor      Quotient      Remainder

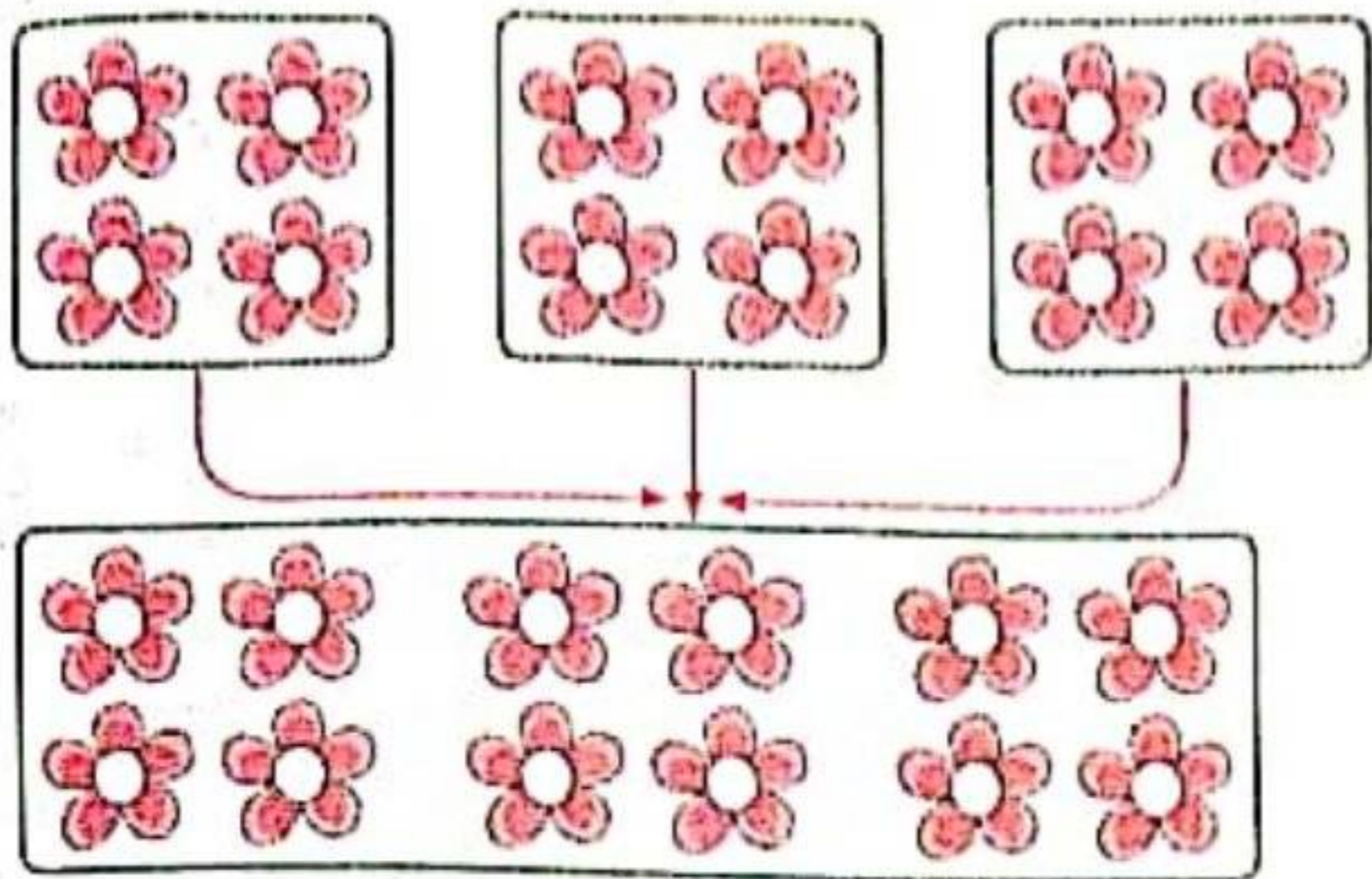
Thus, in the third division problem,  $3 \times 36 + 1 = 109$ .

**Rule:** To check a division result, multiply the quotient by the divisor and add the remainder to this product. The result should be equal to the dividend.

$$(\text{Divisor} \times \text{Quotient}) + \text{Remainder} = \text{Dividend}$$



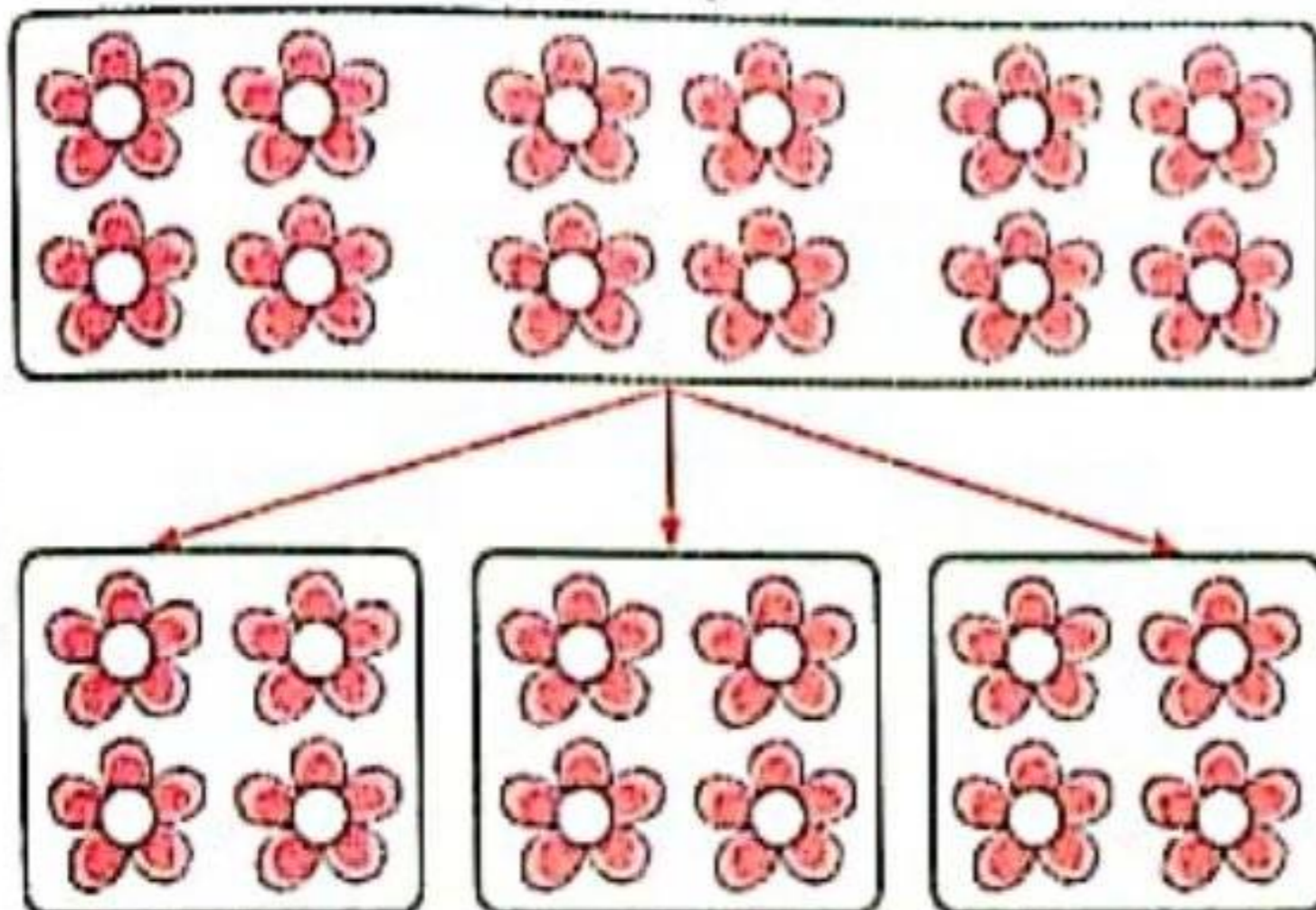
We can join 3 smaller groups of 4 to form a group of 12.



factor  $\times$  factor = product



We can separate a group of 12 into 3 smaller groups of 4 each.



dividend  $\div$  divisor = quotient

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 4 \overline{) 12} \\ \underline{- 12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

If  $3 \times 4 = 12$ , then  $12 \div 4 = 3$ .

If 3 times 4 equals 12, then 12 divided by 4 equals 3.

### 0 and 1 in division

☞ If 0 is divided by any number, the quotient is 0.

For example,  $0 \div 3 = 0$  or  $3 \overline{) 0}$

☞ If the divisor is 0, there is no possible answer that is, division by zero is not defined.

☞ For example,  $0 \overline{) 7}$ ,  $0 \overline{) 192}$  or  $0 \overline{) 0}$  are all meaningless.

☞ When any number is divided by 1, the quotient is the number itself.

For example,  $5 \div 1 = 5$  or  $1 \overline{) 5}$

☞ If a number is divided by itself (except 0), the quotient is 1.

For example,  $8 \div 8 = 1$  or  $8 \overline{) 8}$







# EXERCISE 5A

1. Answer the questions given below each set of objects. In both the sets, a given number of things have been separated into equal groups.

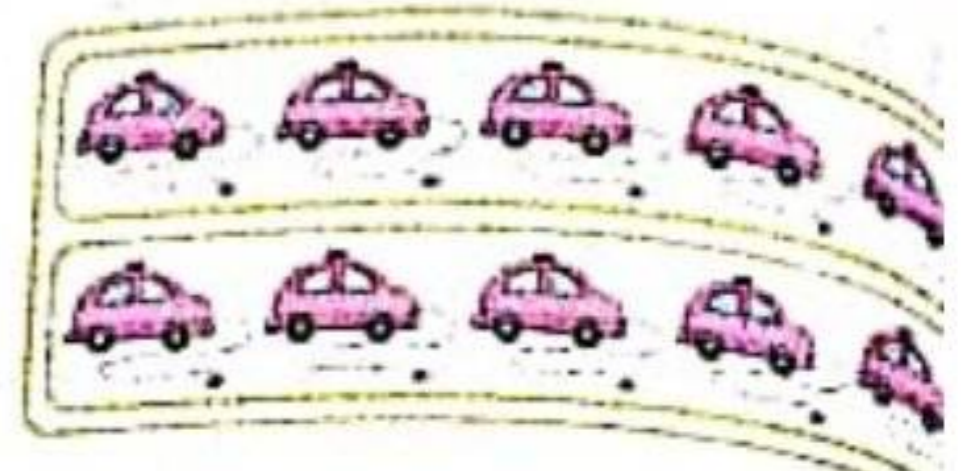
(a)



How many groups of 2s are there in a collection of 12? \_\_\_\_\_

The division sentence for the above is \_\_\_\_\_

(b)



How many groups of 6 are there in a collection of 12? \_\_\_\_\_

The division sentence for the above is \_\_\_\_\_

2. Complete each sentence below.

(a)  $2 \times 9 = 18$ , so  $18 \div 9 = \square$

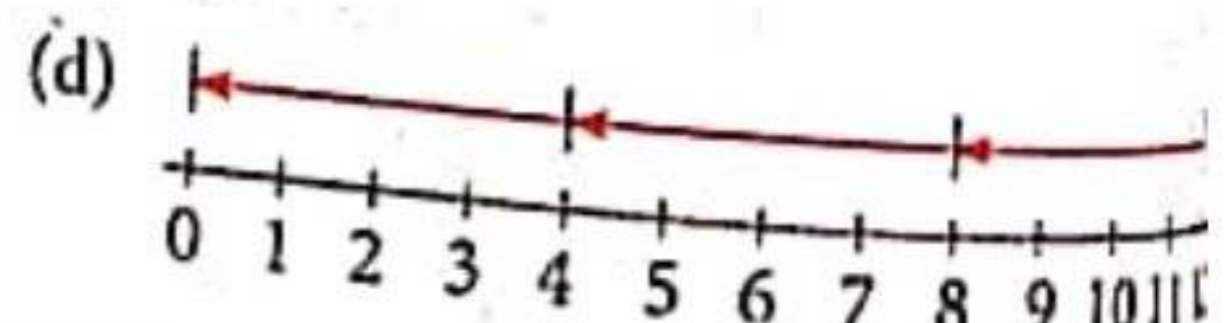
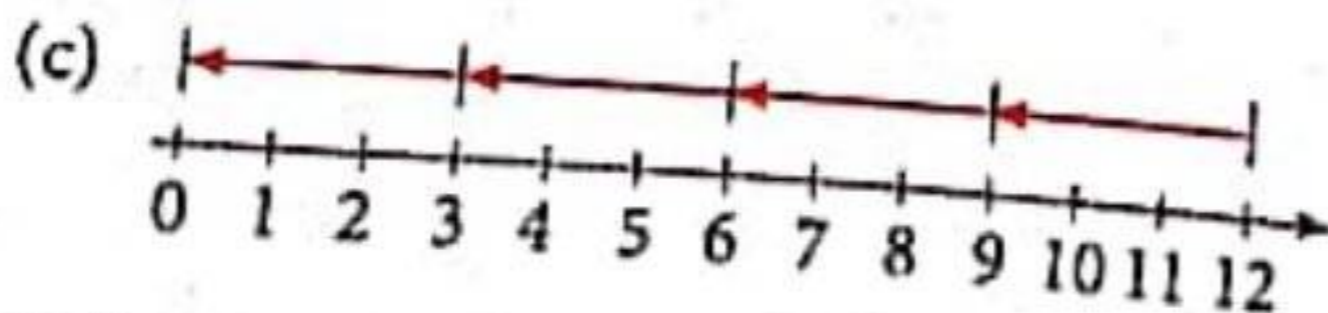
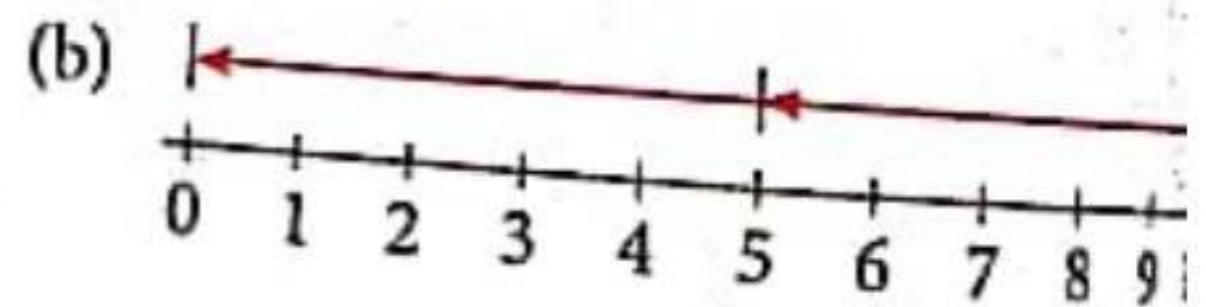
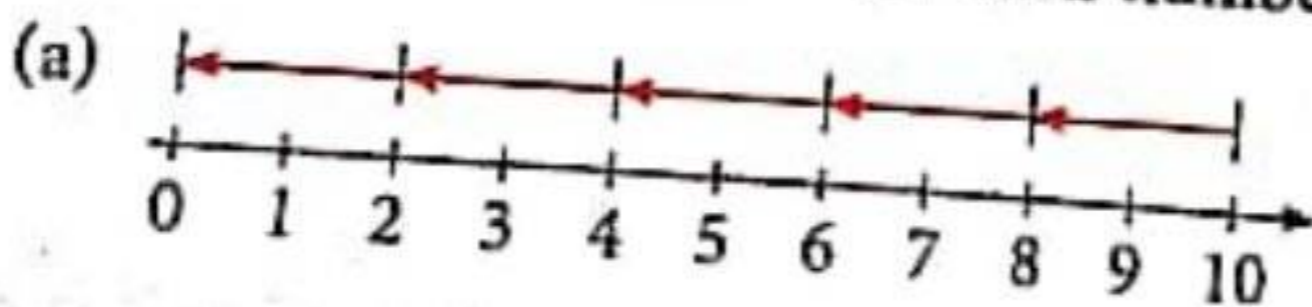
(b)  $8 \times 3 = 24$ , so  $24 \div 3 = \square$

3. Write a division sentence for each repeated subtraction.

(a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ -4 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 8 \\ -4 \\ \hline 4 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ -4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \quad \square$$

(b) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ -7 \\ \hline 21 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 21 \\ -7 \\ \hline 14 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ -7 \\ \hline 7 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ -7 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

4. Write a division sentence for each number line given below.



5. Write two division sentences for each multiplication sentence.

(a)  $6 \times 3 = 18$      $18 \div 3 = 6$   
 $18 \div 6 = 3$

(b)  $7 \times 6 = 42$      $\square$

(c)  $9 \times 4 = 36$      $\square$

6. Write two multiplication sentences for each division sentence.

(a)  $20 \div 5 = 4$      $4 \times 5 = 20$   
 $5 \times 4 = 20$

(b)  $45 \div 5 = 9$      $\square$

(c)  $14 \div 2 = 7$      $\square$

**Divide and check the answer.**

1.  $2930 \div 3$

**Solution:**



2.  $6332 \div 6$

**Solution:**



**Example 6:** Divide 5937 by 68.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 68 \overline{) 5937} \\ \underline{- 544} \phantom{0} \\ 497 \\ \underline{- 476} \\ 21 \end{array}$$

So,  $Q = 87$  and  
 $R = 21$ .

**Explanation:** The divisor 68 is a 2-digit number. It is not contained in the first 2 digits 59 of the dividend. So, we consider 593. Since we do not know the multiplication table of 68, we take only 6 in 68 and 59 in 593. Now  $59 \div 6 = 9$  with remainder 5, so let us try 9 as the quotient. Multiplying 68 by 9, we get 612, a number which is greater than the dividend 593. (You should do this trial mentally without writing it down). Therefore, we try 8, the next number below 9. We have  $68 \times 8 = 544$  which is less than 593, so write 8 above the last figure 3 in 593. Now complete as shown.

**Example 7:** Divide 28,969 by 72 and check the answer.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{r} 402 \\ 72 \overline{) 28969} \\ \underline{- 288} \phantom{00} \\ 169 \\ \underline{- 144} \\ 25 \end{array}$$

**Note:** In the second step, since 72 does not divide 16, we put a 0 in the quotient and bring down 9 also.

**Check:** Here, divisor = 72, quotient = 402, remainder and Dividend = 28,969

We have, Divisor  $\times$  Quotient + Remainder  
 $72 \times 402 + 25 = 28,944 + 25 = 28,969 = \text{Dividend}$



## EXERCISE 5B



**Divide:**

1.  $294 \div 3$

2.  $8001 \div 9$

3.  $2964 \div 3$

4.  $6530 \div 8$

5.  $3262 \div 6$

6.  $2685 \div 4$

7.  $49072 \div 6$

8.  $6203 \div 12$

9.  $4215 \div 12$

10.  $525 \div 16$

11.  $7973 \div 17$

12.  $3286 \div 16$

13.  $8615 \div 14$

14.  $2189 \div 63$

15.  $6035 \div 56$

16.  $768 \div 64$

17.  $79041 \div 53$

18.  $64702 \div 92$

19.  $60350 \div 86$

20.  $46$

21.  $43342 \div 30$

## DIVISION BY 10, 100 AND 1000

**Example 8:** Divide each of the following numbers by 10.

**Solution:**

(a) 48

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 10 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{-40} \\ 8 \end{array}$$

Thus,  $48 \div 10$  gives  
Quotient = 4,  
Remainder = 8

(b) 622

$$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ 10 \overline{) 622} \\ \underline{-60} \\ 22 \\ \underline{-20} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

$622 \div 10$  gives  
Quotient = 62,  
Remainder = 2

(c) 7109

$$\begin{array}{r} 710 \\ 10 \overline{) 7109} \\ \underline{-70} \\ 9 \\ \underline{-10} \\ -1 \end{array}$$

$7109 \div 10$  gives  
Quotient = 710,  
Remainder = 9

From the above examples, we have the following rule:

**Rule:** On dividing a number by 10, we remove the digit at the ones place leaving the other digits to form the quotient, and the digit we remove from the ones place is the remainder.

Separate  
Thus,  $49 \text{ (2)} \div 10 \Rightarrow$  Quotient = 49 and Remainder = 2  
 $311 \text{ (5)} \div 10 \Rightarrow$  Quotient = 311 and Remainder = 5  
Separate

**Example 9:** Divide each of the following numbers by 100.

**Solution:** (a) 536

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 100 \overline{) 536} \\ \underline{-500} \\ 36 \end{array}$$

Thus,  $536 \div 100$  gives  
Quotient = 5,  
Remainder = 36

(b) 2789

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 100 \overline{) 2789} \\ \underline{-200} \\ 789 \\ \underline{-700} \\ 89 \end{array}$$

$2789 \div 100$  gives  
Quotient = 27,  
Remainder = 89

(c) 18019

$$\begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 100 \overline{) 18019} \\ \underline{-100} \\ 801 \\ \underline{-800} \\ 19 \\ \underline{-0} \\ 19 \end{array}$$

$18019 \div 100$  gives  
Quotient = 180,  
Remainder = 19



Thus,  $40 \text{ (65)} \div 100 \Rightarrow \text{Quotient} = 40 \text{ and Remainder} = 65$   
 $378 \text{ (93)} \div 100 \Rightarrow \text{Quotient} = 378 \text{ and Remainder} = 93$

**Example 10:** Divide the following numbers by 1000.

(a) 4673

(b) 15893

(c) 643895

**Solution:**

(a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 1000 \overline{) 4673} \\ \underline{-4000} \\ 673 \end{array}$$

(b) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1000 \overline{) 15893} \\ \underline{-1000} \\ 5893 \\ \underline{-5000} \\ 893 \end{array}$$

(c) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 643 \\ 1000 \overline{) 643895} \\ \underline{-6000} \\ 4389 \\ \underline{-4000} \\ 3895 \\ \underline{-3000} \\ 895 \end{array}$$

Thus,  $4673 \div 1000$  gives  
 Quotient = 4,  
 Remainder = 673

$15893 \div 1000$  gives  
 Quotient = 15,  
 Remainder = 893

$643895 \div 1000$  gives  
 Quotient = 643,  
 Remainder = 895

So, we have the following rule:



### Class Work

Divide and write the answer.

1.  $43 \div 10$

Quotient =

Remainder =

4.  $389 \div 100$

Quotient =

Remainder =

7.  $7942 \div 1000$

Quotient =

Remainder =

2.  $695 \div 10$

Quotient =

Remainder =

5.  $5065 \div 100$

Quotient =

Remainder =

8.  $90452 \div 1000$

Quotient =

Remainder =

3.  $1567 \div 10$

Quotient

Remainder

6.  $67894 \div 100$

Quotient

Remainder

9.  $845312 \div 1000$

Quotient

Remainder

**Example 11:** Divide 5873 by 80.

**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 73 \\
 80 \overline{) 5873} \\
 \underline{-560} \phantom{0} \\
 273 \\
 \underline{-240} \\
 33
 \end{array}$$

So,  $Q = 73, R = 33$

**Example 12:** Divide 6598 by 700

**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 \\
 700 \overline{) 6598} \\
 \underline{-6300} \\
 298
 \end{array}$$

So,  $Q = 9, R = 2$



### EXERCISE 5C

Divide using both long and short methods.

1.  $40 \overline{) 367}$

2.  $70 \overline{) 564}$

3.  $20 \overline{) 121}$

4.  $90 \overline{) 810}$

5.  $80 \overline{) 4080}$

6.  $70 \overline{) 1891}$

7.  $200 \overline{) 3142}$

8.  $600 \overline{) 3600}$

### WORD PROBLEMS

**Example 13:** A book contains 1024 pages. Ayushree said she would read 16 day. How many days will it take her to read the book?

**Solution:**

Number of pages in the book = 1024

Number of pages to be read in 1 day = 16

Number of days taken to read the book =  $1024 \div 16$

Hence, Ayushree would take 64 days to read the book.



**Example 14:** There are 5000 newspapers. 89 newspaper boys deliver these papers to various areas. How many newspapers does each boy deliver and how many are left?

**Solution:**  
 Total number of newspapers = 5000  
 Number of newspaper boys = 89  
 Number of newspapers delivered by each boy  
 =  $5000 \div 89$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ 89 \overline{) 5000} \\ \underline{-445} \phantom{0} \\ 550 \\ \underline{-534} \\ 16 \end{array}$$

So, each boy delivers 56 newspapers and 16 newspapers are left.

**Example 15:** The product of two numbers is 15808. If one number is 26, find the other number.

**Solution:**  
 Product of two numbers = 15808  
 Given number = 26  
 Other number = Product  $\div$  Given number  
 =  $15808 \div 26 = 608$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} 608 \\ 26 \overline{) 15808} \\ \underline{-156} \phantom{0} \\ 208 \\ \underline{-208} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

As 26 does not go into 20, put the 0 in the quotient and bring down 8. Now divide 208 by 26.

So, the other number is 608.



## EXERCISE 5D

- Alka has 495 photographs to put in an album. She can put 9 photographs on each page. How many pages can she fill?
  - Vivek arranged 1105 books in 13 bookcases so that each case had the same number of books. How many books did Vivek put in each bookcase?
  - A lady paid ₹ 900 for 15 cans of a cold drink. How much did she pay for each can?
  - A prize money of ₹ 6,633 was distributed equally among 11 players of a football team. How much money did every player get?
- A satellite made 496 orbits around the earth in the month of January. How many orbits did it make each day, if equal number of orbits were made each day?
- The gardener Ramu had 5,000 flower seeds. He began putting 18 seeds in each row. How many complete rows could he make? How many seeds were left over?
- What is the least number of bags needed to hold 3,800 kilograms of rice if each bag holds 65 kilograms? How many more kilograms are needed to fill all the bags?
- Two schools have total enrolment of 8,044 students and not more than 36 students can ride on 1 bus. What is the least number of buses needed to bring all the students for a school picnic?



## APPLICATION OF THE FUNDAMENTAL OPERATIONS IN REAL LIFE SITUATIONS

**Example 16:** Mrs Verma had 185 circular beads. She kept 41 aside and made 6 necklaces with equal number of beads from the remaining beads. How many beads does each necklace have?

**Solution:**

Total number of beads = 185

Beads used for necklaces =  $185 - 41 = 144$

Since 6 necklaces are made, therefore, number of beads in each necklace =  $144 \div 6 = 24$ .

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 6 \overline{) 144} \\ \underline{-12} \phantom{0} \\ 24 \\ \underline{-24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

**Example 17:** Rishi took 3 rolls of film to a camp. Each roll could capture 24 pictures. If he took 44 pictures, how many complete rolls and pictures were left to be used?

**Solution:**

Total number of pictures in 3 rolls =  $3 \times 24 = 72$

Pictures used = 44.

Remaining number of pictures =  $72 - 44 = 28$ .

So, number of rolls and pictures left =  $28 \div 24$

= 1 roll and 4 pictures.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 24 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{-24} \\ 4 \end{array}$$







## EXERCISE 5E

1. The book storekeeper orders 25 books of Mathematics for ₹ 90 each and 32 books of English for ₹ 80 each. How much does he have to pay in all?
2. John was paid ₹ 485 each day when he worked as a salesman. Later he worked as a cook and was paid ₹ 35 an hour for 12 hours each day. How much more did he earn in a week if he worked as a salesman instead of working as a cook? (Assume that he worked 7 days a week.)
3. Ravi, Pankaj and Subodh are fond of collecting stamps. Ravi has till date collected 1170 stamps. Pankaj's collection is three times that of Ravi's collection while Subodh has 875 less stamps than what Pankaj has. How many more stamps does Subodh have than Ravi?
4. Mr Saxena divided a sum of ₹ 98,280 equally among his 3 children—Vishal, Vikas and Vineet. Out of his share, Vishal purchased books for ₹ 3,525, an iPod for ₹ 9,870 and paid ₹ 4,250 for the canteen charges. What was the balance amount left with him?
5. Jai and his friends formed a team and took part in a game. He scored 435 points. The total score of his team was 11 times as many points as his score. How many points did his friends score in the team score?
6. Rosa baked 224 chocolate pastries and pineapple pastries for the poor and needy children who played outside her bakery. She packed them equally into 16 boxes. There were 14 chocolate pastries in each box while the rest were pineapple pastries. How many pineapple pastries were there in each box? What value of Rosa is depicted here? [Value Based Question]



**Division Story Problems | Maths For Kids | Grade 4 | Periwinkle**

Division Story Problems | Maths For...

[www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

1, <https://youtu.be/cT-dxQ2clz8>

2, [https://youtu.be/KQ\\_Ox\\_dErcY](https://youtu.be/KQ_Ox_dErcY)

3, [https://youtu.be/-p8XAlk\\_Fjw](https://youtu.be/-p8XAlk_Fjw)

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# JAGAT TARAN GOLDEN JUBILEE SCHOOL

Session 2020-21

Class- IV

Subject: Maths

## Video Links

Follow the Instructions given below:-

To access the video tap the following links:

**Visit link:** 1- <https://youtu.be/cT-dxQ2clz8>

2- [https://youtu.be/KQ\\_Ox\\_dErcY](https://youtu.be/KQ_Ox_dErcY)

3- [https://youtu.be/-p8XAIk\\_Fjw](https://youtu.be/-p8XAIk_Fjw)