



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: Computer

Solved Assignment

Grade:IV

CHAPTER: MEMORY AND STORAGE

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter.
- The students will be acquainted with the understanding of the structure, functions and characteristics of memory hierarchy.
- Questions-answers to be done on notebook.

Summary:

A memory is just like a human brain. It is the storage space in the computer, where data is to be processed and instructions required for processing are stored. Computer memory, at its lowest level, is measured in bits. Each bit represents a single on-off state which is translated to a zero or a one. A group of eight bits is known as a byte.

Types of various Units of Memory-

Byte, Kilo Byte, Mega Byte, Giga Byte, Tera Byte, Peta Byte, Exa Byte, Zetta Byte, Yotta Byte.

Memory is primarily of two types:

1. Primary Memory/Main Memory
2. Secondary Memory

Primary Memory (Main Memory):

Primary memory holds only those data and instructions on which the computer is currently working. It has a limited capacity and data is lost when power is switched off. The data and instruction required to be processed resides in the main memory. It is divided into two subcategories RAM and ROM.

Secondary Memory:

This type of memory is also known as external memory or non-volatile. It is slower than the main memory. These are used for storing data/information permanently. The contents of secondary memories are first transferred to the main memory, and then the CPU can access it. For example, hard disk, CD, DVD, Pen drive etc.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

A. Fill in the blanks:

- i. Binary ii. Internal, External iii. RAM, ROM iv. Pen Drive
v. 700 MB, 4.7 inches

B. State True or False:

- i. F ii. T iii. F iv. T v. F

C. Match the following:

ROM	Plug and Play device
CD	50 GB
FLASH DRIVE	4.7 in diameter
DVD	Internal Memory
BUE-RAY DISK	4.1 GB

D. Application Based Questions:

- i. Pen Drive ii. DVD

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

▪ Multiple Choice Questions:

1. 4.1 GB to 17 GB ii. 128 GB iii. RAM

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. What do you understand by a computer's memory? Name its types.

Ans: Computer's memory is the storage area where data is to be processed and instructions required for processing are stored. It is very much like our brain as it is used to store data and instructions. The memory of a computer is of two types:

- Internal Memory
- External Memory

2. What is the difference between RAM and ROM? Mention any two points.

RAM	ROM
RAM stands for Random Access Memory.	ROM stands for Read Only Memory.
It stores the information temporarily which can be overwritten with new data.	It stores the information permanently which cannot be changed but can be only read.
The information stored in the memory is lost even when you turn off the computer.	The information stored in the memory is retained even when you turn off the computer.

3. What is hard disk?

Ans: Hard disk is a rigid metal disk coated with a magnetic material on which data for a computer can be stored. It is the main storage medium for computers and is fixed inside the CPU box. It holds a large amount of data i.e. 2 TB to 5 TB and the data is recorded on both sides of the disk.

4. Explain the features that have made the flash drive extremely popular.

Ans: Flash drive has emerged as the most popular data backup device because of the following features:

- i. Flash drive holds more data i.e. it can store up to 1 TB of data and is further planned to have its capacity to 2 TB.
- j. It is a portable i.e. small and compact plug and play making it fit into the hand.
- k. It is a removable and re-writeable drive i.e. the contents are rewritable and does not lose its content even when removed from the USB port.
- l. It is faster and more reliable.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: English

Solved Assignment

Grade:IV

Instructions:

- Students will read the text in between the lines with understanding and with correct pronunciation in order to comprehend as well as to spell words and expressions correctly.
- After reading and comprehending the chapters/poem with the help of the synopsis, students are to follow the questions/answers provided here, related to the entire chapter.
- The set of information provided below in various forms of questions-answers are all related to the textual chapter.

Chapter 2: The Tale of A Mountain

Synopsis of chapter:

The story, “The Tale of a Mountain” is written by Alexandra Lopatina and Maria Skrebtsova. This story is about a tall mountain which was so tall that its peak stuck out in the sky all by itself. The mountain had no friends except the clouds around its peak. It played and laughed with them. In summer, when the sun was very hot, the plain below the mountain became dry. The clouds also disappeared. The mountain felt lonely and it began to cry. It cried so much that tears flowed down like rivers onto the plain. The water healed all the cracks of the dry plain and it became green and fresh again. It thanked the mountain and became its friend. Thus mountain learnt a wonderful secret of life that one can find friends anywhere, it’s just one has to notice them.

- **Word Meaning, summary, Part B and E to be done on fair notebook.**

1. Write the word and meaning from the book (highlighted in yellow colour).

2. Exercise:

A. Tick the correct sentences:

1. Only the clouds reached the mountain's peak. ✓
2. The mountain felt lonely in summer. ✓
3. The sky spoke kindly and lovingly to the mountain. ×
4. The mountain thought about going to the summer kingdom. ×
5. The sky said that mountains have to stay in one place. ✓

B. Discuss these questions:

1. Why did the mountain become even sadder?

Ans. The mountain was already sad because his friends, the clouds, had gone to the kingdom of winter. It had become very lonely. When it told the sky that he would go to the kingdom of winter to meet the clouds, the sky discouraged him. He told him that being a mountain, he is supposed to stay in the same place. Mountains are heavy and can't fly like clouds. After hearing this, the mountain became even sadder.

2. What happened when it began to cry?

Ans. As the mountain began to cry, the dried and cracked plain below drank the flowing water thirstily. And before the end of the day, the cracks in the soil had healed. The plain became fresh and green.

3. Why did it stop crying?

Ans. After seeing that his tears had made the plain fresh and green again, the mountain was so surprised that it stopped crying.

4. What did the sky mean when it told the mountain, "You just have to notice them"?

Ans. By saying that "You just have to notice them", the sky meant that the mountain or anyone can find friends anywhere. It's just a matter of noticing them by being aware.

D. Tick the correct answers:

1. The mountain was lonely because it --- had no friends
2. In the summer, the mountain felt very sad because --- it missed the clouds
3. The sky's children had gone to --- the kingdom of winter
4. The sky told the mountain that --- mountains are heavy and always stay in the same place.

5. The mountain helped the plain by --- giving it water.

E. Answer these questions:

1. Why did the mountain have very few friends?

Ans: The mountain had very few friends because it had only noticed and befriended the clouds which were tall enough to reach its peak. When they went away in summer, it was left alone.

2. Where did the clouds go in summer?

Ans. In summer the clouds went away to the kingdom of winter.

3. Why couldn't the mountain go there?

Ans. The mountain couldn't go there because mountains can't move and always have to stay in the same place.

4. Why was the mountain sad?

Ans. The mountain was sad because it felt lonely. It had to stay in one place while everyone else moved around and found exciting new things. It felt as though nobody needed it.

5. What happened when the mountain cried?

Ans. When the mountain cried, tears began to flow down its face like rivers. This water flowed down to the cracked and thirsty plain, making it fresh and green.

Know Your Grammar

➤ **Grammar work to be done on the book**

1. Read and understand page no. 22.

2. Course book exercise.

J. Match the clues with the common nouns.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. a stretch of land | c. plain |
| 2. the topmost point of a mountain | d. peak |
| 3. water that falls from the sky | a. rain |
| 4. something you lay on the floor in a room | e. carpet |
| 5. a person you play with and like being with | b. friend |

K. Complete these sentences with the correct collective nouns.

1. The **band** of young musicians played for three hours.
2. A **swarm** of bees has made its home in a tree in our backyard.
3. A **herd** of cattle is grazing in the field.
4. There are four people in my **family**.
5. We saw a **pride** of lions in the national park.
6. A **crowd** gathered around the magicians.

L. Match the collective nouns in BOX A with the words in BOX B.

1. FLOCK: a flock of sheep; a flock of birds
2. BUNCH: a bunch of bananas; a bunch of grapes; a bunch of thieves; a bunch of keys
3. TEAM: a team of horses; a team of players
4. HERD: a herd of cattle; a herd of sheep; a herd of horses
5. PACK: a pack of cards; a pack of lies
6. BASKET: a basket of apples; a basket of fruit; a basket of grapes

Chapter 3: Some Apples, Please!

Synopsis of the chapter:

The story, “Some Apples, Please!” is based on a very old and famous saying: Where there is a will there is a way. One day an old woman wanted to eat an apple pie. But she had no apples but a pear and plum trees. She decided to sell off some of the juicy yellow pears and plums in the local market to get some apples in return. On her way to the market she heard a lot of cackling and quacking. When she went nearer she saw a young woman trying to herd a flock of hens, ducks and geese. A conversation started between the old and the young lady where they got to know about their needs. The young lady needed some plums to make a jam. So the old lady gave her the plums she had in her basket. The young lady gave her some feathers in exchange. The old lady then headed off to the market. On her way she, now, heard a couple fighting over what to stuff the pillow with straw or cotton. The old lady gave them the feathers she had and the couple in return gave her two freshly baked loaves of bread. The old lady again set off for the market. Now she saw a cottage where a hungry mother and her children sat. The good old lady gave them those two loaves of bread that the couple gave her. The mother gave her a little puppy in return. The old lady accepted the puppy and continued with her journey. She was still hopeful of getting some apples for her apple pie. While moving ahead she saw a beautiful apple tree full of fresh and juicy apples. This tree belonged to a

lonely old man who did not find any use of this apple tree. The old woman gave the little puppy to this lonely man and asked for a basket of those apples. The man started playing with the little animal and became happy. And in this way the old woman got the apples she needed for her apple pie. She went home, baked a lovely pie and enjoyed it for dinner.

NOTE: Word Meaning, summary, Part F are to be done on fair notebook.

1. Write the word meaning from the book (highlighted in yellow colour).
2. **Exercise :**

A. Tick the correct words to complete the sentences:

1. The old woman did not have -- apples
2. The old woman had -- plums
3. The old woman took a basket of plums because she thought she could -- exchange them
4. She exchanged the plums for – feathers
5. She then exchanged the feathers for – bread

C. Fill in the table with information from the story:

WHAT DID THE OLD LADY HAD	WHAT SHE EXCHANGED IT FOR	WHOM SHE EXCHANGED IT WITH
Plums	a bag of feathers	the young woman
Feathers	bread	the quarrelling couple
Bread	puppy	the mother
Puppy	apples	the lonely old man

D. Underline the correct answers.

1. What did the old woman wish to eat for dinner? **Apple pie**
2. What did the young woman want to do with the plums? **Make jam**
3. What were the man and the woman in the farmhouse quarrelling about? **How to stuff a pillow.**
4. Why were the mother and her children unhappy? **They had no money to buy food.**
5. What did the old woman get in exchange for the loaves of bread? **A puppy.**

E. Match the column to complete the sentences:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. The old woman wanted | e. to have an apple pie for the dinner. |
| 2. The young woman at the farm | d. gave the old woman a bag of feathers. |
| 3. The quarrelling couple | b. had a kitchen full of freshly baked bread. |
| 4. The poor family | c. did not have food to eat. |
| 5. The lonely old man | a. was happy to get the puppy. |

F. We found the old woman was

1. fond of food because she
wanted apple pie and worked hard to get it.
2. very polite because she
greeted people she met on the way.
3. friendly because she
talked to the young woman as if she had known her for a long time.
4. peace- loving because she
sorted out the fight between the husband and the wife.
5. generous because she
gave all the bread to the family who did not have anything to eat.

Know Your Grammar

➤ Grammar work to be done on the book

1. Read and understand page no. 36.

2. Couse book exercise.

K. Which nouns have been replaced by the underlined pronouns? Write them.

1. I can give you a bag of feathers.

I - Young woman

you- old woman

2. She gave her the bag of feathers.

She -Young woman

her - old woman

3. She gave them the bag of feathers.

She- old woman

them- the quarrelling couple

4. "We have nothing to give you in return. Please take this puppy."

We-The mother and her children

you-old woman

5. She gave him the puppy.

She-old woman

him- the lonely old man

6. He gave her the apples.

He-the lonely old man

her- old woman

POEM: Dragon Feast

Summary of the poem:

The poem, "Dragon Feast" is written by Moira Andrew. The poem is about the foods that can be fed to a dragon which spits fire through its mouth. The poet says that the best way to feed a dragon is to serve it hot and spicy foods like prawn in vindaloo, red hot chillies, pickled limes, sausages in mustard, peppered crab with charred toast and deep fried mango in burnt vinegar Sause and very strong mints. These foods are suitable for a dragon and go well with its fire spitting.

NOTE: Word Meaning and summary are to be done on fair notebook.

1. Write the word meaning from the book(highlighted in yellow colour)

2. Exercise:

A. Complete these sentences about the poem.

1. If you want to feed a dragon, give them hot, spicy food because dragons **like all kinds of fiery food.**
2. Dragons like to finish their meal **with some of the very strongest mints.**

B. Match the columns.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Spicy prawns | e.in vindaloo |
| 2. Red-hot | c. chilies |
| 3. Pickled | f. limes |
| 4. Sausages | a. in mustard |
| 5. Peppered | d. crab |
| 6. Deep fried | b. mango |

C. Find words in the poem that rhyme with these words.

1. Hot- **got**
2. Limes –**times**
3. Sause – **course**

D. Choose the rhyming words:

- a. toast-**coast** b .crab-**grab** c. mints-**hints**

***HOMOPHONE** a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different spelling and meaning.

Example: ‘**flower**’ and ‘**flour**’

‘**weather**’ and ‘**whether**’

D. Write down the homophones of these words:

1. wood – **would**
2. knead – **need**
3. hole- **whole**
4. eight- **ate**
5. one- **won**
6. knot-**not**



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR
PERIODIC TEST-II
SOLVED ASSIGNMENT
GRADE:IV

पाठ: ३(ब्रक्षराज)

प्र०१: लकडहारा पेड को क्यों काटना चाहता था ?

उत्तर: लकडहारा पेड की लकडियों को काट कर अपना गुजारा करने के लिए पेड काटना चाहता था ।

प्र०२: लकडहारे की बेटी ने पेड को देखकर अपने पिता से क्या कहा ?

उत्तर: लकडहारे की बेटी ने पेड को देखकर अपने पिता से कहा "पिता-जी, कृपा करके इसे मत काटो।

प्र०३: लकडहारे ने अपनी बेटी से क्या कहा ?

उत्तर: लकडहारे ने अपनी बेटी से कहा " मैं समझ रहा हूं कि यह जानवर क्या कहना चाहते हैं।"

पाठ: ४(सच्चा मित्र)

प्र०१: कौन सा मित्र सच्चे मित्र कहलाने के योग्य होते हैं ? कोई पांच गुण लिखिए।

उत्तर: सच्चा मित्र वो होता है

१) जो अवसर पडने पर मित्र के काम आए।

२) जो हमेशा सत्य बोले।

३) जो दीन-दुखियों को गले लगाए।

४) जिसके हृदय में कोई कपट न हो ।

५) जो कभी अपनी शेखी न बघारे ।

पाठ: ५(स्वस्थ है तन-मन)

प्र०१: देर तक सोते रहने के क्या नुकसान हैं ?

उत्तर: देर तक सोते रहने से पूरा दिन आलस्य-सा रहता है तथा हमारी याददाश्त और एकाग्रता में कमी आती है।

प्र०२: समय पर सोने और समय पर उठना क्यों जरूरी है ?

उत्तर: समय पर सोने और समय पर उठने से शरीर में स्फूर्ति महसूस होती है

और पूरा दिन उत्साह भरा गुजरता है।

प्र०३: जल्दी बीमार पडाने के क्या- क्या कारण हैं ?

उत्तर: पौष्टिक तत्वों की कमी से हमारा शरीर रोगों से लडने की ताकत खो देता है

और हम जल्दी-जल्दी बीमार पडने लगते हैं।

प्र०४: स्वस्थ रहने के लिए पाठ में कौन- कौन सी बातें बताई गई हैं ?

उत्तर: स्वस्थ रहने के लिए हमें पौष्टिक आहार लेना चाहिए, सुबह जल्दी उठना चाहिए,

व्यायाम करना चाहिए तथा साफ-सफाई रखना चाहिए।

व्याकरण - भाग

अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक शब्द

१) जिसे पढा जा सके

पाठनीय

२) जो बोले न

मूक

३) देश में घूमना

देशाटन

४) ऊपर कहा गया

उपर्युक्त

५) जो देखने योग्य हो

दर्शनीय

३) जिसमे धैर्य न हो

अधीर

७) शरण में आया

शरणागत

८) मतदान करने वाला

मतदाता

९) जो कहा न जा सके

अकथनीय

१०) मीठा बोलने वाला

म्रदुभाषी

विलोम शब्द

१) हानि

लाभ

२) देवता	राक्षस
३) धीर	अधीर
४) स्वदेश	विदेश
५) निर्गुण	सगुण
६) सार्थक	निरर्थक
७) निर्मल	मलिन
८) साकार	निराकार
९) सभ्य	असभ्य
१०) अभिशाप	वरदान
अनुच्छेद लेखेन स्वयं करे	

NOTE :

- Do Question/Answer on your school note-book.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

Solved Assignment

Grade:IV

Chapter: Multiplication

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Students will understand the chapter multiplication on their own and will properly respond to the given assignment thereafter.
- Do and practice Exercise 3A (Q1) and 3C on math book.
- Do and practice Exercise 3A (Q2), 3B and 3D on fair copy.

OBJECTIVE:

- The objective of this assignment is to make the students familiar with the concept of multiplying numbers in any order, by breaking one number, multiplying by a two digit and a three digit number and finally how to multiply by 10, 100, and 1000.

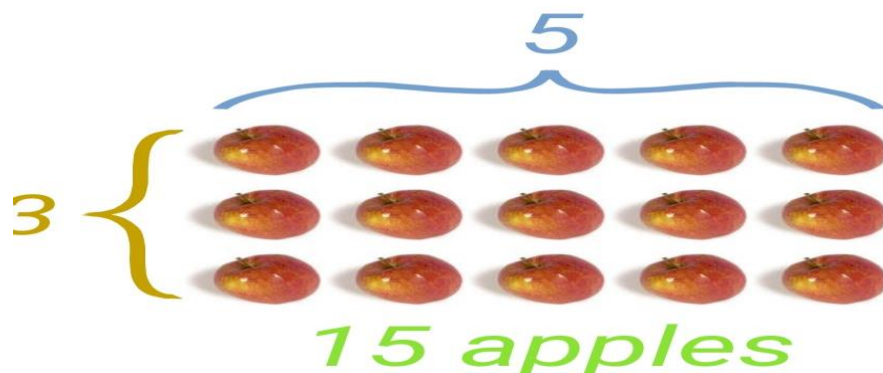
INTRODUCTION:

Multiplication is repeated addition. For example, multiplying **3** by **5** means adding **5** to itself **3** times. Thus $3 \times 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$

The numbers that are multiplied are called the **factors** and the answer is called the **product**.

$$\begin{array}{c} 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \quad \nearrow \\ \text{Factors} \quad \text{Product} \end{array}$$

If we have 3 rows of apples with 5 apples in each row, we have got $3 \times 5 = 15$ apples in total.



Or if you have got 5 columns of apples and 3 apples in each column

You have got 15 apples in all.

a) The numbers can be multiplied in any order to obtain the product.

(Page 47)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{i) } 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 12 \times 5 \\ = 60 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 12 \times 5 \\ = 60 \end{array}} \right\}$$

Or

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 4 \times 15 \\ = 60 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 4 \times 15 \\ = 60 \end{array}} \right\}$$

Or

$$\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 4 \times 5 \times 3 \\ = 20 \times 3 \\ = 60 \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 4 \times 3 \times 5 \\ = 4 \times 5 \times 3 \\ = 20 \times 3 \\ = 60 \end{array}} \right\}$$

b) Break one number

$$\text{ii) } 8 \times 15$$

see page 48

$$= 8 \times (10 + 5)$$

$$= (8 \times 10) + (8 \times 5)$$

$$= 80 + 40$$

$$= 120$$

c) Multiplying by doubling

$$\text{iii) } 6 \times 4 = 24$$

see page 49

$$\text{so, } 6 \times 8 = 48 \text{ (double of 24)}$$

iv) $4 \times 8 = 32$

so, $4 \times 16 = 64$ (double of 32)

d) When you multiply a number by 10, 100, 1000 write the number as it is and add zeros at end.

v) $43 \times 1000 = ?$

vi) $567 \times 100 = 567\ 00$

$43 \times 1000 = 43\ 000$

vii) $45 \times 10 = 450$

e) BOX MULTIPLICATION

viii) $24 \times 12 = ?$

(See page 50)

step 1: Break both the numbers as

$$\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 20 \quad 4 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} 12 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 10 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

Step 2: Place factors on boxes like this

	10	2
20		
4		

Step 3: Now multiply with 20

	10	2
20	$20 \times 10 = 200$	$20 \times 2 = 40$
4		

Step 4: multiply with 4

	10	2
20	$20 \times 10 = 200$	$20 \times 2 = 40$
4	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$4 \times 2 = 8$

Step 5: Add the products

$$200 + 40 + 40 + 8 = 288$$

So, $24 \times 12 = 288$

f) Multiplying by a two digit number

iv) $234 \times 56 = ?$

(See page 52)

Step 1: multiply by ones

$$234$$

$$\underline{X 56}$$

$$1404 \longrightarrow (234 \times 6)$$

Step 2: multiply by tens

$$234$$

$$\underline{X 56}$$

$$1404$$

$$11700 \longrightarrow (234 \times 50)$$

Step 3: add

$$234$$

$$\underline{X 56}$$

$$1404$$

$$+ \underline{11700}$$

$$\underline{13104}$$

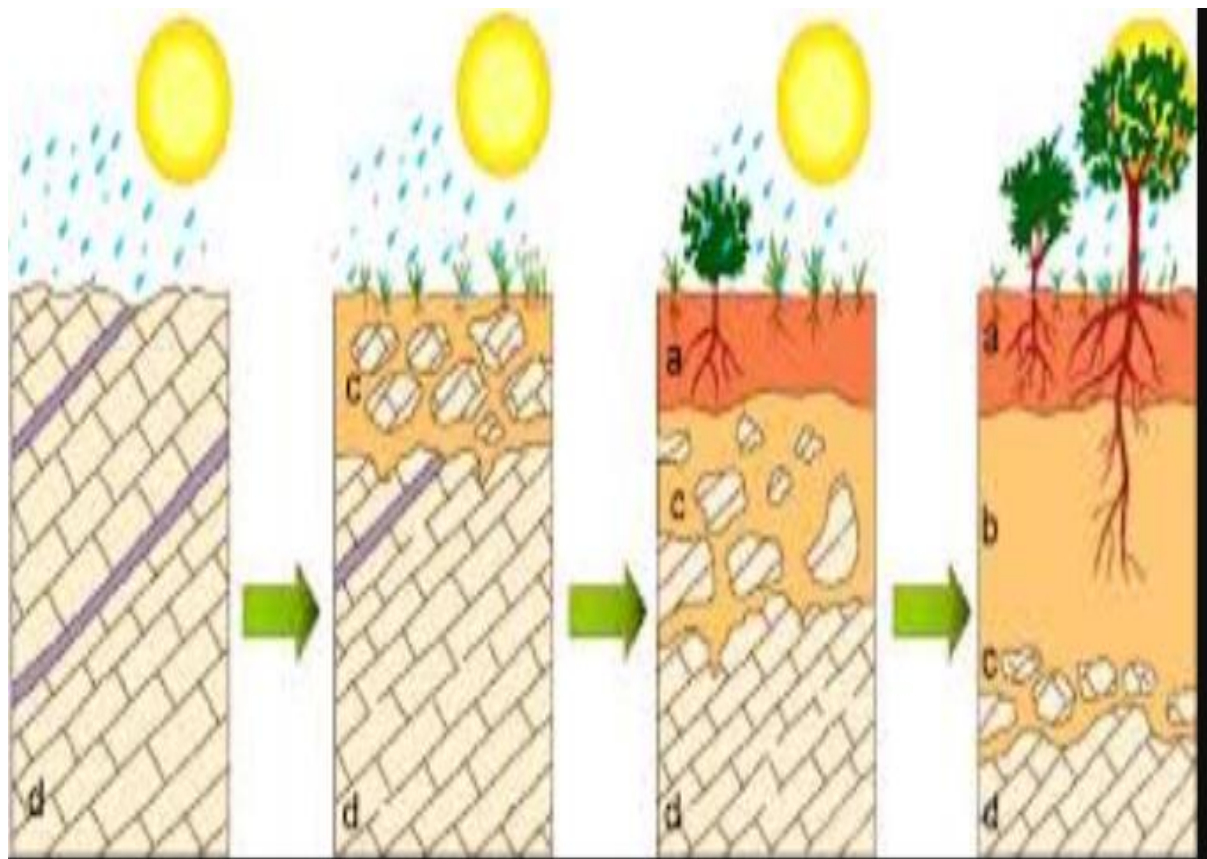


Instructions:

1. Read the chapters carefully and underline the difficult words.
2. Questions and answers to be done on fair notebook and book work on book.
3. Learn questions and answers and book work.

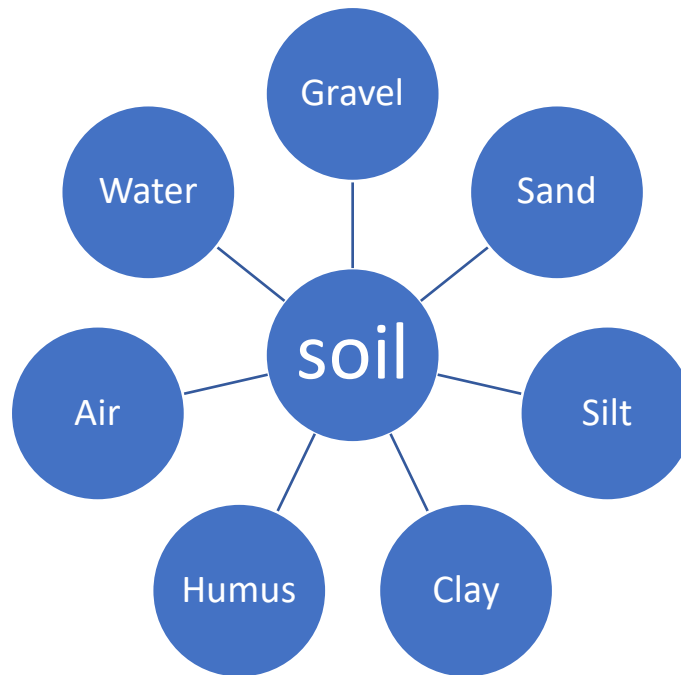
Chapter 3: Soil.

Soil is the top most layer of the earth. It is formed by the action of sun, wind and water. The process by which rocks are broken into smaller particles is called **weathering**.



Composition of soil:

Soil is composed of the following substances:



Types of soil:

There are different types of soil:



Sandy soil.

- lot of sand and very little silt and clay.
- not good for growing crops.



Clayey soil.

- mainly contains clay.
- not very good for growing crops.

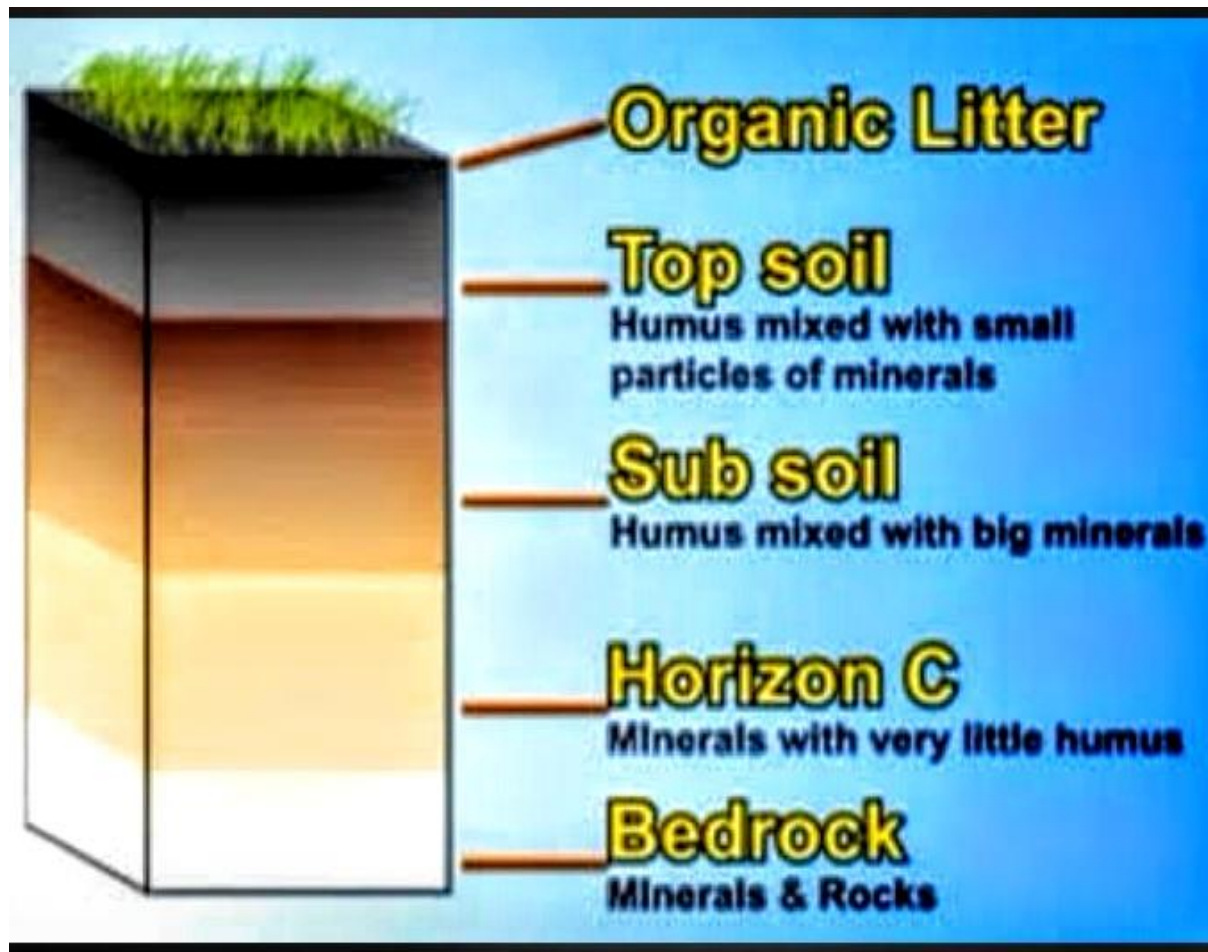


Loam soil.

- right mix of sand, clay and slit.
- best for growing crops.

Layers of soil:

The different layers of soil are:



Soil erosion and conservation:

Wind, water, animal and human activities cause soil erosion. Soil erosion can be checked by various methods such as afforestation and terrace farming.

SOLVED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AND BOOK WORK: (Follow the text).

Page no. 32-33

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. b 2. d 3. c 4. a 5. c

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Fungi 2. Sand 3. Loam 4. Parent rock 5. Erosion

C. Write T for true or F for false. Correct the false statements.

1. F, silt is a part of soil.
2. T
3. F, subsoil is not rich in humus.
4. T

D. Write short answers.

1. Humus is made up of the rotting remains of plants and animals. It makes the soil rich with nutrients.
2. The three basic types of soil are sandy, clayey and loam.
3. The bottom layer of the soil is called parent rock. It contains small pieces of rocks.
4. The soil becomes bare because of deforestation. The heat of the sun makes the soil loose and dry.
5. Afforestation prevents soil erosion.

E. Answer these questions.

1. Long ago, there were only big rocks on the earth. These big rocks broke into very fine particles by the continuous action of sun, wind and water. This early soil was gradually scattered over the earth by water and wind. Small plants started growing on this soil. When these plants died, they decayed on the soil. This made the soil fertile. This helped the animals to also grow on land. As time passed more and more rotten (decayed) matter from dead plants and animals mixed with the weathered rocks to form a layer of soil on the earth.
2. Sandy soil has a lot of sand and very little silt and clay. They can hold a lot of air, but cannot hold water or nutrients for long. That is why sandy soil is not good for growing plants. Loam soil has the

right mix of sand clay and silt. It can hold air and water well, but it also allows water to flow easily. It also contains humus. That is why loam is the best soil for growing plants.

3. Topsoil contains sand, clay, humus, water and air. It gives nutrients to plants. Roots of most plants grow in the topsoil.
4. At times, animals keep eating grass in grasslands without allowing it to grow fully. This is called overgrazing. It makes the soil bare and loose. So, it becomes easy for the wind and water to carry away the topsoil and causes soil erosion.
5. In terrace or step farming, terrace or steps are cut into the sides of the hills. Crops are planted on these terraces. The terraces slow down the flow of rainwater. This saves the topsoil from being washed away.

Additional questions:

Q1. Why loam is considered as best soil for crop production?

Ans: Loam is considered as best soil for crop production because:

1. It has the right mix of sand, clay and silt
2. Loam soil generally contains more nutrients, moisture and humus.
3. Loam has better drainage and infiltration of water and air.

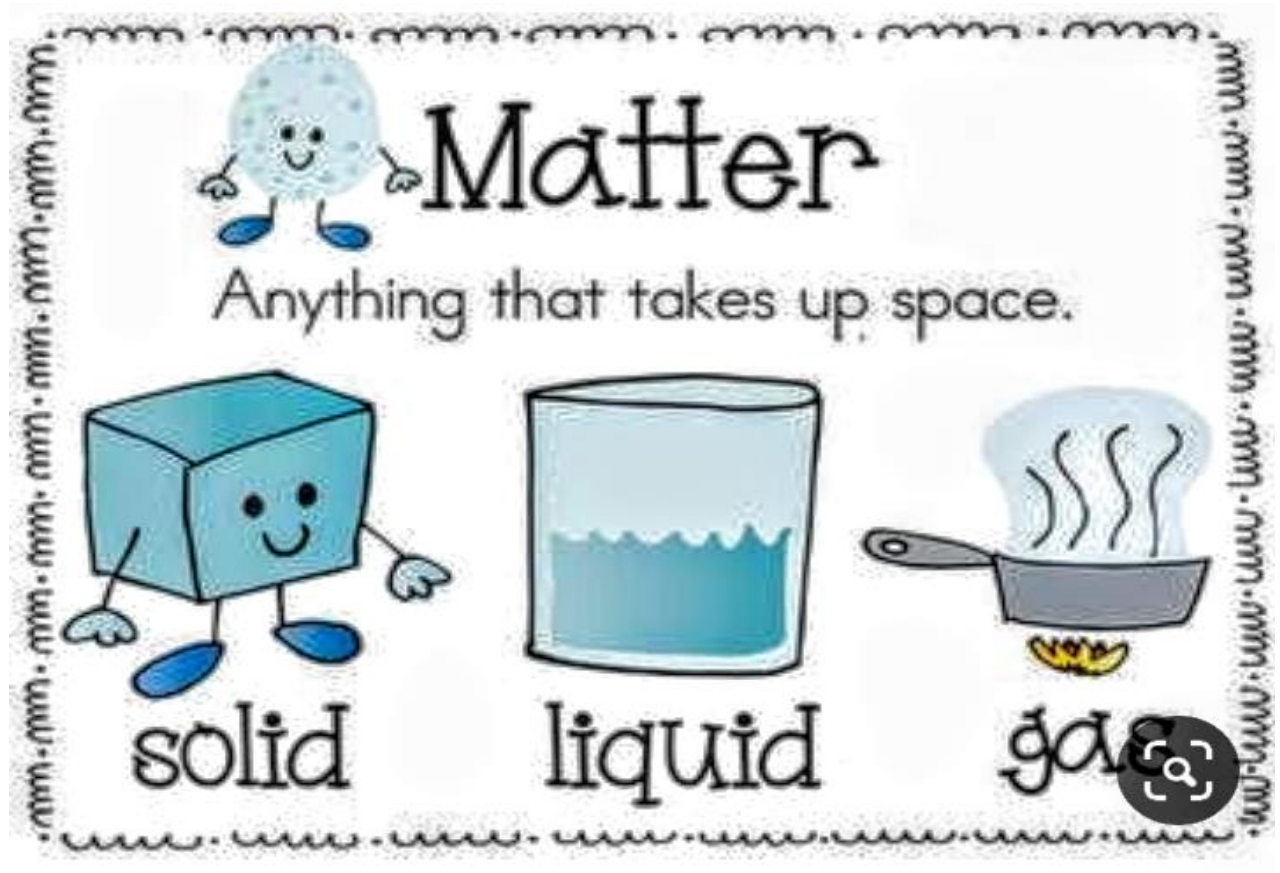
Q2. Why sandy soil is not good for plants?

Ans: The sandy soil is not good for crops because the particle of this soil is so large that it prevents the soil from retaining water, thus the roots of plant cannot remain in soil.

Word Meanings:

1. **Afforestation**: is the process of planting trees, or sowing seeds in a barren land devoid of any trees to create a forest.
2. **Deforestation**: is when forests are destroyed by cutting trees and not replanting them.
3. **Overgrazing**: a situation in which there are too many cows or other animals eating grass (grazing) in an area, which damages the environment.
4. **Soil erosion**: is the displacement of the upper layer of soil (top soil).

Chapter 4: States of Matter.



Properties of solids, liquids and gases.



Solids have a fixed shape and fixed volume.

- E.g apple, rock, ice etc



Liquids do not have a fixed shape.

- But have a definite volume.
- E.g juice, water, milk etc.

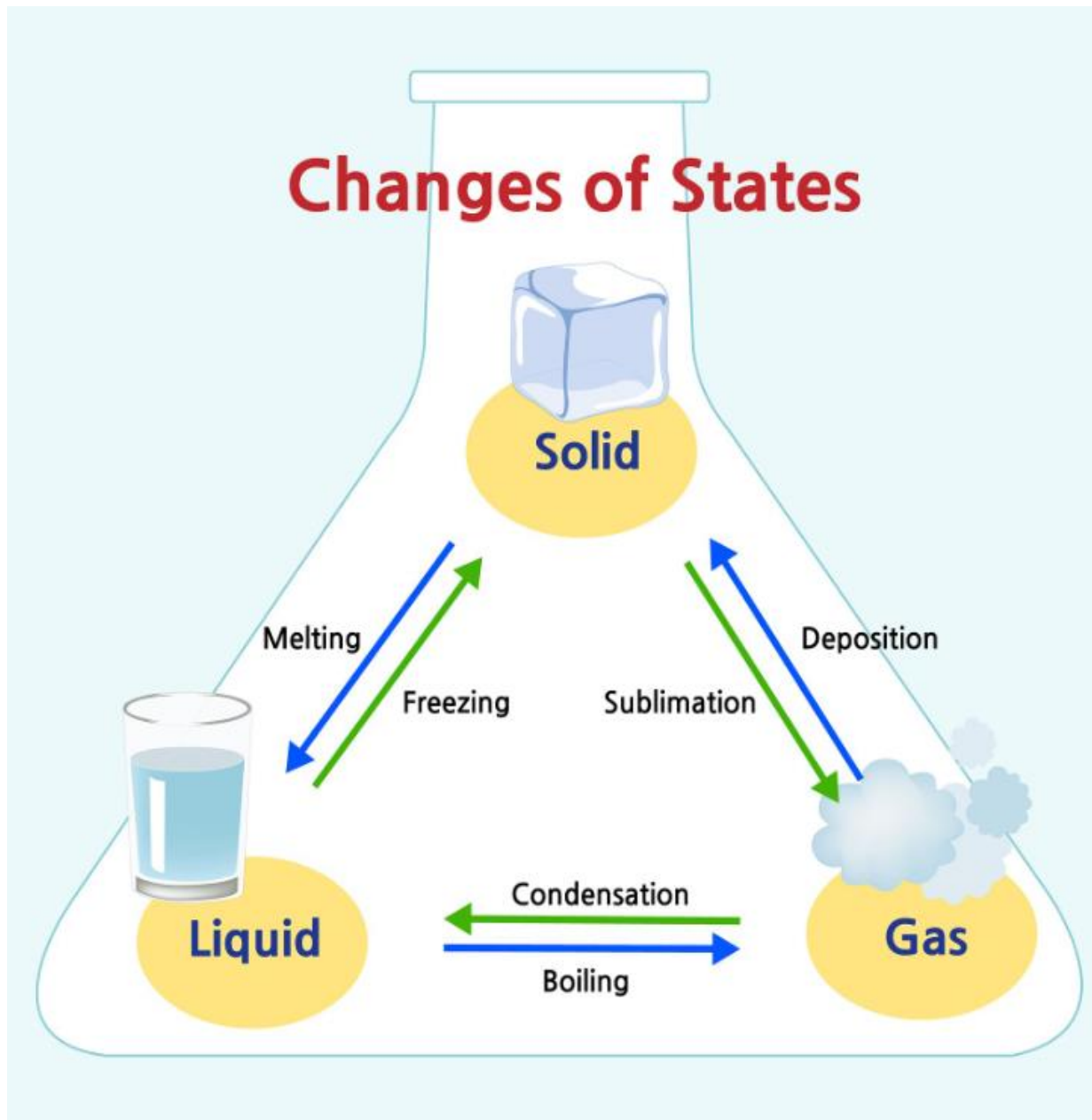


Gases have neither a fixed shape

- nor a fixed volume.
- E.g air, vapour, etc

CHANGES OF STATES:

Matter can be changed into different forms.

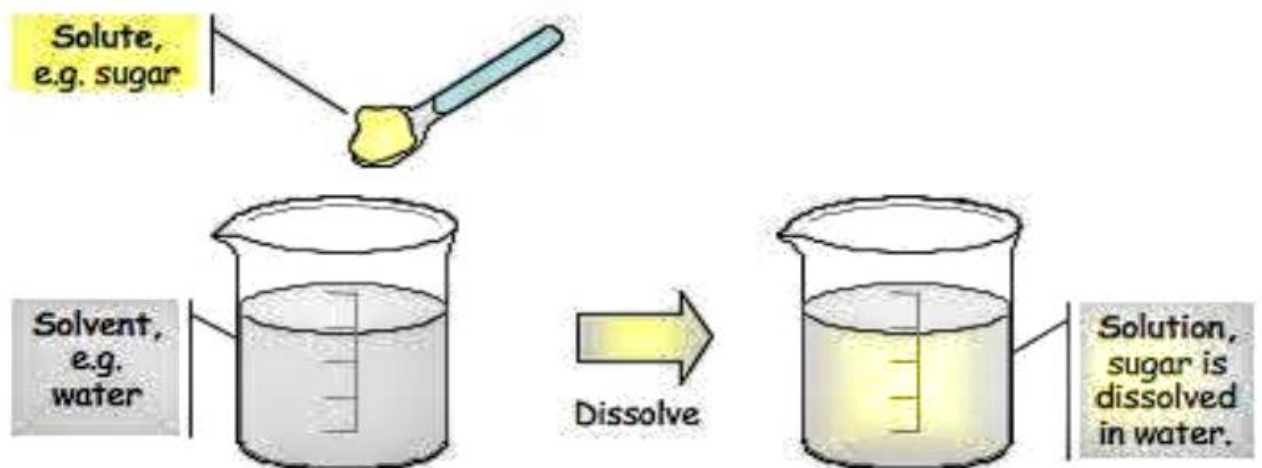


USEFULNESS OF CHANGE OF STATES:

Depending on the temperature:

- i. Water can be changed into any three states, which is useful for us in our day-to-day life.
- ii. Metals can be shaped into different things on melting.

DISSOLVING SOLIDS IN WATER:



SOLVED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AND BOOK WORK: (follow the text).

Page no. 40-41.

A. Tick (✓) the correct answers.

1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b

B. Circle the odd one out.

1. Light 2. Molecules 3. Matter 4. Ice 5. solution

C. Name the following.

1. Molecules 2. Gases 3. Gas 4. Solute

D. Write short answers.

1. Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter.
2. Air has mass and occupies space. So, air is matter.
3. Molecules are tiny particles which forms matter.
4. Evaporation is a process by which a liquid changes to a gas.

Condensation is a process by which a gas changes to a liquid.

5. Sugar crystals are not visible when mixed with water because the molecules of sugar occupy the empty spaces present between the molecules of water.

E. Answer these questions.

1. Solids have a definite shape and volume. It does not change its shape or volume. The molecules of a solid are closely packed. So, they cannot move freely.
Liquids have a definite volume but no definite shape. They take the shape of the container into which they are poured. The molecules of a liquid are not so closely packed. They can move and slide over each other.
2. Water can exist in three states: liquid (water), solid (ice) or vapour (steam). Water changes its state when we heat or cool it. Ice changes to water on heating. Water changes to water vapour on further heating. Water vapour changes to water on cooling. Water changes to ice on cooling.
3. Many metals can melt. So, they can be shaped into different things. Aluminium is a metal which can melt. So, it can be shaped into different things such as utensils and wires.
4. Take a glass of water. Put a teaspoon of sugar in it and stir well till you cannot see the sugar crystals. Taste the water. It tastes sweet. In this example, sugar is a solute, water is a solvent and the sweet water is a solution.

Word Meanings:

1. **Matter:** anything that has weight and occupies space.
2. **Solute:** a solid that dissolves in a liquid.
3. **Solvent:** a liquid in which a solute dissolves.
4. **Solution:** the liquid we get when a solute dissolves in a solvent.



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

CLASS IV

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter.
- Do all the questions and answers on fair note copy and book work on book.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with:
 1. The Northern Plains and the Coastal Plains
 2. River Basin
 3. Life in the coastal areas

Chapter: The Northern and Coastal Plains

I. Answer these questions.

Q.1. How do the rivers of the Northern Plains make the land fertile?

Ans. The Rivers, which flow through the Northern Plains, have their origin in the Himalayas. These rivers carry all along broken pieces of rocks, sand and silt. The fine silt (called alluvium) gets deposited along the river banks, this makes the land fertile.

Q.2. Write the names of any four monuments that you would like to visit in Delhi.

Ans. Red Fort, Qutab Minar, India Gate, Humayun's Tomb.

Q.3. Into how many parts is the Western Coastal Plain divided? Write their names.

Ans. The Western Coastal Plain is divided into three parts. These are the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast and the Malabar Coast.

Q.4. What are the main occupations of the people living in coastal areas?

Ans. Fishing and farming are the main occupations of the people living in coastal areas.

Q.5. Write the name of the crops grown in Kerala.

Ans. The crops grown in Kerala are Rice, Coconut, Rubber, Tea, Coffee, and Spices.

II. Additional Questions with answers.

Q. 6. What is a River Basin?

Ans. The river basin is the portion of land drained by a river and its tributaries. It encompasses all of the land surface dissected and rained by many streams and creeks that flow downhill into one another, and eventually into the river.

Q.7. Write the name of the Rivers that form the Sundarban delta.

Ans. The Brahmaputra and the Ganga Rivers form the Sundarban Delta.

Q. 8. Into how many parts is the Eastern Coastal Plain divided? Write their names.

Ans. The Eastern Coastal Plain is divided into two parts. The Northern part is known as the Northern Circars and the Southern part is called the Coromandel Coast.



Bookwork

Go through "Checkpoint" at page no.26 and fill in the blanks according to the key given below:

Ans. 1. plain 2. Beas 3. Tsangpo 4. Golden 5. Chhath

Read and answer

Go through "Read and Answer" Part A, at page no.30 and write True or False according to the key given below:

A. 1. F 2.T 3.T 4.T 5.F

Go through "Read and Answer" Part B, at page no.30 and write one word answer according to the key given below:

B. 1. alluvium 2. Padma 3. Bihar 4. Arabian Sea 5. Onam



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES **SOLVED ASSIGNMENT** **CLASS IV**

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter.
- Do all the questions and answers on fair note copy and book work on book.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with:
 1. The Western Desert
 2. Rann of Kachchh
 3. Life in the desert
 4. Vegetation of desert

Chapter: The Western Desert

I. Answer these questions.

Q.1. Describe the climate of the Thar Desert?

Ans. The Thar Desert experiences hot and dry climate throughout the year. There is very little or no rainfall. During summers the days are very hot and nights are cold. In winter the days are warm and nights are very cold.

Q.2. Why do villages in the Desert region grow up around oasis?

Ans. Oasis have water and fertile land suitable for farming. Hence villages in the Desert region grow up around oases.

Q.3. Why is Indira Gandhi Canal important for the people of the region?

Ans. The Indira Gandhi Canal is important for the people of the region because it carries water from River Sutlej to the Thar Desert for domestic use and irrigation.

Q.4. Who are the banjaras?

Ans. The banjaras are a community of people who always move about from one place to another in search of food for themselves and their animals.

Q.5. Why do houses in Rajasthan have thick walls?

Ans. The houses in Rajasthan have thick walls to keep the heat out so that houses remain cool.

Q.6. Why is rice not grown in this region?

Ans. Rice plant requires plenty of water to grow. Water is scarce in desert. Thus rice is not grown in this region.

Q.7. Define these terms.

1. Raan of Kachchh.

Ans. Raan of Kachchh is a part of the Thar Desert that gets flooded during the monsoon season. However, it leaves behind salt when the water dries up in winter, thereby a salt desert is formed

2. Sand Dune.

Ans. Sand Dune is a small hill of sand found in the desert .

3.Taanka.

Ans. Taanka is an underground tank used to store rainwater in some houses in Rajasthan.



Bookwork

Go through “Check point” at page no.34 and write True or False according to the key given below:

Ans. 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F

Read and answer

Go through “Read and Answer” Part A, at page no.35 and Tick the correct option according to the key given below:

A. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. a

Go through “Fill in the blanks” Part B at page no.35 and fill the blanks according to the key given below:

B. 1. sand dunes 2. oasis 3. tanka 4. kalbeliya 5. Jaipur



DOON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, SRINAGAR

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES **SOLVED ASSIGNMENT** **CLASS IV**

Instructions:

- Students are to read and understand the chapter.
- Do all the questions and answers on fair note copy and book work on book.
- The objective of this assignment is to make the students acquainted with:
 1. The Southern Plateaus
 2. The Islands
 3. Chota Nagpur Plateau
 4. Deccan Plateau

Chapter: The Southern Plateaus and the Islands

Answer these questions.

Q.1. Which hill ranges surround the central Highlands?

Ans. The Aravalli Hills, the Vindhya Range and the Rajmahal Hills surround the central Highlands.

Q.2. List the five minerals found in the southern plateaus.

Ans. Coal, iron ore, copper, manganese diamond, tin and gold.

Q.3. Why is mining an important activity in Jharkhand?

Ans. The mining is an important activity in Jharkhand because the state is rich in minerals, such as, coal, iron ore, copper and manganese.

Q.4. What is the importance of Mumbai High?

Ans. Mumbai High has large deposits of petroleum in the seabed. So it is of great importance.

Q.5. Which are the two Island groups in our country?

Ans. The two island groups in our country are the Andaman and Nicobar Island in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian sea.

Q.6. Which hill ranges surround the Deccan Plateau?

Ans. The hill ranges that surround the Deccan Plateau are the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.

Q.7. Write the name of some industries located in Hyderabad.

Ans. Some industries located in Hyderabad are information technology, automobiles and Pharmaceuticals.

Bookwork

Go through "Check point" at page no.40 and write the names according to the key given below:

Ans. 1. Narmada 2. Godavari 3. Panna 4. Telangana

Read and answer

Go through "Fill in the blanks" Part A, at page no.42 and fill the blanks according to the key given below:

A. 1. Karnataka 2. Nilgiri 3. Madhya Pradesh

4. Ganesh Chaturthi

5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Go through “Read and Answer” Part B, at page no.34 and write True or False according to the key given below:

B. 1. F

2. T

3. F

4. T

5. F

دُون انٹرنیشنل اسکول سرینگر

مضمون: اردو اظہار وجودہ موضوع: بُری صحبت جماعت: چوتھی

تدریسی ہنر: سبق (بُری صحبت) بچوں میں صحیح تلفظ، الفاظ کے معنی، صحیح پڑھائی، پوری طرح سے الفاظ کی پہچان پیدا کرنے میں کارگر ثابت ہوگا۔ یہ سبق بچوں میں بولنے اور لکھنے کی صلاحیت پیدا کرنے میں مدد کریگا۔
ساتھ میں بچے اردو زبان کی باریکیوں سے بھی آشنا ہونگے۔

تدریسی نتائج: اس سبق سے بچے یہ نصیحت اخذ کریں گے کہ ہمیشہ بُری صحبت سے بچنا چاہیے۔ اور بُرے لوگوں سے میل ملاپ نہیں رکھنا چاہیے۔ بُری صحبت اچھے آدمی کو بھی بُرا بنا دیتی ہے۔ لہذا بُرے دوستوں کی دوستوں سے گریز کرنا چاہیے
نیچے دیے گئے سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے۔

سوال ۱۔ ہمیں بُری صحبت سے کیوں بچنا چاہیے؟

جواب۔ کیونکہ بُری صحبت سے انسان ہمیشہ نقصان اٹھاتا ہے۔

سوال ۲۔ بزرگ ہنس کوڑے اور ہنس کی دوستی سے کیوں ناراض تھے؟

جواب۔ کیونکہ وہ جانتے تھے کہ کوڑا بہت شرارتی ہے اور وہ دوستی کے لائق نہیں ہے۔

سوال ۳۔ اس نظم سے ہمیں کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟

جواب۔ اس نظم سے ہمیں یہ سبق ملتا ہے کہ ہمیشہ دوسروں کے کام آنا چاہیے اسی میں ہماری کامیابی ہے۔

درج ذیل سوالات کے مختصر جوابات تحریر کریں۔

۱۔ بڑھیا نے راستے میں دیا کیوں جلایا؟

جواب۔ تاکہ راہ گیر اور پردیسی کہیں ٹھوکر نہ کھائیں۔

۲۔ محلوں کے باہر کیسا منظر ہے؟

جواب۔ محلوں کے باہر گپ اندھیرا چھایا ہوا ہے۔

درج ذیل الفاظ کے جملے بنائیے۔

آفاق۔ سورج آفاق میں ڈوبتا نظر آتا ہے۔

ملاح۔ ملاح نے تیزی سے ناؤ کھینچی۔

سُرخ رو۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہمیں ہمیشہ سُرخ رکھے۔

رہ نما۔ میرے استاد میرے رہنما ہے۔

جیسے ”دیا“ کے معنی ”چراغ“ کے ہے۔ دوسرے معنوں میں ”دیا“ کے معنی ”کسی کو کچھ دینا“ کے

ہے۔ اب آپ اسی طرح درج ذیل ہم آواز الفاظ کے معنی لکھیے۔

قلم۔ جس سے لکھتے ہیں۔ قلم۔ الگ کرنا

سدا۔ ہمیشہ صدا۔ آواز

اُمی۔ ان پڑھ اُمی۔ ماں

چاہ۔ کنواں چاہ۔ چاہت

ڈون انٹرنیشنل اسکول سرینگر

مضمون: اردو اظہار وجودہ موضوع: بڑھیا کا دیا جماعت: چوتھی

مدریسی ہنر: سبق (بری صحبت) بچوں میں صحیح تلفظ، الفاظ کے معنی، پڑھائی میں دلچسپی، پوری طرح سے الفاظ کی پہچان پیدا کرنے میں کارگر ثابت ہوگا۔ یہ سبق بچوں میں بولنے اور لکھنے کی صلاحیت پیدا کرنے میں مدد کریگا۔ اس سبق میں بچوں کو کچھ نئے الفاظ سیکھنے کو ملے گے۔ ساتھ میں بچے اردو زبان کی باریکیوں سے اور شعر و شاعری کے قواعد سے بھی باخبر ہوں گے۔

مدریسی نتائج: اس سبق سے بچوں میں یہ احساس پیدا ہوگا کہ انسان وہی جو دوسروں کے کام آئے۔ اپنا ذاتی مفاد چھوڑ کر دوسروں کے کام آنے میں دل کو سکون اور اللہ کی رضا حاصل ہوتی ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ان کو دوست رکھتا ہے جو دوسروں پر رحم کرتے ہیں۔
درج ذیل سوالات کے تفصیلاً جوابات لکھیے۔

۱۔ بڑھیا کا دیا جھاڑوں اور فانوسوں سے کیوں بہتر ہے؟
جواب۔ کیونکہ جھاڑوں اور فانوس سے صرف ذاتی محل روشن ہوتے ہیں جب کہ بڑھیا کا دیا دوسروں کے کام آیا۔

۲۔ نظم کے آخری شعر میں کامیابی کی علامت کسے بتایا ہے اور کیوں؟
جواب۔ راہ نما مینار کو کامیابی کی علامت بتایا گیا ہے۔ کیونکہ اُس کی روشنی سے سمندری راستوں کا پتہ چل جاتا ہے۔

سوال ۳۔ اس کہانی سے ہمیں کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟
 جواب۔ اس کہانی سے یہ سبق ملتا ہے کہ ہمیں ہمیشہ بُری صحبت سے بچنا چاہیے۔ اور بُرے لوگوں سے دوستی نہیں رکھنی چاہیے۔
 مختصر جواب لکھیے۔

سوال ۱۔ نوجوان ہنس کی دوستی کس سے ہوئی؟
 جواب۔ نوجوان ہنس کی دوستی کوٹے سے ہوئی۔

سوال ۲۔ نوجوان ہنس کون تھا؟

جواب۔ نوجوان ہنس بہت رحم دل تھا۔

سوال ۳۔ کوٹے کی شرارت کا خمیازہ کس کو بھگتنا پڑا۔

جواب۔ کوٹے کی شرارت کا خمیازہ نوجوان ہنس کو بھگتنا پڑا۔

درج ذیل فقروں میں صحیح کے آگے (✓) کا نشان اور غلط لے آگے (×) کا نشان لگائیے۔

۱۔ بُری صحبت ہرگز اختیار نہ کرو۔ (✓)

۲۔ بُرائی کا راستہ اختیار کرو۔ (×)

۳۔ جھوٹ بولنا، کسی کی بُرائی کرنا جائز ہے۔ (×)

۴۔ بُرے انسان کی بُری عادت سے نفرت کرو، انسان سے نہیں۔ (✓)

۵۔ بڑوں کی نصیحت پر ہمیشہ عمل کرو۔ (✓)

خالی جگہیں پُر کیجیے

نوجوان ہنس کو شکاری پر ترس آگیا۔ اُس نے اپنے پنکھ پھیلا کر شکاری پر سایہ کر

دیا۔ شکاری برابر سوتا رہا۔

لیکن ایک شریر کوئے کی وجہ سے نوجوان ہنس کو اپنی جان سے ہاتھ دھونا پڑا۔ ہمیشہ بڑوں کی نصیحت پر عمل کرنا چاہیے۔ اسی میں ہمارا بھلا ہے۔
متضاد الفاظ کو آپس میں لائیے۔

ضد	الفاظ	ضد	الفاظ
نالائق	لائق	پیچھے	آگے
جاگنا	سونا	بانیں	دائیں
سایہ	دھوپ	اندھیرا	اُجالا
سنگِ دل	رحمِ دل	نقصان	نفع
پاک	پلید	نیا	پُرانا