

**KERALA PUBLIC
SCHOOLS
ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21
HOME ASSIGNMENT**



CLASS : IV

DATE: 16.06.2020 to 30.06.2020

SUBJECT	ASSIGNMENT
MATHS	<p>I. <u>Mental Maths</u></p> <p>1. $6598 \times 0 = _ \div _$</p> <p>2. $456 \times _ = 567 \times _$</p> <p>3. Rs. 15 = $_$ paise</p> <p>4. 10 centuries = $_$ years</p> <p>5. 4 kg. = $_$ grams.</p> <p>6. $230 \div 10 = _$</p> <p>7. $7854 \div 100 = _$ quotient , $_$ remainder</p> <p>8. Division is repeated $_$</p> <p>9. $4532 \div 1$ is equal to $_$</p> <p>10. $45678 \times 1 = _$</p> <p>II. <u>Solve :</u></p> <p>1. $3 \times 19 =$</p> <p>2. $10 \times 14 =$</p> <p>3. $43 \times 500 =$</p> <p>4. $651 \div 3 =$</p> <p>5. $438 \div 5 =$</p> <p>III. <u>Solve:</u></p> <p>1. 705×45</p> <p>2. $4321 \times 37 =$</p> <p>3. $347 \div 16 =$</p> <p>4. $446 \div 24 =$</p> <p>IV. <u>Solve: (Word Problems)</u></p> <p>1. For a picnic trip 7 buses were hired. Each bus carried 54 children. How many children went to the picnic?</p> <p>2. A factory produces 2570 loaves of bread daily. How many loaves of bread will it produce in the month of June and July?</p> <p>3. A shopkeeper bought rice at the rate of Rs. 30 per kg. If he paid Rs.2400 , how many kilograms of rice did he get?</p> <p>4. Rahul drove 5628 km in a week. How much did he drive in a day?</p> <p>[NOTE : QUESTION NO. I TO IV TO BE DONE IN THE MATHS NOTE BOOK]</p>

	<p>V. Ex. 5.1 (pg. 74) Problem no.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 [To be done in the Maths textbook]</p> <p>VI. Ex. 5.2 (pg. 75) Problem no.1 [To be done in the Maths textbook]</p> <p>VII. Ex. 5.3 (pg. 77) Problem no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 [To be done in the Maths notebook]</p> <p>VIII. Ex. 5.4 (pg. 80) Problem no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 [To be done in the maths notebook]</p>				
SCIENCE	Ch 4- Solids, Liquids and Gases				
	Read the chapter thoroughly				
	Underline the following words in the textbook and learn them.				
	mass	matter	solute	solvent	solution
	fluids	decantation	sedimentation	filtration	solidification
	melting	Freezing	condensation	evaporation	particles
	container	soluble	insoluble	substances	retained
	solids	liquids	dissolve	temperature	vapour
	<u>Draw and label the diagram of separation of sand and water by filtration in the notebook.</u>				
	<u>Let's remember (pg- 46)</u>				
<u>Write S for Solid, L for Liquid and G for Gas. Also write one feature of each, in terms of its particles.</u>					
1. Table- S. Feature- Particles are very closely packed.					
2. Orange Juice- L. Feature- Not very closely packed.					
3. Milk- L. Feature- Not very closely packed.					
4. Air- G. Feature- Very loosely packed.					
<u>Let's remember (pg no- 48)</u>					
Yash mixed some sugar in his hot milk. Name the solute and solvent in this.					
Solute- Sugar					
Solvent- Hot Milk					
<u>Let's remember(pg no- 48)</u>					
<u>A. Give one word for the following:</u>					
1. Substances that completely dissolve in a solvent- <u>soluble</u>					
2. Substances that do not completely dissolve in a solvent- <u>insoluble</u>					
3. The process in which insoluble substances settle down- <u>sedimentation</u>					
4. The process in which a solution containing insoluble substance is passed through a filter paper- <u>filtration</u>					
<u>B. Write S for soluble and I for insoluble in water</u>					
1. Sand: <u>I</u>					

2. Salt: S
3. Sugar: S
4. Stone: I

I.Objective type questions

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words:-

1. A substance that has mass and occupies space is called **matter** (solid/matter).
2. All substances are made up of **particles** (liquids/particles).
3. Fluids include **fluids and gases**. (liquids/ liquids and gases).
4. Matter **can** (can/cannot) change its form from one state to another.
5. A **solution** (solvent/ solution) is formed when two or more substances are mixed with each other.

B. Choose the correct option:-

1. Which of these is true about solids?
 - a. Particles are packed very close to each other
 - b. They are usually hard
 - c. They have a fixed shape
 - d. All of theseAns- (d)
2. Which of these can flow from one place to another?
 - a. Milk and water
 - b. Oxygen and juice
 - c. Air
 - d. All of theseAns- (a)
3. Which of these falls in the group 'fluids'?
 - a. Solids
 - b. Liquids
 - c. Liquids and gases
 - d. Gases

Ans- (c)

4. Which of these processes changes water to ice?

- a. Boiling
- b. Evaporation
- c. Condensation
- d. Solidification

Ans- (d)

5. Which of these is the solute in the sugar solution?

- a. Sugar
- b. Milk
- c. Water
- d. None of these

Ans- (a)

6. Which of these processes are best suited to remove insoluble substances from water?

- a. Distillation and evaporation
- b. Sedimentation and decantation
- c. Sedimentation, decantation and filtration
- d. All of these

Ans- (c)

7. Which of these would you use to separate salt from water?

- a. Sedimentation
- b. Decantation
- c. Filtration
- d. Evaporation

Ans- (d)

8. Which process takes place when you take out an ice cube from the freezer and leave it at normal room temperature?

- a. Freezing
- b. Melting
- c. Condensation
- d. Evaporation

Ans- (b)

II. Very short answer type questions

A. Give two examples for the following:-

1. Substances in which particles are very closely packed- pencil, chair
2. Substances in which particles are very loosely packed- oxygen, nitrogen
3. Fluids- juice, milk
4. Substances soluble in water- salt, sugar
5. Substances insoluble in water- sand, chalk

C. Name what you would get in the following:-

1. When you take out an ice cube from a freezer and leave it in a normal room- water
2. When you heat a liquid for some time- water vapour
3. If you fill water in the ice tray and keep it in the freezer- ice
4. When sugar is added to water- sweet water
5. When salt is added to water- salty water

Note- All the above exercises to be done in the textbook.

III. Answer the following questions:-

1. What is matter? Name the three states of matter.

Ans- Any substance that has mass and occupies space is called matter.

The three states of matter are- Solids, Liquids and Gases.

2. Differentiate between solids, liquids and gases in terms of their particles.

Ans- The particles in solids, liquids and gases are arranged as follows-

Solids- particles are packed very close to each other

Liquids- particles are not very closely packed

Gases- particles are very loosely packed.

3. Define the following:

a. Melting- The process by which a solid changes into a liquid is called melting.

b. Condensation- The process by which a gas changes into a liquid on cooling is called condensation.

c. Evaporation- The process by which water changes to water vapour on heating is called evaporation.

d. Solidification- The process by which a liquid changes into a solid on cooling is called solidification.

4. With the help of an example, describe solute, solvent and solution.

Ans- Solute- The solid that dissolves in a liquid is called the solute.

Solvent- The liquid in which a solid dissolves is called a solvent.

Solution- The liquid which is obtained when a solute dissolves in a solvent is called a solution.

For example- Salt(solute) + water(solvent) = salty water (solution)

5. Differentiate between soluble and insoluble substances.

Ans- Soluble substances- are those substances that dissolve completely in a solvent to form a solution.

Insoluble substances- are those substances that do not dissolve completely in a solvent.

6. How does filtration help to remove insoluble substances?

Ans- In filtration, a solution containing insoluble substance is passed through a filter paper. On doing so, the liquid passes through the filter, while the insoluble substance gets retained on the filter paper. For example, sand and water can be separated by filtration.

Note: Answer the following questions to be done in the Science notebook.

HINDI

पाठ :- पाठ – 9 कलंगी का कोट (कहानी)

- I) पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें। (तीन बार)
- II) पाठ में दिए गए चित्र को प्रथम पृष्ठ में बनाएँ एवं उसमें रंग भरें।
- III) कठिन शब्दों को दो-दो बार उत्तर – पुस्तिका में लिखें।

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. गौरैया | 9. पोशाक |
| 2. गुलमोहर | 10. गोलों |
| 3. रंग-बिरंगी | 11. सुलझाने |
| 4. मिट्टू | 12. उलझता |
| 5. प्रशंसा | 13. नन्हीं- सी |
| 6. फड़फड़ाए | 14. चिल्लाने |
| 7. पिंजरे | 15. चुगकर |
| 8. चमकीले | |

- IV) शब्दार्थ लिखें :- Pg No-68 से देखकर सुन्दर अक्षरों में लिखें ।
 V) बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न – पाठ्य – पुस्तिका में करें । [Pg No – 69]
 VI) कलंगी का कोट (प्रश्न-उत्तर) (1 से 5) नोटबुक में करें । [Pg No – 68]

लिखित

१. अपनी प्रशंसा सुनकर तोता क्या करने लगा ?
 उत्तर – अपनी प्रशंसा सुनकर तोता एक डाली से दूसरी डाली पर फुदकने लगा ।
२. कलंगी ने मिटठू से क्या पूछा ?
 उत्तर – कलंगी ने पूछा – “ मिटठू मियाँ , तुम्हें यह हरा कोट कहाँ से मिला ?
३. स्टूल पर बैठकर लड़की ने क्या किया ?
 उत्तर – लड़की ने स्कूल पर बैठकर एक काली नली अपने होठों पर मली जिससे उसके होंठ मिटठू की तरह लाल दिखाई देने लगे ।
४. कलंगी ने बाग में क्या देखा ?
 उत्तर – कलंगी ने बाग में एक मोर को नाचते हुए देखा ।
५. कलंगी ने उन के गोलों से क्या किया ?
 उत्तर – उसने उन के गोलों को कोट की तरह अपने चारों ओर लपेट लिया ।

VII) खाली जगह भरो (उचित शब्द चुनो) [Pg No – 69]

VIII) बताओ, किसने, किससे कहा ? [Pg No – 69]

<u>कथन</u>	<u>किसने कहा ?</u>	<u>किससे कहा ?</u>
1. इसका हरा कोट भी तो देखो ।	नीलू ने	गरिमा से कहा ।
2. गौरैया को दाने दो ।	दादी माँ ने	नन्हीं -बच्ची से कहा

IX) वाक्य- रचना करें :- (स्वयं से)

क) बगीचा ख) खुश ग) कोट घ) पिंजरे ङ) पंख

X) विलोम शब्द लिखें :-

क) छोटी	x	बड़ी
ख) दोस्ती	x	दुश्मनी
ग) प्रशंसा	x	निंदा
घ) उदास	x	खुश
ङ) चमकीले	x	फीके

SUBJECT – HINDI LANGUAGE

पाठ :- पाठ – 5 लिंग

[I]

I) हिंदी भाषा से लिंग पाठ का सस्वर वाचन करें ।

II) लिंग की परिभाषा, भेद एवं उदाहरण लिखें ।

1. परिभाषा :- संज्ञा के जिस रूप से उसके पुरुष जाति या स्त्री जाति के होने का चले, उसे लिंग कहते हैं । उदाहरण के लिए :- मोर, बंदर, लड़की, मोरनी, बंदरिया, लड़कियाँ आदि । हिंदी में लिंग के दो भेद होते हैं ।

क) पुल्लिंग शब्द :- जो शब्द पुरुष जाति के के प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं , उन्हें पुल्लिंग शब्द कहते हैं । उदाहरण के लिए :- शेर, पिताजी , आदि ।

ख) स्त्रीलिंग शब्द :- जो शब्द स्त्री जाति के लिए प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं उन्हें स्त्रीलिंग शब्द कहते हैं – उदाहरण के लिए – माँ , शेरनी आदि ।

III) लिंग शब्द

स्त्रीलिंग तथा पुल्लिंग शब्द पुस्तक से देखकर नोट करें । Pg No – (29,30)

अभ्यास कार्य

प्रश्न-उत्तर – (2, 4, 5) किताब में करें ।

Pg No – (31,32)

3. खाली स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित शब्दों द्वारा कीजिए (नोटबुक में करें) Pg No – (31)

- क) धोबी कपड़े धो रहा है। (धोबी, धोबिन)
ख) बकरी घास चर रही है। (बकरा, बकरी)
ग) रानी लक्ष्मीबाई वीरांगना थीं। (वीर, वीरांगना)
घ) राकेश छोटी-सी चुहिया को देखकर डर गया। (चूहा, चुहिया)

7. रंगीन शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर वाक्य को दोबारा लिखिए (नोटबुक में करें) Pg No – 32

- क) मेरी **मौसीजी** मुंबई में रहती हैं। मेरे मौसाजी मुंबई में रहते हैं।
ख) **मुरगा** दबड़े में रहता है। मुरगी दबड़े में रहती हैं।
ग) **दादाजी** सैर करने गए हैं। दादीजी सैर करने गई हैं।
घ) **लोहार** लोहे के बर्तन बनाता है। लुहारिन लोहे के बर्तन बनाती है।

पाठ – 15. शब्द- सागर

[II] पर्यायवाची शब्द – [पुस्तक से मनुष्य] तक नोट बुक में लिखें। Pg No – (73)

ENGLISH

Topic- Pronouns

I. Rewrite the following sentences using personal pronouns in the place of the highlighted nouns..

1. **Meeta** lost her keys.
2. The fox is a wild animal. **The fox** is very cunning.
3. Are you going to invite **Sudha and Rohan**?
4. Raman got an award. **Raman** was the best performer.
5. **The students** are getting restless.

II. Circle the subject pronouns and underline the object pronouns in the following sentences.

1. I am going with her.
2. She wants help from him.
3. He was sitting beside us.
4. He wants to buy it.
5. I can see you.

III. Choose the correct Possessive Pronouns to complete these sentences.

1. This horse is not his but mine/yours.
2. I bought my dress from the nearby store but she bought his/ hers from elsewhere.
3. The book of theirs/ yours has become very popular.
4. Minakshi took Gita's luggage but she forgot theirs /hers.
5. This is not our package. We will receive yours / ours tomorrow.

IV. Choose the correct demonstrative pronouns to complete these sentences.

1. This / These is my watch.
2. This / These are mango trees.
3. Those / This photo was taken with a digital camera.

4. Can you solve that /these riddles ?
5. Have you learnt this / those poems by heart ?

V. **Underline the pronouns in these sentences. Then write P for personal pronouns , PO for possessive pronouns and D for demonstrative pronouns.**

1. These are woollen gloves. _____
2. This is not my pen. Mine is new. _____
3. I believe him. _____
4. Everybody missed you. _____
5. Those are Jain temples. _____

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end:

Puppetry is an ancient form of theatre and entertainment practised mostly in rural India. It is, in fact, a combination of several art forms like sculpture , painting designing, acting , writing and music. It is an art which enchants children as well as adults.

A large variety of raw materials are used to create puppets. The famous puppets of Rajasthan are made out of wood and are known as *kathputli*. Leather , papier,mache and stuffed cloths are also frequently used to make puppets.

Puppets may be classified according to the material they are made from or the methods of manipulating them, that is , the means used by the puppeteer to make the puppets move, for example, hand puppets, string puppets ,rod puppets and shadow theatre. In India, puppets are regarded as divine and held in reverence by the puppeteer. After they become old and worn out, they are not discarded but kept at home like ageing relatives. The stories enacted by the puppets are influenced by the epics- *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, the *Panchatantra* stories and glorious tales of warriors and heroes.

The islands of Bali and Sumatra in Indonesia also have rich tradition of puppetry. Japan is famous for its puppet theatre called 'banraku' in which majestic dolls almost 150 cm tall are animated and skilfully manipulated by several puppeteers.

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Explain the ways in which the puppets are classified?
2. How many kinds of puppets are there according to the method of manipulating them?
3. What are the source of the stories told in India through puppetry?
4. How is the art of puppetry is practised in Japan different from the one practise in India? .

II. Write the antonyms of the following:

1. rich X _____

- 2. old X _____
- 3. ancient X _____
- 4. variety X _____

III. Find the words from the passage which mean the following :

- 1. getting old-
- 2. well known-
- 3. very often-
- 4. to produce an impact-

IV. Make sentences of the following:

- 1. music--
- 2. India-

Ch 4- A Disastrous Dinner

I. Word Bank

disastrous	larder	scorched	lobster	asparagus
inedible	gossiped	embarrassed	distressed	hastily
Trembling	groan	unfortunate	echoed	struck
decidedly	dessert	lumpy	exclaimed	disheartened

II. Synonyms:-

- 1. no joke: not easy
- 2. larder: cupboard for storing food items
- 3. scorched: burnt
- 4. lobster: a sea creature with a hard shell
- 5. asparagus: a plant whose young greenish white stems are eaten as delicacy
- 6. gossiped: informal talk or stories about other people's private lives, that may be unkind and not true
- 7. inedible: uneatable
- 8. distressed: upset
- 9. pursed her lips: formed lips into a small tight round shape, for example to show disapproval
- 10. dessert: sweet dish
- 11. hastily: quickly

III. Antonyms:-

- 1. disappointment x satisfaction
- 2. bitter x sweet
- 3. sharp x blunt
- 4. inedible x edible
- 5. overcooked x undercooked
- 6. unripe x ripe
- 7. embarrassed x unabashed
- 8. hastily x slowly

9. unpleasant x pleasant
10. unfortunate x fortunate; lucky

IV. Fill in the blanks:-

1. The girls had many complaints against Meg's cooking.
2. Feeling very much stressed Jo hurried into the kitchen.
3. The girls felt even more helpless when they saw their mother go out.
4. Miss Crocker tasted first, made an unpleasant face, and drank some water hastily.
5. Laurie, the neighbor boy, talked and laughed to make the scene look cheerful.
6. The unfortunate dinner ended happily, with bread and butter, and fun.

V. One word answers:-

1. Who said that she was tired and was going to stay in the room all day?
Ans- Mother
2. The girls had many complaints from whose cooking?
Ans- Meg's
3. What did Jo boil for an hour, making them perfectly inedible?
Ans- Asparagus
4. Who tried to make the scene look cheerful?
Ans- Laurie
5. What was overcooked to a bright red colour?
Ans- Lobster
6. Who invited herself for dinner?
Ans- Mrs Crocker

VI. Write true or false:-

1. The girls woke up early and found their mother making breakfast- False
2. Miss Crocker was thin with a sharp nose and curious eyes. She saw everything and gossiped about all she saw. True
3. Jo returned home after buying a very young lobster, some very old asparagus, and two boxes of very sour strawberries. True
4. Amy said that she would get the dinner ready. False
5. Mother was angry at the little girls for making bitter tea and burnt omelette. False
6. The girls wanted to cook for one more week. False

VII. Reference to the context:-

1. "It was Saturday morning. The girls got up late."
 - i. What are the names of the girls?
Ans- The names of the little girls are- Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy.
 - ii. What did the girls find after waking up.
Ans- When the girls woke up, they found that there was no fire in the kitchen, no breakfast in the dining room and no Mother anywhere to be seen.
 - iii. What did Meg tell her sisters after coming back from upstairs?
Ans- Meg told her sisters that their mother was very tired and said she wanted to rest in her room all day.
2. "First everyone looked kindly at the little rosy islands of strawberries floating in a sea of cream."
 - i. Who was the first to taste the dessert and what was her reaction?
Ans- Miss Crocker was the first to taste the dessert. She made an unpleasant face after

tasting it and drank water hastily.

ii. How did Amy react after tasting the dessert?

Ans- Amy took a spoonful of the dessert, put it all in her mouth at once, choked , hid her face in her napkin and left the room hastily.

iii. Why did everybody dislike the dessert made by Jo?

Ans- Everybody disliked the dessert made by Jo because she had put salt instead of sugar in it, the cream was sour and she had also forgotten to refrigerate the milk.

VIII. Answer the following questions:-

1. What went wrong with the breakfast? How did everyone react to it?

Ans- The breakfast prepared by Meg was not upto the mark; the boiled tea was bitter, the omelette scorched and the biscuits were burnt.

The girls had many complaints against Meg's cooking.

2. What disaster did Jo do with the dinner?

Ans- Jo discovered it was not easy to cook. She boiled the asparagus for over an hour, making it inedible, burnt the bread, overcooked the lobster, undercooked the potatoes and spoilt the dessert as well.

3. Who invited herself for dinner? Why were the girls unhappy with her visit?

Ans- Miss Crocker invited herself for dinner. She was thin, had a sharp nose and curious eyes.

The girls were unhappy with her visit because she saw everything and gossiped about all she saw.

4. Do you think Mother was really tired or she wanted the girls to learn a lesson?

Ans- I think mother was not really tired but pretended to be so and asked the girls to cook all the meals for the day because she wanted them to learn the lesson that cooking is not as easy as it may seem.

5. How did Jo prepare for cooking while being stressed herself?

Ans- Jo hurried into the kitchen, put on a big apron, lit the fire and put the water to eat. She decided to go to the market while the water was heating.

6. What did all of them have instead of a proper dinner?

Ans- They all ended the unfortunate dinner with bread and butter and fun.

IX. Make sentences:-

1. dinner-

2. hastily-

3. disappointment-

4. discovered-

5. unripe-

6. dessert-

X. Jumbled words:-

1. yulmp- lumpy

2. olemtete- omelette

3. fofre- offer

4. inerdn- dinner

5. omhtre- mother

6. ubrett- butter

XI. Identify the errors in the following sentences and rewrite correctly:-

1. It was Sunday morning and the girls got up early.

	<p>1.What percent of earth is covered with water? Ans About 70percent of earth is covered with water.</p> <p>2Name some multi purpose projects in India Ans. Some multi purpose projects in India are: a) HirakudDam b) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam c) Farakka Barrage d) Bhakra Mangal Dam e) Tehri Dam f) Sardar Sarovar Dam g) Damodar valley project h) Idukki Dam</p> <p>3.Why do we need water? Ans We need water not only for drinking, washing and cleaning but also for growing crops and to produce many useful things in factories.</p> <p>4.What is a canal? Ans A canal is an artificial channel or waterway to carry water from rivers to fields.</p> <p>5.What is a Dam? AnsA dam is a barrier built across a river to hold the river water.</p> <p>6.Name some sources of fresh water Ans Rivers ponds, lakes and wells are some sources of fresh water</p> <p>7What is the percentage of fresh water on earth? Ans Earth consists of only 3percent of fresh water.</p> <p><u>MAP WORK:</u> On an outline map of India, mark and label any three multi -purpose projects</p>
<p>COMP.Sc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do all the objective type questions A,B,C in page no. 26 and 27 in your notebook. • <u>DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS :-</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the difference between copying a file and moving it? Ans. Copying a file is placing it in another location(destination), without removing it from its original location(source). Moving a file is shifting it from its original location (source) to another location (destination). 2. What is Windows Explorer ? Ans. Windows Explorer is a program in the ‘Accessories’ option of the

‘Start’ menu, that helps in viewing and managing files and folders.

3. How will you delete a file or a folder in Recycle Bin?

Ans. We can delete a file or a folder permanently from the Recycle Bin by clicking on the **Empty the Recycle Bin** option in the Recycle Bin window.

4. How will you create a new folder “Projects” in the D: drive?

Ans. In the left pane of the Windows Explorer screen, click on D: drive. Click on the **New Folder** option on the toolbar. A New Folder will appear in the right pane of the screen. The folder name can be seen highlighted. Type “Projects” and press **Enter**. We can now see a folder named “Projects” in the D: drive.

5. What is desktop? Name any two icons on the desktop.

Ans. The first screen which appears when we start our computer is called **Desktop**. We can see many icons on desktop such as **Computer, Recycle Bin** etc.

• **APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS:**

a. Abhimanyu wants to delete the files and folders not required on his computer.

i. What should he do to delete them temporarily ?

Ans. Select the files he wants to delete temporarily and press **Delete** button on the keyboard. Confirm **Yes** on the dialog box which appears.

ii. What should he do to delete them permanently ?

Ans. Select the files he wants to delete permanently and press **Shift + Delete** buttons on the keyboard. Confirm **Yes** on the dialog box which appears.

b. Shivani was working on her computer. In the meantime, she got a phone call. The computer was idle for some time. The screen saver started on the screen. What should she do to stop the screen saver and continue her work ?

Ans. To exit a screensaver, move the mouse or press any key on the keyboard.

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