



**CLASS : IV**  
**DATE : 07.04.21 to 22.04.21**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
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<b>MATHS</b>	<p>➤ <b>Chapter 3 - Multiplication</b></p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in the textbook.</u></b>  <b>Exercise - Ex. 3.1, 3.2, Test Zone (Q. No. 1 to 3) and Mental Maths (Q. No. 1)</b></p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in the notebook.</u></b></p> <p><b>Exercise - 3.3, 3.4, Test Zone (Q. No. 4 to 8 ) and Mental Maths (Q. No. 2 &amp; 3)</b></p> <p><b><u>Extra questions to be done in Maths notebook</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Arrange the given numbers in columns and add:</b></p> <p>a) <math>4563 + 3329</math>  b) <math>5729 + 1187</math>  c) <math>4589 + 890</math>  d) <math>4327 + 678 + 322</math>  e) <math>3398 + 1123 + 2321</math></p> <p><b>2. Arrange the given numbers in columns and subtract:</b></p> <p>a) <math>7682 - 2859</math>  b) <math>3379 - 1180</math>  c) <math>6933 - 3493</math>  d) <math>7839 - 2577</math>  e) <math>8900 - 3678</math></p> <p>➤ <b>Activity to be done in the notebook</b></p> <p><b>Ch 3 Concept Map and Write tables 2 to 20</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Activity to be done in the SCRAPBOOK</b></p> <p><b>Write the tables of 16, 17, 18 and 19 in the form of a flower</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>
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<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b>Ch.7- How Plants Survive</b></p> <p><b>Word Bank:</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">terrestrial</td> <td style="width: 33%;">breathing roots</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Insectivorous</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adapt</td> <td>Aquatic</td> <td>pitcher plant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cactus</td> <td>rotting</td> <td>Secretion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>babool</td> <td>Hyacinth</td> <td>Saprophytic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>spines</td> <td>stomata</td> <td>acacia</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Objectives type Questions</b></p>	terrestrial	breathing roots	Insectivorous	adapt	Aquatic	pitcher plant	Cactus	rotting	Secretion	babool	Hyacinth	Saprophytic	spines	stomata	acacia
terrestrial	breathing roots	Insectivorous														
adapt	Aquatic	pitcher plant														
Cactus	rotting	Secretion														
babool	Hyacinth	Saprophytic														
spines	stomata	acacia														

**A. Fill in the blanks with correct words.**

1. Plants on the mountain are usually **flowerless** (flowering/flowerless) and have **cones** (fruits/ cones) to multiply.
2. Plants growing in deserts store water in the **stems** (roots/stems), which become fleshy.
3. Leaves of underwater plants absorb gases **dissolved in water** (dissolved in water/ from air directly through their **surface** (stomata/surface).
4. The juice of **acacia** (acacia/bamboo) gives us gum.
5. **Tulsi** (Tulsi/sheesham) gives us medicines.

**B. Choose the correct option.**

1. Which of these can grow in areas of less rainfall?  
a. Peepal b. Sheesham and sal c. Ashok **d. All of these**
2. Which of these is true about trees that grow on mountains?  
a. They are tall and straight  
b. They have a conical shape  
c. They grow cones with seeds inside them **d. All of these**
3. Which of these help plants growing in swampy regions to breathe?  
a. Breathing leaves  
b. Breathing stems  
**c. Breathing roots**  
d. Cones and thorns
4. Where do saprophytic plants get their nutrition from?  
a. Insects that they trap b. Photosynthesis with the help of their leaves  
**c. Dead plants and animals**  
d. All of these
5. Stems of which of these plants would you use to make baskets and walking sticks?  
**a. Bamboo** b. rubber c. flax d. kikar
6. Which of these refer to dry lands that receive very little rainfall?  
a. mountains b. plains **c. Deserts** d. swamps
7. Why do we find coconut trees in coastal areas?  
a. Because they are tall and can slide off rain easily  
b. Because the soil is sticky  
**c. Because coconut trees can survive in salty water.**  
d. Because coconut trees have thorns that help that help them to conserve water
8. How do some plants survive underwater?  
a. They have no stomata  
b. They have thin and narrow leaves  
c. Their leaves absorb gases directly from their surface  
**d. All of these**

**II Very short answer type questions**

**A. Give two examples for each of the following.**

1. Plants that grow in areas of heavy rainfall **rubber tree teak tree**
2. Plants that grow in deserts **cactus Babool**
3. Underwater Plants **tape grass pondweed**
4. Insectivorous plants **Venus flytrappitcher plant**
5. Plant fibres **cottonjute**
6. Plants that give us medicines **Tulscinchona**

**B. Give one word for the following.**

1. Plants that grow on land **Terrestrial plants**
2. Plants that remain green all year round **Evergreen plants**
3. Plants that grow in water **Aquatic plants**
4. Plants whose leaves are modified to trap insects **Insectivorous plants**
5. Plants that cannot make their own food and absorb nutrients from dead plants and animals. **Saprophytic plants**

**III . Answer the following questions.**

**1. What are terrestrial plants? Why do different kinds of plants grow in different regions?**

**Ans:** Plants that grow on land are known as terrestrial plants. We find different kinds of plants in different areas because plants need to adapt to the natural conditions of different areas to be able to survive there.

**2. List any three features that help desert plants save water.**

**Ans:** They do not have any leaves or have very few of them. Photosynthesis is thus carried out by the green stems. They store water in the stems, which become fleshy. Most plants have spines or thorns which further reduce loss of water.

**3. Why do plants in swampy areas have breathing roots?**

**Ans:** Breathing roots take in air and help a plant to breathe. They also absorb water and minerals required for photosynthesis.

**4. What are the different kind of aquatic plants?**

**Ans:** Aquatic plants are of three types: floating, fixed, and underwater plants.

**5. What are insectivorous plants ? How does a Venus fly trap catch insects?**

**Ans:** Plants that are carnivorous in nature and trap insects are called insectivorous plants. Venus flytrap has leaves that are like boxes with hinges. They have stiff hair-like structures on the inside of the leaves. When an insect touches the hair, the leaf snaps shut, trapping the creature inside.

**6. Write short note on useful plants.**

**Ans:** Plants are very useful to us. Everyday we use things made from plants in some form or the other. We all depend on plants for food. Fruits, vegetables, oil, sugar, cereals, pulses, nuts, and spices are all plant products. Tea, coffee, and cocoa beans are also obtained from plants. Soaps and shampoos have vegetable oils, which are obtained from plants. Paints also contain substances obtained from plants.

**Give Reason**

1. Some plants are non-green. Why?

**Ans:** Some plants are non-green because they do not have chlorophyll.

2. Plants in swampy areas have breathing roots. Why?

**Ans:** This is because breathing roots take in air and help the plants to breathe.

**Activity:** Stick two pictures of each type of aquatic plants.

**Note:** Students should write all the work given above in your Science notebook.

**विषय : हिन्दी साहित्य**

**पाठ- 7 प्रदूषण राक्षस ) कविता (**

**आवश्यक निर्देश**

1. सभी कार्य हिंदी नोट बुक में साफ़ एवं सुंदर लिखावट में लिखें।
2. हिंदी नोट बुक के दो भाग करे, पहले भाग में हिंदी भाषा एवं दूसरे भाग में हिंदी साहित्य के कार्य लिखें।
3. प्रत्येक पृष्ठ में मारजिन खींचें एवं पाठ के आरंभ में पाठ का नाम रेखांकित कर दिनांक सहित लिखें।
4. पाठ के अंत में प्रस्तावित क्रियाकलाप करें।

**कठिनशब्द**

चितित, डरावनी, बख़्शाता, प्रदूषण, सहानुभूति, शक्तिशाली  
कूर, निर्माण, उम्मीद, दुर्भाग्य, व्यर्थ, सुरक्षा,

**शब्दार्थ एवं सही विकल्प स्वयं करें**

**प्रश्न/उत्तर**

प्रश्न 1 . नीम के पौधे को डर क्यों लग रहा था?

उत्तर . नीम का पौधा डरावनी आवाजें सुन रहा था अतः उसे डर लग रहा था।

प्रश्न 2 . कोयल ने भयानक आवाज़ के बारे में क्या बताया?

उत्तर कोयल ने बताया कि यह भयानक आवाज़ दुष्ट प्रदूषण राक्षस की है।

प्रश्न 3 धरती ने अपने आपको नीम और आम के पौधों की रक्षा करने में असमर्थ क्यों बताया?

उत्तर – प्रदूषण राक्षस बहुत शक्तिशाली और कूर था, अतः धरती उससे नीम और आम के पौधों की रक्षा करने में असमर्थ थी।

प्रश्न 4. पौधों को किसने दिलासा दी?

उत्तर . पौधों को बरगद ने दिलासा दी।

प्रश्न 5. बरगद ने प्रदूषण के बारे में क्या कहा?

उत्तर बरगद ने कहा कि प्रदूषण से हमें स्वयं बचना होगा।

**किसने कहा -**

HINDI

1. मैं क्या उसकी मौसी लगती हूँ। मैं तो अपनी जान बचाने के लिए यहाँ से भाग जाऊँगी ,लेकिन तुम तो भाग भी नहीं सकते।

उत्तर – कोयल ने आम और नीम के पौधों से कहा

2. मुझे तुम्हारे साथ पूरी सहानुभूति है।लेकिन मैं चाहते हुए भी तुम्हारी मदद नहीं कर सकती।

उत्तर – धरती ने आम और नीम के पौधों से कहा।

3. राक्षस कितना भी बड़ा और शक्तिशाली क्यों न हो,वह किसी न किसी के हाथों मारा ही जाता है।

उत्तर – आम का पौधा ने नीम और धरती से कहा।

4. यह तुम्हारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम अपने सामने अपने बच्चों को मरते हुए देखेंगे।

उत्तर – बादल ने धरती से कहा।

5.जाता हूँ,जाता हूँ मगर फिर आऊँगा।बकरे की माँ कब तक खैर मनाएगी?

उत्तर . प्रदूषण ने बरगद से कहा।

6. एक वायदा करना होगा।बड़े होकर तुम भी अपने छोटे भाई – बहनों की ऐसे ही सुरक्षा करोगे।

**वाक्य रचना** - किताब में दिए गए अभ्यास प्रश्न से स्वयं करें।

**विलोम शब्द**

पास x दूर	उदास x खुश
दीदी x भइया	राक्षस x देव
विलाप x उत्सव	दुर्भाग्य x स्वभाग्य
सुन्दर x कुरूप	

**क्रियाकलाप** – अपने घर के आँगन में एक पौधा लगाए और उसकी देखभाल करें तथा तस्वीर साझा करें।

**विषय – हिंदी भाषा**

**पाठ – वचन**

**वचन**

**वचन की परिभाषा**

शब्दों के उस रूप को जो किसी वस्तु के एक अथवा अनेक होने का बोध कराता है , उसे वचन कहते हैं।

**वचन के दो भेद हैं –**

१ एकवचन , २ बहुवचन।

**एकवचन**– शब्द के जिस रूप से एक वस्तु या व्यक्ति का बोध होता है , उसे वचन कहते हैं। जैसे – मेज , कुर्सी , राम , नदी , पर्वत आदि।

**बहुवचन**– जिन शब्दों से बहुत सी वस्तुओं का बोध होता है , उसे बहुवचन कहा जाता है – कुर्सियाँ , पक्षियों , जानवरों , लड़कों आदि।

पेज न -34 ,35 ]पौदा से रुपया तक नोट बुक में लिखें।

**अभ्यास कार्य**

प्रश्न संख्या 1 , 2, 6, 8किताब में ही करें

**प्रश्न 3नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को बहुवचन में बदले-**

एकवचन	बहुवचन	एकवचन	बहुवचन
घड़ी	घड़ियाँ	गाड़ी	गाड़ियाँ
घोड़ा	घोड़े	चूड़ी	चूड़ियाँ
गमला	गमले	माला	मालाएँ
कटोरी	कटोरियाँ	रुपया	रुपए

**प्रश्न 4 उचित शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान भरें**

क [मैंने बाजार से **फूलों** का गुलदस्ता खरीदा

ख [कल माला ने **कहानी** की पुस्तक खरीदी

ग [भारत में चार **ऋतुएँ** होती हैं।

घ [माँ ने बाजार से ताज़ी **सब्जियाँ** खरीदी।

ड [चिड़िया ने **तिनकों** से घोसला बनाया।

चागाँव में सभी के खेतों पर फसलें लहलहा रही हैं।

ज [जंगली हाथियों] ने गन्ने के खेत उजाड़ दिए।

**प्रश्न 5 रेखांकित शब्दों के वचन बताएं-**

क [दादा जी] आए है | - एकवचन

ख [मजदूर] काम कर रहे हैं | - बहुवचन

ग [रोमा] खेल रही है | - एकवचन

घ [विद्यार्थी] परीक्षा दे रहे हैं | - बहुवचन

ड [महाराज] पधार रहे हैं | - एकवचन

**प्रश्न 7. वचन बदलकर वाक्य दोबारा लिखें-**

ख [बिल्लियाँ] सारा दूध पी गई।

**बिल्ली सारा दूध पी गई।**

ग [लड़कियाँ] रस्सी कूद रही हैं।

**लड़की रस्सी कूद रही है।**

घ [घोड़े] दौड़ रहे हैं।

**घोड़ा दौड़ रहा है।**

**क्रियाकलाप-** पुस्तक-पुस्तकें, गेंद- गेंदें, माला-मालाएँ के चित्र बनाकर अथवा चिपकाकर उसके नीचे एकवचन एवं बहुवचन शब्द लिखें।

ENGLISH LITERATURE ASSIGNMENT -2

Topic: LITTLE WORLD OF MUD

**I. Word bank**

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. quantities  | 11. hurriedly  |
| 2. occasional  | 12. bathe      |
| 3. residents   | 13. favourite  |
| 4. creatures   | 14. prancing   |
| 5. information | 15. companions |
| 6. shallow     | 16. affection  |
| 7. awakened    | 17. strangers  |
| 8. quietened   | 18. particular |
| 9. frightened  | 19. adopted    |
| 10. lessons    | 20. commerce   |

**ENGLISH**

**II. Word meanings**

1. heron : a large bird with a long neck and long legs , that lives near water
2. bungalow : a large house, sometimes on more than one level
3. wade : to walk with an effort through something, especially water or mud
4. prancing : moving quickly with exaggerated steps so that people will look at you
5. commerce : trade , especially between countries; the buying and selling of goods and services
6. adopted : take into one's family as a relation especially as a son or daughter, with a legal guardianship
7. occasional : happening , coming or seen from time to time
8. quietened : make or become quiet
9. awakened : wake
10. bathe : apply water to ; soak in water ;put in water

**III. Antonyms**

1. behind x in front of
2. occasional x regular , frequent

3. arrived x departed
4. middle x edge
5. gradually x suddenly ,abruptly
6. sure x unsure , doubtful
7. shallow x in- depth
8. moving x still
9. entire x partial
10. alone x together
11. offered x refuse ,withdraw
12. lazy x active
13. village x town
14. stranger x familiar
15. gentle x harsh

#### IV. Fill in the blanks

1. It was narrator's \_\_\_\_\_ who showed him the pond's world.
2. Narrator brought home a number of \_\_\_\_\_ and put them in a \_\_\_\_\_ and left them on a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The entire household was awakened by a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ noise.
4. The owner of the buffaloes was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. People should be more \_\_\_\_\_ with birds and animals.
6. Ramu offered to teach the narrator \_\_\_\_\_.

#### V. ONE WORD ANSWERS

1. Who introduced the narrator to the "pond world"

Ans. Grand Father.

2. What are tadpoles?

Ans. Baby frogs.

3. Who was the owner of the buffaloes?

Ans. Ramu

4. Who wanted to throw out the frogs?

Ans. Grandmother

5. Name the first creature seen by the author in the pond?

Ans. Frogs

6. What did the grandfather show the narrator in the pond?

Ans. Frogs and buffaloes

#### VI. Write true/false

1. The pond was near the bungalow. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Grandmother took the narrator to the pond. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tadpoles eat one another most of the time. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ramu didn't know swimming. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Grandmother was happy to see the frogs. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VII. IDENTIFY THE ERRORS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND REWRITE

## **THEM CORRECTLY**

1. The pond was beside the bungalow.
2. There was a banyan tree near the pond.
3. The narrator bought home a number of tadpoles and put them in a aquarium.
4. The narrator promised to give Ramu swimming lessons every afternoon.
5. Ramu used to go to school.
6. Ramu did know anything about birds and animals.

### **VIII. REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT:**

1. " It was my grandfather who showed me the pond's world. It was very beautiful."

i. Why does the narrator feel it's a beautiful world?

Ans: Narrator feels that the pond's world is beautiful because the diversity of life in the pond which we usually do not see. There are so many unknown and unseen creatures in a pond other than the usual mud and water and so beautifully arranged that each individual gains some benefit from the well-being of others.

ii. What do people generally think of ponds?

Ans: People generally think of pond that it is a small area of still, fresh water. It is different from a river or stream because it does not have moving water. It can be natural or artificial with a variety of aquatic plants and animals.

iii. Describe the pond in 2-3 lines.

Ans: The pond was behind narrator's bungalow and it was rain - watered pond with a large quantity of mud and occasionally , a few water - buffaloes. There are many unknown and unseen creature in the pond other than usual mud.

2. "For the first 10 minutes we saw nothing."

i. What was the first creature that the narrator saw in the pond?

Ans: The first creature was seen by the narrator was the frog .

ii. What was the creature scared of?

Ans: Heron was the creature scared of.

iii. "I brought home a number of frogs and put them in a glass jar and left them on a window-sill."

i. What was narrator's experience of getting frogs home?

Ans: Once the narrator brought home a number of frogs. He put them in a glass-jar and left them on a window - sill without telling anyone , anyone at all , of their presence .About four in the morning the entire household was awakened by a loud and fearful noise, and grandmother and several nervous relatives gathered on the verandah for safety. Their fear turned to anger when they discovered the source of the noise.

### **IX. QUESTION ANSWERS**

1. What do tadpoles eat? How is it useful?

Ans: Tadpoles eat other tadpoles and it is useful because it brings a balance in the breeding of too many tadpoles.

2. Who was Ramu? What did the narrator learn from him?

Ans: Ramu was a village lad. The narrator learnt swimming from him. He also learnt many things about birds and animals from him.

3. What did the narrator learn about cranes?

Ans: The narrator learnt that cranes are always very devoted companions, and also learnt that if a crane is killed its mate would sometimes die of grief.

5. Why did grandfather have to shake the glass jar every now and then?

Ans: Grandfather had to shake the glass jar every now and then to shut the voice of the frogs.

5. What did the narrator learn about the life of frogs?

Ans: The narrator learnt many things about the life of frogs. Frogs are very careful about their enemies such as herons. They are very clever to avoid their enemies. To make sure they are safe, one of the frogs appears on the surface of the water while others remained underwater. All the frogs come to the surface only when the first frog gave them signal.

6. How are human beings harming animals? What can we do to protect them?

Ans: Human beings kill animals for sport or commerce. We should be more gentle with birds and animals, and not to kill them. It is also important to respect them, and we must acknowledge their rights on the earth.

#### **X. MAKE SENTENCES:**

1. bungalow ---
2. bathe --
3. favourite --
4. resident--
5. occasional --

#### **XI. JUMBLED WORDS**

1. ifegr \_\_\_\_\_
2. netfo \_\_\_\_\_
3. varirde \_\_\_\_\_
4. scaterure \_\_\_\_\_
5. ccaasooi nl \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Topic- Gender**

**Activity- Make a chart on Gender (Masculine, Feminine and Common) using pictures.**

**QI. Complete the following sentences with the opposite gender of the highlighted nouns.**

1. The prince and the \_\_\_\_\_ came out of the palace.
2. My uncle and \_\_\_\_\_ are yoga instructors.
3. Our \_\_\_\_\_ and hostess greeted us warmly.
4. The mare and the \_\_\_\_\_ was sold to a wealthy man.

5. My uncle lives in Delhi with his son and \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The tiger and the \_\_\_\_\_ rested under the tree.

7. Rohan's grandfather and \_\_\_\_\_ are visiting him next week.

8. The waiter and the \_\_\_\_\_ welcomed us into the restaurant.

**Q2. Underline the nouns in the following sentences and arrange them in proper columns.**

a. The actor was wearing an old coat.

b. The goose chased us around the garden.

c. Both Arushi and Ankit are good athletes.

d. The hero is the main character of the story.

e. My landlady was rude to the salesman.

f. This novel belongs to my brother.

g. The baby was crying for the milk.

h. My nephew bought a yellow dress.

Masculine          Feminine          Common          Neuter

**Q3. Creative writing Topic- My favourite game**

### **CH7- INDIA:CLIMATIC CONDITIONS**

1. Read the chapter

2. Read the chapter and underline the difficult words.

3. Write the difficult words with their meanings in the notebook.

4. Do the exercises:- (in the text book)

A. Choose the correct option

B. Fill in the blanks

C. Write True or False (page no. 67 & 68 )

D. Answer the following questions:(q. no. 1&2,3,4,5 &6 in the notebook)

**D. Answer the following questions:-**

1. What is weather?

Ans: Weather is the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat ,cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain, etc.

2. What is climate?

Ans: Climate is the weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.

3. Write any two factors that affect the climate of a place. Ans: The two factors that affect the climate of a place are:

(i) Location of a place : It plays a major role in determining the climate of the place.

(ii) Amount of rainfall: It also determines the climate of the place.

4. Write any two effects of climate on the life of people.

Ans: The two effects of climate on the life of people are:

(i) Home: People living in cold climates make houses with sloping roofs, people living in hot climates make houses with thick walls and flat roofs.

(ii) Dress: people living in cold climate wear woollen dresses and people living in hot climate wear

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light and cotton dresses.

5. Write the features of summer season in India.

Ans: The features of summer season in India:

- (i) It starts from mid-March and lasts till the end of June.
- (ii) The days become longer and the nights become shorter, in this season.
- (iii) During the summer season, hot and dry wind called Loo, blows from the Northern Plains.
- (iv) During this season, dust storms and light rain are common in the evening.

6. What is Kal Baisakhi?

Ans: The summer rain is called as Kal Baisakhi in Assam.

5. I. Internal exercises: (in the notebook)

II. Draw and colour the picture of the various Seasons, India has, (in the notebook).

### **Extra Questions/ Answers: (Internal)**

1. What are the main seasons in India?

Ans: India has three main seasons:

- (i) summer season
- (ii) winter season
- (iii) monsoon or rainy season

2. What are monsoon winds?

Ans: The moisture -carrying winds that blow from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal are called monsoon winds.

3. Name the states of India that receive heavy rainfall.

Ans: These are:

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Meghalaya
- (iii) West Bengal
- (iv) Bihar

4. Which state in India does not receive the rainfall during the monsoon season? When does it receive?

Ans: Tamil Nadu does not receive the rainfall during the monsoon season. It receives rainfall in the months of November, December and January.

5. What do you mean by Western disturbances?

Ans: The strong wind from the west which causes light rainfall in the plains and snowfall in mountains during winters, are called as Western disturbances.

### **Chapter 2: More about Windows 7**

Instruction: Read the chapter carefully and learn and write all the tech terms given on page number 26, in your notebook.

➤ Do all the objective type Question (Fill in the blanks, True and False & Choose the correct option) given in page no 26 & 27, in your Notebook.

➤ Descriptive Type Questions:

1. What is the difference between copying a file and moving it?

Ans: Copying: Making a duplicate of a file in the destination folder without removing it from the source folder.

Moving: Removing a file from the source folder and shifting it to the destination folder.

2. What is File?

Ans: A file is a collection of data or information. Each file has a name and can have any type of data, including drawing, text, pictures, etc.

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3. What is Folder?

Ans: A folder is a location for organizing and string files. It is used to place similar files together.

4. What is Desktop?

Ans: When you switch on your computer, the first screen that appears after the Windows software has loaded is called the desktop. The desktop contains small pictures that have different names, such as Computer and Recycle Bin. These small pictures are called icons.

5. What is Screen Saver?

Ans: The image that you see when your computer is idle for a specified time is called the screen saver.

6. Write the steps to rename a file or folder?

Ans: To rename a file or a folder, follow these steps:

- a. In the right pane, click the file or the folder you want to rename. You do not need to open it.
- b. Click Organize-> Rename

Or

Right click the file or folder you want to rename and click Rename in the context menu that appears.

- c. Type the new name in the highlighted area and press Enter button.

7. Shortcut keys:

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| a. Copy:                                | Ctrl+C           |
| b. Cut:                                 | Ctrl+X           |
| c. Paste:                               | Ctrl+V           |
| d. Rename:                              | F2               |
| e. Delete a file or folder:             | Delete/Del       |
| f. Delete a file or folder permanently: | Shift+Delete/Del |

**Std -4**

**Subject - Drawing**

**Topic- Draw human figure with simple geometrical shapes and colour lotus with oil pastel colours**

**Work to be done- Complete page 4 and 5 as per instructions given in your drawing book.**

**DRAWING**

### HOW TO DRAW

Let's draw this human figure with simple geometrical shapes like Circle, Rectangle and Triangle. Use lines to create interesting poses. You may colour the figure with sketch pens.



### LOTUS

Lotus is not only beautiful, it is our national flower also. Study the picture of this beautiful flower. After pencil tracing it, complete it by tracing with red and green sketch pens. Colour it with the help of crayons, keeping in view the light and shade effects. It is important that the motion of the strokes is harmonious to the shape of the petals of the flower.

