

# GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR – V/B, B.S. CITY

## ASSIGNMENT – 4 ( 2020 – 2021 )

CLASS – IV

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

### LITERATURE

**A. Read chapter – 2 , ‘The Visit to the Mansion’ and answer the following questions:**

1. Who lived in the mansion?
2. Why did Jo March throw a ball of snow?
3. What was Jo carrying when she went to Laurie’s house?
4. What are the names of Joe’s sisters?
5. Why did Jo think that Laurie should be the happiest boy in the world?

**B. Read chapter – 3, ‘Tine and the Faraway Mountain’ and answer the following questions:**

1. Which sound Tine heard?
2. Why did Tine dress as a boy?
3. Why did the officers allow Tine to continue working?
4. How was the weather when Tine reached the Everest base camp in Nepal?
5. When did finally Tine reach the Mount Everest?

### WRITING SECTION

**C. Look at the picture and write a paragraph about it.**



## GRAMMAR

### Classification of verb - 1

- The word in a sentence that denotes an action or being or possession is known as a verb.
- A sentence is incomplete without a verb.
- A sentence may have one or more than one verb.
- Mainly verbs can be classified in two kinds: Main verb and Auxiliary verb.
- Action verb ( e.g. go, play, read, write, sing etc.) always act as a main verb.
- Be verbs ( am, is, are, was, were ), have verbs ( have, has, had ) and do verbs ( do, does, did ) act as both main verb as well as Auxiliary verb.

#### **D. Circle main verb from the following sentences:**

1. Ram is going to school.
2. He has visited the Red Fort.
3. They were playing in the field.
4. She did not reach in time.
5. Vikram had a car.

#### **E. Underline auxiliary verb from the following sentences:**

1. I am reading a book.
2. She has reached her home.
3. He was doing his work.
4. You do like games.
5. We are learning English.

### Classification of verb – 2

- Verbs can also be classified in two other kinds: Transitive verb and Intransitive verb.
- A verb that requires an object to complete its meaning is called a transitive verb.
- Examples of transitive verbs are : play, eat etc.
- A verb that does not need an object to make sense is called intransitive verb.
- Examples of intransitive verbs are : swim, laugh etc.

#### **F. Circle transitive verb from the following sentences:**

1. He is singing a song.
2. She cooks food everyday.
3. You are writing a letter.
4. They watch a movie every Sunday.
5. He is carrying a bag

#### **G. Underline intransitive verb from the following sentences:**

1. She walks in the park every morning.
2. Children go to school everyday.

3. He is swimming in the river.
4. The baby is crying.
5. You sleep at night.

# GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sector V/ B, B. S. City.

2020 - 2021

Special Assignment 4

Subject: Mathematics

Class: IV

Chapter- 4. Multiplication.

Notes:

- Multiplication is also termed as **repeated addition**.
- The number which is being multiplied is called **multiplicand**.
- The number by which we multiply is called **multiplier**.
- The result of multiplication is called **product**.
- Any number  $\times 0 = 0$ .
- Any number  $\times 1 =$  Number itself.
- If the order of the number is changed, the product remains same. Ex.  $5 \times 4 = 4 \times 5$ .
- If the group of the numbers is changed, the product remains same.  
Ex..  $(2 \times 4) \times 3 = 2 \times (4 \times 3)$
- Multiplication by 10, 100, 1000....  
Ex.  $652 \times 10 = 6520$ ,  $930 \times 100 = 93000$ ,  $105 \times 1000 = 105000$

1. Fill in the blanks.

- $925 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .
- $31 \times 75 = 75 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .
- $2 \times (3 \times 5) = (2 \times 3) \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .
- $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 6391 = 0$ .
- $623 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 315 \times 623$ .
- $(73 \times 28) \times 94 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times (28 \times 94)$
- $170 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .
- $305 \times 1000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  .

2. Find the product.

- $2 \times 13 \times 5$ .
- $5 \times 29 \times 2$ .
- $4 \times 17 \times 25$ .
- $138 \times 2 \times 50$

[Hints:  $2 \times 5 = 10$ ,  $4 \times 25 = 100$ ,  $2 \times 50 = 100$ ]

3. Arrange in column and multiply.

- a) 4568 x 9
- b) 6709 x 6
- c) 9468 x 23
- d) 8972 x 68

- e) 483 x 695
- f) 895 x 428
- g) 5394 x 507
- h) 8624 x 225

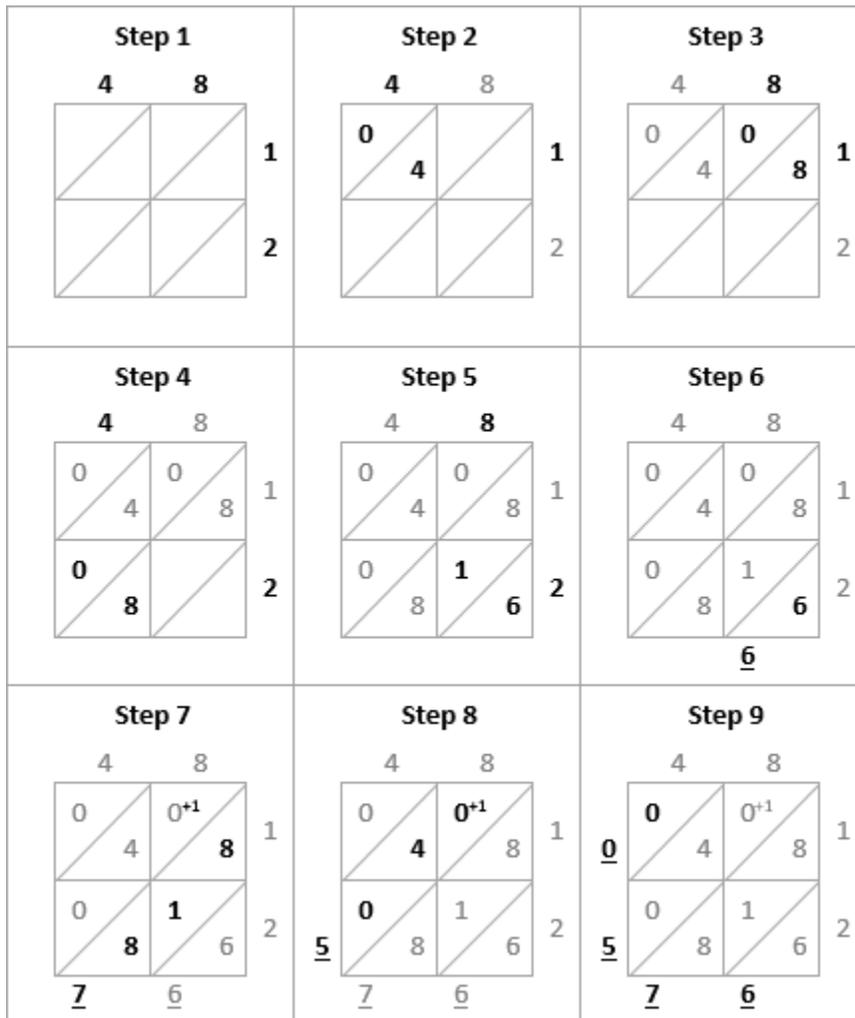
Solution of 3 h).

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8624 \\
 \times 225 \\
 \hline
 43120 \\
 172480 \\
 + 1724800 \\
 \hline
 1940400
 \end{array}$$

4. Find the product by Lattice multiplication.

- a) 36 x 29
- b) 82 x 85
- c) 93 x 52
- d) 89 x 38

Example of Lattice multiplication



48 x 12 = 576



गुरु गोविंद सिंह पब्लिक स्कूल जनवृत्त 5 वी

बोकारो इस्पात नगर

ऑनलाइन असाइनमेंट

कक्षा 4

विषय हिंदी

प्रश्न 1) सर्वनाम की परिभाषा उदाहरण सहित लिखे और याद करें ।

प्रश्न 2) विलोम शब्द (अंदर से धनी तक) , समानार्थी शब्द (1 से 19 तक) , लिंग बदले (काका से शिक्षक तक)

वचन बदले (कमरा से रात तक ) और अनेक शब्दों के लिए एक (1 से 15 तक ) याद करें ।

प्रश्न 3) पाठ 4 को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें ।

प्रश्न 4) पाठ 5 ' कदंब का पेड़' कविता को याद करें और अपने कक्षा कार्य कॉपी में सुंदर अक्षरों में लिखें ।

प्रश्न 5) दिए गए वाक्य में से सर्वनाम शब्द छाँटें :-

- क) पिताजी कुछ लेकर ही आएँगे ।
- ख) स्वयंवर में स्वयं वर चुनना होता है ।
- ग) वहाँ कौन खड़ा है ?
- घ) वह आज नहीं आएँगे ।
- ङ) सोहन को भी कुछ खिलाओ ना !
- च) मैंने रामपाल की बात मान ली ।
- छ) उसकी आमदनी कम थी ।
- ज) जिसे नहीं सुनना है, वह बाहर चला जाए ।

**GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL**  
**SECTOR-V/B, B.S. CITY**  
**SESSION 2020-2021**  
**ASSIGNMENT-IV**

**STD: IV**

**SUBJECT: EVS**

---

**Chapter -4 Games and Activities**

Playing games is an important means of recreation. Games are of two types - indoor games and outdoor games.

**Indoor games**



Indoor games are played inside a building .Examples are carrom, chess, etc.

**Outdoor games**



Outdoor games are played in open .Examples are cricket, badminton, etc.

**Rules of playing**

It is important to follow rules of a game while playing it. A good player always remembers the rules of the game and obeys them strictly. Playing a game fairly is the most important part of a game.

**Settling Disputes**

Disputes are very common while playing, but it is important to settle them peacefully. During national or international tournaments, umpires and referees monitor games so as to avoid disputes or unfair play.

**Activities in Schools**

Various activities are organised by the school for the overall development of the students. These are regular physical training, sports and games, etc. Events like quizzes and debates are also organised by schools. These activities increase the knowledge of students.

I. Define the following terms:

- a. Indoor games.
- b. Outdoor games.

II. Answer the following questions:

- a. Why do schools organise various activities for the students?
- b. Write the names of some outdoor games.

III. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Playing games is an important means of \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_ are very common while playing.
- c. A good \_\_\_\_\_ always remembers the rules of the game and obeys them strictly.

IV. Give two examples: a. Events organised by schools to increase the knowledge of the students.  
b. Persons who monitor tournaments.

V. Draw and name two indoor games.

---

## Chapter -5 Fairs and Circuses

### Fairs

Fairs have always been a part of the Indian culture. Most villages have weekly fairs. These fairs are very colourful. People from nearby villages come to sell their products. They also buy things of daily use from these fairs.

### Different Types of Fairs



### Ramlila

A Hindu folk drama held for ten days as a commemoration of Lord Ram's triumph over the demon Ravan.

### Nagaur Fair

Nagaur is a small town in Rajasthan. A fair for trading cattle and camels is held here every year in the month of January and February. It is the second –biggest fair in India. People from all over Rajasthan come to buy and sell camels and cattle.

### Dussehra Mela in Kota

A large mela called the Dussehra Mela is organised in Kota in Rajasthan. It is one of the biggest melas in Rajasthan.

### Diwali Mela

Diwali melas/fairs are held just before Diwali.

### Pushkar Fair

The cattle fair is held every year at Pushkar, in Rajasthan is well known all over India. It is the world's largest camel fair.

### FUN AT THE CIRCUS



A circus is a group of performers constantly on the move. Exciting activities are performed by human beings as well as animals. The acrobats and trapeze artists perform daring acts. The clowns add fun and laughter to the show. On the whole, a circus is lot of fun for children.

I. Answer the following questions:

- a. What is Pushkar Fair?
- b. Define the term circus.
- c. What is 'Ramlila'?

II. Write a short note on Nagaur Fair.

III. Fill in the blanks:

- a. Diwali fairs are held just before\_\_\_\_\_.
- b. The \_\_\_\_\_add fun and laughter to the circus.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ Mela is organised in Kota in Rajasthan.

IV. Give two examples:

- a. Fairs.
- b. Artists perform daring acts in circus.

V. Draw or paste two animals that you have seen in a circus.

\*Use separate note books for answering above.

---



# GURU GOBIND SINGH PUBLIC SCHOOL

SECTOR V/B,S.CITY

ASSIGNMENT IV (SESSION-2020-21)

CLASS: 4

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Chapter-3 Memory and Storage Devices

**Note: Assignment should be done in separate "Test Copy". It is compulsory and students must submit on the day school reopens.**

**A. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is the memory in a computer?
2. What is R A M?
3. Describe the hard disc.
4. What is a DVD?
5. List different units of memory.

**B. Fill in the blanks using suitable words from those given below:**

|    |     |     |     |      |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| CD | ROM | DVD | RAM | byte |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------|

1. Eight bits form a .....
2. .... stands for compact disc.
3. .... is a non-volatile primary memory.
4. One needs ..... to operate computers.
5. .... stands for digital versatile disc.

**C. Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross out (X) the incorrect ones.**

- 1 System information is stored on RAM.
2. ROM is volatile memory.
3. RAM & ROM are primary memory.
4. CD can be overwritten always.
5. DVD stores more data than CD.

**D. Match the items of column 'A' with column 'B'.**

- |              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1. GB        | a. stores upto 18 GB data  |
| 2. TB        | b. is volatile memory      |
| 3. RAM       | c. stores upto 500 GB data |
| 4. Hard Disc | d. approx. 1000 MB         |
| 5. DVD       | e. approx. 1000 GB         |

**E. Choose (✓) the best alternative from the following.**

1. Which one memory is non-volatile?  
(a) RAM      (b) ROM      (c) Both (a) and (b)      (d) None of these
2. One Byte has  
(a) 18 bits      (b) 16 bits      (c) 8 bits      (d) None of these
3. Which storage device is biggest in capacity?  
(a) CD      (b) DVD      (c) Hard Disc      (d) None of these
4. 1 KB has Bytes.  
(a) 100      (b) 1000      (c) 1024      (d) None of these
5. Bits are  
(a) 0 and 1      (b) 1 and 2      (c) both (a) and (b)      (d) None of these

\*\*\*\*\*