Study Material for Class 4th



(Fun at the Races)

A) Answer these questions:

Q.1. Which children participated in the competition?

Ans: All the children of class 4D participated in the competition.

Q.2. How did Rita and Krish prepare for their Race?

Ans: Rita and Krish practiced very hard for their race till they became more confident.

Q.3. Why did they keep falling?

Ans: They kept falling because they were doing it wrongly.

Q.4. How did the teacher encourage the children?

Ans: The teacher encouraged the children by helping them to tie the rope properly at the ankles.

Q.5. Who won the three legged race?

Ans: Neha and Kapil won the three legged race.

B) Punctuation

Hare: I am the fastest animal in this jungle.

Tortoise: Do not be so sure.

Hare: Will anybody race me?

Tortoise: I will race you.

Hare: I will take a short nap.

Tortoise: Slow and steady wins the race.

Hare: I have been proud and foolish, thank you for teaching me this lesson.

C) Use grammar

1) On my way home <u>I saw an accident.</u>

2) I felt very sad.

- 3) Suddenly I saw <u>a girl calling for help.</u>
- 4) I decided to <u>help her.</u>
- 5) When I reached home, my mother appreciated me for helping her.

Poem (Granny's Little Laptop)

A) Difficult words:

Sleek:	smooth and glossy
Gaze:	to stare.
Blogging:	to update a personal online diary.
Tete-a-tete:	French phrase for a private conversation between two
	people.
Flans:	baked dishes with sweet or savoury fillings

B) Gist of the poem:

The poem is about Granny's new laptop. The poet gives us an idea how Granny will use her first laptop.

Granny will start writing her blogs and soon will become successful. She will be gathering information about nature. She will stay in touch with her friends through emails and will soon start her own online kitchen to share her recipes with fans. The poet expresses his joy to have such a geek Granny.

MATHEMATICS

(Rounding of Numbers)

A camera is priced Rs. 14058. A customer asked the salesman, "How much will this cost?"

Our salesman replies" nearly 14000".

- Many times we don't have or we don't require the exact number.
- To get the idea of number, we round the number.
- This rounding may be to the nearest tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands etc.

(Rounding to the Nearest Tens)

Rule I: If the digit in the units place is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4(less than 5) then we make the units place 0.

Rule II: If the digit in the units place is 5, 7, 8 or 9 (more than or equal to 5) then we make the units place 0 and add 10 to the number.

Examples: Round the following numbers to the nearest tens.

a) 28974 **b)** 84166 **c)** 72945

Solution:

a) Units digit of 28974 is 4 clearly Rule I is applicable.

To round the number to nearest 10, we replace 4 by 0.

Hence, 2897<u>4</u> rounded to the nearest 10 is 2897<u>0</u>.

b) Units digit of 84166 is 6. Clearly Rule II is applicable.

To round the number to the nearest 10, we replace 6 by 0 and add 10 $\,$

84160+10=84170

Hence, 84166 rounded to nearest ten is 84170.

c) Units digit of 7294<u>5</u> is 5. Clearly Rule II is applicable. To round the number, we replace 5 by 0 and add 10 72940+10=72950 Hence, 72945 rounded to the nearest ten is 72950.

EXERCISE 1.4(Pg No. 19)

Q.1. Round to the nearest 10. a) $7\underline{8} \rightarrow 80$ b) $9\underline{1} \rightarrow 90$

(Rounding to the Nearest Hundreds)

- **Rule I:** If the digit in the tens place is 0 or 1 or 2 or 3 or 4(less than 5) then, we make the tens and units place as Zeros
- **Rule II:** If the digit in the tens place is 5 or 6 or 7 or 8 or 9 (more than or equal to 5) than we make the tens place and units place both as zeros and add 100 to the number.
- **Example 1:** Round 673 to nearest 100 digit in tens place of 673 is 7, clearly Rule II applies.

To round the number we replace the units and tens place by zeros.

 $6\underline{7}3 \rightarrow 700$

Example 2: $667\underline{1}2 \rightarrow 66700$ (Applying Rule I)

EXERCISE 1.4(Pg No. 19)

Q.3. Round to the nearest 100.

a) $148 \to 100$ **b**) $365 \to 400$

CHAPTER:- ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

Problem solving:

In order to solve word problems, first you need to read the given question carefully. Follow the steps given here.

The four basic operations are Addition (+), Subtraction (-), Multiplication (\times) and Division (\div).

Steps to solve word problems.

- **1.** Read the problem carefully
- **2.** Identify what is to be found
- **3.** Identify the operation
- 4. Solve the problem.
- 5. Verify the answer.

Example 1: The capacity of a water tank is 88245 litres. If 42983 litres of water is taken out, then how much water will be left in the tank?

Sol: The capacity of water tank= 88245 L

Amount of water taken out= 42983 L

Remaining water = 88245

Therefore 45262 litres of water will be left in the tank.

Example 2:	The savings	of Preeti	for 2	years	are	Rs.	58750	and	Rs.	69950
	respectively.	Find her t	total sav	vings.						

Sol: Amount saved in first year= Rs. 58750

Amount saved in second year= Rs. 69950

Therefore total savings = $5 \ 8 \ 7 \ 5 \ 0$

$$+ \frac{6 \ 9 \ 9 \ 5 \ 0}{12 \ 8 \ 7 \ 0 \ 0}$$

Therefore the total amount saved by Preeti is Rs. 1, 28,700.

EXERCISE. 2.1

Q.3. d) On their holiday they spent Rs. 3458 on petrol; Rs. 3765 on food; and Rs. 2900 on stay. They also spent Rs. 1050 on sight seeing. How much did their holiday cost them?

Sol: Amount spent on:

Petrol = Rs. 3458 Food = Rs. 3765 Stay = Rs. 2900

Sightseeing = + <u>Rs. 1050</u>

Therefore, total cost = $\underline{\text{Rs. 11173}}$

Therefore, their holiday cost them Rs. 11,173.

(DIFFERENT METHODS OF ADDING NUMBERS)

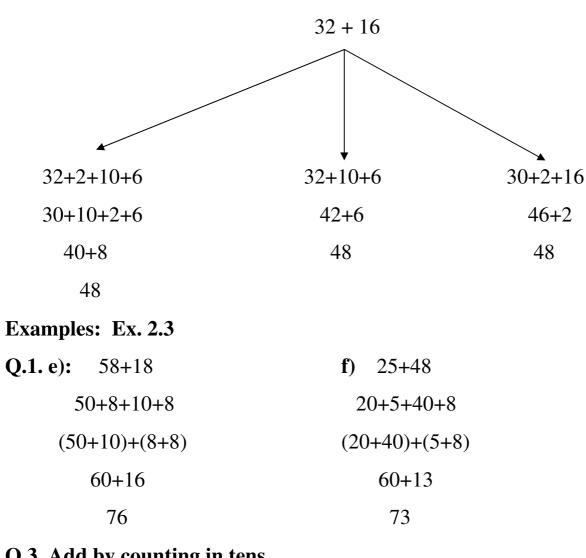
Different Methods of Adding Numbers

In a maths test, students were asked to add 35 and 49 quickly. Look at the different methods used by students.

Method 1:	Method 2:
35+49	35 + 49
30+5+40+9	35 + 40 + 9
30 + 40 + 5 + 9	75 + 9
70 + 14	84
84	

- In the first method, a number is written in terms of its tens and ones. Then the corresponding tens and ones are added.
- In the second method, only one number is written in terms of tens and ones. Then, addition is done. Note that each student used a different method but the answer they got is the same.

Example: Add 32+16



Q.3. Add by counting in tens.

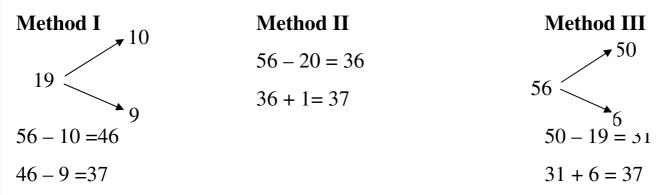
23 + 48e) 23+10+10+10+10+8 33+10+10+10+8 43+10+10+8 <u>53+10</u>+8 63 + 871

f) 19+38

 $\frac{19+10}{29+10}+10+10+8$ $\frac{29+10}{10}+8$ $\frac{39+10}{10}+8$ 49+857

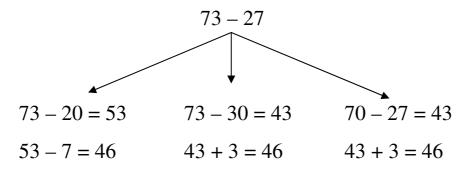
(DIFFERENT METHODS OF SUBTRACTING NUMBERS)

In a maths test, students were asked to subtract 19 from 56 quickly. Look at different methods used by students.



Each student used a different method but the answer they got is the same.

Examples:



Exercise 2.3

Q.2.e)	84 - 28	f) 45 – 39
	84 - (20 + 8)	45 - (30+9)
	84 - 20 = 64	45 - 30=15
	64 - 8 = 56	15 - 9 = 6

4. e)	46 – 27	f) 62 – 38
	46 – (10+10+7)	62 – l(10+10+10+8)
	46 - 10 = 36	62 - 10 = 52
	36 - 10 = 26	52 - 10 = 42
	26 - 7 = 19	42 - 10 = 32
		32 - 8 = 24

SOCIAL STUDIES

O.4

Lesson no 1: "My Country and Its Landscape"

Summative Assessment:-

Answer the following in few words:

Q.1. The states located along the coast of the Arabian Sea are:

- Ans)1. Gujarat2. Maharashtra
 - **3.** Goa **4.** Karnataka
 - 5. Kerala
- Q.2. Another name for the Western Ghats
- Ans) Another name for the Western Ghats is 'Sahyadri'.
- **Q.3.** The rivers which drain the Indo Gangetic Plain.
- Ans) The rivers which drain the Indo-Gangetic plain are;
 - A) The GangesB) The Indus andC) The Brahmaputra

Q.4. Answer the following in brief:

a) Which are the different political divisions of our country?

Ans) The different political divisions of our country are the 29 states, six Union territories and one National Capital Region(NCR).

b) Which are the six major physical divisions of India? To which of these physical divisions do you belong?

Ans) The six major physical divisions of India are:-

- 1. The Himalayan Mountains.
- 2. The Indo-Gangetic plain
- 3. The Indian Desert
- 4. The Peninsular Plateau
- 5. The Coastal plains and
- 6. The Islands

The Physical division that we belong is the Himalayan Mountain.

Lesson no: 2: "Rights and Duties"

Summative Assessment

Answer the following in few words:

- **Q.1.** What is Democracy?
- Ans) Democracy is a system of Government in which people choose their own form of Government. It is the Government of the people, by the people and for the people.
- **Q.2.** What are Fundamental Rights?
- Ans) Fundamental Rights are the basic human rights offered to every citizen of the country.
- **Q.3.** Answer the following in brief:
 - a. Write down the five principles of our country as mentioned in the Preamble.

Ans) The five principles of our country as mentioned in the Preamble are:-

- a) Sovereign d) Republic
- **b**) Socialist
- c) Secular

e) Democratic

b. What are the fundamental rights given to us by the constitution? Explain them.

Ans) The fundamental Rights given to us by the Constitution are as:

- a) <u>**Right to Equality**</u>: It means that we all are equal before the law.
- b) <u>**Right to Freedom**</u>: It means that we all are free to speak, travel and practice any profession in our country.
- c) <u>**Right against exploitation**</u>: It means that one can't hurt or injure anyone in any way.
- d) <u>**Right to follow any religion**</u>: It means that all religions are treated equally.
- e) <u>Right to cultural and educational freedom</u>: It means that we can promote any culture or language we like.
- f) <u>**Right to seek justice:**</u> It means that we can seek justice from the court when we face unfairness of any manner.
- **g**) <u>**Right to education**</u>: It means that children in the age group of 6-14 get free education.
- c. Mention any four fundamental duties mentioned in the constitution.

Ans) The four fundamental duties mentioned in the constitution are:-

- a) To follow the constitution.
- **b**) To honour the national flag and the national anthem.
- c) To protect the freedom of our country.
- **d**) To respect the unity in our country.

SCIENCE

Lesson no 1: "MAKING FOOD"

Do these in your notebook:-

- Ans1) Chlorophyll is important because it traps energy from sunlight for photosynthesis.
- Ans2) Photosynthesis is a process by which green plans make their own food (glucose) with the help of sunlight, chlorophyll, corbon dioxide and water.
- Ans3) A leaf needs carbon dioxide, water and energy to make food. It gets carbon dioxide from air, water from soil and energy from sun.
- Ans 4) A plant uses food to grow and repair its damaged parts.

Ans 5) The tiny tubes inside a plant carries water and nutrients.

- Ans 6) Yeast, mould, mushroom etc.
- Ans7) Mushroom get their nutrition from the dead matter of plants and animals in the soil.

Lesson No 2: "LIVING AND GROWING DIFFERENTLY"

Do these in your notebook:-

- **1.** Underwater plants have narrow or thin leaves so that they can bend in the flowing water.
- 2. Lotus plant has a long, hollow and thin stem so that the leaves and the flowers can float on the water.
- **3.** Trees growing in the plains have flat leaves to help water vapours to evaporate and keep the tree cool when it is hot.
- **4.** Grasses can grow in many places because they do not need much water and can grow in the soil having less minerals.

5. i. Conifers:-

- **a**) These trees are cone shaped and have sloping branches to slide off the snow easily.
- **b**) These plants grow their seeds inside the cones to withstand the extreme cold.

ii. Cactus:-

- **a**) They have thorns to reduce their moisture loss.
- **b**) They have spreading roots to soak up the water quickly.

iii. Tape grass:-

- a) Their leaves are narrow and thin so that they can bend in the flowing water.
- **b**) They use up the dissolved carbon dioxide in the water in order to clean the water around them.

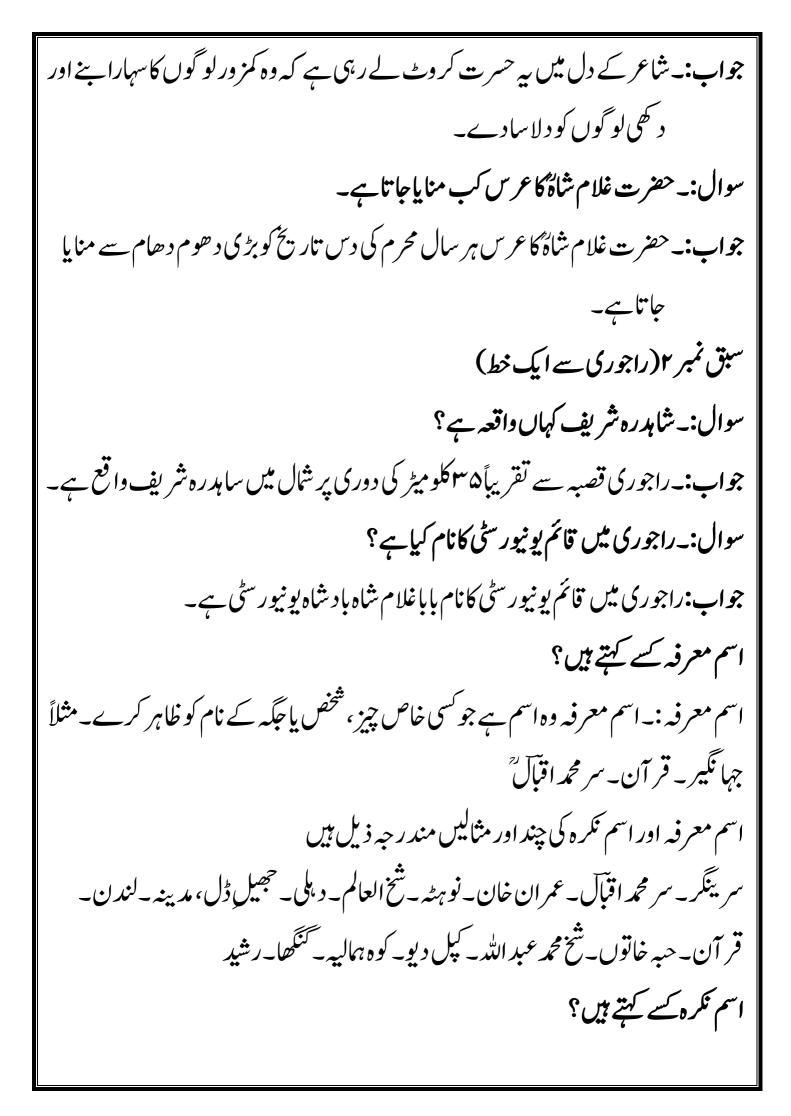
URDU

ایمانداری پر پیراگراف ایماند اری کا مطلب ہے ہر کام میں شحاہونا۔ انسان صرف بول جال میں نہیں بلکہ طرزِ زندگی میں بھی سچاہو ناچا ہیے۔انسانی صفات میں ایماند اری سب سے اہم صفت ہے۔اچھے کر دار کامالک صرف ایک ایماند ار شخص ہی ہو سکتا ہے۔ ایماند ارمی سے کام کرنے سے انسان کاروبار میں بہت ترقی کرتاہے۔ ایمانداری سے ہم ایک خوشحال اور اطمینان بخش زندگی گذارتے ہیں،ایماندار شخص پر ہر کوئی بھر وساکر تاہے۔وہ ہر دل عزیز ہو تاہے۔ اس لیے ہمیں بچپن سے ہی ایماند ارک کا وصف اپنے آپ میں پید اکر ناچا ہیے۔ بلبل ایک خوبصورت پرندہ ہے۔اُس کا جسم چھوٹا اور پتلا ہو تاہے۔رنگ بھورا اور سر پر تاج ہو تاہے۔اس کے لمبے لمبے اور خوبصورت پر، آئکھیں چیکیل، چونچ تیز اور نوک دار ہوتی ہے۔اس کی ٹائلیں تیلی،خوبصورت اور کمبی دُم، دلفریب چہک اور اُڑنے کا اند از نر الا ہو تا

، ہے۔ اس کی خوراک اناج کے دانے اور کیڑے مکوڑے ہوتے ہیں۔ بلبل بڑا ہو شیار اور پھر تیلا پر ندہ ہے۔

پر نسپل صاحب کے نام ایکسکر شن جانے کی درخواست بخدمتِ جناب پر نسپل صاحب گرین ویلی ایجو کیشنل انسٹی ٹیوٹ الہی باغ بڑھ پورہ سرینگر۔ جناب عالى!

گذارش خدمت بیر ہے کہ آج کل موسم خوشگوار ہے۔ باغوں اور صحت افزامقامات پر کافی چہل پہل ہے۔اس لیے ہم چو تھی جماعت کے سبھی طلباا یکسکر شن کے لیے کسی صحت افزا مقام پر جاناچاہتے ہیں۔ تاکہ ہم بھی مناظرِ فُدرت سے لطف اندوز ہو سکیں۔ اُمید ہے کہ آپ ہماری اس عرضد اشت کو منظور فرما کر ہمیں ایکسکر شن جانے کی اجازت دیں گے۔ آپ کی کمال نوازش ہو گئ۔ نياز مندان طلبا جماعت چہارم دوست کے نام امتحان میں پاس ہونے پر مبارک باد کا ایک خط۔ ۹ا، دسمبر ۲**۱**+۲_ء پیارے دوست! اسلام عليكم یہ جان کر بہت خوش ہوئی کہ آپ امتحان میں اچھے نمبر ات سے پاس ہوئے ہیں۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ آگے بھی آپ اسی طرح کامیاب ہوتے رہیں گے۔ میرے ابوادر امی جان کی طرف سے بھی آپ کو بہت بہت مبارک باد۔ ایک ہفتے کے بعد میں آپ کے ہاں آرہاہوں۔میری طرف سے مُنی کو پیار دینا۔ تمهارا پيارا دوست سبق نمبرا:_(آرزو) سوال:۔ شاعر کے دل میں کون سی حسرت کروٹ لے رہی ہے؟



اسم نکرہ: اسم نگرہ وہ اسم ہے جو کسی عام چیز، شخص یا جگہ کے نام کو ظاہر کرئے۔مثلاً کتاب، کھٹر کی وغیر ہ اسم نکرہ: قلم۔چڑیا۔ سڑک۔ دروازہ۔ درخت۔ پتھر۔ مکان۔ قمیض۔ کھڑ کی۔ کتاب۔ شہر۔اسکول، گرسی۔ کوّا۔ ریڈ یو۔ صندوق مضمون: موبائل فون موبائل فون ایک بہت اچھی اور جدید ترین ٹیکنالوجی ہے۔ آج کی دنیامیں موبائل بہت زیادہ شہرت حاصل کر چکاہے اور ہر ایک شخص کی ضرورت بن چکاہے۔ موبائل فون مارٹن کو پرنے ساپریل س<mark>ے 9_{1ء} می</mark>ں ایجاد کیا۔ موبائل فون کے کئی فوائد ہیں۔ ہم اس کو ہر جگہ لے جاسکتے ہیں۔اور اپنے عزیزوں سے جڑے رہ سکتے ہیں۔ موبائل فون اب صرف فون ہی نہیں رہابلکہ اس سے بہت سارے کام جیسے تحریر ی پیغام بھیجنا، نیند سے جاگنے کے لیے الارم رکھنا، تصویر کھینچنا، فلم کی عکس بندی کرنا، کئی طرح کے کھیل کھیلنااور موسم کاحال جاننا لیے جاسکتے ہیں۔ موبائل کا حد سے زیادہ استعال انسانی دماغ کے لئے نقصان دہ ہے۔ اس کے بہت زیادہ استعال نے لو گوں کے در میان آمنے سامنے کارابط ختم کر دیاہے۔ گاڑی چلاتے وقت موبائل کااستعال جان لیواہو سکتا ہے۔ موہائل فون کے فوائد اور نقصانات دونوں ہیں لیکن بیہ ہم پر منحصر ہے کہ ہم اس کا استعال کیسے کریں گے۔