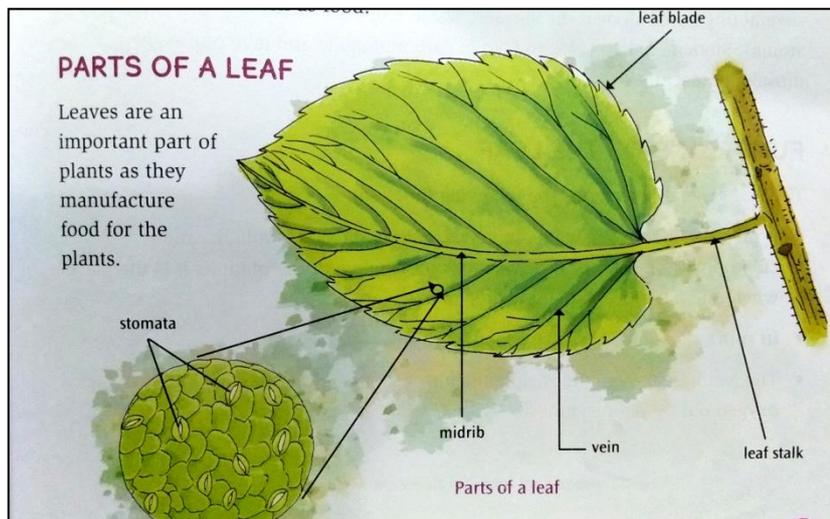


EXPLANATION
CLASS- IV SUB- SCIENCE
CHAPTER- 4 (PLANT IN THE SURROUNDING AND ENVIRONMENTS)

DATE- 07/05/2020

EXPLANATION -

1) PARTS OF A LEAF -



Leaves are an important part of plants as they prepare food for plants. Leaves appear green substance called chlorophyll which helps them to absorb sunlight. The different parts of a leaf are the leaf blade, midrib and leaf stalk.

Leaf blade- The flat part of a leaf is known as leaf blade or lamina. Some leaves have broad leaf blades, where as some have narrow leaf. The leaf blade of a banana leaf is broader than the leaf blade of a mango leaf.

Midrib – A tube like structure (vein) that runs down the centre of a leaf is called the mid vein or midrib. It is the main vein of leaf. Many side veins arise from the midrib. Both the

midrib and the side veins help in transportation of water, minerals and prepared food to and from the leaf.

Leaf stalk – The part that attaches the leaf to a branch or a stem is called the leaf stalk. It is also called petiole.

Stomata- The under surface of a leaf when seen through a hand lens, shows several tiny pores all over the surface. These pores or holes are called stomata. Stomata help a plant to take in carbon- dioxide and give out oxygen during photosynthesis.

2) FUNCTIONS OF LEAF –

- a) It prepares food using water, minerals, carbon – dioxide, sunlight and chlorophyll. The leaf is also known as the kitchen of a plant as it is the place where the food for the plant is prepared.
- b) The leaf has stomata that help a plant to take in carbon – dioxide and give out oxygen during photosynthesis.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

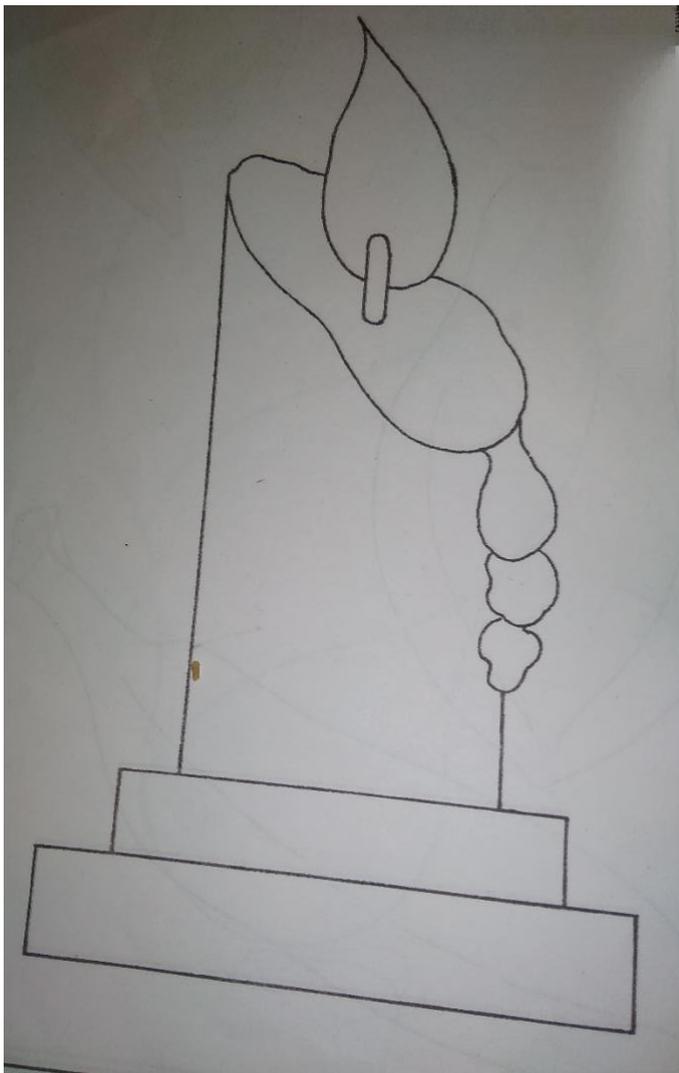
CLASS – IV

SUBJECT – ART EDUCATION

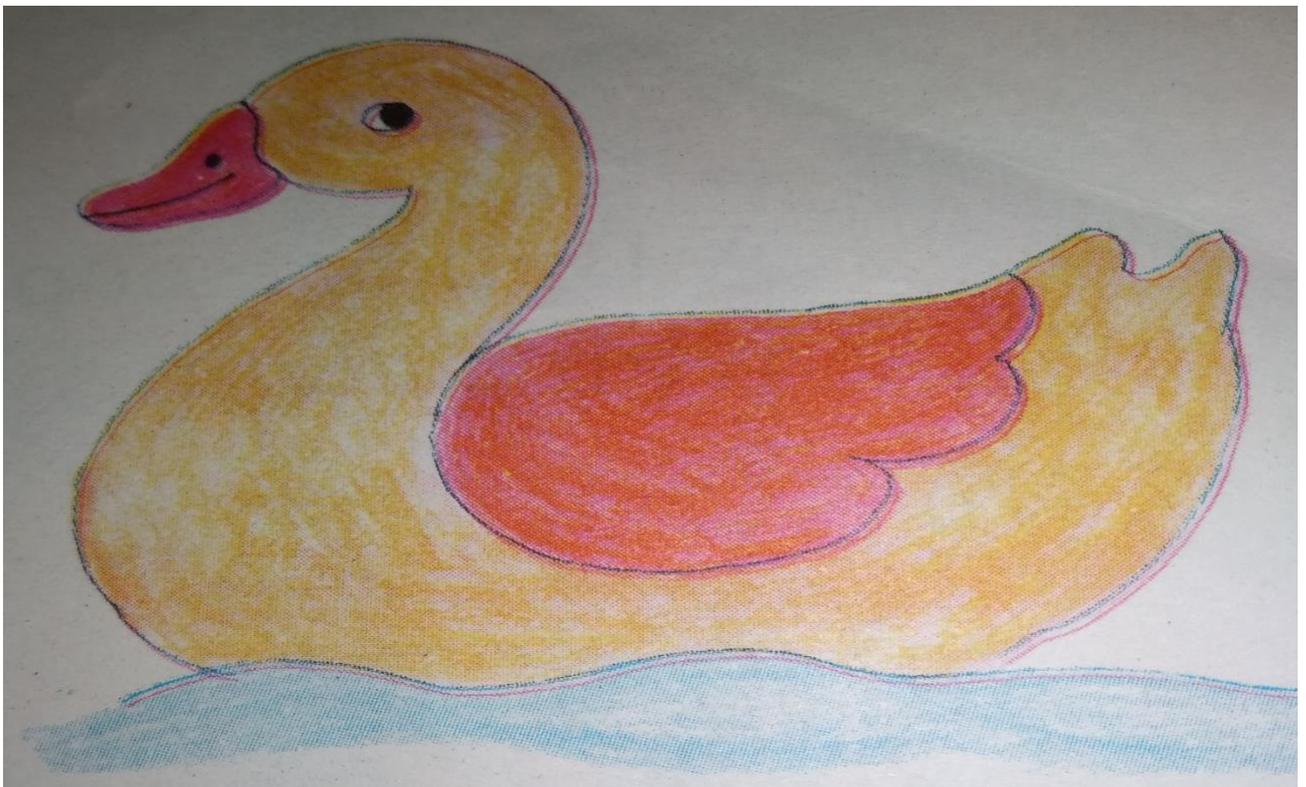
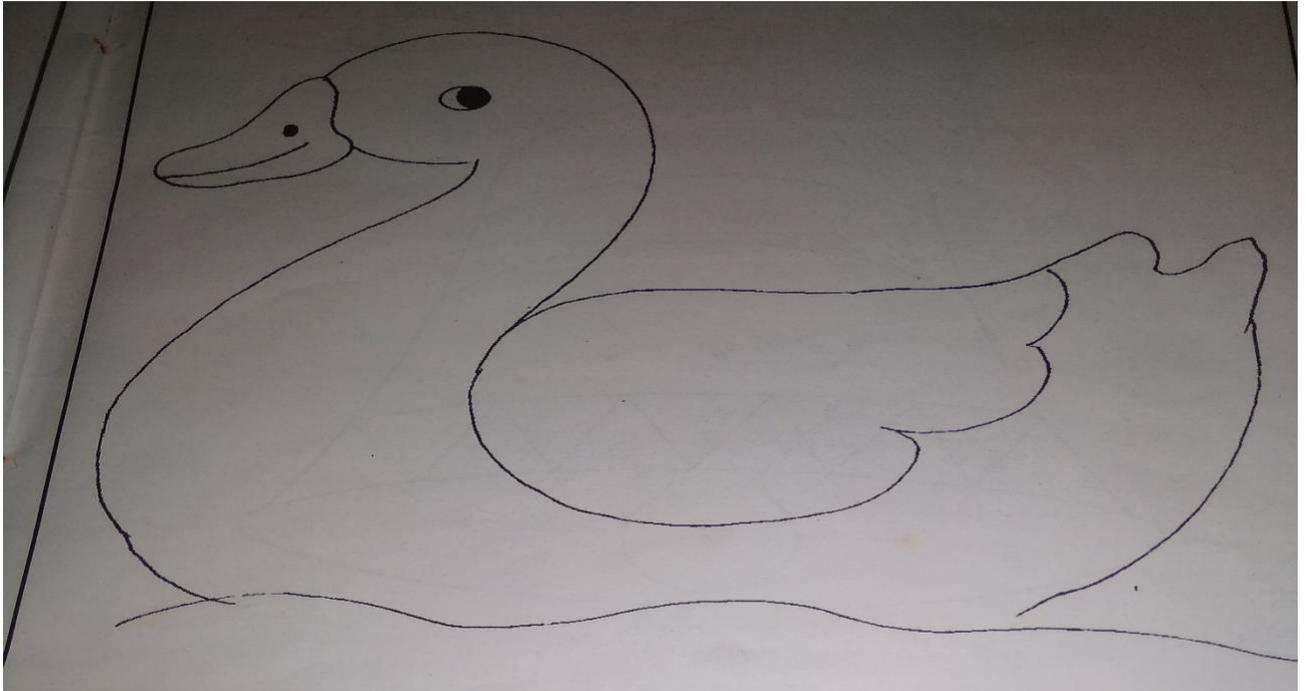
DATE – 07.05.2020

Draw and colour this two pictures:-

1.



2.



❖ **Estimation of product of 2-digit numbers**

The method of estimating the product of 2-digit numbers uses the same trick as in estimating sum and difference.

- Round each number to the nearest 10.
 - It is then easy to multiply the numbers mentally to get the estimate.
- Sometimes, this method gives an estimate close to the actual product. However, sometimes it does not give a close estimate.

Example 1: Estimate the product of 46 and 32.

The tens nearest to 46 is **50**.

The tens nearest to 32 is **30**.

Estimated product = $50 \times 30 = 1500$ (Actual product = $46 \times 32 = 1472$)

Exercise – 4.11

1. Estimate the products . Then check the estimate against the actual answer.

a) 75×14

The tens nearest to 75 is 80

The tens nearest to 14 is 10

Estimated product = $80 \times 10 = 800$

The actual product = $75 \times 14 = 1050$

B) 74×44

The tens nearest to 74 is 70

The tens nearest to 44 is 40

Estimated product = $70 \times 40 = 2800$

The actual product = $74 \times 44 = 3256$

2. There are 75 rows of mango trees with 25 trees in each row. Approximately how many mango trees are there?

Solution- In each row there are 25 trees.

∴ In 75 rows there are = 75×25 trees

The tens nearest to 75 is 80

The tens nearest to 25 is 30

Estimated product = $80 \times 30 = 2400$

(Actual number of trees in total = $75 \times 25 = 1875$)

∴ Approximately there are 2400 mango trees .**(Answer)**

Lattice method of multiplication

There is another method of multiplication called the **Lattice method**. Now see the examples to understand this method.

Example 1: Multiply 48 by 82.

1. Construct a 2-column by 2-row grid (also called a lattice) (Fig 1).
2. Write the numbers to be multiplied in the columns and rows as shown (Fig 1).

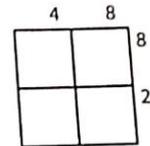


Fig 1

3. Draw lines to join opposite corners of each square (or cell). Extend the lines a little as shown in Fig 2.

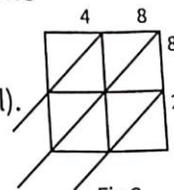


Fig 2

4. Multiply the digit at the top of a column by the digit at the right of a row. Enter the product in each cell—the tens digit at the top and the ones digit at the bottom. Fig 3 shows how to write the product 8×8 .

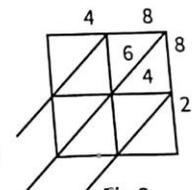


Fig 3

5. Similarly multiply each number above the columns with each number in the rows. Write the product in the each cell (Fig 4).

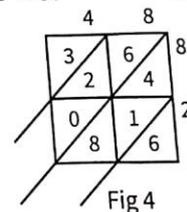


Fig 4

6. To add the numbers, start from the lower right cell. Write the sum for each shaded region below (Fig 5). If there is a carry, carry it to the next region.

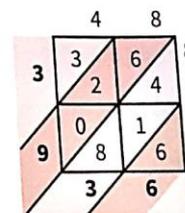


Fig 5

7. To get the answer, start at the top left (3) and follow the arrows in Fig 6. The answer is 3936.

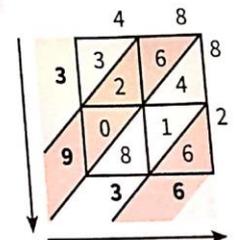
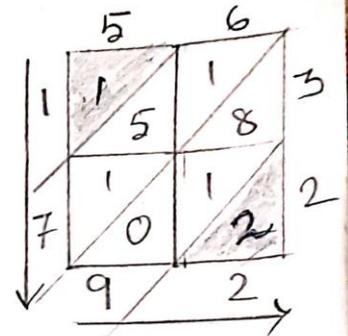
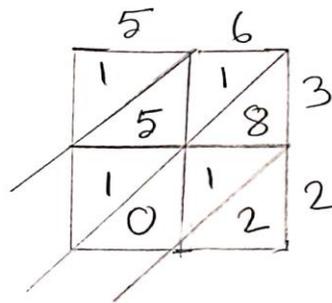
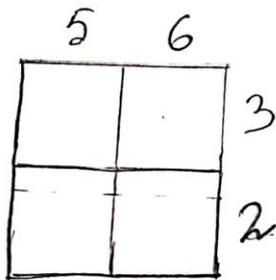


Fig 6

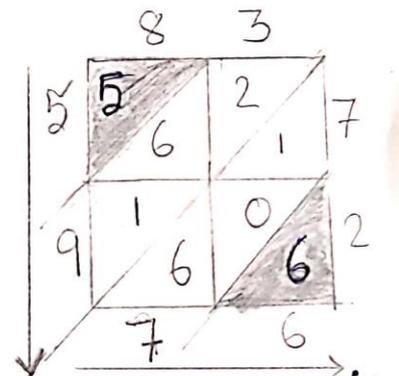
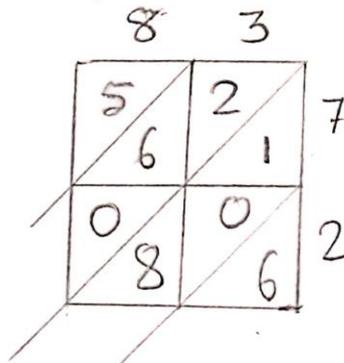
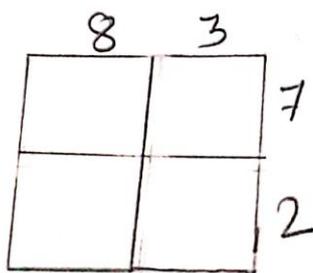
Exercise - 4.12

i) Multiply 56 by 32



The answer is
- 1792

ii) Multiply 83 by 72



The answer is
- 5976

HOME-WORK- 4.4

Date-7/05/2020

A. Solve the products by using Lattice Method :

i) Multiply 53 by 28 , ii) Multiply 23 by 85

ii) A tailor has to stitch 23 skirts. For each skirt he requires 85 cm cloth. Approximately how much cloth does he require in all?

DATE- 7.5.20

CLASS-4
COMPUTER
CH-4 (THE INTERNET-WEB BROWSER)
6TH HOME ASSIGNMENT

The internet is a telecommunications system that connects millions of other smaller networks across the globe. Therefore, the internet is often referred to as a network of networks. It allows computer users to communicate with each other across huge distances and different computer platforms.

The internet was invented in 1969 by the U.S. Department of Defence advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). Hence, it was also known as ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network). The main intention of developing this network was to enable immediate communication within the Defence department in case of war. Computers were then installed at the U.S. universities with defence related projects. As scholars began to go online, this network's usage changed from military to scientific.

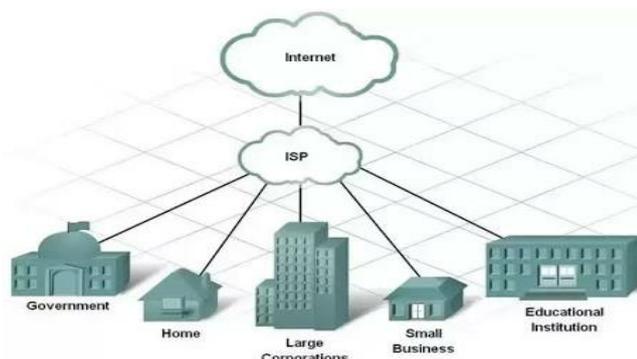
This shift of responsibility began the transformation of ARPANET into the fully functional internet with commercial purposes as well.

The internet acts as a pipeline to transport electronic messages from one network to another network. At the heart of most networks is a server, a fast computer with huge memory and storage space. The server controls the communication of information between the devices attached to a network, such as computers, printers or other servers.

Terms related to Internet

- Internet Service Provider (ISP)

An internet service Provider (ISP) allows the user access to the internet through its server. We can connect to the internet through telephone lines, cable modems, cell phones and other mobile devices.



Some examples of the ISP's in India are-

- Jio
- Airtel
- Vodafone
- BSNL (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited)
- MTNL (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited)

World Wide Web (WWW)

The World Wide Web was invented by the English scientist Tim Berners-Lee. The World Wide Web (WWW) is a network of information where documents and other web resources are identified by URLs. The information within the webpages can be interlinked by hypertext links and can be accessed via the internet.



The internet is often confused with the World Wide Web. There is a misconception that these two terms are synonymous. The internet is a collection of the many different systems and protocols. As the name implies, it allows resources to be linked with great ease in an almost flawless manner. On the other hand, the World Wide Web contains a vast collection of linked multimedia pages. However, there are several basic components of the web that allow users to communicate with each other.

SOLUTIONS OF UNSEEN PASSAGEEXERCISE-A

- 1) Ida saw two boys on the stream trying to drown a little dog.
- 2) The boys drowned the little dog in the stream because their father told them to do this.
- 3) Yes, the boys gave the dog to Ida.
- 4) When Ida's mother heard the story she said that she was very glad that Ida saved the little dog from pain.

EXERCISE-B

- 1) Bridge- I drove my car off a bridge.
- 2) House- He built a new house.
- 3) Welcome- Tom gave Mary a hearty welcome.

EXERCISE-C

- 1) Rich- Poor
- 2) Kind- Cruel

CHAPTER-11|ARTICLES|

- In English grammar there are three articles, that is 'a', 'an', 'the'. These three articles are divided into two parts. They are:
 - a) Indefinite Articles : 'a' and 'an'
 - b) Definite Article : 'the'

Indefinite Articles (A, An)

'A' and 'an' are indefinite articles because they do not refer to any particular person, animal, thing or place.

Use of 'A'

- 1) 'A' is used before a singular countable noun beginning with consonant.

Example

- a) There is a boy in the class.
- b) My father is a teacher.
- c) I saw a girl crying.
- d) The boy was eating a cake.
- e) The child has a toy.

In these sentences, 'a' has been used before the nouns boy, teacher, girl, cake and toy as all these are single countable noun beginning with a consonant.

- 2) 'A' is also used before a singular noun beginning with vowel letter but sounding like a consonant.

Example

- a) The dog is a useful animal.
- b) He reads in a university.
- c) Mr. James is a European.
- d) It was a one sided game.

In these sentences, 'a' is used before useful, university, European, and one. All of these words though begin with a vowel but their sounds are like consonant. For example, we say 'useful' as 'yousful', 'university' as 'youniversity', etc. So before these words if we need to use article, we have to use 'a' always.

Use of 'An'

- 1) 'An' is used before a singular noun beginning with a vowel.

Examples

- a) Mr. Bose is an old man.
- b) He has an elephant.
- c) Mr. James is an American.
- d) He bought an egg and an umbrella.

In the given sentences 'an' have been used before old, elephant, American, egg and umbrella. All of these words begin with a vowel.

- 2) 'An' is also used before a singular noun beginning with consonant but sounds like vowel.

Examples

- a) He is an honest man.
- b) He has got an honourable post in the company.
- c) Mr. James is an M.L.A.
- d) He is an M.P.

Here though the words honest, honourable, M.L.A. and M.P. begin with consonant but all of them sound like vowel. For example, we say honest as 'onest', honourable as 'onerable' etc.

A) Fill in the blanks with Indefinite Articles:

- 1) We have an hour to reach at the station.
- 2) That is an ox.
- 3) I have a one rupee note.
- 4) Mr. John is a European.
- 5) Sarena is an intelligent girl

DO IT YOURSELF

B) Fill in the blanks with 'a' and 'an':

- 1) This is ____ useless thing.
- 2) He has ____ black cap.
- 3) Rameshwaram is ____ holy city.
- 4) Mumbai is ____ expensive place.
- 5) This is ____ very costly town.
- 6) Scoring goal is not ____ easy task.
- 7) I got ____ orange, ____ banana and two mangoes.
- 8) Mr. John is ____ European.
- 9) I had ____ bag in which there was ____ letter.
- 10) James has ____ small box.

[To be continued]