

Class - 4

Social Studies. Date :- 27.04.20

Answer key of 24.04.20

1. Before common era
2. Chronological
3. Almanac
4. Chaitra
5. Anno domi ni

B. Timeline

- i) Timeline is a list of event.
- ii) Timeline carries historical events.
- iii) Timeline is found in history books.

Almanac

- i) Almanac is an annual calendar.
- ii) Almanac shows upcoming events.
- iii) Almanac can be found in school dairy

Some facts about timeline

1. Saka calendar is 78 year back from Gregorian calendar.
2. Gregorian calendar originated in 16th century.
3. Gregorian calendar has four seasons.
4. Saka calendar six seasons.
5. Gregorian calendar has thirty to thirty one days in each month.
6. Saka calendar has twenty one days in each month.
7. January is the first month of Gregorian calendar.
8. Chaitra is the first of saka calendar.

SAKA	GREGORIAN
Chaitra	March–April
Vaishakha	April–May
Jyeshtha	May–June
Ashada	June–July
Shravan	July–August
Bhadrapada	August–September
Ashvina	September–October
Kartik	October–November
Margashirasha	November–December
Pausha	December–January
Magha	January–February
Phalgun	February–March

Home Assignments

1. Make a timeline of your school days from the first day to now. You may paste or draw picture.

DATE-27/04/20

- 1- क- ताजमहल
ख- हरिद्वार
ग- पुस्तक
घ- मोर
- 2- क- पिताजी ,मंदिर
ख- पुस्तक
ग- पिकनिक ,मनाली
घ- अंगूरों, खटास
ङ- गोपीनाथ , भले
- 3- क- व्यक्तिवाचकसंज्ञा
ख- भाववाचक संज्ञा
ग- जातिवाचक संज्ञा
घ- व्यक्तिवाचकसंज्ञा
ङ- व्यक्तिवाचकसंज्ञा
च- जातिवाचक संज्ञा
छ- भाववाचक संज्ञा
ज- व्यक्तिवाचकसंज्ञा
झ- भाववाचक संज्ञा
ञ- जातिवाचक संज्ञा

पाठ- लिंग

कक्षाकार्य

शब्द के जिस रूप से स्त्री या पुरुष जाति का बोध हो, उसे लिंग कहते हैं। जैसे – शिक्षक-
शिक्षिका

लड़का – लड़की

लिंग के भेद

लिंग दो प्रकार के होते हैं।

1- पुल्लिंग

स्त्रीलिंग

पुल्लिंग – पुरुष जाति का बोध करानेवाले शब्द पुल्लिंग कहलाते हैं। जैसे – पापा, मोर, शेर आदि

स्त्रीलिंग – स्त्री जाति का बोध करानेवाले शब्द स्त्रीलिंग कहलाते हैं। जैसे – माता, मोरनी, शेरनी आदि ।

नीचे कुछ पुल्लिंग - स्त्रीलिंग शब्द दिए गए हैं इन्हें याद कीजिए –

पुल्लिंग	स्त्रीलिंग
पिता	माता
नायक	नायिका
बाघ	बाघिन
चूहा	चुहिया
सेठ	सेठानी
पंडित	पंडिताइन
बैल	गाय
पुरुष	स्त्री
युवक	युवती
श्रीमान	श्रीमती
लुहार	लुहारिन
चाचा	चाची
बेटा	बेटी
लेखक	लेखिका
अध्यापक	अध्यापिका
सम्राट	सम्राज्ञी
ऊँट	ऊँटनी
बिलाव	बिल्ली
माली	मालिन

राजा रानी

वर वधू

कवि कवयित्री

शिष्य शिष्या

चिड़ा चिड़िया

छात्र छात्रा

प्रायः पुल्लिङ्ग के रूप में प्रयोग किए जानेवाले शब्द -

हिंदी दिनों, महीनों के नाम - सोमवार, मंगलवार, चैत्र, बैसाख आदि।

पर्वतों के नाम - हिमालय, सतपुड़ा, आदि ।

ग्रहों के नाम - सूर्य, चंद्र, मंगल आदि । (पृथ्वी स्त्रीलिङ्ग है ।)

देशों के नाम - भारत, चीन, रूस आदि ।

धातुओं के नाम - सोना, ताँबा, पीतल, लोहा आदि । (चाँदी स्त्रीलिङ्ग है ।)

रत्नों के नाम - हीरा, मोती, नीलम आदि ।

अनाजों के नाम - गेहूँ, चावल, चना आदि । (मक्का, दालें स्त्रीलिङ्ग हैं।)

प्रायः स्त्रीलिङ्ग के रूप में प्रयोग किए जानेवाले शब्द -

नदियों के नाम - गंगा, यमुना, कावेरी आदि ।

भाषाओं, लिपियों के नाम - हिंदी, अंग्रेजी, उर्दू आदि

तिथियों के नाम - पूर्णिमा, अमावस्या आदि ।

CLASS – IV
SUBJECT – BENGALI
PREVIOUS HOME ASSIGNMENT SOLUTION(DATE – 22.04.2020)
CHAPTER – BIPORITARTHOK SOBDO (ANSWER SHEET)
অধ্যায় – বিপরীতার্থক শব্দ (উত্তরপত্র)

DATE- 27.04.2020
MONDAY

HOMEWORK SOLUTION

Q .1 . নীচের শব্দগুলির বিপরীত শব্দ লেখোঃ-

ক) কৃষক – শুল্ক

খ) কৃতজ্ঞ – অকৃতজ্ঞ

গ) কর্কশ – মধুর

ঘ) উগ্র – শান্ত

ঙ) আবির্ভাব – তিরোভাব

চ) আকাশ – পাতাল

ছ) অবনত – উন্নত

জ) উর্বর – অনুর্বর

ঝ) আদান – প্রদান

CLASS – IV
SUBJECT – BENGALI
HOME ASSIGNMENT NO.4
CHAPTER – DHONI O BORNO
অধ্যায় – ধ্বনি ও বর্ণ

DATE- 27.04.2020
MONDAY

ধ্বনি

CLASSWORK

Q . 1 . ধ্বনি কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- মুখে উচ্চারিত কোনো শব্দের যে ক্ষুদ্রতম অংশ কানে শুনে আলাদা করা যায় তাকে ধ্বনি বলে ।

Q . 2 . বাগযন্ত্র কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- আমরা মুখ দিয়ে যে সব ধ্বনি উচ্চারণ করি সেগুলি মুখের ভেতরের নানা অংশের সাহায্যে উচ্চারিত হয় । এই অংশগুলিকে বাগযন্ত্র বলে ।

Q . 3 . মানুষের বাগযন্ত্রের বিভিন্ন অংশগুলির নাম লেখ ।

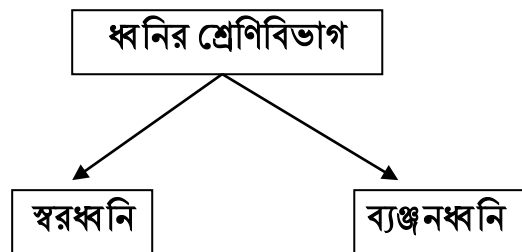
উঃ- জিহ্বা (জিভ), ওষ্ঠ (ঠোঁট), কণ্ঠ (গলা), তালু (টাকরা), মূর্ধা (তালুর ওপরের অংশ), দন্ত (দাঁত) এবং নাসিকা (নাক) ।

Q . 4 . ধ্বনিমালা কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- ধ্বনির সমষ্টিকে ধ্বনিমালা বলে ।

Q . 5 . বাংলা বর্ণমালায় মোট কটি ধ্বনি আছে ?

উঃ- ৩৭ টি ।



Q . 6 . ধ্বনি কতপ্রকার ও কি কি ?

উঃ- দুইপ্রকার । স্বরধ্বনি ও ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনি ।

Q. 7. স্বরধ্বনি কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- যে ধ্বনিকে অন্য ধ্বনির সাহায্য ছাড়াই উচ্চারণ করা যায়, তাকে স্বরধ্বনি বলে। যেমন – অ, আ, ই, উ, এ, ঐ, ও, ঔ।

Q. 8. ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনি কাকে বলে ?

উঃ- যে ধ্বনি স্বরধ্বনির সাহায্য ছাড়া উচ্চারিত হতে পারে না তাকে ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনি বলে। যেমন – ক, খ, চ, ট, প, থ ইত্যাদি।

- বাংলায় উচ্চারিত ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনির সংখ্যা ২৯ টি। অনেকের মতে ৩০ টি।

HOMEWORK

Q. 1. ধ্বনি কাকে বলে ?

Q. 2. ধ্বনি কত প্রকার ও কি কি ?

Q. 3. ধ্বনিমালা কাকে বলে ?

Q. 4. স্বরধ্বনি কাকে বলে ?

Q. 5. ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনি কাকে বলে ?

SOLUTIONS OF CHAPTER- 1 [NOUNS]EXERCISE-B

- 1) I don't have much luggage. Just two small bags.
 - 2) They are going to tell you all you want to know. They are going to give you a lot of information.
 - 3) There is room for everybody to sit down. There are lot of chairs.
 - 4) We have no furniture, not even a bed or a table.
 - 5) 'What does Alan look like?' He's got a long beard and very short hair.
 - 6) Carla's English is very bad. She must make progress.
 - 7) George is unemployed. He's looking for a job.
 - 8) If you want to leave work early, you have to ask for permission.
 - 9) I don't think Ann will get the job. She hasn't got enough experience.
 - 10) Shakespeare's works are wonderful.
-

CHAPTER-2 [COMMON, PROPER, AND ABSTRACT NOUNS]

PROPER NOUN: Names of people or places such as your name, your friend's name, your parent's name or the name of your town and country are special naming words. These words are called proper nouns. Special naming words or proper nouns always begin with a capital letter.

Examples in sentences of proper nouns:

- 1) My name is Mark.
- 2) Her name is Sofia.
- 3) Come Tom; let us go for a walk.
- 4) My cousin lives in Norway.
- 5) These bears are from China.
- 6) Albert Einstein was born in Germany.
- 7) I visited the Taj Mahal in India.

Understanding Proper Noun:

- The days of the week and the months of the year are proper nouns.

Example in sentences

- 1) Every Sunday Mike visits the church.
- 2) Christmas comes in the month of December.
- 3) My sister was born in March.
- 4) Sam goes for swimming classes every Friday.

- The names of festivals and some special days are proper nouns.

Example in sentences

- 1) Christmas is my favourite festival.
- 2) My mother likes Mother's Day.
- 3) We will celebrate New Year's Eve.

- The names of buildings, mountains, rivers and seas are also proper nouns.

Example in sentences

- 1) I have seen the Great Wall of China.
- 2) Last year we visited the Niagara Falls.
- 3) River Nile is very long.

COMMON NOUN: Common nouns are naming words that are common to people, places, things, and animals etc. Common nouns do not define any particular person, place or thing. They are general names. So, they are not capitalized unless they begin a sentence. For example: *boy, girl, doctor, town, city, dog, car and so on.*

Example in sentences of Common Nouns:

- 1) Teachers teach in school.
- 2) Birds live on trees.
- 3) I love to read storybooks.
- 4) Sally's mother is a doctor.
- 5) These chocolates and cakes are so delicious.

- Identify and learn about proper nouns and common nouns in the list of sentences below.

- 1) **Sony** produces *cameras* too.
- 2) **Alicia** and **Cathy** were playing with a *doll*.
- 3) **Sandy** is joining *school* today.
- 4) *Hens* have laid eggs at **Todd's farm**.
- 5) The *postman* **Mr. Robert** was carrying *postcards*.

NOTE: In the above examples the words in **bold** are proper nouns where as word in *italics* are common nouns.

ABSTRACT NOUN: An abstract noun is usually the name of a *quality, action or state* considered apart from the object to which it belongs; as,

Quality: Goodness, kindness, whiteness, darkness, hardness, brightness, honesty, wisdom, bravery, etc.

Action: Laughter, theft, movement, judgement, hatred, etc.

State: Childhood, Boyhood, youth, slavery, sleep, sickness, death, poverty, etc.

A) Underline the common nouns and write in bold the proper noun:

- 1) The house is on **Kings Street**.
- 2) **Doyle** played with her brother.
- 3) **Frank** went to **Sainsbury Store** last **Saturday**.
- 4) He rides bicycle very carefully.
- 5) **Lahore Boulevard** is a busy street.
- 6) **Derrick** and his friends chased the robbers.
- 7) Did you see **Kelvin** at the party?
- 8) **Laura** looked at the sea for hours.
- 9) There were no bottles in the fridge.
- 10) **Fish Burger** at **Burger King** is yummy.

B) Against each word on the left, write the corresponding abstract noun:

- 1) Brave- Bravery
- 2) Wise- Wisdom
- 3) Kind- Kindness
- 4) Beautiful- Beauty
- 5) Please- Pleasure
- 6) Honest- Honesty
- 7) True- Truth
- 8) Good- Goodness
- 9) Bitter- Bitterness
- 10) Need- Necessity
- 11) Warm- Warmth
- 12) Patient- Patience
- 13) Fly- Flight
- 14) Man- Manhood
- 15) Child- Childhood
- 16) Young- Youth
- 17) Joyous- joy

DO IT YOURSELF

C) Write the word common next to each common noun and rewrite proper noun on the line next:

- 1) jennifer lopez - _____
- 2) doctor- _____
- 3) cat- _____
- 4) robin- _____
- 5) magazine- _____
- 6) saint marry chapel- _____
- 7) mars- _____
- 8) garden- _____
- 9) residence- _____
- 10) cindy's party- _____

[To be contd.]

6th STUDY MATERIAL

CLASS – IV SUBJECT – MATHEMATICES

CHAPTER-2-Addition

Date-27/04/2020

Estimating sums

In the previous class you learnt that, to quickly estimate the sum of two numbers, you could use:

The tens closest to 2-digit numbers; this is known as rounding to the nearest 10.

The hundreds closest to 3-digit numbers; this is known as rounding to the nearest 100.

You also learnt that if a number is midway between two tens or two hundreds, it should be rounded to the higher ten or hundred.

Example 1: Estimate the sum of 65 and 326.

65 is midway between 60 and 70. So round it to **70**.

326 is closer to 300 than 400. So round it to **300**.

You can now find the sum $70 + 300$ mentally as **370**.

The actual sum is $65 + 326 = 391$.

To estimate the sum of 4-digit numbers, the easiest method is to use the thousands closer to each number, that is round the number to the nearest 1000.

Example 2: Estimate the sum of 2138 and 5589.

2138 is between 2000 and 3000. It is closer to 2000 than 3000. So, round it to **2000**.

5589 is between 5000 and 6000. It is closer to 6000 than 5000. So, round it to **6000**.

The estimate of $2138 + 5589$ is $2000 + 6000 = \mathbf{8000}$.

P.T.O



You can easily find the estimate mentally. The actual sum is 7727.

You can get a better estimate by rounding 4-digit numbers to the nearest 100 instead of the nearest 1000.

Example 3: Estimate the sum of 4265 and 3550 by:

- a) rounding to the nearest 1000 b) rounding to the nearest 100

Compare to see which estimate is better.

a) 4265 rounded to the nearest 1000 is **4000**
3550 rounded to the nearest 1000 is **4000**
So, the estimate of $4265 + 3550$ is $4000 + 4000 = \mathbf{8000}$.

b) 4265 rounded to the nearest 100 is **4300**.
3550 rounded to the nearest 100 is **3600**.
So, the estimate of $4265 + 3550$ is $4300 + 3600 = \mathbf{7900}$.

You should be able to do $4300 + 3600$ mentally.

The actual sum is 7815. You can see that rounding to the nearest 100 gives a better estimate.

Exercise-2.4

1) I want to buy a tablet computer for Rs. 7546 and a printer for Rs. 3400. Estimate the amount of money I need.

Solution - I want to buy a tablet computer for Rs. 7546

I want to buy a printer for Rs. 3400

The amount of money I need – Rs. 7546 + Rs. 3400

7546 is between 7000 and 8000. It is closer to 8000 than 7000. So, round it to 8000.

3400 is between 3000 and 4000. It is closer to 3000 than 4000. So, round it to 3000.

∴ The estimate of $(7546 + 3400)$ is $-(8000+3000)=11,000$.

The actual amount of money I need - Rs. $(7546+3400) = \text{Rs. } 10,946$

Ans-The estimate amount of money I need - Rs. 11,000 .

2) a) Estimate the sum by rounding 4- digit numbers to the nearest 1000 and 3-digit numbers to the nearest 100 .

i) $4230 + 3590$, ii) $775 + 7750$

b) Estimate all the sums of Q2(a) by rounding both 4 digit numbers and 3 digit numbers to the nearest 100. In each, say which estimate is closer.

i) $4230 + 3590$, ii) $775 + 7750$

Solution-

a) i) $4230 + 3590$ - 4230 rounded to nearest 1000 is 4000

3590 rounded to nearest 1000 is 4000

So, the estimate of $4230 + 3590$ is $4000 + 4000 = 8000$.

ii) $775 + 775$ -775 rounded to nearest 100 is 800

7750 rounded to nearest 1000 is 8000

So, the estimate of $775 + 7750$ is $800 + 8000 = 8800$.

b) i) $4230 + 3590$ - 4230 rounded to nearest 100 is 4200

3590 rounded to nearest 100 is 3600

So, the estimate of $4230 + 3590$ is $4200 + 3600 = 7800$.

The actual sum is $4230 + 3590 = 7820$

Here we can see 7800 is more closer to 7820 than 8000.

ii) $775 + 775$ -775 rounded to nearest 100 is 800

7750 rounded to nearest 100 is 7800

So, the estimate of $775 + 7750$ is $800 + 7800 = 8600$.

The actual sum is $775 + 7750 = 8525$

Here we can see 8600 is more closer to 8525 than 8800.

3) The distance from my house to my school is 2465 m. Estimate the distance from my house to the school and back.

Solution- The distance from my house to my school is 2465 m.

The total distance from my house to school and school to my house is $-(2465 + 2465)$ m .

2465 rounded to nearest 100 – 2500

\therefore The estimate of $(2465 + 2465)$ m = $(2500 + 2500)$ m = 5000m

The actual distance is $-(2465 + 2465)$ m = 4930m

Ans – The estimate distance from my house to the school and back is 5000m.

HOMEWORK-3

CH-2-Addition

DATE-27/4/2020

- 1) The distance from my house to the market is 5320 m. The distance from the market to my friend's house is 3550 m. I drove from my house to the market and then to my friend's house. What is the total distance I drove?

- 2) The school fee for April is Rs. 4980 and for May is Rs. 5265. Estimate the total fee for the two months by: a) rounding both numbers to the nearest 1000; b) rounding both numbers to the nearest 100.
- 3) Fill in the blanks using the properties of addition.
- a) $4567 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 2312 + 4567$. b) $5347 + 234 + 9 = 9 + 5347 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.