

SOLUTIONS OF CHAPTER- 2 [COMMON, PROPER, AND ABSTRACT NOUNS]EXERCISE-C

- 1) jennifer lopez - Jennifer Lopez
- 2) doctor- Common Noun
- 3) cat- Common Noun
- 4) robin- Robin
- 5) magazine- Common Noun
- 6) saint marry chapel- Saint Marry Chapel
- 7) mars- Mars
- 8) garden- Common Noun
- 9) residence- Common Noun
- 10) cindy's party- Cindy's Party

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

Abstract Nouns refer to ideas and qualities that we cannot see or touch. Most abstract nouns are from adjectives. For example, the abstract noun safety is formed from the adjective safe.

DO IT YOURSELF

D) Fill in the blanks with suitable abstract nouns. The adjectives, verbs or nouns given in the brackets should offer clues.

- 1) He is a man of _____. (strong)
- 2) The people in this part of the country live in _____. (poor)
- 3) _____ to animals is a punishable offence. (cruel)
- 4) He is on a _____ to Mecca. (pilgrim)
- 5) I have great _____ to welcome you. (please)
- 6) _____ is the best period of one's life. (child)
- 7) _____ should always be avoided. (waste)
- 8) As a parent my children's _____ is of utmost importance to me. (safe)
- 9) As the sun went below the horizon _____ enveloped the planet. (dark)
- 10) There is no end to his _____. (wicked)

CHAPTER-3 [COLLECTIVE NOUNS]

COLLECTIVE NOUNS: Collective Nouns are used to name a group of persons, places, animals or things. A collective noun represents a complete whole. For examples: a *library* of books, a *team* of players, a *family* of four and so on.

- Some collective nouns are used to name a group of animals and birds.
 - 1) A *flock* of sheep.
 - 2) A *herd* of cattle.
 - 3) A *stud* of cattle.
 - 4) A *gaggle* of geese.
 - 5) A *litter* of cubs.
 - 6) A *flock* of birds.
 - 7) A *shoal* of fish.
 - 8) A *pack* of wolves.
 - 9) A *swarm* of bees.

- Some collective nouns define a group of people.
 - 1) A crew of sailors.
 - 2) An army of soldiers.
 - 3) A band of musicians.
 - 4) A troupe of actors.
 - 5) A class of pupils
 - 6) A panel of judges.
 - 7) A gang of robbers.
- There are some collective nouns that stand for a group of things.
 - 1) A bunch of keys.
 - 2) A pile of clothes.
 - 3) A collection of books.
 - 4) A string of pearls.
 - 5) A set of stamps.
 - 6) A galaxy of stars.
 - 7) A pack of cards.
 - 8) An atlas of maps.
 - 9) A bouquet of flowers.
 - 10) A bunch of grapes.

Examples on sentences of Collective Nouns:

- 1) My maternal aunt bought me a pair of shoes.
- 2) At the playground, you get to observe a colony of ants.
- 3) A pile of clothes was kept on the bed.
- 4) I need to finish an agenda of tasks before I leave.
- 5) There is a network of computers in Joseph's office.

A) Complete the following sentences using appropriate collective nouns. Choose your answers from the options given in the bracket:

(swarm, flock, fleet, battalion, team, pack, pride, bunch, bevy, band, gang, bouquet, troop, board)

- 1) A swarm of bees.
- 2) A pride of lions.
- 3) A gang of thieves.
- 4) A pack of wolves.
- 5) A battalion of soldiers.
- 6) A team of players.
- 7) A bouquet of flowers.
- 8) A troop of monkeys.
- 9) A bevy of girls.
- 10) A board of trustees/ directors
- 11) A bunch of keys/ grapes.
- 12) A flock of birds/ sheep.
- 13) A fleet of ships/ cars.
- 14) A band of musicians.

DO IT YOURSELF

B) Fill in the blanks with suitable collective nouns from the list:

(choir, pride, flock, bunch, troop, flight, band, swarm, litter)

- 1) The cat has a _____ of five kittens.
- 2) The _____ of singers sang melodiously.
- 3) The jungle safari gave us an opportunity to spot a _____ of lions.
- 4) The poachers were attacked by a _____ of wild elephants.
- 5) A _____ of bees forced us to take shelter in the cave.
- 6) A _____ of stairs leads to the terrace.
- 7) The _____ of musicians delivered a magical performance.
- 8) The children were amused by the _____ of monkeys.
- 9) A _____ of grapes was hanging from the vine.

Date: 28/04/2020

CLASS-IV

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

YOGA

RAJA BHUJANGASANA(King Cobra Pose)

King Cobra pose is a challenging expression of the fairly accessible Cobra or Baby Cobra pose. The difference between the three postures is the degree of bend or curve in the spine.

If you're currently comfortable in Baby Cobra, try working to Cobra with straight elbows. If you're comfortable there, then maybe working towards King Cobra is next on your journey.

Step by Step

- Start on your tummy, in what's known as a prone position, rest your forehead on the mat.
- Take your palms to the mat beneath your shoulders and spread your fingers nice and wide.
- Take your shoulder blades down your back towards your hips while you squeeze or cuddle your elbows into your ribs.
- Press firmly into the mat with the tops of your feet, and the pubic bone.
- Inhale and push the top of the head forward and lift your chest of the mat into baby cobra.

- If that's comfortable, engage the abdominals. Take the navel in towards your spine to protect your lower back. Start to press through the hands and using your back muscles lift further toward the sky. Straighten the arms.
- If you'd like to intensify the backbend even further into King Cobra, slowly lower to starting position. Spread the legs so the knees reach toward the edges of the mat. Using the same process as outlined above, press into the Earth and lift the torso off the mat.
- Reach your head high and then take the bend into your neck.
- Bend the knees and take the toes towards your head and the center of the mat.
- Stay for a few breaths and lower slowly, the same way you came into the pose



KING COBRA POSE

BENEFITS:-

__They can increase mobility of the spine while strengthening all of the muscles in the back. It's great for the spine to maintain its supple yet strong nature. **King Cobra** also strengthens and tones the muscles in the legs and stretches the quads and hip flexors.

Please click on the below link for KING

COBRA POSE:-

https://youtu.be/SP_hwmjLeTs

CLASS-4
COMPUTER
CH-1 (COMPUTERS-STORAGE & MEMORY DEVICE)
SOLUTION OF 2nd HOME ASSIGNMENT OF CHAPTER-1
(COMPUTERS-STORAGE & MEMORY DEVICE)

ANSWER SHEET

A. Answer the following Question:

1. Define the following terms:

Ans- a. RAM- RAM stands for Random Access Memory. RAM is already installed in computers. It is also known as working memory. It stores data during & after processing.

RAM is volatile, that is, the programs & data in RAM are lost when the computer is turned off. A computer uses RAM to hold temporary instructions & the data needed to complete tasks. This enables the computer's CPU (Central Processing Unit) to quickly access instructions & data stored in the memory.

a. ROM- ROM is non-volatile, that is, it keeps the programs & data stored even when the computer is turned off. Programs in ROM are pre-loaded. They can only be stored by the manufacturer. Data stored in ROM cannot be electronically modified after the manufacture of the memory device.

b. Translator- Programs that translate other programs written in high –level languages into machine language.

2.
Differences between RAM & ROM

RAM	ROM
i. Data & program stored during & after processing.	i. Data & program stored by manufacturer
ii. Information/Instructions stores temporarily.	ii. Information/Instructions stores Permanently.
iii. Processing time very fast, but Uses a lot of power	iii. Processing time very fast, and Uses very little power.
iv. RAM is volatile.	iv. ROM is non-volatile.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. RAM stands for Random Access Memory.
2. ROM stands for Read Only Memory.

DATE- 28.4.20

CLASS-4
COMPUTER
CH-1 (COMPUTERS-STORAGE & MEMORY DEVICE)
3RD HOME ASSIGNMENT

Types of Secondary Storage

There are three types of Secondary Storage: magnetic medium, optical medium & flash memory.

Magnetic Medium

Some examples of magnetic medium are floppy disk/ diskette and hard disk.

Floppy Disk

A floppy disk drive or FDD, or FD for short, is a computer disk drive that enables a user to save data to removable diskettes.

Floppy disks are no longer used. They have been replaced by better and more reliable storage media.



Hard Disk

A hard disk is a magnetic disk on which we can store computer data. The term 'hard' is used to distinguish it from a soft or floppy disk. Hard disks hold more data and are faster than floppy disks.

A single hard disk usually consists of several platters. Each platter requires two read/write heads, one for each side. All the read/write heads are attached to a single access arm so that they cannot move independently. Each platter has the same number of tracks. A track location that cuts across all platters is called a cylinder.



Disk Controller

The desktop hard drive consists of the following components: the head actuator, read/write actuator arm, read/write head, spindle and platter. On the back of a hard drive is a circuit board called disk controller.

Optical Medium

Optical medium is non-volatile storage medium that stores content in digital form that is written and read by laser light.

Examples of optical media include CD, DVD & Blu-ray Disc.

Compact Disc (CD)

Compact Disc is a small, portable and round –shaped disc used to record, store and playback audio, video, text and other information in digital form. Standard CDs have a diameter of 120 millimeters & can hold up to 80 minutes of uncompressed audio or about 700 MB of data. The Mini CD has various diameters ranging from 60 to 80 millimetres; they are sometimes used for CD singles, storing up to 24 minutes of audio, or delivering device drivers.



Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)

Digital Versatile Disc is a type of optical disc. A DVD holds a minimum of 4.7 GB data, enough for a full-length movie. DVDs are commonly used as a medium for digital representation of movies and other multimedia presentations that combine sound with graphics.



Blu-ray Disc

Blu-ray also known as Blu-ray Disc (BD), is the name of a new optical disc format. The format was developed to enable recording, rewriting & playback of high-definition video (HD), as well as to store large amounts of data.

The format offers more than five times the storage capacity of traditional DVDs & can hold up to 25 GB on a single-layer disc and 50GB on a dual layer disc.



While current optical disc technologies like DVDs rely on a red laser to read & write data, this new format uses a blue-violet laser, hence the name Blu-ray.

A. Answer the following the questions:

1. State the three types of secondary storage media.
2. State the use of Blu-ray Disc.
3. Define the following terms:
 - a. Disk controller
 - b. Cylinder
 - c. Optical medium

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. Each platter has the same number of_____.
2. A single hard disk usually consists of several_____.

C. Full Forms:

1. CD
2. DVD
3. BD
4. HD

EXPLANATION & 5th HOME ASSIGNMENT
CLASS- IV SUB- SCIENCE
CHAPTER- 3 (HUMAN BODY: THE DIGESTIVE AND EXCRETORY SYSTEMS)

DATE- 28/04 2020

1) EXPLANATION OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM -

a) MOUTH - Mouth is the first part of digestion. Teeth help to break down and chew food. This chewed food mixes with a liquid produced in our mouth, called **Saliva**. It makes food softer and easier to swallow. Tongue helps in proper mixing of saliva with food .

b) FOOD PIPE – This is also called **Oesophagus** which passes food from mouth to stomach.

c) STOMACH - The food is further broken down inside the stomach into smaller pieces by churning and with the help of chemicals called **Digestive Juices**.

d) SMALL INTESTINE – It is a long hollow tube –like structure. From stomach, food passes into small intestine. Digestion is completed in small intestine and useful nutrients from food are absorbed into blood and it carries these nutrients to different parts of body.

e) LIVER - Liver produces digestive juices that help in digestion of food.

f) LARGE INTESTINE – From small intestine, the undigested food passes into large intestine. Large intestine is shorter but wide, tube like structure. It collects indigestible food from small intestine. Large intestine absorbs water from this undigested food and forms waste products called **Faeces**.

g) RECTUM – This is a final part of large intestine. Faeces are stored in rectum for a short time before being passed out through anus.

h) ANUS - Faeces are removed from body through the anus.

2) NECESSITY FOR CHEWING FOOD PROPERLY –

We have to eat our food slowly & chew it properly. Chewing breaks down the food into smaller pieces. Digestion of carbohydrates starts in mouth where smaller particles of food mix with saliva. Saliva contains enzymes that help in digestion. Mixing of food with saliva in mouth also liquefies it partially so that it becomes easier in digesting it.

If we do not chew food properly, large food particles reach into stomach which takes longer in digestion by body. So digestion may not occur properly and nutrients from may not be released completely for absorption into body.

Chewing food well and healthy digestive system helps in formation of proper faeces. This leads to regular bowel movement. This is important as our body should get rid of the toxins and waste materials that are in our body which prevents digestive disorder and helps us to stay healthy.

1) NAME THE FOLLOWING –

- a) The part of the body in which the process of digestion starts – **Mouth**
- b) The organ produces digestive juices – **Liver**
- c) The organ that receives food from food pipe – **Stomach**

2) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING –

a) What is the function of small intestine?

ANS - Small intestine takes the food from stomach. Digestion is completed in small intestine and useful nutrients from food are absorbed into blood and it carries these nutrients to different parts of body.

b) What is digestion?

ANS - The process by which food is broken into a simpler form so that it can be easily absorbed by our body is called **Digestion** .

HOME ASSIGNMENTS -

1) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION –

- a) What is excretion?
- b) Name the parts of the digestive system.
- c) How does the digestive system help us?

2) FILL IN THE BLANKS –

- a) _____ organ forms faeces.
- b) _____ organ passes the faeces to anus after storing it for some times.

ANSWER SHEET OF HOMEWORK-3 (Date-27/4/2020)
CH-2-Addition **DATE-28/4/2020**

Answer -Sheet

- 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?

Solution – The distance from my house to the market is- 5320 m.

The distance from the market to my friend's house-3550 m

As I drove from my house to the market and then to my friend's house

∴ The total distance I drove – (5320 + 3550)m

$$\begin{array}{r} 5320\text{m} \\ + 3550\text{m} \\ \hline 8870\text{m} \end{array}$$

Ans- The total distance I drove – 8870m

- 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.

Solution-

a) **The school fee for April is- Rs. 4980**

The school fee for May is- Rs. 5265

4980 rounded to nearest 1000- 5000

5265 rounded to nearest 1000 – 5000

∴ The estimate total fee for the two months –Rs. (5000 + 5000) = Rs. 10,000

b) **The school fee for April is- Rs. 4980**

The school fee for May is- Rs. 5265

4980 rounded to nearest 100- 5000

5265 rounded to nearest 100 – 5300

∴ The estimate total fee for the two months –Rs. (5000+ 5300)= Rs. 10,300

(The actual total fee = 4980 + 5265 = 10,245)

- 3) Fill in the blanks using the properties of addition.

Ans-

a) $4567 + \underline{\quad 2312 \quad} = 2312 + 4567.$

b) $5347 + 234 + 9 = 9 + 5347 + \underline{\quad 234 \quad}.$

_____ **END** _____

7th Study Material (2020-21)
CLASS – IV SUBJECT – MATHEMATICES
CHAPTER-3-Subtraction

Date- 28/4/2020

- 1) **SUBTRACT:**

Exercise- 3.1

Examples: 1) 9348 2) 5432 3) 3003 4) 8321

$$\begin{array}{r} - 5320 \\ \hline 4028 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 1231 \\ \hline 4201 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 2002 \\ \hline 1001 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} - 321 \\ \hline 8000 \end{array}$$

2) Exercise - 3.2

Examples: 1)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6230 \\ - 3605 \\ \hline 2625 \end{array}$$
 2)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4020 \\ - 1948 \\ \hline 2072 \end{array}$$
 3)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4070 \\ - 894 \\ \hline 3176 \end{array}$$

3) Exercise-3.3

Subtract - Examples:

i) 2060 from 5987

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans- } 5987 \\ - 2060 \\ \hline 3927 \end{array}$$

ii) 225 from 7785

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans } 7785 \\ - 225 \\ \hline 7560 \end{array}$$

iii) 4037 from 6648

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans } 6648 \\ - 4037 \\ \hline 2611 \end{array}$$

4) Exercise- 3.4

Find the difference between the numbers.

1) 5020 and 4532

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans } 5020 \\ - 4532 \\ \hline 488 \end{array}$$

2) 666 and 6000

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans } 6000 \\ - 666 \\ \hline 5334 \end{array}$$

3) 8342 and 9318

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans } 9318 \\ - 8342 \\ \hline 976 \end{array}$$

