DAILY HOMEWORK FOR CLASS – 4
30/05/2020

WRITE:
ENG LANG: Revision-6 (Exercises)

 Question Words: (How to form questions)

A.Write sentence that have helping verbs is,am,are,was,were or will, question by placing these verbs at the beginning of the sentences.
B. Question words like who,what,when,where,why,how,and which are often used to ask questions.

This table list the different question words and their uses. Read & write it carefully.
****

Question words	Uses
Who -	tells us about the person who does the action.
What -	tells us about the action of that person.
When -	tells us about the time of that action.
Where -	tells us about the place of that action.
Why -	tells us about the reason of that action.
How -	tells us about the way the action is completed.
Which -	tells us about the choice between two actions.

Note- Read, write and Learn all the question words.

Activity: 6- Make other question on these given question words.
Which   How   Why   Where
When   What   Who

LIT- Write given Question/Answer in video.
*******VIDEO- SESSION- 3 PART- 3 *******

SCIENCE:
 Topic-Adaptation : in Plants
       Q1- How plants live in hilly areas are adapted to their habited?
       Q2- Why plants in hilly areas having needle-like leaves?
 *******   CH-ADAPTATION: IN PLANTS (Part-2)*******

MATHS:-
Solve the question no: 11, 12 picture given below in HW.
 *******   (VIDEO- NUMBER SYSTEM –SESSION-9, 10) *******

S.ST- Write match the column
               1- Lion capital   national flower
               2-Lotus   emblem
               3-Peacock   national tree
               4-Gangtic dolphin   national bird
               5-Banyan tree   national aquatic animal

COMPUTER-   Revision
Do it in register only.

Q. What are input devices? Give two examples.
Q. Which device is used to process the information?
Q. What is IPO?
Q. Define wallpaper.
Q. Write full form of VDU, ALU, USB, and LCD

हिंदी : नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में उ चत सर्वनाम शब्द भरकर वाक्य पूरा करो ।

1 .... खेलने जा रहा हूँ।

2 बाहर .... आया है।

3 पानी में..... गर गया है।

4........कब आएंगे।?

5 ...... बाजार गए।

******* वी डयो हिंदी - सर्वनाम व उसके भेद*******

LEARN:
ENGLISH:-
LANG: Written work , LIT: Written work, SCIENCE: Written work, MATHS-   All the rules of comparision Numbers.
SST: Written work. ,COMP: Written work
हिंदी : सर्वनाम व संज्ञा के कतने भेद होते है याद करो।

11. (a) Write the greatest 3-digit number using digits 8 and 4, repeating 4 two times.
    (b) Write the greatest 4-digit number using digits 7, 2 and 5, repeating 5 two times.
    (c) Write the greatest 4-digit number using digits 0, 1 and 6, repeating 6 two times.
12. Write the greatest number of different digits formed by using the digits 2, 4, 0, 3, 6 and 9.

Things to Remember

1. Indian place value chart showing the first seven places is given below.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten Lakhs 1000000	Lakhs 100000	Ten Thousands 10000	Thousands 1000	Hundreds 100	Tens 10	Ones 1
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O

2. In a given numeral, starting from right in the place value chart.
    (a) The first three places make the ones period.
    (b) The next two places make the thousands period.
    (c) The next two places make the lakhs period.
3. The face value of a digit is the digit itself, wherever it may be.
4. Place value of a digit = Its face value × Value of the place
5. The place value of 0 is always 0.
6. A number 1 more than a given number is called its successor.
7. A number 1 less than a given number is called its predecessor.
8. A number having more digits is greater than another having fewer digits.
9. To compare two numbers having the same number of digits, we compare the leftmost digits. If they are equal, we compare the second digits from the left. We proceed in the above manner till we get unequal digits at the corresponding places.
    Now, the number with greater such digit is the greater of the two.
10. Numbers in ascending order means the numbers from the smallest to the greatest.
11. Numbers in descending order means the numbers from the greatest to the smallest.
12. In International place value system, we have:
    1 lakh = 100 thousands and 10 lakhs = 1 million.
13. An International place value chart is given below.

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Millions 100000000	Ten Millions 10000000	Millions 1000000	Hundred Thousands 100000	Ten Thousands 10000	Thousands 1000	Hundreds 100	Tens 10	Ones 1
HM	TM	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O