

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

WORKSHEET

CLASS - 4

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

Subject – Bengali

ভাষা ও ব্যাকরণ

বিষয়ের সার সংক্ষেপ :-

ভাষার দুটি রূপ – কথ্যরূপ ও লেখ্যরূপ

মাণুষের মুখে উচ্চারিতরূপ কে বলে কথ্যরূপ এবং লেখার ভাষাকে বলে লেখ্যরূপ।

লেখ্যরূপ দুই প্রকার -- ১. সাধুভাষা ২. চলিত ভাষা

সংস্কৃত শব্দ ও সর্বনাম এবং ক্রিয়াপদের সম্পূর্ণ রূপ যুক্ত লেখ্যরূপকে বলে সাধুভাষা।

সংস্কৃত শব্দের বদলে প্রচলিত বাংলাশব্দ ও সর্বনাম এবং ক্রিয়াপদের সংক্ষিপ্তরূপ সহ সহজবোদ্ধ ভাষাকে চলিত ভাষা বলে।

ক) শব্দগুলির সাধুভাষায় লেখ্যরূপ লেখ

	চলিত ভাষা	সাধুভাষা
১)	হাত	
২)	চাঁদ	
৩)	দিন	
৪)	কালো	
৫)	ভাই	
৬)	বন	
৭)	ঘর	

খ) সর্বনামপদ গুলির চলিত ভাষায় লেখ্যরূপগুলি লেখ

	সাধুভাষা	চলিত ভাষা
১)	যাহার	
২)	উহার	
৩)	আমাদিগের	
৪)	তাহাকে	
৫)	উহাদিগকে	
৬)	ইহার	

গ) ক্রিয়াপদগুলির সঠিক লেখ্যরূপগুলি ও অপর লেখ্যরূপগুলি লিখে শূন্যস্থান পূর্ণ কর।
প্রথমটি উদাহরণ স্বরূপ করে দেখানো হল।

	সাধুভাষা	থেমে গেল	চলিত ভাষা
১)	খামিয়া ঘাইল	_____	_____
২)	শুনিব	_____	_____
৩)	ফিরে এল	_____	_____
৪)	লিখিতেছি	_____	_____
৫)	শুনে যাও	_____	_____

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

Subject – Hindi

सारांश:

लिंग: जिस संज्ञा शब्द से स्त्री या पुरुष जाति का बोध हो उसे लिंग कहते हैं।

लिंग के दो भेद हैं- १) पुल्लिंग - जिस संज्ञा शब्द से पुरुष जाति का बोध हो उसे पुल्लिंग कहते हैं

जैसे - राजा, हाथी, बेटा आदि।

२) स्त्रीलिंग - जिस संज्ञा शब्द से स्त्री जाति का बोध हो उसे स्त्रीलिंग कहते हैं

जैसे- रानी, मां, घोड़ी आदि।

1. लिंग किसे कहते हैं?
2. लिंग के कितने भेद हैं? नाम लिखो।
3. लिंग बदल कर शब्द लिखिए-
राजा, श्रीमान, दादा, देव, युवक, ऊँट
4. रेखां कित शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर वाक्य लिखिए –
 - अध्यापक कक्षा में पढ़ा रहा है।
 - मामाजी बाजार जा रहे हैं।
 - माली पौधों को पानी दे रहा है।
 - ऊँट पालतू पशु है।

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Worksheet 3

Subject – English Language

Synopsis-

Definition of collective Noun- A collective noun is a collection of persons, animals or things. Example - a fleet of sheep. a swarm of bees , a class of students. In the above examples fleet, swarm and class say about a group or collection

Worksheet

1. Complete the following set of collective nouns -

- a) The _____ of bees
- b) The _____ of people
- c) The _____ of sheep
- d) The _____ of ship
- e) The _____ of stairs
- f) The _____ of clothes
- g) The _____ of stars
- h) The _____ of musician
- i) The _____ of sticks
- j) The _____ of shoes
- k) The _____ of flowers
- l) The _____ of puppies
- m) The _____ of cow
- n) The _____ of dancers
- o) The _____ of sailors

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

Subject – English Literature

Chapter- Henry, the chameleon

Henry is a harmless creature as he does not bite anybody. He considers his teeth only to chew his food. He was a peace-loving creature. He even eats food patiently when given. Once he created havoc in nursery school. He went inside the basket loaded with papayas, that the grandmother gave to Mrs. Ghosh who was the principal of nursery school. Everybody screamed at his sight. Henry was frightened due to the screaming and fled through the window and disappeared into the garden. Mrs. Ghosh told the whole incident to the grandmother but grandmother did not reveal that the chameleon was theirs. The narrator thought that Henry would never come back but to his surprise Henry returned after three days. He readily ate from his hand and even let him tickle him.

Assignment

1) Make sentences with the given words:

a. Harmless b. Patiently c. Grab d. Screamed e. Frightened

2) Write down the meanings of the given words:

a. Boomerang b. Smuggle c. Popped d. Sunning e. Tickle

3) Answer the following questions:

- a. Why was Henry a harmless creature?
- b. How does Henry eat?
- c. What happened in the nursery school?
- d. What did the narrator think after that incident?

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Worksheet 3

Subject – Mathematics

Ch-3(Addition)

To add large numbers, arrange the addends in column according to the place value chart and add the column wise, that is, ones to ones, tens to tens and so on.

Addition of 4-digit numbers(with carrying)

Add 2438+5687

Solution:

	Th	H	T	O
	2	4	3	8
+	5	6	8	7
	8	(1) 1	(1) 2	(1) 5

Add the ones. Carry one to the tens place

Add the tens. Carry 1 to the hundred place.

Add the hundreds. Carry 1 to the thousands place.

Add the thousands with carry if any.

Worksheet-3

5.

	Th	H	T	O
	5	1	0	2
+	2	6	8	7

6. **Add:** 487829+396079

7. **Add:** 323141+102987+256239+18065

8. A train travelled 15,257 km from city A to B. Then it travelled another 35,449 km to city C. What is the total distance travelled from city A to city C?

9. Sameer bought a jacket for Rs.752 and a pair of shoes for Rs.824. Estimate the cost he has to pay to the shopkeeper. Also find the actual cost.

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL
Worksheet 3
Subject – Computer
Input , Output and Storage Devices

Storage Devices: A storage device is a hardware component that is used for storing, porting or extracting data from a computer. Storage devices stores the data and every operations performed by the computer system. The users can restore the data at any time when required. The data is stored temporarily or permanently in the computer system.

TYPES OF MEMORY

There are different types of memory in which a user is able to store data and retrieve the same whenever required.

Primary Memory: It is also known as the internal memory or main memory of the computer. This is the in-built memory that stores the data and instructions while working and loses its contents when the computer is switched off. A computer cannot run without a primary memory. It is referred as the working memory of the computer and is very costly.

There are two types of primary memory:

1. RAM (Random Access Memory): It is a type of memory that allows the data to be executed and stored for a limited amount of time. It erases the data when the computer is switched off or power goes off. It is a volatile memory.

2. ROM (Read Only Memory): It is a type of memory that stores the data permanently in the computer. It is a non-volatile memory which means the data is not lost when the computer is switched off. It contains the instructions to start a computer which can be read only but never edited.

Secondary Memory: Secondary Memory is the external memory which is connected to the CPU for providing extra storage to store the data. It is non volatile memory that is its contents are not lost even after the power is switched off. Its contents are removed when we delete them. It is not very fast. That is reading and writing data on it takes time.

Ex. Hard Disk, CD/DVD, Pendrive etc.

Hard Disk: It is a data storage device that stores and retrieves the data with the help of magnetic disks. It is major storage area of a computer and fixed inside the cabinet. These days portable hard disks are also available so that data can be transferred easily. It is also called as hard drive.

Pen Drive: A pen drive or USB flash drive or thumb drive is a portable storage device that is used to store any type of data including text, pictures, audio & video etc. Nowadays, all works is done this storage medium as it is handy, light weight and more over convenient for every person to transfer the data from one place to another. It is now available with a storage capacity of 512 GB which is a huge number to store data in it.

Processing Unit:

CPU or Central Processing Unit is the part of computer where all the processing is done. It consists of further two parts:

i) ALU: Arithmetic and Logic Unit. It is used to perform:

a) Arithmetic Operations:

Addition(+)

Subtraction(-)

Multiplication(*)

Division(/)

b) Logical Operations:

Less Than(<)

Less Than Equal to(<=)

Greater Than(>)

Greater Than Equal to(>=)

Equal to(=)

Not Equal to(!=)

ii) CU: Control Unit is that unit of the CPU whose main task is to control the over all functioning of the computer system.

How and when to process data? Where the intermediate result will be stored? When to provide the output? All such tasks are done by the Control Unit.

A. Fill in the Blanks:

- 1) _____ is a volatile memory.
- 2) _____ converts the hard copy into soft copy to save it is a computer.
- 3) _____ is used to capture live videos.

B. Write T for True and F for False:

- 1) There are two types of memory in a computer system.
- 2) A computer always understands the binary language.
- 3) You can not edit the data stored in a pendrive.

C. Give the full form of:

- 1) CRT:
- 2) LCD:
- 3) RAM:

D. Short-Answer Questions:

- 1) What do you mean by Primary Memory?
- 2) What is the need of Secondary Memory?

E. Long-Answer Questions:

- 1) Explain the major components of a CPU.

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL

Worksheet 3

Subject – Science

Ch-On being a scientist

You have learnt how scientists use all their senses to make observe what is going on around them. They classify things into groups, based on what they observe. Scientists usually observe things that interest them a number of times, before arriving at a result. In this chapter, we will learn how they note down their observations and present their results.

The following steps or things that a scientist follows are :

- i) Note down your observations in words and drawing while doing an experiment.
- ii) Note down the results of observations in numbers.
- iii) We have to take an average of a set of measurements while doing an experiment.
- iv) Some observations can be proved through surveys.
- v) We must take enough samples to prove or disapprove the first observations.
- vi) Result of observations or surveys can be given as a written paragraph, diagrams, tables, and bar graphs.

Worksheet-3

1. What is the first step of a scientific experiment?
2. Why observation is important for a scientific experiment?.
3. What do you mean by Survey?
4. Write down the importance of survey in an experiment.

HINDMOTOR HIGH SCHOOL
Worksheet 3
Subject – Social Science
Chapter - 2 KNOWING MORE ABOUT INDIA

Knowing More about India -

India lies wholly on the Northern and eastern Hemispheres. It is located on the southern part of Asia.

The distance of the mainland of India from east to west is about 3000 km and from north to south it is about 3,200km.

India is a union of 29 states and 9 union territories. New Delhi is a union territory, it is known as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

India has 9 neighboring countries Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Srilanka and Maldives.

India is broadly divided into six physical divisions - The Northern Mountains, Northern Plains, Great Indian Desert, Southern Plateau, Coastal plains and Island Groups.

There are more than a billion people living in India, they belong to different religions, speak different languages, wear different dresses and have different cultures. In spite of all these differences all Indians are united as people of one nation. This reflects 'Unity in diversity'.

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- a) India is the ____ largest country in the world in terms of area.
- b) India is union of ____ states and 9 union territories.

2. Answer the following questions:-

- a) Describe the geographical location of India.
- b) Name 'Seven Sisters States' in the of northeast of India.
- c) Name the six physical divisions of India.
- d) Why is India called a land diversity?
- e) Name the 9 Union territories of India.

3. Write True or False:-

- a) New Delhi is a union territory. _____
- b) Kolkata is the capital of India. _____