

Class: 4th

Sub :Evs

NCERT Textbook Page No. 167

Write in your notebook

1. Do you like to eat with others?

Answer:

Yes, I like to eat with others.

2. On what occasions do you eat together with your friends?

Answer:

During functions, festivals and lunch breaks in our school, I eat together with my friends.

3. Have you ever had a party in your class? When? What all did you do to arrange a party?

Answer:

Yes, we had many parties in our class, and one was held on Republic Day. We arranged a cook, ingredients to prepare food, vehicles for pick up and drop, invitation cards and sparkle lights.

4. What did you and your classmates bring to the party?

Answer:

We brought flags, balloons, sparkle powder etc., to the party.

5. What all did you eat?

Answer:

We ate snacks at first, then carried on with our lunch. For snacks, we had pastries and cakes, and for lunch, we had dal, pulao, sabzi, puri and sweets.

6. Who were the people you invited to your party?

Answer:

Families of all the teachers and parents of students were the people invited to the party.

7. Were there some people who work in your school whom you could not invite? Who were these people?

Answer:

No, all the people who work in my school were invited to the party.

8. Did you wear any special dress for the party?

Answer:

Yes, we wore party dresses for the function.

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9. What are the things that you can do to make the party greater fun for everyone?
Discuss.

Answer:

We can arrange a lot of activities, such as playing music, dancing, and eating delicious food etc. For the Republic Day celebrations, we can sing Patriotic songs in order to pay homage to the martyrs, followed by a stage play.

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Celebrating Bihu

1. Where is the festival of Bihu celebrated?

Answer: Bihu is the festival celebrated in Assam.

2. Which are the festivals that you celebrate together with other families?

Answer: Deepawali, Holi, Eid and Dussehra etc., are some of the festivals we celebrate together with other families.

3. Does everyone cook and eat together at such festivals? What are some of the special dishes that are cooked? How are they cooked?

Answer: No, everyone does not cook and eat together, but most of them celebrate festivals together.

Gujhia, Pua, Dahi Bhalla and mutton are the special dishes that are cooked on Holi. Ans: Biryani and Sewai are the special dishes that are cooked on Eid.

Pua is cooked by frying maida in oil, whereas Sewai is cooked by boiling it in sugar and milk.

4. 4. Are some special vessels used for cooking these items? What are they?

Answer: A special vessel like Kadhai made up of iron is used for cooking dishes like Pua, and Sewai is cooked in pans.

5. Which is the biggest vessel that is used? Can you draw a picture of it? Can you guess how many people can eat the food that is cooked in it at one time?

Answer: A big Kadhai is the biggest vessel that is used to prepare vegetables. Yes, more than 100 people can eat the food that is cooked in it at one time.

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Find out and do

1. Can you guess how many people must have eaten together in the village feast?

Answer:

More than 1000 people must have eaten together in the village feast.

2. Have you ever seen the Bihu dance? Did you like it?

Answer:

Yes, I have seen the Bihu dance on television, and I liked it.

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Find out and write in your notebook

1. Write about the food given in your school. If you do not get food in school, ask a friend or someone else who gets food in school.

Answer:

Should be done by the students.

(a) What time is the meal served?

Answer:

The meal is served during the lunch hour at 1:30 p.m.

(b) What do you get in the meal at school?

Answer:

I get boiled egg, bread, vegetable, dal and rice in the meal at school. We get different types of food daily.

© Do you like the mid-day meal that you get?

Answer:

Yes, I like the mid-day meal that we get.

(c) Is the food that you get enough for you?

Answer:

Yes, the food given is enough for me.

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€ Do you bring your own plate, or do you get it in school?

Answer: We bring our own plates to school every day.

(f) Who serves the food?

Answer: The food is served by the peon.

(g) Do your teachers eat with you?

Answer: Yes, our teachers eat with us.

(h) Is the week's menu put up on the school board?

Answer: Yes, the week's menu is put up on the school board.

(i) What will you get on Wednesday and Friday?

Answer: We get dal, boiled egg and rice on Wednesday, and roti, dal and vegetable on Friday.

Chapter: the world in my house

Question 1:

In your home, do people quarrel over fans, TV, newspapers, chairs or anything else?

Answer:

Yes, people at my home, especially me and my brother, quarrel over TV.

Question 2:

In your home, who settles such quarrels?

Answer:

Such quarrels between my brother and me are settled by ourselves.

Question 3:

Talk about an interesting incident at home when there was a quarrel over such things.

Answer: Answer:

A couple of days back, my brother and I were fighting over TV. I wanted to watch the movie Tangled, and my brother wanted to watch a cricket match. After a lot of quarrels, we decided that whenever there were advertisements in between the movie, we would watch the match scores.

Question 4:

Have you ever seen people quarrelling over something elsewhere? What?

Answer: Yes, I have seen people quarrelling over little things. For instance, I had once seen two of my cousins fighting over who will use the laptop.

Let us talk

Question 1:

Does this kind of thing happen in your house or in any of your friend's houses? What do you think about this?

Answer:

Yes, this happens in one of my friends' houses. My friend Riya is supposed to get back home by 6.30 in the evening while her brother is allowed to stay out till 10 o'clock.

This sort of discrimination is very unfair and harsh on girls/women.

Question 2:

Do you think that there should be different rules for girls and boys, women and men?

Answer:

No, I think the rules should be the same for all boys and girls, women and men.

Question 3:

Think – what would happen if girls had to follow the rules made for boys and boys had to follow the rules made for girls?

Answer:

In any case, unequal rules will be unjust to one or the other gender. That's why it's best to have the same rules for one and all.

Pilloo Aunty

Question 1:

If you were to write a different ending for this story, how would you end it?

Answer:

If I were to write a different ending for this story, I would end it like the following:

“But Pilloo Aunty paid the money for seven kulfis to the kulfi-seller.

Overwhelmed with Pilloo Aunty's honesty, the kulfi-seller gave one extra kulfi to her. Pilloo Aunty insisted that she just did what was right, and thus, the kulfi-seller didn't need to return any favour.”

Question 2:

Is there anyone in your family who is like Pilloo Aunty? Who?

Answer:

Yes, my father and mother are like Pilloo Aunty. They, too, are very honest and never cheat anyone.

Question 3:

What would the children have thought if Pilloo Aunty had paid less money to the kulfi-seller? What do you think about this?

Answer:

If Pilloo Aunty had paid less money to the kulfi-seller, the children would have got the wrong message that it is okay to take advantage of someone and be dishonest. We should always set good examples in front of children, as their thoughts and habits depend on the elders around them.

What Should I Do?

Talk about it

Question 1:

What do you think Akshay will do?

Answer:

I think Akshay will drink the water because he must be exhausted.

Question 2:

Why was Akshay confused?

Answer:

Akshay was confused because his grandmother had told him not to drink or eat anything from Anil's house.

Question 3:

Why do you think Akshay's grandmother warned him not to drink even water in Anil's house?

Answer:

I think Akshay's grandmother warned him not to drink even water in Anil's house because both families were very different from each other.

Question 4:

Do you know of anybody who thinks like Akshay's grandmother?

Answer:

Yes, one of my friend's grandparents are also like Akshay's grandmother.

Question 5:

Do you agree with Akshay's grandmother?

Answer:

No, I do not agree with Akshay's grandmother.

Question 6:

What do you think Akshay should do?

Answer:

I think Akshay should not create any sort of discrimination between Anil and himself. He should drink the water offered by Anil.

Who Will Decide?

Talk about it

Question 1:

If you were in Dhondu's place, what would you do?

Answer:

If I were in Dhondu's place, I would have spoken to the elder uncle and accomplished my wish.

Question 2:

Has it ever happened with you that you wanted to do something, but the elders in the family did not allow you?

Answer:

Yes, once I wanted to participate in a competition at a faraway place, but I was not allowed to participate by my father.

Question 3:

Who takes important decisions in your family? How do you feel about this?

Answer:

The important decisions in my family are taken by my father and mother together. I think it is a good way.

Question 4:

How would you like it if only one person made all the decisions for your family?

Answer:

I would not appreciate it much if only one person made all the decisions for my family. Any decision should be taken after consulting all the adults in the family

Question 1:

Have you ever disliked anybody's touch? Whose touch did you dislike?

Answer:

Yes, I disliked the inappropriate touch of fellow passengers when I was travelling on a public bus.

Question 2:

If you were in Ritu's place, what would you do?

Answer:

I would also do what Ritu did. I would not have gone to Meena's home.

Question 3:

What else can be done when such things happen? Discuss.

Answer:

Such things should be escalated to parents by the children.

Question 4:

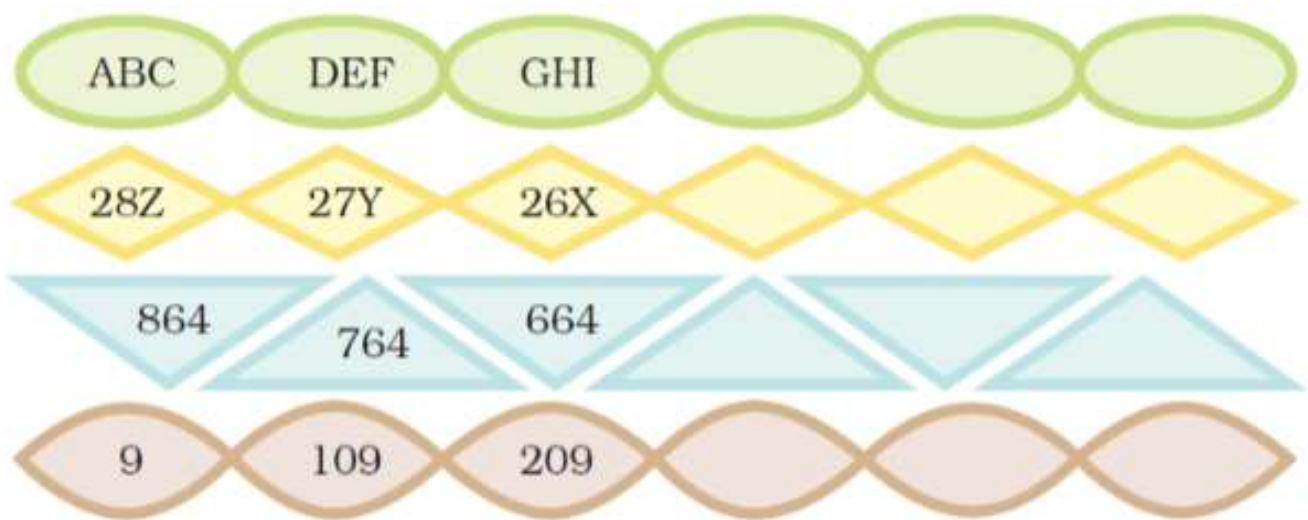
Everybody's touch is not the same. Ritu did not like it when Meena's uncle held her hand, but she liked to hold Meena's hand. Why do you think there was this difference?

Answer:

There was a difference because Meena's touch was a friendly touch, but Meena's uncle's touch was inappropriate.

Question: 1

We can also make patterns with numbers and letters. Below are a few examples. Can you take them forward?



Answer:

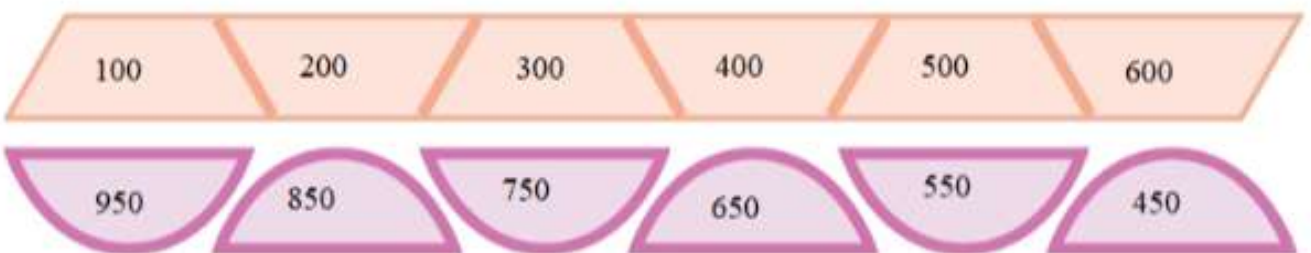


Question: 2

Now write your own number patterns.



Answer:



Question: 3

Make a pattern without numbers.

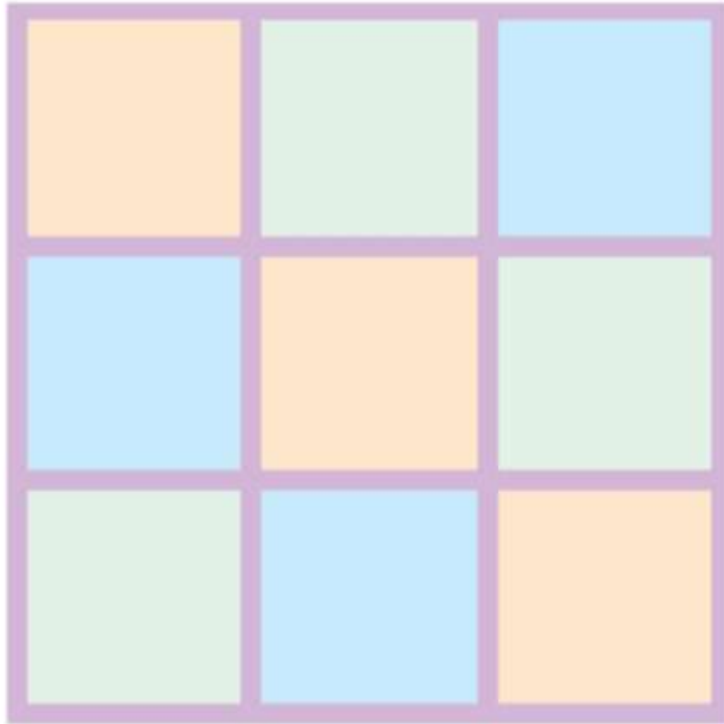
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Answer: A pattern without numbers is given below:

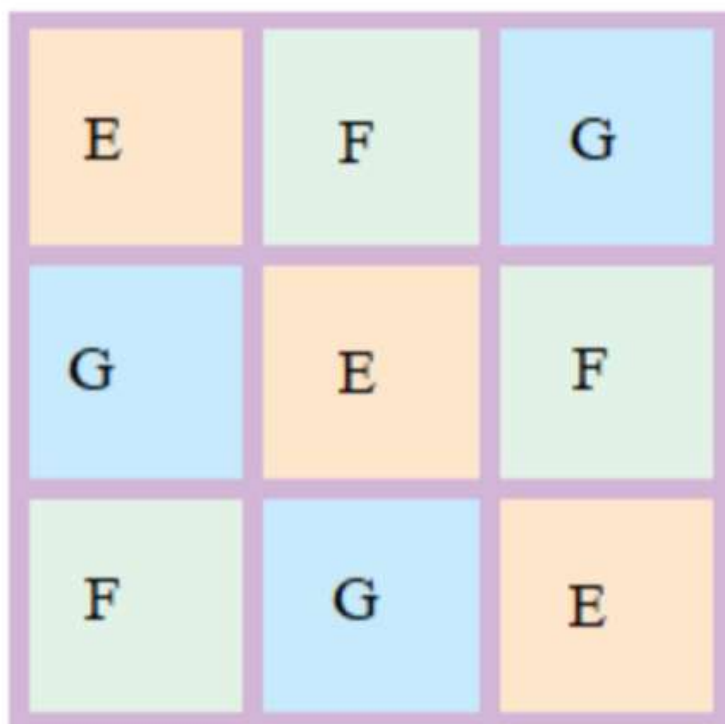
ABC	DEF	GHI	JKL	MNO	PQR
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Question: 4

Now, you try writing the letters – A, B, and C in the box so that no letter comes twice in any line.

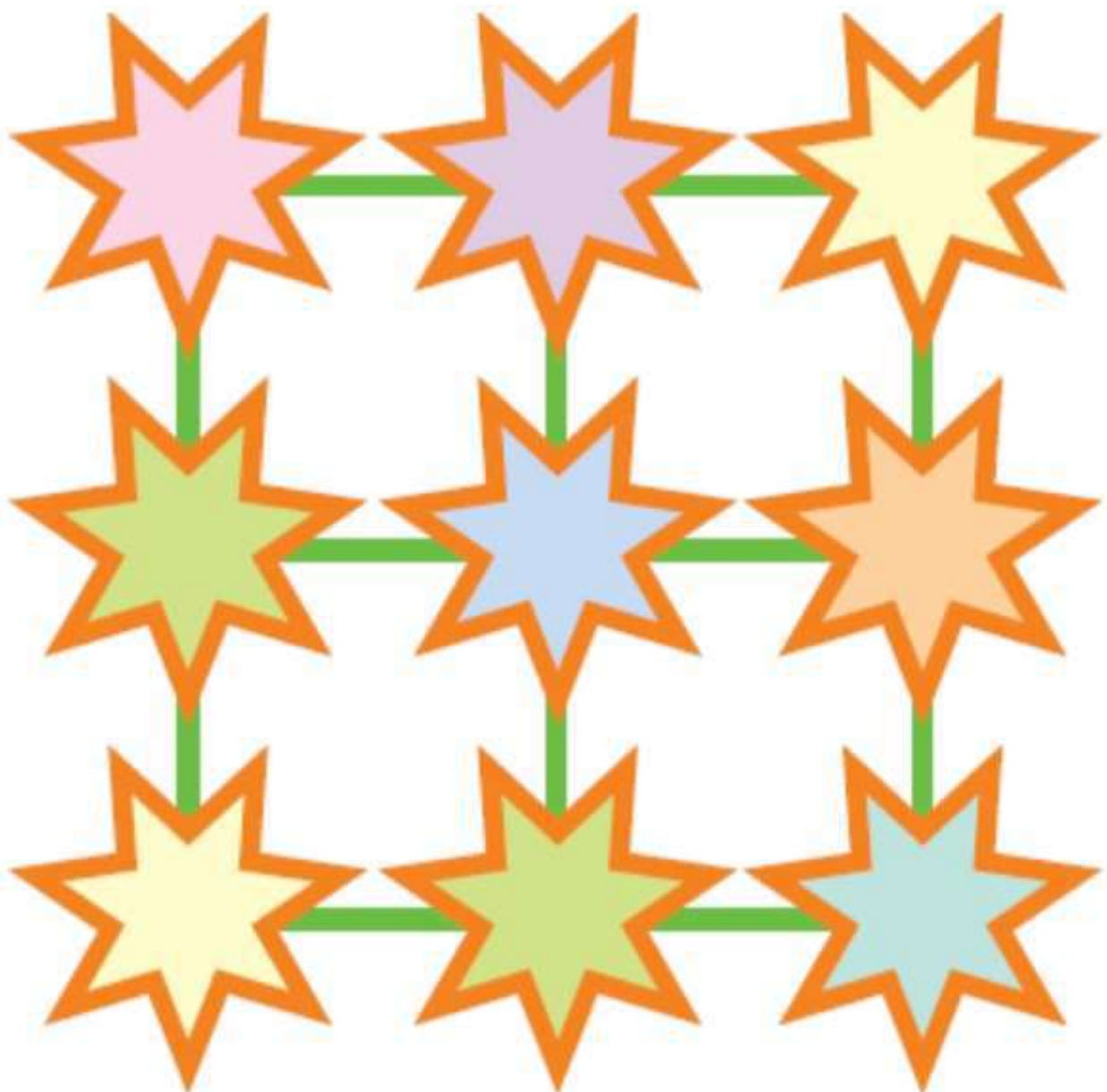


Answer:



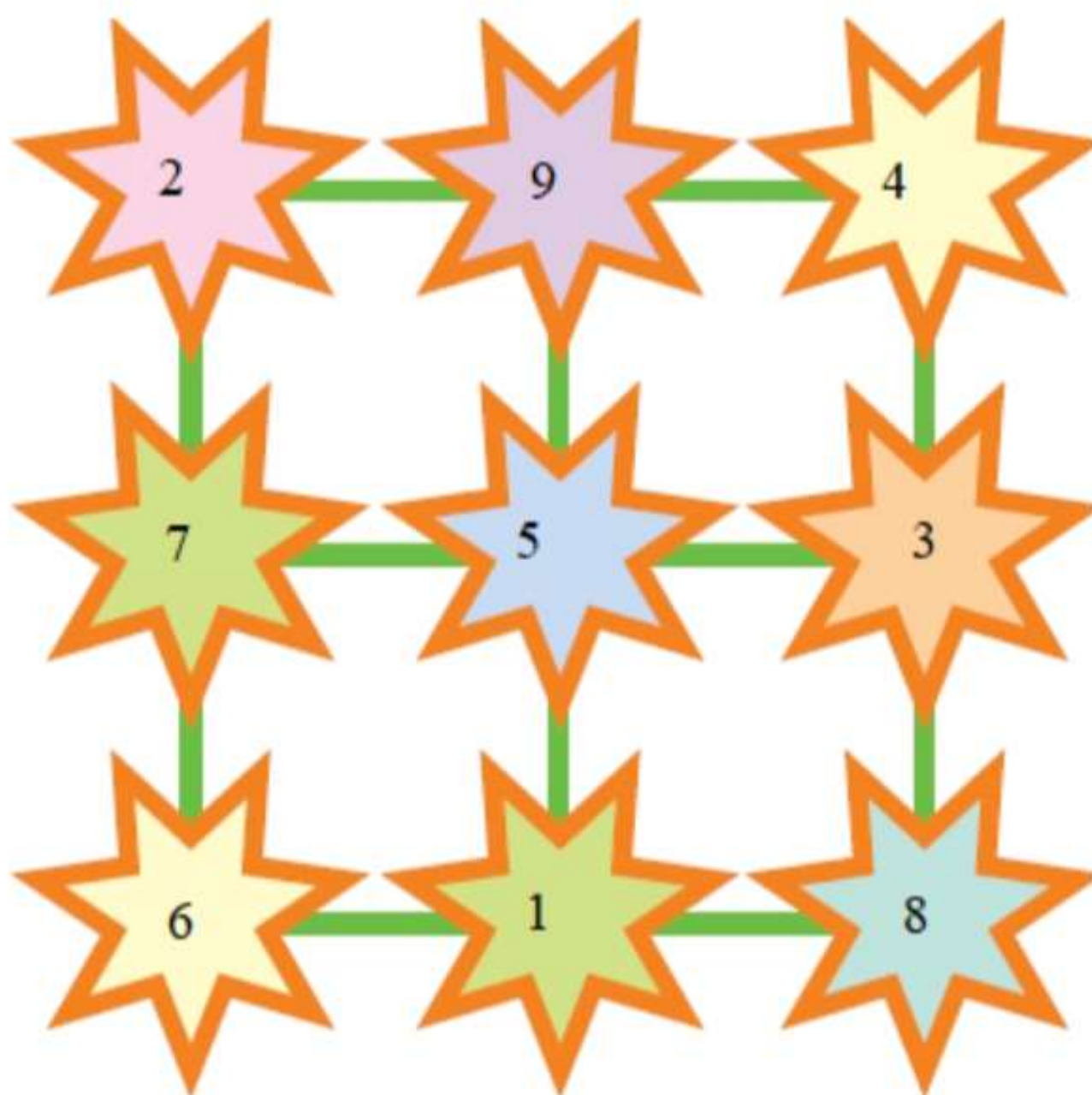
Question: 5

Now you fill these stars. Use numbers 1 – 9 and the rule that the numbers on each line add up to 15.



Answer: In the figure given below, the numbers are filled in the stars from 1 to 9, which adds up to 15 in each line.

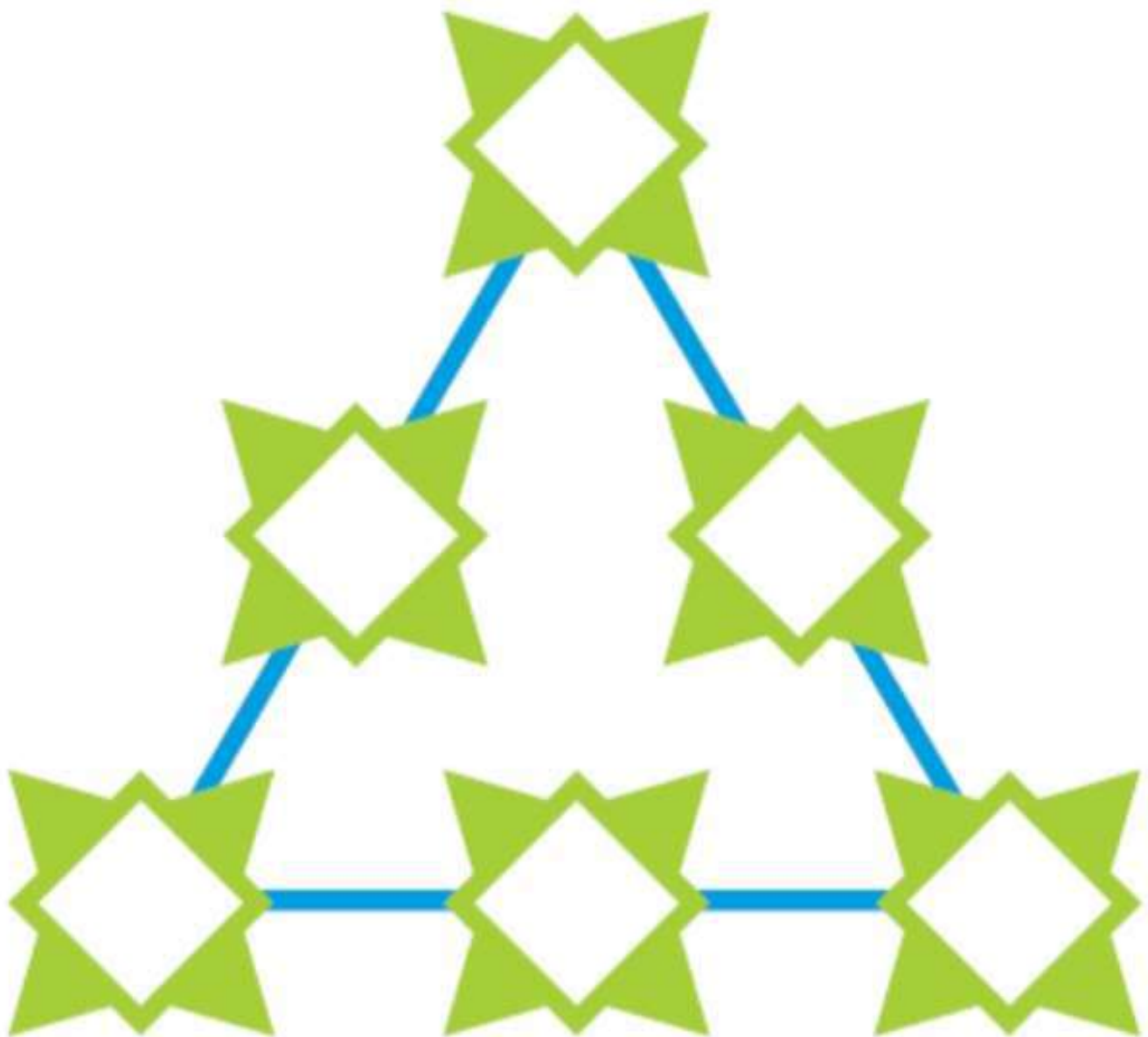
Answer: In the figure given below, the numbers are filled in the stars from 1 to 9, which adds up to 15 in each line.



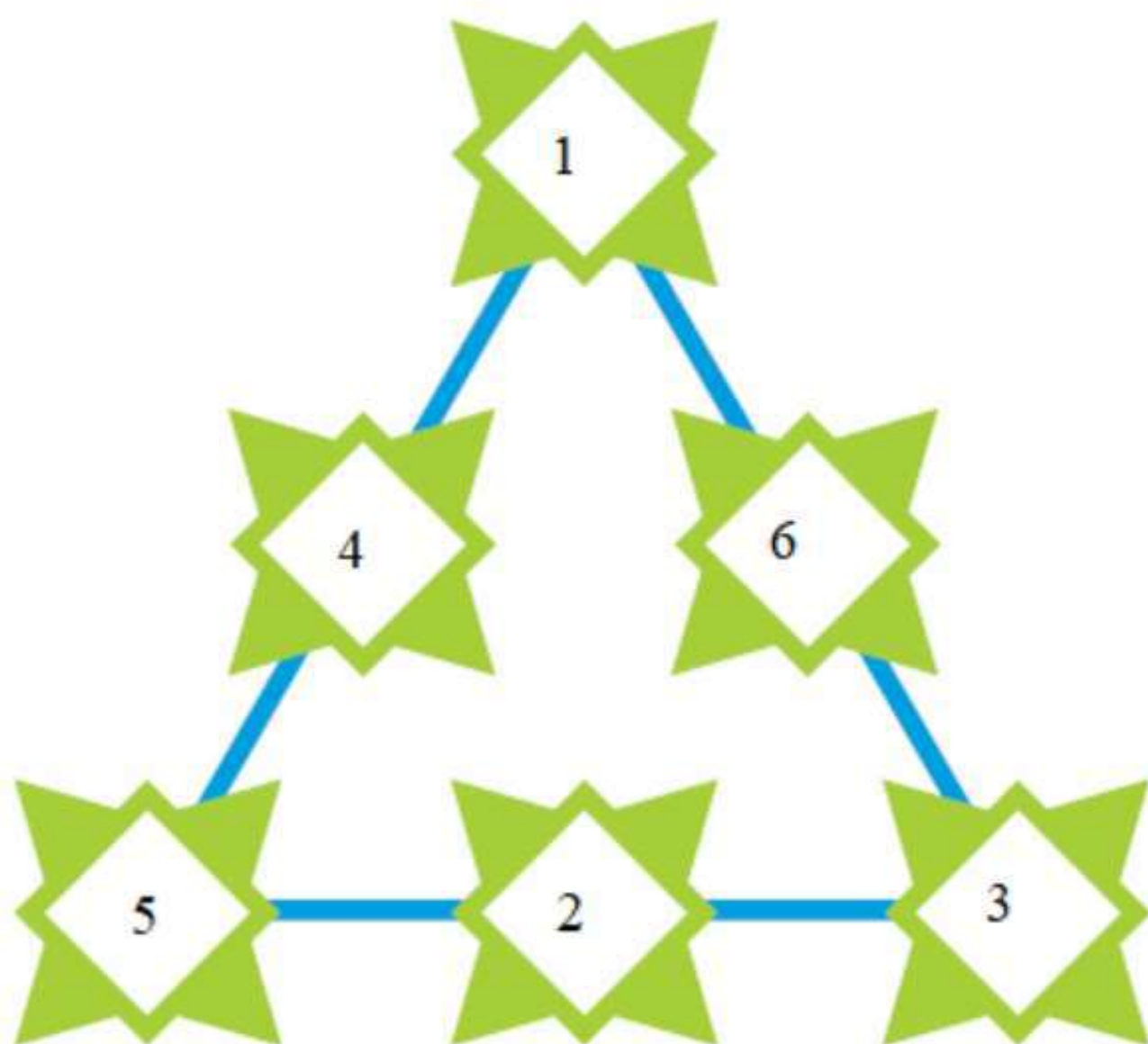
Question: 7

Now, use numbers 1 – 6 to make your own magic triangle.

Rule: Numbers on each side must add up to 10



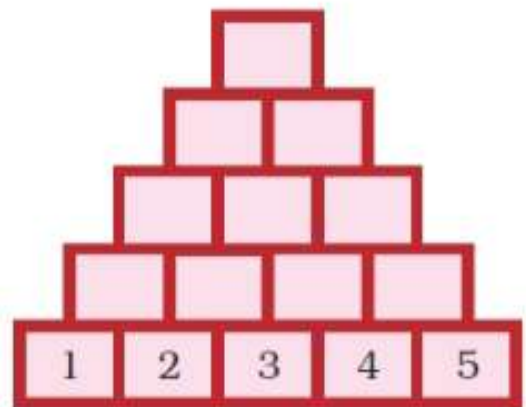
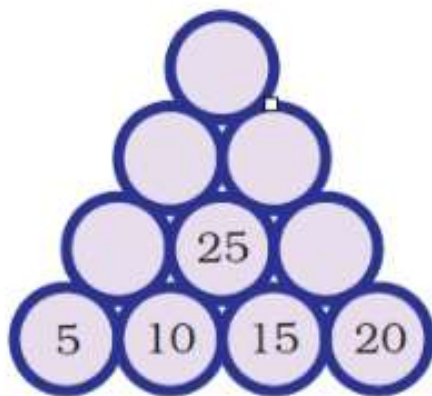
Answer: The numbers from 1 to 6 are arranged in the figure below, which add up to 10 in each line.



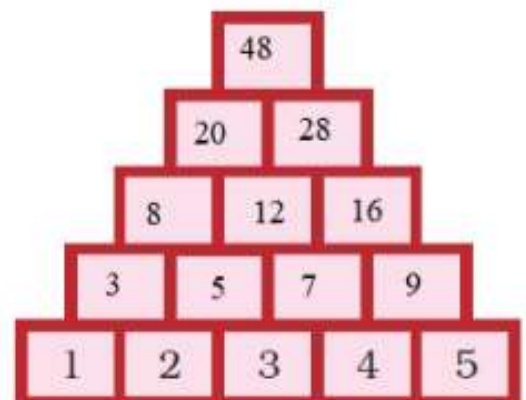
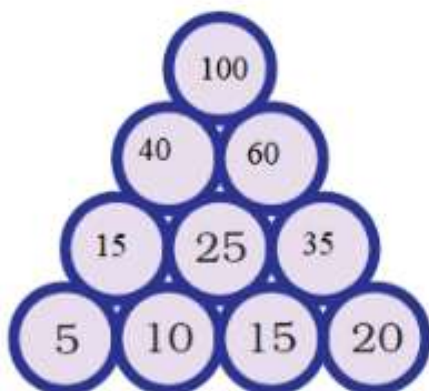
Number Towers

Question: 8

Using the same rule, complete these number towers.



Answer:



Question: 9

Now you write any number and the three numbers after that. Make a pattern using the rule.

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See if you get the same sum.

	+		=	
	+		=	

Answer: The numbers using the same pattern are given below:

21	22	23	24
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21	+	24	=	45
22	+	23	=	45



Patterns with Addition

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{1} & + & \text{2} & + & \text{3} & = & \text{6} \\ \text{2} & + & \text{3} & + & \text{4} & = & \text{9} \\ \text{3} & + & \text{4} & + & \text{5} & = & \text{12} \end{array}$$



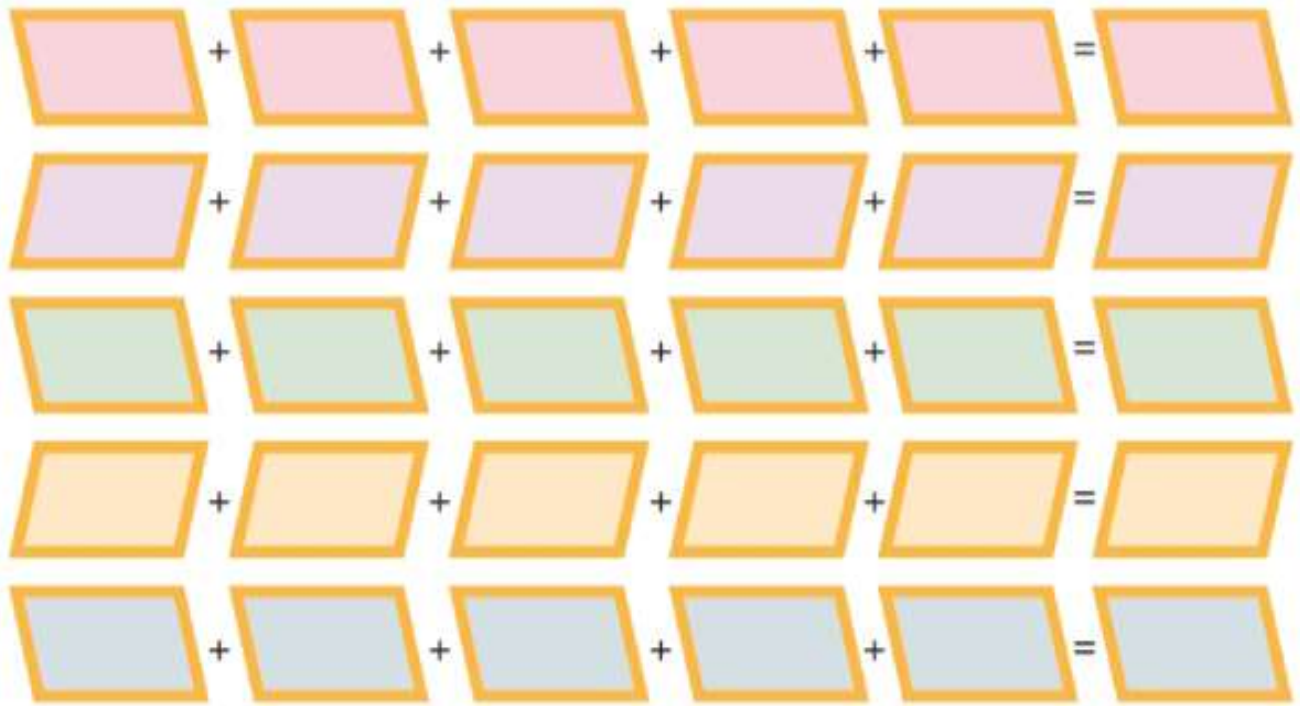
Oh! The sum grows by 3 each time.



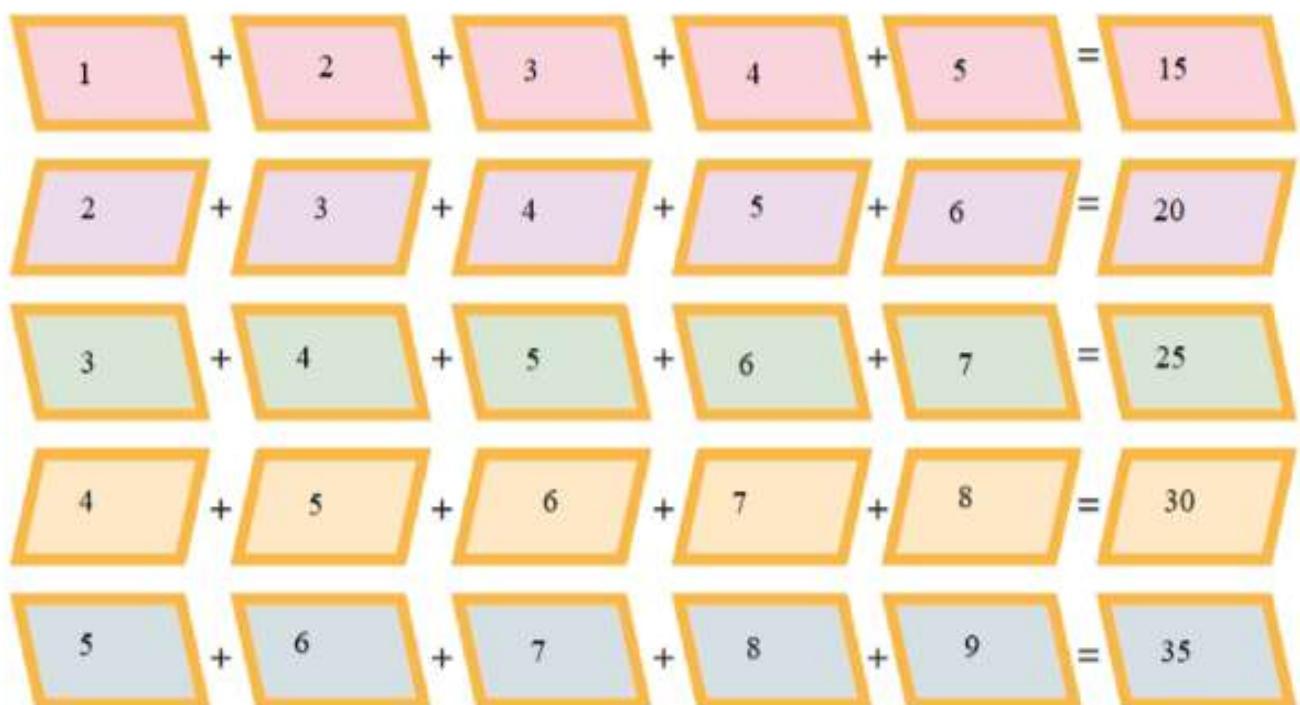
Here, the sum grows by 4 each time.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{1} & + & \text{2} & + & \text{3} & + & \text{4} & = & \text{10} \\ \text{2} & + & \text{3} & + & \text{4} & + & \text{5} & = & \text{14} \\ \text{3} & + & \text{4} & + & \text{5} & + & \text{6} & = & \text{18} \end{array}$$

Now, you try to make such a pattern with 5 numbers in order.



Answer:



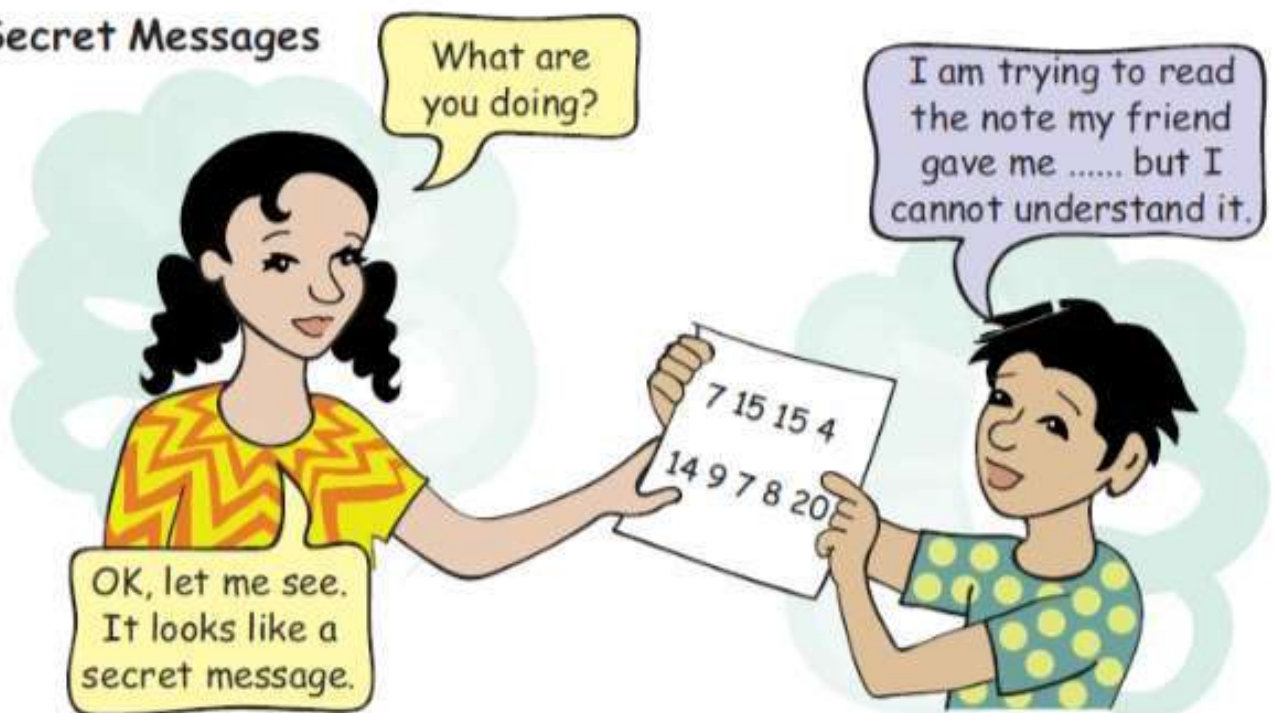
Question: 11

Does the sum grow by 5 each time?

Answer: Yes, the sum grows by 5 each time.

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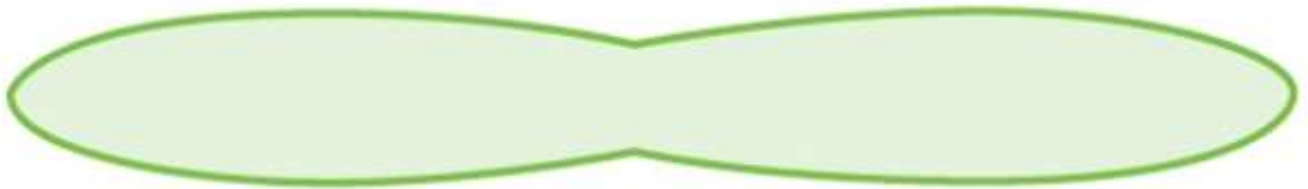
Secret Messages



Question: 13

Teenu wants to write to his friend 'Good Morning'.

What will he write by using the same rule?

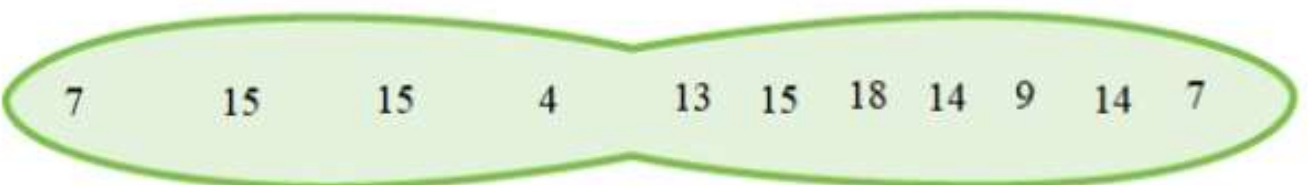


Answer:

$$G = 7 \quad O = 15 \quad O = 15 \quad D = 4$$

$$M = 13 \quad O = 15 \quad R = 18 \quad N = 14 \quad I = 9 \quad N = 14 \quad G = 7$$

Hence, Good Morning can be written as follows



Question: 14

If we change the rule and write 1 in place of 'B', 3 in place of 'D' and so on, then how will we write 'let us dance'?



Answer: L = 11 E = 4 T = 19

U = 20 S = 18

D = 3 A = 26 N = 13 C = 2 E = 4

Therefore, 'let us dance' can be written as follows



Question: 15

What was Kahuli's secret message?

Answer: The new arrangement of letters for the secret message is given below:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M



L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	



ven below:

V	W	X	Y	Z
W	X	Y	Z	A

ssage was 'YF RSE

Hence, Kahuli's secret message was 'XF BSF
GSJFOET', i.e. WE ARE FRIENDS

Question: 16

What did Shablu and Jaggu write?

Answer: The secret message written by Shablu is 'IFMMP! IPX BSF ZPV?' And 'XJMM ZPV QMBZ XJUI NF?'

Hence,

'IFMMP! IPX BSF ZPV?' becomes – Hello! How are you?

And 'XJMM ZPV QMBZ XJUI NF?' becomes – Will you play with me?

The secret message written by Jaggu is 'GJOF, UIBOL ZPV ZFT!'

Hence, the secret message written by Jaggu is – Fine, thank you. Yes!

Question: 17

Use the same rule to write – 'Meet me on the moon'.

Answer: 'Meet me on the moon' secret message will be NFFU NF PO UIF NPPO.



Question: 18

Make different rules and ask your friends to crack the secret message.

Answer: Let the new rule be – write 'A' in the place of 'C', 'B' in the place of 'D' and so on. The new key for this new rule will be as follows:

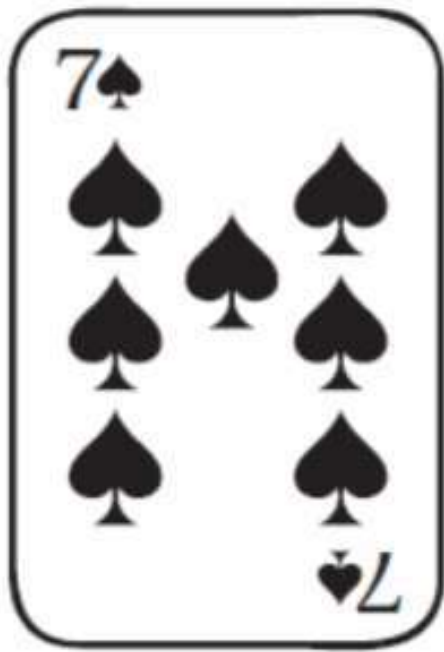
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Y	Z	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

Now, write 'I am Sorry' by using this new rule.

The secret message for 'I am Sorry' will be 'G
YK QMPPW

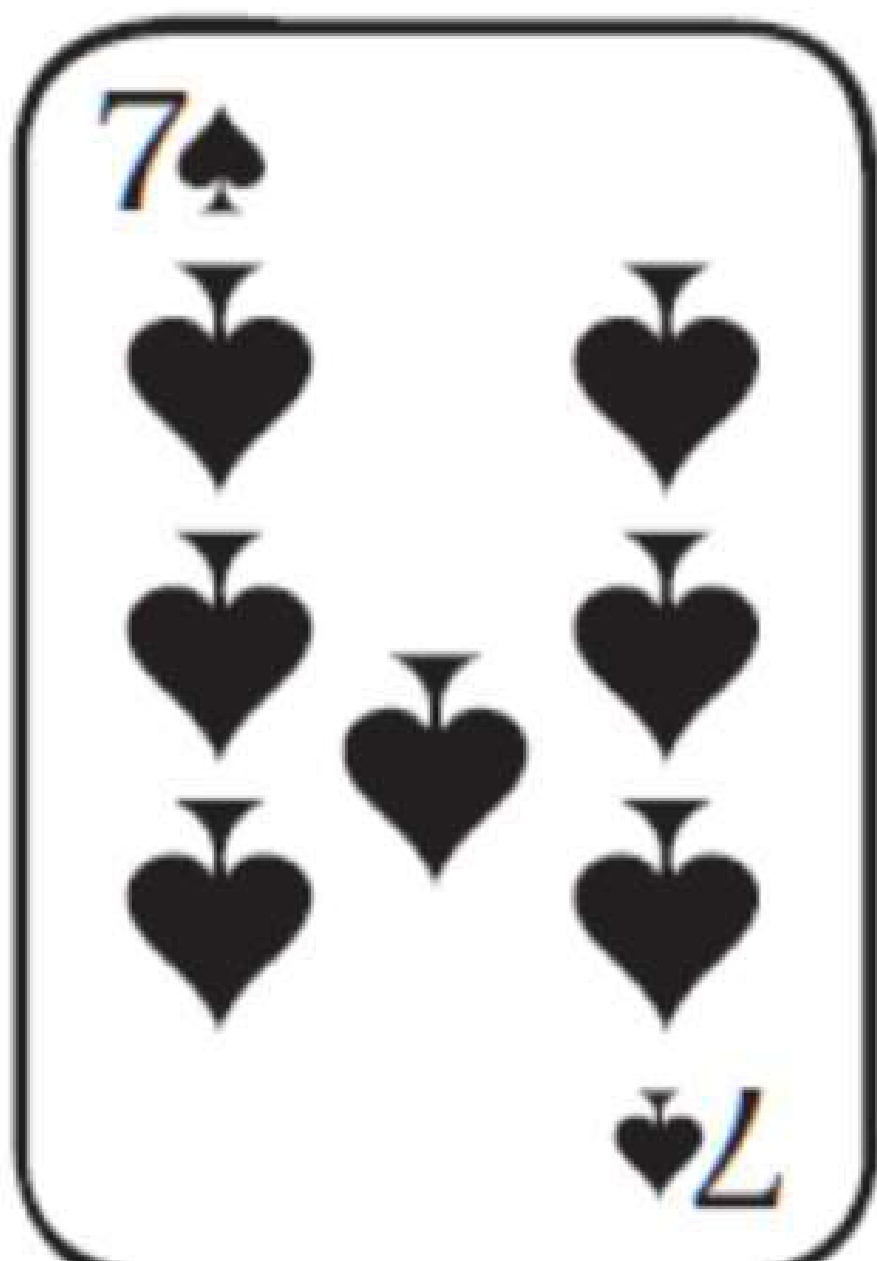
Question: 19

Now, Anisha is playing with this card. Draw what it will look like when upside down.



Answer: The card, when made upside down, will look like as shown below:

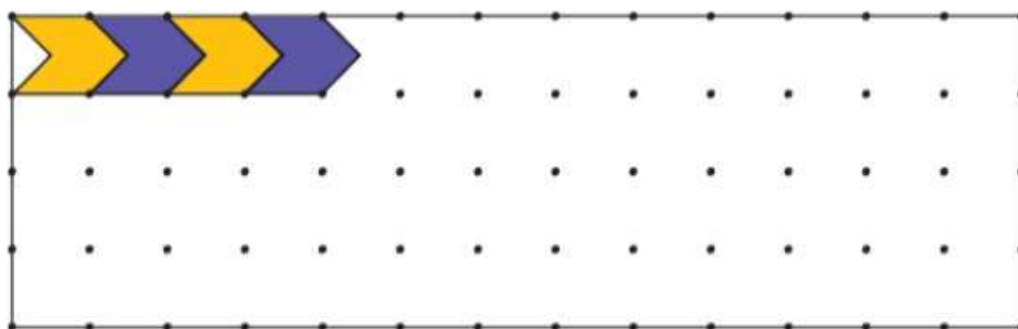




Have you ever seen a floor with tiles of these shapes?

Answer: No, I have never seen these shapes of tiles on the floor.

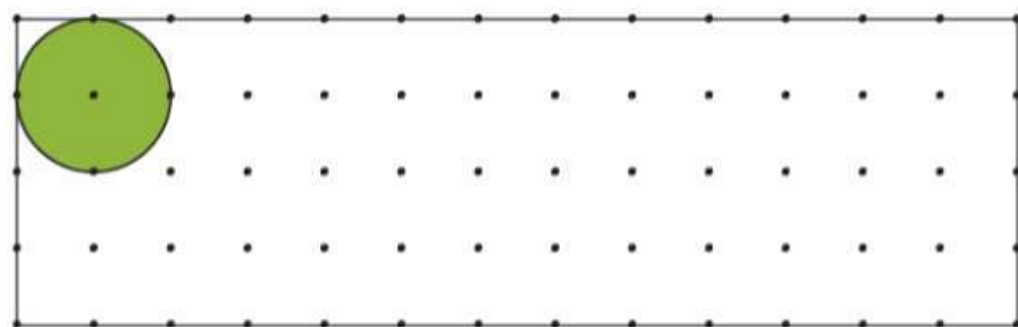
(a) Now, you cover this floor with this tile.



Answer: Do it yourself.

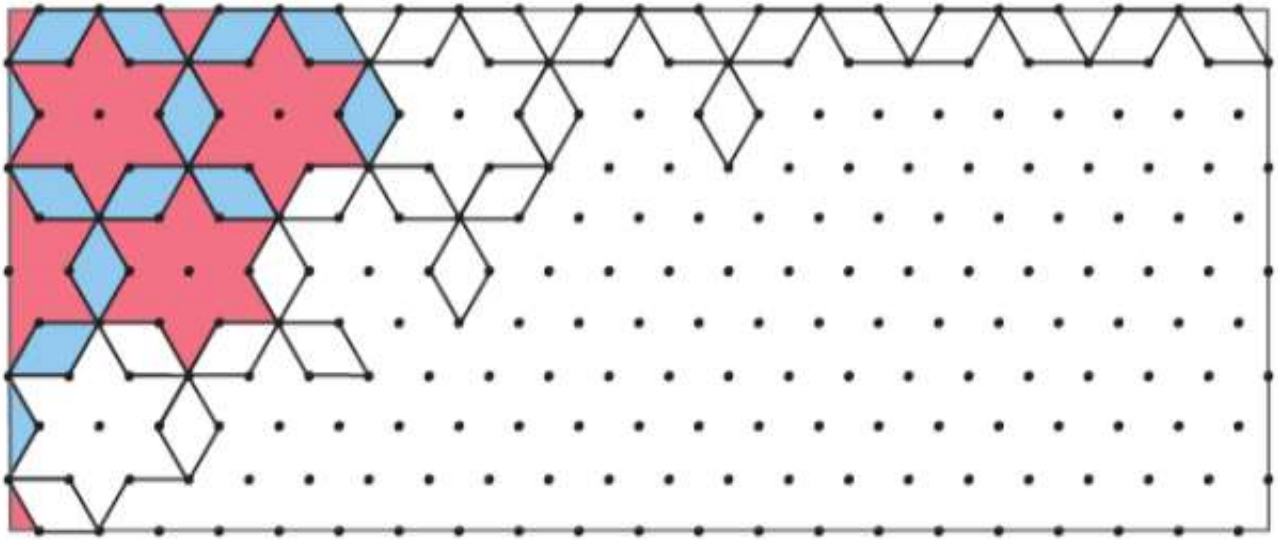
(b) Can you make such a floor design with a tile like a circle?

Try with this green tile without leaving a gap. Could you do it? Discuss with your friends.



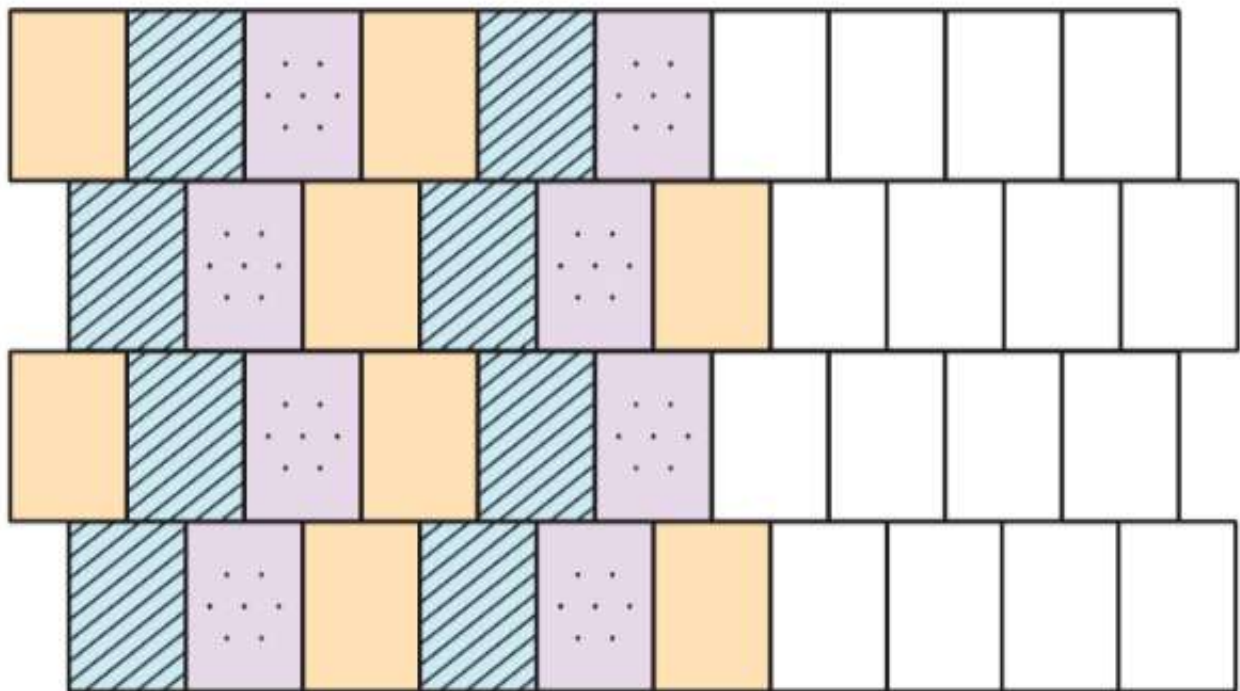
Answer: Do it yourself.

(c) Complete this tiling pattern.



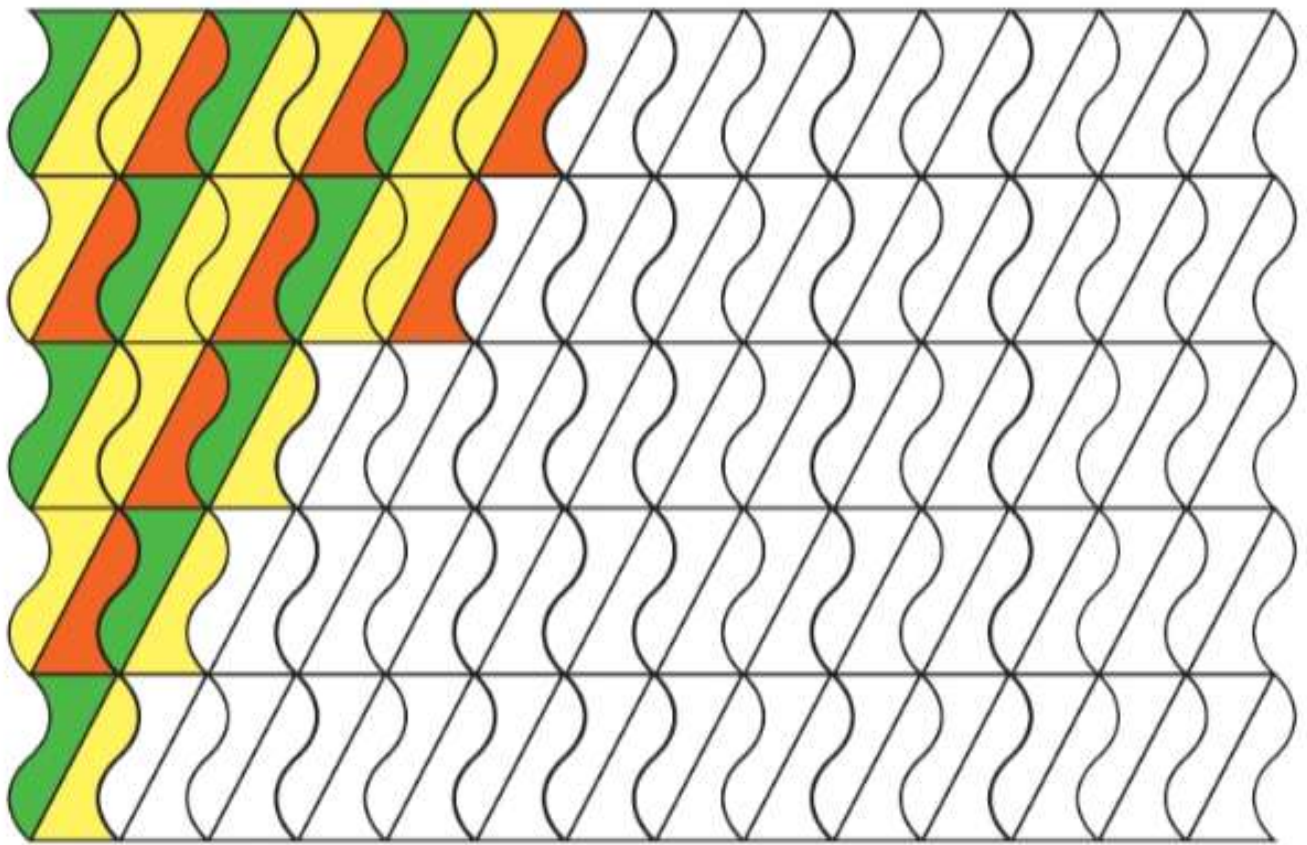
Answer: Do it yourself.

(d) Ramaiya has made a wall with his blocks. Can you complete this for him?



Answer: Do it yourself.

(e) Renu began to paint this wall. Now you help her to complete it.



Answer: Do it yourself.

CBSE Class 4 Subject Mathematics

NCERT Solutions

Chapter -11

TABLES AND SHARES

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. What are the ways in which the sunflower and marigold are planted?

Ans. $18 = 6 \times 3$ So there are 6 rows with 3 plants each.

$18 = 2 \times 9$ So there are 2 rows with 9 plants each.

2. Can you think of other ways to make a shelf to keep 30 jars?

Ans. The other ways to make a shelf to keep 30 jars can be as under:

$30 = 10 \times 3$ So, there are 10 rows with 3 jars each.

$30 = 3 \times 10$ So, there are 3 rows with 10 jars each.

$30 = 5 \times 6$ So, there are 5 rows and 6 jars each.

$30 = 6 \times 5$ So, there are 6 rows and 5 jars each.

3. Draw a shelf. Show how many jars you will keep in each row. How many rows are there?

Ans. A shelf to keep 30 jars is shown in the adjoining figure:



Replace this image with 30 jars.

Yes, my friends make it in different ways as under:

$30 = 10 \times 3$ So, there are 10 rows with 3 jars each.

$30 = 5 \times 6$ So, there are 5 rows with 6 jars each.

4. Help bunty to make the table of 7, using table of 4 and 3.

Ans. Table of 4:

1 4	2 4	3 4	4 4	5 4	6 4	7 4	8 4	9 4	10 4
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40

Table of 3:

1 3	2 3	3 3	4 3	5 3	6 3	7 3	8 3	9 3	10 3
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30

Table of 7:

7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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In fact, we have added the two respective numbers in the lowest boxes of 4 and table of 3 to get the table of 7.

5. Which two tables will you use for writing the table of 12?

Ans. The tables of 4 and 8 can be used for writing the table of 12.

6. How many cats?

Ans.

How many legs?	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
How many cats?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

So, 28 legs mean 7 cats.

7. Billo has kept his chickens in a box. He counted 28 legs. How many chickens are there?

Ans.

How many legs?	2	4	6
How many chickens?	1	2	3

So, 28 legs mean 14 chickens.

8. Leela has not gone to school for 21 days. For how many weeks was she away from school?

Ans.

How many days?	7	14	21
How many weeks?	1	2	3

So, 21 days mean 3 weeks.

9. Jumping Animals:

(a) Count the jumps he takes to reach 27. So, he has taken $\frac{27}{3} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ jumps.

Ans. (a) So, he has taken 9 jumps.

(b) He has taken 12 jumps if he is at 36.

Ans. (b) Because $\frac{36}{3} = 12$.

(c) If he is at 42, he has taken 14 jumps.

Ans. (c) Because $\frac{42}{3} = 14$.

(d) In how many jumps does he reach 25?

Ans. He will reach 25 in $\frac{25}{5} = 5$ jumps.

(e) He reaches 40 after taking 8 jumps.

Ans. (e) Because $8 \times 5 = 40$.

(f) He needs 11 jumps to reach 55.

And. (f) Because $\frac{55}{5} = 11$.

10. Sea Shells:

(a) How many shells are left now?

Ans. (a) $84 - 28 = 56$ shells are left now.

(b) How many necklaces can Dhruv make from 112 shells?

Ans. (b) Dhruv can make 4 necklaces of 28 shells each from 112 shells.

(c) Are the shells enough for making necklaces for all his friends.

Ans. (c) Yes, the shells are enough for making necklaces for all his friends.

11. Try these:

(a) Kannu made a necklace of 17 sea-shells. How many such necklaces can be made using 100 sea-shells?

Ans. (a) Let us do this problem by the process of repeated subtraction.

(1) $100 - 17 = 83$

(2) $83 - 17 = 66$

(3) $66 - 17 = 49$

(4) $49 - 17 = 32$

(5) $32 - 17 = 15$

Thus, Kannu can make 5 necklaces of 17 sea-shells using 100 sea-shells. He will also be left with 15 sea-shells as unused.

(b) One carton can hold 85 soaps. Shally wants to pack 338 soaps. How many cartons does she need for packing all of them?

Ans. (b) By the process of repeated subtraction, we have

(1) $338 - 85 = 253$

(2) $253 - 85 = 168$

(3) $168 - 85 = 83$

(c) Manpreet wants 1500 sacks of cement for making a house. A truck carries 250 sacks at a time. How many trips will the truck make? A driver charges Rs 500 for a trip. How much will Manpreet pay the driver for all the trips?

Ans. (c) By the process of repeated subtraction, we have

(1) $1500 - 250 = 1250$

(2) $1250 - 250 = 1000$

(3) $1000 - 250 = 750$

(4) $750 - 250 = 500$

(5) $500 - 250 = 250$

(6) $250 - 250 = 0$

Thus, the truck will make 6 trips to carry 1500 sacks of cement.

Driver's charge for 1 trip = Rs. 500

Therefore, driver's charge for 6 trips = Rs. (500×6) = Rs. 3000

Thus, the money paid by Manpreet to driver = Rs. 3000.

12. Gangu's Sweets:

(a) Are the sweets in the tray enough to pack 23 small boxes?

Ans. (a) Laddoos needed for 23 small boxes at the rate of 4 per pack = $4 \times 23 = 92$. Because $92 > 80$, so the sweets in the tray are not enough.

(b) How many more sweets are needed?

Ans. (b) Number of more sweets needed = $92 - 80 = 12$.

(c) Gangu also has a bigger box in which he pack 12 laddoos. How many boxes does he used he need for packing 60 laddoos?

Ans. (c) Number of boxes needed for packing 60 laddoos at the rate of 12 per pack = $\frac{60}{12} = 5$.

13. Neelu brought 15 storybooks to her class. Today 45 students are present. How many children will need to share one book?

Ans. Number of students = 45

Number of story books = 15

Number of children sharing one book = $\frac{45}{15} = 3$

Thus, 3 children will need to share one book.

14. A family of 8 people needs 60 kg wheat for a month. How much wheat does this family need for a week?

Ans. Wheat needed by a family for a month = 60 kg

Therefore, wheat needed by a family for a week = $\left(\frac{60}{4}\right) = 15$ kg.

15. Razia wants change for Rs. 500. How many notes will she get if she wants in return.

Ans. (1) Number of notes required = $\frac{500}{100} = 5$

(2) Number of notes required = $\frac{500}{50} = 10$

(3) Number of notes required = $\frac{500}{20} = 25$

(4) Number of notes required = $\frac{500}{5} = 100$

16. You have to distribute 72 tomatoes equally in baskets. How many tomatoes will there be in each?

Ans. Number of tomatoes = 72

Number of baskets = 3

Number of tomatoes distributed equally per basket = $\frac{72}{3} = 24$.

17. There are 350 bricks in a hand-cart. Binod found the weight of a brick to be 2 kg. What will be the weight of all the blocks?

Ans. Number of brick in a hand-cart = 350

Weight of 1 brick = 2 kg

Total weight of 350 bricks = $(350 \times 2) \text{ kg} = 700 \text{ kg}$

18. How will Lokesh distribute the rest of the money? Complete it.

Ans. Lokesh will distribute the rest of the money, that is, Rs. 15 among 5 by finding $\frac{15}{5}$, which is 3.

Or, it can be completed as under:

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 5 \overline{)70} \\ - 25 \\ \hline 45 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -\underline{30} \\
 15 \\
 -\underline{15} \\
 \underline{0}
 \end{array}$$

Lokesh distributed Rs. 3 more. Now nothing is left. And all the money is divided equally.

So, each child gets $5 + 6 + 3 = 14$ rupees.

Checking of answer:

Since, $14 \times 5 = 70$, so answer is correct.

19. Now use your own method to divide Rs. 70 equally among 5 people. If you want you can start by giving Rs. 2 to each. Or you can even start with Rs. 11 to each.

Ans. Let us start with Rs. 11 to each.

First, I give Rs. 11 to each.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11+3 \\
 5 \overline{) 70} \\
 -\underline{55} \\
 15 \\
 -\underline{15} \\
 \underline{0}
 \end{array}$$

I have distributed $11 \times 5 = 55$ rupees. Next, I give Rs. 3 more to everyone. I have distributed $5 \times 3 = 15$ rupees. Now nothing is left. And all the money is divided equally. So, each child gets $11 + 3 = 14$ rupees.

20. Can you start with Rs. 15 to each?

Ans. We cannot start with Rs. 15 as $15 \times 5 = \text{Rs. } 75$, which is more than Rs. 70.

21. Try doing these:

(a) $5 \overline{)65}$

Ans. (a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 10+3 \\ 5 \overline{)65} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -50 \\ 15 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -15 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

(b) $2 \overline{)84}$

Ans. (b)

$$\begin{array}{r} 40+2 \\ 2 \overline{)84} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -80 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4 \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

(c) $3 \overline{)69}$

Ans. (c)

$$\begin{array}{r} 20+3 \\ 3 \overline{)69} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\underline{60} \\ 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\underline{9} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{(d) } 6 \overline{)90}$$

Ans. (d)

$$6 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} 10+5 \\ 90 \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\underline{60} \\ 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\underline{30} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{(e) } 4 \overline{)72}$$

Ans. (e)

$$4 \overline{) \begin{array}{r} 10+8 \\ 72 \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\underline{40} \\ 32 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -\underline{32} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

(f) $9 \overline{)108}$

Ans. (f)

$$\begin{array}{r} 10+2 \\ 9 \overline{) 108} \\ - \underline{90} \\ 18 \\ - \underline{18} \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

(g) $2 \overline{)232}$

Ans. (g)

$$\begin{array}{r} 100+15+1 \\ 2 \overline{) 232} \\ - \underline{200} \\ 32 \\ - \underline{30} \\ 2 \\ - \underline{2} \\ \underline{0} \end{array}$$

(h) $2 \overline{)428}$

Ans. (h)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 200 + 100 + 4 \\
 2 \overline{) 428} \\
 \underline{- 400} \\
 28 \\
 \underline{- 20} \\
 8 \\
 \underline{- 8} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

(i) Meera made 204 candles to sell in the market. She makes packets of 6. How many packets will she make? If she packs them in packets of 12 then how many packets will she make?

Ans. (i) Number of candles = 204

Number of packets at the rate of 6 packets = $\frac{204}{6} = 34$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 30 + 4 \\
 6 \overline{) 204} \\
 \underline{- 180} \\
 24 \\
 \underline{- 24} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, the required number of packets = 34.

Number of packet @ 12 per packet = $\frac{204}{12} = 17$.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10+5+2 \\
 12 \overline{) 204} \\
 \underline{-120} \\
 84 \\
 \underline{-60} \\
 24 \\
 \underline{-24} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, the required number of packet = 17.

(j) On sports day 161 children are in the school playground. They are standing in 7 equal rows. How many children are there in each row?

Ans. (i) Number of children = 161

They are standing in 7 equal rows.

$$\text{Number of children per row} = \frac{161}{7} = 23$$

Thus, there are 23 children standing in each row.

22. Now you look at the other picture and make questions like Srishti.

(a) There are 8 packets of rakhis. Each packet has 7 rakhis in it.

Ans. (a) How many rakhis are there in all?

$$\text{Number of rakhis} = 8 \times 7 = 56$$

(b) There are 10 packets of sugar. Saurabha paid 110 rupees for all the packets.

Ans. (b) What is the cost of 1 packet of sugar?

$$\text{Cost of one packet of sugar} = \left(\frac{110}{10} \right) \text{ rupees} = 11 \text{ rupees}$$

(c) There are 35 students in 7 rows. Each row has the same number of students.

Ans. (c) How many students are there in each row?

$$\text{Number of students in each row} = \frac{35}{7} = 5 \text{ students}$$

(d) Hari, Seema, Chinku and Lakshmi are going to Guwahati. The cost of one rail ticket is Rs. 62.

Ans. (d) How much is the cost of four rail tickets?

$$\text{Cost of 4 rail tickets} = \text{Rs. } 62 \times 4 = \text{Rs. } 248.$$

(e) One metre of cloth cost Rs. 20. Lalbiak bought some cloth and paid Rs. 140.

Ans. (e) How many metres of cloth was bought for Rs. 140?

$$\text{Length of cloth bought for R. 140} = \left(\frac{140}{20} \right) \text{ m} = 7 \text{ m.}$$

الفاظ	جملے
پُل	ہم اسکول جانے کے لئے پُل سے ہو کر گزرتے ہیں ۔
رفتار	تیز رفتار سے گاڑی چلانے سے حادثہ ہو سکتا ہے ۔
سڑک حادثہ	سڑک حادثہ لوگوں کی زندگیاں طبع کر

رفتار	سکتا ہے ۔
حادثہ	سڑک حادثہ لوگوں کی زندگیاں طبع کر دیتا ہے۔
آسمان	آسمان میں بدل چھائے ہیں ۔
ہوا	ہوا نظر نہیں آتی ہے ۔

سوال: گلائڈر کسے کہتے ہیں؟

جواب: گلائڈر ہوا میں اڑنے والی ایک مشین کو
کہتے ہیں ۔

جواب: ہوائی جہاز امریکہ کے رہنے والے دو بھائیوں
رائٹ برادرس نے ایجاد کیا۔

سوال: ہوائی جہاز کے کیا کیا فائدے ہیں؟

جواب: ہوائی جہاز سے لمبے سفر بہت کم وقت میں
طے ہو سکتے ہیں۔

سوال: ہوائی جہاز کس نے ایجاد کیا؟

جواب: ہوائی جہاز امریکہ کے رہنے والے دو بھائیوں
رائٹ برادرس نے ایجاد کیا۔

سوال نمبر (۲). سوچئے اور بتائیے:

سوال: کسان زمانے کی بگڑی کیسے بناتا ہے؟

جواب: کسان زمین میں ہل چلا کر مٹی سے طرح طرح کی فصلیں اگاتا ہے جن سے لوگوں کا پیٹ بھرتا ہے اور وہ بھوکے نہیں رہتے۔ اس طرح کسان زمانے کی بگڑی بناتا ہے۔

سوال: مٹی سے سونا اگانے سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب: مٹی سے سونا اگانے سے مراد ہے، طرح طرح کے اناج اور سبزیاں وغیرہ اگانا۔

سوال: مٹی سے سونا اگانے سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب: مٹی سے سونا اگانے سے مراد ہے، طرح طرح کے اناج اور سبزیاں وغیرہ اگانا۔

سوال: نظم میں کون کون سی فصل کا ذکر ہوا ہے؟

جواب: نظم میں چاول، باجرہ، چنا کا ذکر ہوا ہے۔

سوال نمبر (۲). کالم [الف] میں سے دئے گئے ادھورے مصرعوں کے باقی حصے کالم [ب] میں

اجاے	بنا میں	بناتے
گالے	چلائیں	چلاتے
جسیراے	جلا رہیں	پلا رہے
سنبھالے	بسیا رہیں	صلائے
کالے	منجھا رہیں	کھلائے
ہٹالے	اُٹھائیں	بلانے

۳۔ کالم ”الف“ میں دیئے گئے ادھورے مصرعوں کے باقی حصے کالم ”ب“ میں سے تلاش کر کے مصرعے مکمل کیجیے:

(ب)	(ا)
ہیں جیا لے۔	نہیں کام کرنے سے ہم
تھکنے والے۔	اندھیرے کی دنیا میں ہم
محنت کے پالے۔	جہاں جانتا ہے کہ ہم
ہیں اُجالے۔	کہ ہیں ہم بڑی سخت

Northland Public High School

Summer Assignment

Class: 4th

Subject: Islamic studies

Topic: Haram in Islam

A. Tick () or Cross (X).

1. Stealing is a good habit. (×)
- 2 Allah wants us to be kind to our parents. (✓)
3. Without taking permission, we should take anything . (×)
4. Disobedience to parents is a great sin. (✓)

B. Match the following

- 1.Haram activities – Activities forbidden by Allah
- 2.Halal activities – Activities allowed by Allah
- 3.Stealing – Halal Activity
- 4.Obedience to Parents – Haram activity

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Stealing is haram in Islam. (halal, haram)
2. Never try to possess things belonging to others.
3. Our parents work hard for our well-being.
4. Disobedience to parents is the second major sin after shirk and kufr.

CLASS 4th ASSIGNMENT FOR SUMMER BREAK

shahid majeed

june 2025

1 WORKING WITH POWERPOINT 2016

Students are advised to do thorough reading of the chapter and write the solutions on their respective notebooks. practical work related to chapter shall be done in school only after the resumption of regular classwork.

(A) TICK THE CORRECT OPTION.

1) A PowerPoint presentation is made up of a series of

ans) Slides

2) allows you to create text effects that are not available through font formatting.

ans) WordArt

3) What is known as the arrangement of text, graphics, images, etc. in a slide?

ans) Slide Layout.

4) Which view shows the miniature version of a slide?

ans) Slide Sorter view.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1) ROTATE

2) SLIDE LAYOUT

3) MOVING

4) SAVED PICTURS

5) SLIDE SORTER

(C) Write "T" for true and "F" for false

1) F

2) F

3) F

4) T

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1) What is slide layout?

ans) Slide layout is the arrangement of text, images, charts, etc. on a particular slide.

2) In which view can you change the slide layout?

ans) Normal view allows you to change Slide layout.

3) Name three types of smartArt.

ans) List , Process, and cycle.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1) Write the steps for inserting SmartArt in a presentation.

ans)

(i) Click on SmartArt command in Insert tab.

(ii) Select a diagram type from dialog box.

(iii) Change design of diagram you want to insert.

(iv) Click ok button and click on text boxes to enter your text.

2) Write the steps to apply shadow effect.

ans)

(i) Select the text

- (ii) Click on Text Effects command in Format tab.
 - (iii) Hover mouse over shadow category.
 - (iv) Click on any effect to apply it.
- 3) Write steps to insert online picture in your presentation.

ans)

- (i) Click on Insert tab.
- (ii) Click on Online Pictures command.
- (iii) Choose the required picture and click on the Insert button.

ATTEMPT PERIODIC ASSESSMENT 3 BY YOURSELF

2 MORE ON INTERNET

Students are advised to do thorough reading of the chapter and write the solutions on their respective notebooks. practical work related to chapter shall be done in school only after the resumption of regular classwork.

(A) TICK THE CORRECT OPTION.

- 1) Buying goods online is called online
ans) Shopping
- 2) Which of the following is an online communication system?
ans) E-mail
- 3) Which of the companies owns chrome web browser?
ans) Google
- 4) What is another name for unique address assigned to every website?
ans) URL

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1) INFORMATION
- 2) SEARCH ENGINES
- 3) DOWNLOADING
- 4) UPLOADING

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- 1) Define Internet.
ans) Internet is a medium between different computers and handsets to share information.
- 2) Name any three social networking websites.
ans) Facebook, X and LinkedIn.
- 3) What do you mean by downloading?
ans) Getting the data from the host computer to the client computer is known as downloading.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- 1) Write any two uses of internet.
ans) We can access huge amount of information free of cost on internet, we can also connect to our loved ones through Internet.
- 2) What are the things required to connect to internet?
ans) The things required for having an internet connection are:
 - * Computer system
 - * Modem
 - * Networking
 - * Web browser
 - * ISP

प्रश्न-उत्तर

1. एक साल में पार्क का नक्शा कैसे बदल गया?

Ek saal mein Park ka Naksha kaise badal gaya.

उ० पार्क में दुकान और मकान बन गए थे इसलिए पार्क
Park mein dukan aur Makam ban gaye the isliye
का नक्शा बदल गया।

Park ka naksha badal gaya.

2. नाप - जोख के बाढ़ पार्क में क्या बन गए?

Naap-Jokh ke bad Park mein kya ban gaye.

उ० मकान और दुकानें।

Makam aur dukanen.

3. पार्क में जो जगह बच गई थी उसमें क्या बना?

Park mein jo jagah bach gayi uska kya bana?

उ० उसमें दोन दुकानें बनें गईं।

usmein do dukanen banayi gayi.

Book work. Pg 83

2. Tick the right answer.

क (iii) (✓)

ख (ii) (✓)

Write two different meaning of each.

कं मन - हृदय , इच्छा

Mann - Hrudaye ichha.

खं गया - जाना , एक शहर का नाम

gaya - Jaana ek sheer ka naam.

गं काल - समय मृत्यु

Kaal - Samay Mrittyu.

घं बड़ा - आकार उम्र या पद में अधिक

Baada Aakar umar ya pad mein Adhik

Translation of sentences into English

- 1) Listen to me.
- 2) Repeat after me
- 3) Do you understand?
- 4) I don't understand
- 5) Please be quiet.
- 6) Can I borrow a pencil?
- 7) What page are we on?
- 8) I have finished.
- 9) Can you help me, please?
- 10) What time is it?
- 11) Let's do the roll call now
- 12) Who's absent today?
- 13) Don't disturb others.
- 14) Do you get it?
- 15) Put your hands up.
- 16) I was having headache
- 17) by one more time
- 18) How was your day?
- 19) It is nice to see you
- 20) Can you help me?

- 1) میری بات سنیو
- 2) میرے پیچھے دہرائیں
- 3) کیا آپ کو سمجھ آیا
- 4) مجھے سمجھ نہیں آیا
- 5) مہربانی کر کے خاموش رہیں
- 6) کیا میں پینسل ادھالے سکتا ہوں۔
- 7) کون سے صفحے پر ہیں۔
- 8) میں نے مکمل کر لیا ہے۔
- 9) کیا آپ میری مدد کر سکتے ہیں
- 10) کتنا بجائے ہے۔
- 11) چلیے اب حافری لگاتے ہیں۔
- 12) آج کون غیر حافر ہے۔
- 13) دوسروں کو تنگ مت کرو۔
- 14) کیا آپ کو سمجھ آ رہی ہے۔
- 15) ابلے ہاتھ اوپر کرو
- 16) مجھے سرد درد تھا
- 17) ایک بار اور لکھیں کرو
- 18) آپ کا دن ایسا رہا۔
- 19) آپ کو دیکھ کر اچھا لگا۔
- 20) کیا آپ میری مدد کر سکتے ہیں

نارتھ لیڈ یلک ہائی اسکول
نراورہ سرنگر

کرکٹ

جواب لکھو
(س ۱) کرکٹ میچ گیند بابتہ کتر ٹیم گزھن
اُسے؟

ج کرکٹ میچ گیند بابتہ گزھن ز ٹیم اُسے
(س ۲) وکٹ کیپر تے بیٹس میں کتار تھ بیٹس -
گلووز ہگارڈ تے ہیلسمٹ لاگان؟
(ج) وکٹ کیپر تے بیٹس میں تھ بیٹس گلووز
تے ہگارڈ تے ہیلسمٹ پنہ بچاو خاطر
لاگان -

س ایسپالز کتر تھ آسان؟

ج ایسپالز تھ تری آسان -

س ایسپالز سنز کام کتا تھ؟

ج ایسپالز تھ میچ سنز فاصلہ دوران -

س وکٹ کیپر سٹز ٹام کیا تھے ؟
ج، ہم باپ بیٹن مینن ٹران تھے ہم
یہ وکٹ کیپر رٹان۔

نارتھ لیٹ پبلک ہائی اسکول راورہ سرگودھا

جماعت :- چوتھی

1۔ جواب لکھو

س آفتاب، واو تے زون کوٹ گپہ سالس؟

ج آفتاب، واو تے زون گپہ ماتا مال سالس۔

س زونہ کیا اون پھٹے مشر؟

ج زونہ اون پھٹے مشر ماہ کیٹہ سال ناٹے؟

س پھٹے شمس کتر اس؟

ج پھٹے اس ماہ کتر۔

س آفتابن تے واون کیا نیہ زونہ پھٹے؟

ج آفتابن تے واون نیہ زونہ پھٹے تے دوس

موج، چہ بڈ شہ پھٹے سال کھیوان۔

س گپر و اٹتہ کیا دیت ماہ آفتابن تے

واوس سایہ؟

ج کلتاز ماہ پھوٹ دل ز یموہ کھیوی سال

پھٹے پانیہ تے دیتکہ شاید۔

سُ مَاجِه كِثَارِ كُر زُونِ سُنَر اُهي ؟
ج مَاجِه كُر زُونِ سُنَر اُهي كِثَارِ زُونِ رُوز
موج ياد -

Do part 3 and 4 yourself.

5 - مثال وُجِهتِه لُرو خَالِي حَايِه ؟

كُتِبَ - كُتِبَ

مُتَرَجِم - مُتَرَجِم

اُدُج - اُدُج

لَفْظ - نِه ضِد

اِنْسَان - حَيَوَان

دَعَا - رَأَتْ

دَعَا - رَأَتْ

دُوس - دُشْمَن

گَنَاح - لُثُوب

Class:4th .

Subject: Quran

Recite and memorize Surah-tul Bayyinahte madaniyah

Written in March chap 11
Think and Answer Page No. 204

1. Choose the correct option:

1. a) The ploughboy is at the top /
bottom of the bare hill.

Ans. The ploughboy is at the **top** of the bare hill.

1. b) There is joy / sorrow in the mountains.

Ans. There is joy in the mountains.

(c) The cattle are grazing/ploughing.

Ans. The cattle are grazing

(d) The small birds glitter/twitter.

Ans. The small birds twitter.

(e) The cattle/clouds are sailing.

Ans. The clouds are sailing.

(f) There is life/sand in the fountains.

Ans. There is life in the fountains.

(g) The people are working/sleeping in the fields.

Ans. The people are working in the fields.

(h) The cattle aren't raising their tails/heads.

Ans. The cattle aren't raising their heads.

(i) The poet compares snow with defeated players /army.

Ans. The poet compares snow with the defeated army.

2. What are the people doing in the poem?

Ans. The people, the oldest and the youngest are at work with the strongest in the fields.

3. Why aren't the cattle raising their heads?

Ans. The cattle are busy grazing and therefore do not raise their heads.

4. What does the poet compare snow with?

Ans. The poet compares snow with a defeated army.

Adventure in the Forest Question Answers

Stop and Think Page No. 216

1. Gogaldara has

- (A) Pine trees**
- (B) Deodar trees**
- (C) Both A and B**
- (D) Pine, Deodar and Fig trees**

Ans. (C) Both A and B

**2. Trees in Gogaldara forests are tall
because of**

- (A) Rain**
- (B) Snow**
- (C) Sunlight**
- (D) Rain, Snow and Sunlight make the**

Ans. (D) Rain, Snow and Sunlight make the soil fertile.

3. **Trees in Gogaldara have _____ branches and have _____ leaves.**

Ans. Trees in Gogaldara have **dense** branches and have **long** leaves.

4. **Name the animals found in the Gogaldara forest.**

Ans. Bears, Tigers and Monkeys are found in the Gogaldara forests.

1. What happened when the boys went out in the woods?

Ans. The boys lost their way when they went out in the woods but fortunately they found their way back to their camp site.

2. How did the boys feel on hearing the sounds of animals around them?

Ans. The boys got scared when they heard the sounds of animals around them.

Think and Answer Page No. 221

1. Why did the boys did not move at all?

Ans. The boys did not move at all because they saw a bear not far from them and they did not want to make noise and let the bear attack them.

2. What did Atif take out of his pocket?

Ans. Atif pulled a brown paper bag out of his pocket which had some sweets and a balloon.

3. What happened to the bear?

Ans. When bear heard the bang of the balloon, he roared angrily and turned back to woods.

Adventure in the Forest Language Work

1. Write the following words in alphabetical order. One has been done for you.

2. i) tall, plants, trees, pine

Ans. pine, plants, tall, trees

(ii) monkeys, tigers, forest, bears a

Ans. bears, forests, monkeys, tigers

(ii) monkeys, tigers, forest, bears a

Ans. bears, forests, monkeys, tigers

(iii) rain, sunshine, soil, snow

Ans. rain, snow, soil, sunshine

(iv) ground, new, bark, neigh

Ans. bark, ground, neigh, new

(v) walk, tour, run, fly

Ans. fly, run, tour, walk

(vi) jungle, zoo, bear, snow

Ans. bear, jungle, snow, zoo

(i) a **n**imal

(ii) **b**ig

(iii) sou**n**d

(iv) l**i**sten

(v) sk**y**.

(vi) sm**a**ll

(vii) gr**a**ss

(viii) ball**o**n

(ix) b**a**g

(x) ba**n**g

The alphabetical order of the words is as under:

animal, bag, balloon, big, grass, listen, sky, small, sound.