

**KERALA PUBLIC SCHOOLS**  
**ACADEMIC YEAR 2021-22**  
**HOME ASSIGNMENT**



**CLASS : IV**

**DATE:22.03.2021 to 06.04.2021**

<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ASSIGNMENT</b>
<b>MATHS</b>	<p><b>Ch- 1 Large Numbers</b> <b>Text book work</b>– Page no (7-9) , Exercise 1.1, 1.2 , 1.3, 1.4 , 1.5 ,Test Zone and Mental Maths (page no 22,23) <b>Notebook work-</b> Concept map <b>Activity</b> –Draw abacus of 5-digit numbers.</p> <p><b>Ch-2 Addition and Subtraction</b> <b>Text book work</b>– Page no 25,26, Exercise 2.1 , 2.2( Q no 1) , 2.3( Q no 1), 2.4 ( Q no 1), 2.5 ( Q no 1),Test Zone (page no 38, Q no 7-10) and Mental Maths ( page no 40,41) <b>Notebook work-</b>Exercise 2.2( Q no 2-6) , 2.3( Q no 2-4), 2.4 ( Q no 2-3), 2.5 ( Q no 2-6), and 2.6, Test Zone (page no 38, Q no 1- 6)</p> <p><b><u>Work to be done in Mathematics notebook</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Write the face value and place value of the underlined digit in 34<u>5</u>7.</li><li>2. Which is the smallest 5- digit number?</li><li>3. Write the expanded form of 49,678.</li><li>4. Write the short form of 3 ten thousands + 6 hundreds + 9 ones.</li><li>5. Write the following numbers in ascending order. 33,300; 30,004; 23,003; 33,333</li><li>6. Write the following numbers in descending order. 13,308; 10,0031; 34,003; 13,333</li><li>7. Write the successor and predecessor of 43,289.</li><li>8. Arrange the given numbers in column and add. <math>34,789 + 679 + 45 + 8,789</math></li><li>9. Arrange the given numbers in column and subtract. <math>48,785 - 24,839</math></li><li>10. Solve:- <math>44,779 + 32,679 - 58,285</math></li></ol>
<b>SCIENCE</b>	<p><b><u>SCIENCE Ch-1-Food: Our Basic Need</u></b> <b><u>Read the chapter thoroughly</u></b> <b><u>Learn and write the words in the notebook as mentioned below:</u></b></p>

Page no.14: Let's Remember

energy	fats	posture	nutrients	protective foods
exercise	carbohydrates	potassium	dietary	vitamins
pickling	roughage	legumes	refrigerating	balanced diet
proteins	deep freezing	drying	spoilt	muscles

Page no.17: Let's Understand

**I. Objective type questions**

**A. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.**

1. We need food to **grow and stay healthy and strong**.
2. **Nutrients** give us energy to do work.
3. Young children need more **protein – rich** food than adults because they are still growing.
4. **Vitamin A** improves eyesight and keeps our skin healthy.
5. **Iron** helps in the formation of blood.
6. Our body needs **water** for all its functions.
7. **Posture** refers to body position.

**B. Choose the correct option.**

1. Nutrients help us in \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ans: d. All of these
2. Which of these do young children need more than adults?  
Ans: b. Proteins
3. Which of these contain more energy than carbohydrates?  
Ans: a. Fats
4. Which of these vitamins help in improving the eye sight?  
Ans: a. Vitamin A
5. Which of these would help in the formation of blood?  
Ans: b. Iron rich foods
6. Which of these would be needed for stronger teeth and bones?  
Ans: c. Calcium
7. Which of these would you use to preserve grapes as raisins?  
Ans: a. Drying
8. Which of these can be preserved by pickling?  
Ans: d. All of them

**Page no. 18: II. Very short answer type questions.**

**A. Give one word for the following.**

1. Substances needed by our body for good health and growth: **nutrients**
2. Food items rich in carbohydrates: energy- **giving foods**
3. Food items rich in proteins: body- **building foods**
4. Food items that protect us from diseases- **protective foods**
5. The part of the plant food that cannot be digested- **roughage**
6. A mineral that helps in the formation of bones and teeth- **calcium**
7. A diet that has all the nutrients in the right amount- **balanced diet**

**B. Give two examples for each of the following.**

1. Foods rich in calcium      **milk**                      **curd**
2. Foods rich in Iron              **dry fruits**                      **legumes**
3. Foods rich in dietary fibre      **cereals**                      **corn**
4. Foods preserved by pickling      **mango**                      **lime**
5. Foods preserved by canning and bottling      **saucers**                      **jams**

**Page no.19: Let's Observe 1& 2 All the above exercises to be done in the Science textbook.**

**II. Answer the following questions.**

1. What are nutrients? Name the five main nutrients needed by our body.

Ans: The substances that are needed by our body for energy, good health and proper growth are called nutrients. The five main nutrients are – Carbohydrates, proteins, Fats, Vitamins and Minerals.

2. What are body-building foods? Why does our body need them?

Ans: Food items rich in proteins are called body-building foods. They are needed for the growth and repair of our body and also for building muscles.

3. What is a balanced diet?

Ans: A diet that has all the nutrients in the right amount, dietary fibre and water is called a balanced diet.

4. Why do we need to preserve food? Name any five ways of preserving food.

Ans: We need to preserve food because preservation of food prevents it from getting spoilt.

The five ways of preserving foods are:

- i. Drying
- ii. Pickling
- iii. Refrigerating
- iv. Deep freezing
- v. Canning and bottling

5. Why is it important to maintain correct posture?

Ans: Posture is important for us to keep our backs upright while standing or sitting. Incorrect posture, over a long period of time, can lead to pain in joints and muscles.

6. Why should we exercise our body?

Ans: We should exercise our body because it is important to stay healthy. Regular exercise and playing outdoor games help us to stay fit.

**Page 18.III. All the above exercises to be done in the Science notebook.**

**Activity:** Stick 2 pictures of food items rich in the following nutrients:-

1. Carbohydrates
2. Proteins
3. Fats
4. Vitamins & Minerals

**HINDI**

कक्षा-४

विषय- हिन्दी

हिन्दी साहित्य (HINDI LIT.)

पाठ- हम सब सुमन एक उपवन के

सामान्य निर्देश-

- कविता को सस्वर वाचन करते हुए दो बार पढ़ें।
- दिए गए सभी कार्यों को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

**ACTIVITY-** बगीचे का चित्र बनाकर सुंदर अक्षरों में कविता लिखें।





### 1. कठिन शब्द :-

मिट्टी	सींचे	भ्रमरों	चाँद	स्वर
क्यारी	सूत्र	सुमन	काँटों	निर्धन

### 2. शब्दार्थ :-

सुमन = फूल	स्वर= आवाज
उपवन = बगीचा	भ्रमर= भौंरा
जल= पानी	गगन= आसमान
पवन= हवा	सूत्र= धागा
उर= हृदय	निर्धन= गरीब

### 3. प्रश्न-उत्तर :-

(i) कविता में सुमन किन्हें कहा गया है?

उत्तर- कविता में सुमन भारतवासियों को कहा गया है।

(ii) हम सब पर प्रकृति किस प्रकार मेहरबान रही है?

उत्तर- प्रकृति हम सब पर एक-समान धूप, जल, हवा प्रदान करके हम सब पर मेहरबान रही है।

(iii) सूरज और चाँद के बारे में क्या कहा गया है?

उत्तर- सूरज और चाँद सभी के साथ एक समान व्यवहार करते हैं। सूरज की किरणें हमारे मन को प्रसन्नता से भर देती है और चाँद हमें अपनी चाँदनी से नहला देती है।

(iv) उपवन की शोभा किससे है?

उत्तर- उपवन की शोभा तरह-तरह की फूलों से है।

(v) हमने किनसे, किस प्रकार जीना सीखा है?

उत्तर- हमने काँटों अर्थात् कष्टों से हँस-हँसकर जीना सीखा है और विविध होकर भी एक होकर रहना सीखा है।

### 4. विलोम शब्द :-

एक x अनेक	धूप x छाँव
सुगंध x दुर्गंध	नीचे x ऊपर
जीना x मरना	बंधकर x खुलकर
हमसब x अकेला	धनी x निर्धन

5. सही उत्तर पर ठीक का चिह्न लगाओ। (पाठ्य-पुस्तक में स्वयं करें)






6. कविता की पंक्तियाँ पूरी करो। (पाठ्य-पुस्तक में स्वयं करें)  
7. काव्यांश पढ़कर उत्तर लिखें। (पाठ्य-पुस्तक में स्वयं करें)

**हिन्दी भाषा (HINDI LANG.)**

पाठ- संज्ञा

सामान्य निर्देश- सभी कार्यों को अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखें।

ACTIVITY- जाति, व्यक्ति, भाव, समूह एवं द्रव्य से संबन्धित चित्र बनाएँ या चिपकाकर संज्ञा के भेद उदाहरण सहित लिखें।

जाति	 लड़की
व्यक्ति	 महात्मा गांधी
भाव	 ममता
समूह	 गुलदस्ता
द्रव्य	 सोना

संज्ञा- किसी भी वस्तु, व्यक्ति, स्थान, प्राणी या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

## संज्ञा

व्यक्तिवाचक  
संज्ञा

जातिवाचक  
संज्ञा

भाववाचक  
संज्ञा

- **व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा**- जिस संज्ञा शब्द से किसी विशेष व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु का बोध हो, उसे व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। उदाहरण- क्रिकेट, महात्मा गांधी आदि।
- **जातिवाचक संज्ञा**- जिस संज्ञा शब्द से पूरी जाती का पता चले, उसे जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। उदाहरण- लड़का, नदी आदि।
- **भाववाचक संज्ञा**- जो संज्ञा शब्द मन के भाव, किसी वस्तु के गुण-दोष का पता चले, उसे भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं। उदाहरण- बचपन, एकता आदि।

निम्न शब्दों के भाववाचक संज्ञाएँ लिखें।

मित्र- मित्रता	गहरा - गहराई
वीर- वीरता	खट्टा- खटास
चढ़ना- चढ़ाई	मोटा - मोटापा
दोस्त- दोस्ती	सजना - सजावट
बच्चा- बचपन	पढ़ना- पढ़ाई
कठोर- कठोरता	ऊँचा- ऊँचाई
एक- एकता	लिखना- लिखावट

अभ्यास कार्य- (pg no- 25-27)

1. विद्यार्थी स्वयं करें।

2. व्यक्तिवाचक और जातिवाचक संज्ञा में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। (पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा	जातिवाचक संज्ञा
व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान का बोध करती है।	जातिवाचक संज्ञा से सम्पूर्ण जाती का पता बोध होता है।
उदाहरण- नरेंद्र मोदी, गंगा नदी आदि।	उदाहरण- पुस्तक, पक्षी आदि।

3. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों में रंगीन शब्दों के भेद लिखिए। (पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

(क) <b>रामायण</b> एक धार्मिक पुस्तक है।	व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
(ख) साइना नेहवाल बैडमिंटन की <b>खिलाड़ी</b> है।	जातिवाचक संज्ञा
(ग) कमरे की <b>सजावट</b> अच्छी तरह की गई है।	भाववाचक संज्ञा
(घ) <b>सोनाली</b> को गुड़िया खेलना पसंद है।	व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
(ङ) मीनू की <b>लिखाई</b> बहुत सुंदर है।	भाववाचक संज्ञा

4. उचित संज्ञा शब्द ढूँढकर सही जगह पर लिखें। (पाठ्य-पुस्तक में लिखें)

ऊँचाई	अब्दुल-कलाम	चम्मच	मोटापा
तबला	संजय	घबराहट	पिचकारी
व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा		जातिवाचक संज्ञा	भाववाचक संज्ञा
अब्दुल कलाम		चम्मच	ऊँचाई
संजय		तबला	मोटापा
गीता		पिचकारी	घबराहट

5. जो शब्द संज्ञा शब्द नहीं हैं उन पर गोला ○ लगाइए। (पाठ्य-पुस्तक में विद्यार्थी स्वयं करें)

6. तीन-तीन व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञाएँ लिखिए। (पाठ्य-पुस्तिका में लिखें)

स्थान	जमशेदपुर	भारत	झारखंड
व्यक्ति	सोनाली	महारणा प्रताप	विराट कोहली
पुस्तक	रामायण	पंचतंत्र	गीता

7. नीचे दी गई व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञाओं के लिए जातिवाचक संज्ञा लिखिए।

- (क) भारत, चीन, कनाडा, जापान - देश
- (ख) गंगा, यमुना, रावी, कावेरी - नदी
- (ग) होली, दीपावली, दशहरा, ईद - त्योहार
- (घ) दिल्ली, चंडीगढ़, मुंबई, जयपुर- शहर

8. विद्यार्थी स्वयं पुस्तक में लिखें।

ENGLISH

**STD- 4**

**LANGUAGE**

**Topic -Chp7 – Articles.**

**Chp 2- Abstract & Collective Nouns.**

**I.Choose whether each sentence needs an indefinite article(a , an) a definite**

**article (the) or no article.**

- 1.He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult question. ( a , an)
- 2.\_\_\_\_\_ question that he asked me was easy.( the , a )
- 3.Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ my scarf? ( no article, an)
- 4.Could you please pass me \_\_\_\_\_ salt ? ( a, the)
- 5.Is there \_\_\_\_\_ good restaurant around here. ( a , no article)
- 6.\_\_\_\_\_ restaurant that my friend owns is very good. ( the , an)
- 7.I have \_\_\_\_\_ several good friends. ( no article , an)
- 8.\_\_\_\_\_ USA is a beautiful country. (the , a)
- 9.I'll see you in \_\_\_\_\_ week! ( a , an)
- 10.I'm on \_\_\_\_\_ vacation until Monday. ( a , the)

**II. Circle the Abstract noun in the following sentences.**

- 1.The fireman showed bravery during the fire.
2. Babies have a lot of curiosity.
3. The girls were filled with joy.
4. The students showed happiness when they went to recess.
5. Sheena was in intense pain after she broke her hand.

**III. Match the following nouns with the correct Collective nouns.**

- |             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 1.musicians | bunch  |
| 2. dancers  | packet |
| 3. biscuits | team   |
| 4.cards     | galaxy |
| 5. soldiers | band   |
| 6. cattle   | troupe |
| 7. ships    | army   |
| 8. stars    | pack   |
| 9. keys     | herd   |
| 10. players | fleet  |

**Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.**

Comprehension – Pg – 127,128 & 129 Grammar Land book Comprehension 1  
( To be done in Grammar Land book)

Ch. – 7 Articles – Pg – 38,39,40 & 41. Ex-A, B, C,D ,E & F. (To be done in Grammar Land book)

Ch. – 2 Abstract & Collective Nouns – Pg – 6,7,8,9,10,11 & 12 Ex – A,B,C,D,E, F ,G,H,I & J (To be done in Grammar Land book)

Activity- Articles- In a word document, type the letter given on pg. 41 and highlight the articles using different colours.

Abstract and collective nouns- Stick pictures depicting Common Collective noun from the list given on Pg. 10 (any 8) N.B Activity

**English Literature**

- Learn the poem Rain in Summer (English Access)
- Draw the picture (Rain in Summer)



• Activity- Pg 72 Q2 (EA) N.B Work.

• **Word Bank**

1. broad
2. fiery
3. narrow
4. clatters
5. tramp
6. hoofs
7. gushes
8. spout
9. gutter

• **Synonyms**

1. fiery – very hot; scorching
2. tramp – marching sound
3. gushes – floods
4. pane – sheet of glass in a window
5. gutter – channel for water

• **Antonyms**

1. beautiful × ugly
2. broad × narrow
3. fiery × calm, cold
4. gushes × trickles
5. swift × slow
6. roar × whimper

• **Question/ Answers**

1. Which season of the year is being described? How do you know this?

A.1. Summer is being described. We know this because the poet mentions ‘dust and heat’ and ‘fiery street.’

2. Why is the rain so welcome this season?

A.2. Rain is welcome in this season because it provides relief from the scorching heat.

3. Why do you think the poet chooses the words clatters and tramp of hoofs to describe the sound of the rain?

A.3. The poet uses these words to describe the sound of the rain so that the readers can visualise and imagine the rain and the sound it makes.

4. Which lines from the poem tell you that a heavy shower is being described?

A.4. How it gushes and struggles out  
From the throat of the overflowing spout !

	<p>Across the window pane. These lines from the poem tell us that a heavy shower is being described</p> <p>5.The poet repeats How beautiful is the rain! Why do you think does he do that? A.5. The poet repeats this line to make the idea of rain clearer and also to emphasize on the beauty of rain after the summer heat.</p> <p>6.Pick up words or phrases to show that the poet loves the rain. A.6.Words like ‘beautiful’and ‘welcome’ are used to describe the rain which show that the poet loves the rain. Phrases like ‘ beautiful is the rain’, ‘rain, the welcome rain’ demonstrate the poet’s love for the rain.</p> <p><b>7.Read these lines</b> Rain,rain go away Come again another day Rain , rain go away Little Johnny wants to play. The two poems of rain express different views. Which one do you agree with? A.7.I agree with the view expressed in the poem , ‘Rain in Summer’ because the rain provides relief from the summer heat and makes the weather pleasant.</p> <p><b><u>Note: All the above exercises to be done in English notebook.</u></b></p>
<p><b>SST</b></p>	<p><b>STD-4</b> <b><u>Ch. India</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Read the chapter</li> <li>2. Underline the difficult words and learn them.</li> <li>3. Learn the KEYWORDS</li> <li>4. Choose the correct option</li> <li>5. Fill in the blanks.</li> <li>6. Match the following.</li> <li>7. Answer the following question.</li> </ol> <p>i) Name the countries bigger than India. Ans. The six countries bigger than India are Russia, Canada ,USA, China, Brazil and Australia.</p> <p>ii) Write the extent of the coastline of India. Ans. The coastline of the mainland is about 6,100 kilometers long. The total length of the coastline, including that of the scattered islands, is about 7,516.6 kilometers.</p> <p>iii) Name the neighbouring countries of India located to the north. Ans. Nepal , Bhutan and China are the neighbouring countries of India located to the north.</p> <p>iv)Which two states share Chandigarh as their capital? Ans. Haryana and Punjab are the two states who share Chandigarh as their</p>

	<p>capital.</p> <p>v)Name the the physical divisions of India?  Ans. Following are the physical divisions of India:  a) The Northern Mountains  b) The Northern Plains  c) The Great Indian Desert  d) The Peninsular Plateau  e) The Coastal Plains  f) The Islands</p> <p><b>HOTS Questions:</b></p> <p>1.Why does the government create new states?  Ans. In order to run our country smoothly and take better care of the people of nation the government creates new states.</p> <p>2.What is the difference between political division and physical division?  Ans. A political division focuses on boundaries between entities, like countries and states whereas a physical division focuses on the geography of the area and will often have shaded relief to show the mountain ,river and valleys.</p> <p>3.Can you think of any two effects that different land forms have on the lives of people?  Ans. Different land forms have given various effect on the people such difference in shelter,water availability ,crops ,communication links etc.</p>
<p><b>GK</b></p>	<p><b><u>General Knowledge – Assignment 1</u></b>  <b><u>Class - 4</u></b>  <b><u>Birds that can't fly (pg no. 7)</u></b>  EXPLORE  Which is the only bird that fly backwards?  a. Hummingbird ✓  b. Emu  c. Weka</p> <p><b><u>Up and Up (pg no. 8 and 9)</u></b></p> <p><b>Name these famous skyscrapers. You may choose your answer from the Clue Box.</b></p> <p>1. It is a mega tall skyscraper in Dubai, UAE, with a total height of 829.8m and the tallest structure in the world since 2008.  Ans: <b>Burj Khalifa.</b></p> <p>2. It is the second tallest building by height to architectural top with a height of 632m. It is a 128 story mega tall skyscraper in Shanghai.</p>

	<p>Ans: <b>Shanghai Tower.</b></p> <p>3. It is a landmark super tall skyscraper in Taipei Taiwan, the tallest and largest GREEN BUILDING in the world with a height of 509.2 m. Ans: <b>Taipei.</b></p> <p>4. Located in Seoul, South Korea, it is the 5th tallest skyscraper in the world with a total height of 555m and 123 floors. Ans: <b>Lotte World Tower.</b></p> <p>5. These are turn skyscrapers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia with a height of 451.9 m. David the tallest building in the world from 1998 to 2004 and remain the tallest twin tower in the world. Ans: <b>Petronas Twin Towers.</b></p> <p>6. It is the tallest building in the Western hemisphere and 6th tallest in the world with a height of 541.3m. It is the rebuilt of the original World Trade Centre which was destroyed in the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001. Ans: <b>One World Trade Center.</b></p> <p><b><u>The Seven Wonders (pg no. 10- 11)</u></b></p> <p><u>Quick warm- up</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which civilisation built the Chichen Itza? <b><u>Mayan Civilisation</u></b> .</li> <li>The Taj Mahal was built by a Mughal Emperor to honour his late <b><u>Wife, Mumtaz Mahal</u></b> .</li> <li>Which new 7 wonder is also called ' Lost city of the Incas'? <b><u>Machu Picchu</u></b> .</li> <li>Which 7 wonder was originally called the Flavian Amphitheatre? <b><u>Roman Colosseum</u></b> .</li> </ol>
<b>COMPUTER</b>	<p><b>STD 4 : CH- 1 : Data Storage and Memory</b></p> <p><b>A. Fill in the blanks:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A <b><u>Bit</u></b> is the smallest chunk of information that a computer can work with.</li> <li>A <b><u>Byte</u></b> is used as a unit of measuring computer memory.</li> <li>Primary memory is also called <b><u>Internal</u></b> memory.</li> <li>A <b><u>Floppy disk</u></b> consists of a magnetic disc in a square plastic case.</li> </ol>

5. A hard disk is made up of a collection of discs known as **Platters**.

**B. Write T for True and F for False:-**

1. ROM is a non-volatile memory. **True**
2. PROM is a type of ROM from which data can be erased using ultraviolet light. **False**
3. Secondary memory stores less data than primary memory. **False**
4. A platter in a hard disk consists of tracks, which are further divided into sectors. **True**
5. Data once stored in a flash drive cannot be erased. **False**

**C. Choose the correct option:-**

A computer language represented in bits is known as **Binary** language.

- a. Primary      b. Secondary      **c. Binary**      d. Digital
2. Which of the following devices has non-volatile memory? **All of these**  
a. Floppy disk      b. Hard disk      c. CD      **d. All of these**
3. Secondary memory is also known as **Auxiliary** memory.  
a. Permanent      b. Temporary      c. Random      **d. Auxiliary**
4. Which of these is called an erasable CD? **CD-RW**  
a. CD-R      **b. CD-RW**      c. CD-ROM      d. None of these
5. A flash drive needs to be plugged into the **USB port** on a computer.  
a. **USB port**      b. Printer      c. Mouse      d. Speaker

**D. Answer the following :**

**1. What is computer memory? Explain its classification.**

**Ans.** The memory of a computer helps it to store data, instructions and information. Computer memory is of three types:

- i. **Primary memory or Internal memory or Random access memory –**
  - It is the main working memory of the computer.
  - It is a volatile memory i.e. the data and instructions stored in this memory disappear once the computer is switched off.
  - It is also called read/write memory.
- ii. **Read – Only memory –**
  - It is a type of memory from which we can only read instructions.
  - It is a non-volatile memory i.e. the data and instructions stored in this memory does not disappear once the computer is switched off.
- iii. **Secondary memory or external memory –**
  - It is made up of various storage devices that allow us to save data or information over a long period of time.
  - It is a non-volatile memory.

- It is also called auxiliary memory.

**2. What are binary digits? How are they used to measure computer memory?**

**Ans.** The computer stores data and information in its memory in the form of bits that is 0's and 1's. A group of 8 bits forms 1 byte. Byte is the smallest unit to measure computer's memory. Kilo Byte(KB), Mega byte(MB), Giga byte(GB), Tera byte (TB) and Peta byte (PB) are the higher units.

**3. Why is primary memory also called random access memory?**

**Ans.** Primary memory is the main working memory of a computer. The CPU can randomly access any storage location in this memory thus it is also called Random Access Memory (RAM).

**4. What are the main features of ROM? Name the different types of ROM.**

**Ans.** Read Only Memory or ROM is the type of memory from which information can only be read. We cannot edit or write any data in this memory. It is a non volatile memory.

Different types of ROM are :-

- **Programmable read only memory (PROM)** PROM can be programmed to record information. Once the information has been recorded, it cannot be changed.
- **Erasable Programmable read-only memory (EPROM)** In EPROM, data can be erased using ultraviolet light.
- **Electrically Erasable Programmable read-only memory (EEPROM)** In EEPROM, data can be erased using electrical signals.

**5. Why do we need secondary memory? Name any three secondary storage devices.**

**Ans.** We need secondary memory for storing large amount of data as it has higher storage capacity and can store data for long period of time. Some secondary storage devices are : Floppy Disk, Compact Disc, Flash drive etc.

**APPLICATION BASED QUESTIONS :**

- a. i. Diya wants your help in choosing appropriate storage devices for the following tasks: i.Her sister wants to store 200 MB data for a class project.**

**Ans.:** Compact Disk (CD)

- ii. Her father wants to store 20 MB of official documents and files. Ans. :**  
Flash drive

- iii. The Administration office in her school wants to store 500 GB of backup data containing information about all students and teachers.**  
**Ans.:** Hard Disk

- b. Ritu wants to buy a flash drive to store a few images and some songs, but her brother wants to buy a hard drive.**

- i. Which of these devices has more storage capacity? Ans.:** Hard disk
- ii. Which of the two devices would be more suitable to store these data?**

Ans.: Flash drive

iii. What are the full forms of GB and TB ? Name any two units smaller than GB.

Ans.: GB – Giga Byte TB – Tera Byte. Units smaller than GB are Megabyte (MB), Kilobyte (KB)

## DRAWING

### Topic - DIWALI

Work to be done : **Complete page 3**

as per instruction given in your drawing book.



#### **DIWALI**

Children await Diwali. It is an occasion for them to enjoy. They get new clothes, sweets and lots of crackers to burst. We wish you a happy Diwali. Observe the picture of the lady with lighted diyas. Note that uniform use of different shades of colours give a new look to the picture. Trace the picture shown on your right with black pen. Fill it with different shades of poster colours, leaving white space along the black lines. You may paint it in a different colour scheme, if you so desire.



➤ Inform the children that new shades can be created by mixing two or more colours.