SRI SATHYA SAI VIDYANIKETAN, NAVSARI SUMMER BREAK WORKSHEET 2018 – 19

CLASS: IV

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

Q 1		Match	the columns:				
			Α			В	
		Rise	and		Forget		
		here	and		tidy		
		Peac	e and		fall		
		Loud	and		there		
		Forgi	ve and		war		
		Clear	n and		Clear.		
Q 2		Make	new words from the	new word			
				" FATHE	RHOOD"		
Q 3		Fill in	the blanks with p	roper nou	n:		
	i)	The na	ame of your school	is		•	
	ii)	The na	ame of your village	/ city is		•	
	iii)	The na	ame of your state _			•	
	iv)	The na	ame of the prime m	inister of o	ur country _	·	
	v)	The na	ame of the presider	nt of our co	untry	·	
Q 4		Classify common ,proper , and abstract noun:					
						ppiness, Rahul, doctor,	
				<i>I</i> lahatma G	andhi, Lond	on, car, bench, anger,	
		rose, (garden, Navsari.				
			Proper noun	Comm	on noun	Abstract noun	
Q 5		Chang	ge singular into pl	ural:			
			Singular			Plural	
		Egg					
		Benc					
		Facto					
		Hero					
		Knife					
		woma					
		Child					
		Mang	go				
		pen					
		wife					

Q 6		Fill in	the blanks with collective noun:
	i)	A	of lions.
	ii)	A	of bees.
	iii)	A	of robbers.
	iv) A		of soldiers.
	v)	A	of musicians.
	vi)	A	of mountains.
	vii)	A	of trees.
	viii)	A	of cows.
	ix)	A	of sheep.
	x)	Α	of people.

below:

	band bunch school collection	clump range bundle pride	family swarm	flock team	pack class
				13 A	
(1)	A of s	sheep was grazing in the m	leadow.		
(2)	A football	consists of eleven p	olayers.	W.Z	
(3)	The thief hid in a	of trees.		Y	
(4)	They were attacked by a	0	f bees.		
(5)	The town is surrounded be mountains.	oy a	_ of	8	
(6)	A Contract of Contract Contract	of gre			
(7)	Αο	f lions was found near the	pond.	No.	Sm
(8)	I want to buy a	of playing car	ds.	NAME OF THE PARTY	S. S
(9)	We are a	of four.			
(10)	They sailed past a				9
(11)	He is very proud of his	of sta	amps.		
(12)	A fire can be lit with a	of dried	sticks,	The state of the s	No.
	A the polio drive.	of N.C.C. students helped	in	200	Jack .
(14)	The	_ played the national anth	nem.		
N.E.C	3.C III				1 ×

velcomed the countess. The scolded the washerwoman. The scolded
velcomed the countess. The scolded the washerwoman. The star is also a good administrator. So a yoga mistructor. awarded the authoress a prize.
velcomed the countess. The scolded the washerwoman. The star is also a good administrator. So a yoga mistructor. awarded the authoress a prize.
velcomed the countess. per scolded the washerwoman. pes ter is also a good administrator.
velcomed the countess. per scolded the washerwoman. pes ter is also a good administrator.
velcomed the countess. see scolded the washerwoman. respective also a good administrator.
velcomed the countess.
velcomed the countess.
velcomed the countess.
relcomed the countess.
TAMONO INI S. OHAIHIA.
knows Mrs. Sharma.
e following sentences, changing the nouns in colour from masculin e or feminine to masculine:
niece
peahen ,
hostess
duchess
vixen
witch
she-wolf
Feminine landlady



3, Look at the following sentences:



She got many presents on her birthday.



There isn't much milk in my tea.

'Presents' is a countable noun. The adjective 'many' is used before countable nouns.

'Milk' is an uncountable noun. The adjective 'much' is used before uncountable nouns.

(VII)	ik' is an uncounta	ble noun. The adjective 'much'	s used before uncountable nouns.
To.	Fill in the blanks	s with 'much' or 'many':	
(1)	There are	girls in our class.	
(2)	There was not	oil in the can.	
(3)	How	_ friends do you have?	THE PARTY NAMED IN
(4)	He is sick and ca	nnot eatfood.	
(5)	There were	dresses in the shop.	Speciments and the second
(6)	How	_ rice will you have?	
(7)	There are	stars in the sky.	The state of the s
(8)	How	_ colours are there in a rainbow?	In ALEXAND
(9)	It had not rained a water in the river.	and there was not	
(10)	How	_ money did that cap cost you?	Marketall
(11)	visit	ors visited Rohan at the hospital.	
(12)	There isn't	homework left to be done.	
	Howwork?	_ time will you take to finish this	
100	G.C III		75

9

An Adjective is a word that describes a noun.
e.g. good boy, broad road, green lawn.

4. Look at the following sentences:



He is a clever boy.

They live in a large flat.

We enjoy a good dinner.

What kind of a boy?

The adjective 'clever' describes the quality of the noun 'boy'.

What kind of a flat?

The adjective 'large' describes the quality of the noun 'flat'.

What kind of dinner?

The adjective 'good' describes the quality of the noun 'dinner'.

The words 'clever', 'large' and 'good' are Adjectives of Quality.

A word that describes the kind or quality of a noun is called an Adjective of Quality.

- A. Underline the adjectives of quality in the following sentences:
- (1) "What big eyes you have, Grandma!" said she.
- (2) The wound was deep and required stitches.
- (3) The tall mountain seemed impossible to climb.
- (4) The huge submarine was found by the divers.

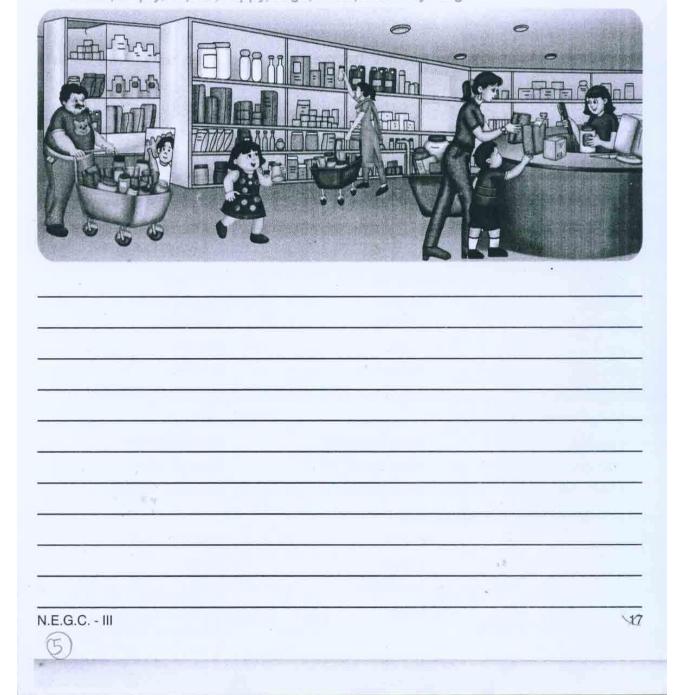


N.E.G.C. - III

- (5) This problem is easy.
- (6) The quick fox caught the little pig.
- (7) The fierce bear scared the little girl.
- (8) The computer is a useful invention.
- (9) Curtains covered the broad window.
- (10) The young sparrow was learning how to fly.



2 B Look at the picture and write ten sentences using adjectives of quality from big, clean, empty, fat, full, happy, large, small, thin and young.





The Adjective: Degrees of Comparison

Compare the following sentences:



Radha is a tall girl.



Sudha is taller than Radha.



Medha is the tallest girl in the class.

The adjective 'tall' is in the Positive Degree. It is used when we do not make a comparison with any other noun.

The adjective 'taller' is in the Comparative Degree. It is used when we compare any two nouns.

The adjective 'tallest' is in the Superlative Degree. It is used when comparison is made between more than two nouns.

Learn these adjectives that compare:

Positive Degree Adjective	Comparative Degree Adjective + er	Superlative Degree Adjective + est
bright	bright er	bright est
happy	happi er	happi est
simple	simpler	simplest
big	bigg er	biggest
thin	thinner	thinnest

Some adjectives are formed by adding 'more' for the comparative degree and 'most' for the superlative degree:

beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
wonderful	more wonderful	most wonderful

Some adjectives have entirely different words:

5		
good/well	better	best
bad/ill	worse	worst
little	less/lesser	least
many/much	more	most

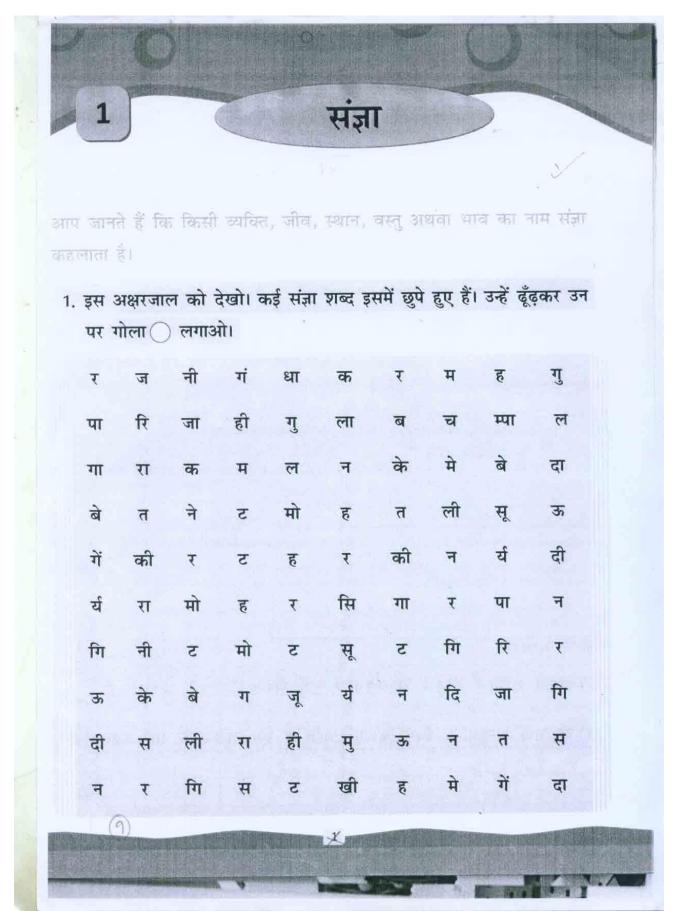
18

N.E.G.C. - III

1	Fill in the blanks correctly with 'a', 'an' or 'the':	0.
	We saw one-eyed beggar. He had lost eye in	A. A.
(1)		FE
(0)	accident. Yesterday we had visitor visitor was a friend	
(2)	of the family.	CHATCHE
(3)	giraffe is tallest animal.	
(4)	I bought buffalo, ox and horse.	Vi Bu
(5)	Ramu, our servant, is honest person.	
(6)	Atlantic Ocean is bigger than Indian Ocean.	THE
(7)	author and actress live on sixth floor.	4
(8)	Bible was most widely-read book of that time.	
(9)	I sat between aged lady and young man.	
We	do not use 'a', 'an' and 'the' in the following cases:	
1.		
	e.g. Sapna lives in Delhi and studies at Model School.	A
2.	Before nouns for games, meals and diseases.	
	e.g. She likes to play tennis. He reached home in time for dinner.	
	Cancer is a dreaded disease.	
2.	Fill in the blanks with 'a', 'an' or 'the' where necessary:	
	The doorbell rang. There was man at door,	A
(1)	who said, "I would like to see Mr. Sharma."	
(2)	She was down with malaria for two weeks.	
(3)		BA
(4)	Pangalore	1/1/19/2
(5)	U Cundava	
(6)	Our father bought us bicycle and doll.	ABBIL
	bicycle is for me and doll is for Reema.	
(7)	We had sandwiches and fruits for snacks.	or rine
	sandwiches were tasty, but some of fruits were ov	ennipe.
(8)	I must buy umbrella and raincoat before m	N.E.G.C III
24		14.6.0.0.

1	Fill in the blank	s with the simp	ole past ter	ise of the v	erb in brack	ets:	
	Deepika					SS NAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
	Two apples				7		
	I the				1	Atmost	
	for th	ne show in the n	norning. (to	see, to go)		100	
	Rahul's team the cricket match. (to win)						
5)	The mechanics	the	car into the	garage. (to	push)	an a	
3)	The beanstalk _	ten fe	eet in one d	ay. (to grow)			
7)	The bird	up to its ne	est. (to fly)		•		
8)	They	us to come in	the evening	j. (to tell)	-12		
9)	The mongoose	the	snake. (to b	oite)		4	
10)	We	in the balcony a	and	for hour	s.	133	
	(to sit, to talk)				the works di	von as clues	
2.	Fill in the cros	20 70 GAS		7-stop		10-eat	
\cr	oss: 2-teach 11-sleep	21.0	5-stand 16-drip	2	18-do		
Dov			4-think 12-break	12 (201 at 100 m)	7-stamp 15-drive		
	8-dress	11-slip	12-break	, , ,			
	2	3			4		
				5		6	
	7			8			
					9		
	10	11				12	
	1 2 2 2	13		14	15		
					17		
	16				E.M.		
		18		19			

SUBJECT: HINDI



4. संज्ञा शब्दों को छाँटकर सही जगह भरिए। (क) मैं नई दिल्ली से मुम्बई गया। (ख) सभी पक्षी एक साथ उड़ गए। (ग) वहाँ मराठी भाषा बोली जाती है। (घ) कुत्ता एक वफादार जानवर है। (ङ) कोलकत्ता शहर में बहुत भीड़ होती है। व्यक्तिवाचक संब

अब तक हमने सीखा

- किसी वस्तु व्यक्ति, प्राणी, स्थान या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।
- संज्ञा के तीन भेद होते हैं व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा, जातिवाचक संज्ञा, भाववाचक संज्ञा।

अभ्यास

1. नीचे दिए संज्ञा शब्दों में से एक संज्ञा शब्द भिन्न है, उसे रेखांकित कीजिए।

लक्ष्मीबाई	भारत	चतुराई	हिमालय	रामायण
पर्वत	रेगिस्तान	लड्का	सड्क	भय
उतार	मिठास	बचपन	सोनिया	बुढ़ापा
आलू	गाड़ी	झंडा	गंगा	बोतल
सरलता	परोपकार	झूठ	सच	पुस्तक

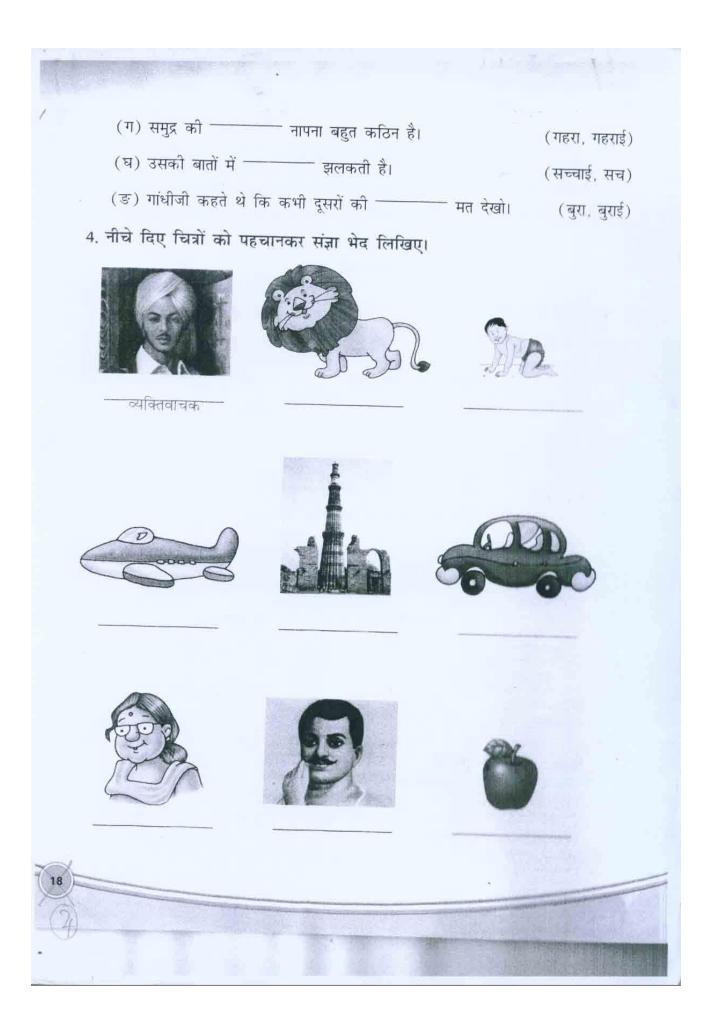
2. नीचे कुछ संज्ञा शब्द दिए हैं, उन्हें सही जगह पर लिखिए।

पेड़	अमेरिका	पेंसिल	गरमाहट	अजंता	बचपन
महल	कल्पना चावला	खुशी	फिल्म	ऐफिल	टावर खटास

जातिवाचक	व्यक्तिवाचक	भाववाचक
पेड़	-	
	-	

- 3. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित शब्दों द्वारा कीजिए।
 - (क) क्रिसमस से पूर्व बाजारों में सजावट देखने योग्य होती है। (सजाना, सजावट)
 - (ख) धूप में लगातार चलने के कारण आज मुझे बहुत हो रही है।

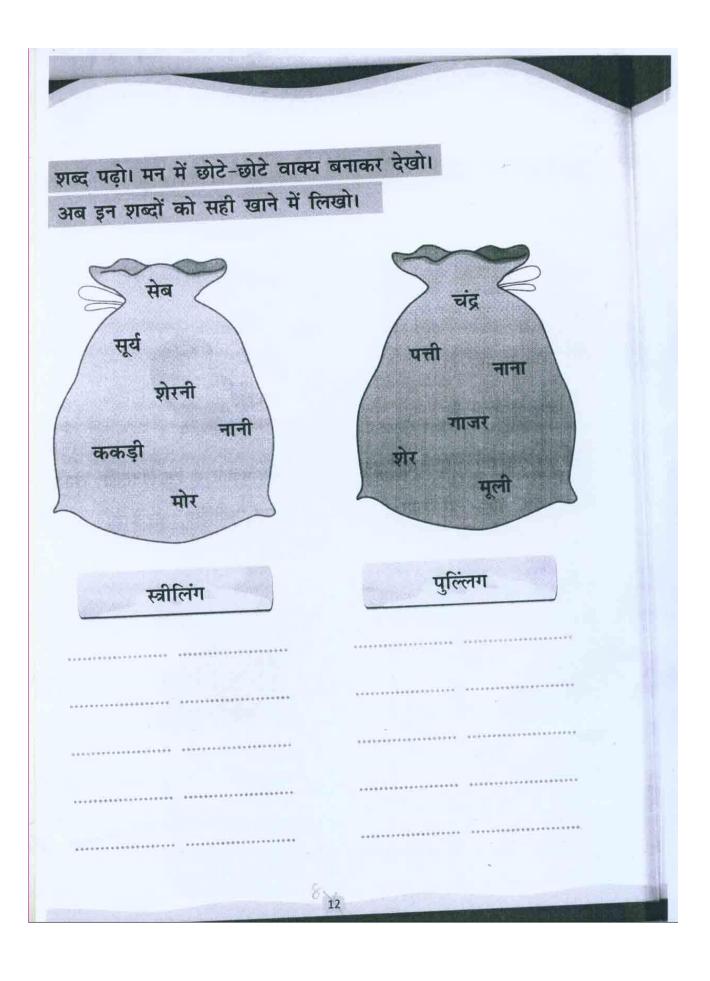
(थकावट, थकना)

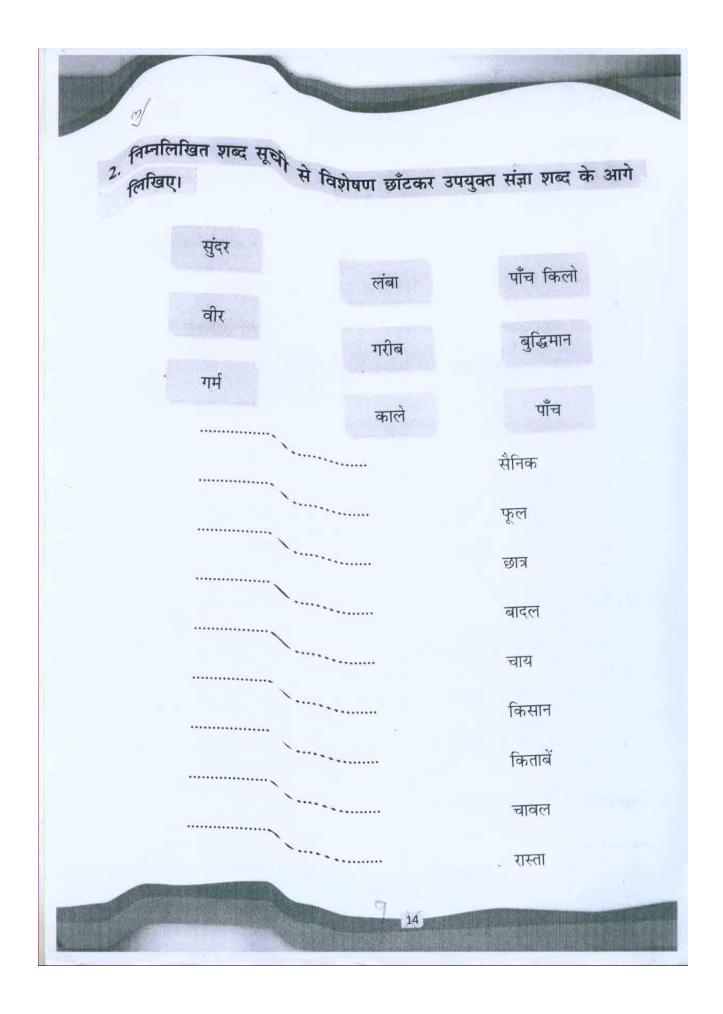


अब तक हमने सीखा • हिंदी में लिंग दो प्रकार के होते हैं-स्त्रीलिंग और पुल्लिंग। • जो शब्द पुरुष जाति का बोध कराते हैं, वे पुल्लिंग शब्द कहलाते हैं। • जो शब्द स्त्री जाति का बोध कराते हैं, वे स्त्रीलिंग शब्द कहलाते हैं। अभ्यास 5 💢 नीचे दिए चित्रों के लिंग बताइए। पुल्लिंग 6 2. रंगीन शब्दों का लिंग बदलकर वाक्यों को पुनः लिखिए। (क) बालक मैदान में खेल रहा है। बालिका मैदान में खेल रही है। (ख) लेखक को उसकी कहानी के लिए पुरस्कार मिला। भी माँ विदुषी हैं।

(घ) मोर नाच रहा है।	
(ङ) फिल्म में अभिनेता ने अच्छा काम किया।	
3. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों को सही जगह पर लिखिए। संतरा बटन मूली लोहा नदी महारानी बेल देश चबूतरा किस्मत पुल्लिंग संतरा संतरा	
(क) कौआ रोटी का टुकड़ा ले गई।	
कौआ रोटी का टुकड़ा ले गया। (ख) लक्ष्मीबाई बहुत वीर था।	
(ख) लक्ष्माबाइ बहुत पार जा। (ग) काँच की कटोरी टूट गया।	
(घ) अध्यापिकाजी पढ़ा रहा हैं।	
	23

4. पुल्लिंग शब्द तथा स्त्रीलिंग के सही जोड़े बनाओ। पुल्लिंग स्त्रीलिंग लड़का माता भाई पत्नी पिता नौकरानी देवता लड़की पति बहन राजा साध्वी नौकर राजकुमारी साधु देवी राजकुमार रानी श्रीमान पुत्री पुत्र श्रीमती चाचा गाय हिरन सिंहनी बैल हिरनी मुर्गा चाची सिंह मुर्गी 13





1		
	लए सही विशेषण के आगे सह	ही (✓) का निशान
लगाइए।		
	नन्ही गोल	मीठी
	खट्टा मोटा	स्वादिष्ट
	मजबूत कायर	लाल
446	सुंदर रंगीन	नमकीन
3. सही शब्द चुनकर व	ाक्य पुरे कीजिए।	
	तीन पुस्तकें हैं।	(मीठी/तीन)
(ख) अनन्या ने —	खिलौना खरीदा।	(बढ़िया/चतुर)
(ग) माँ ने आज	खीर बनाई है।	(तीन/स्वादिष्ट)
(घ) बगीचे में —	फूल खिले हैं।	(रंग-बिरंगे/मीठे)
(ङ) अमन ने	कमीज पहनी है।	(सच्ची/नई)
36		

3. उचित क्रिया चुनकर खाली स्थानों में लिखिए।

सजाया

गाती है

रखी है

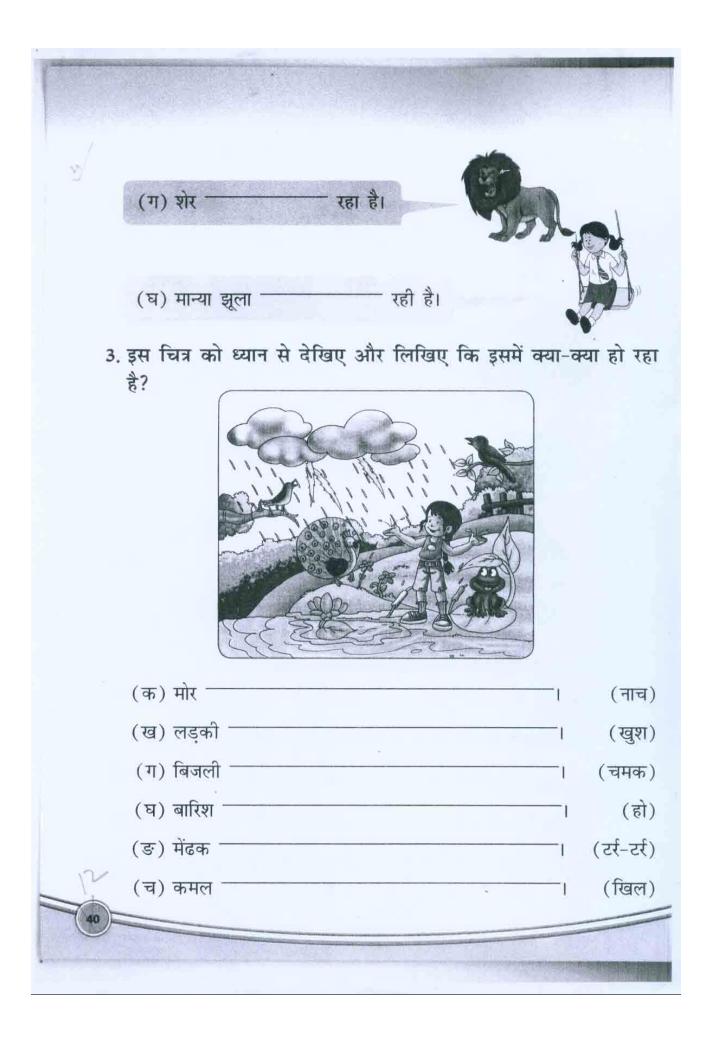
लिया

गिर गई

देखने आए



- (क) रोटी पानी में।
- (ख) बहुत से लोग मेला।
- (ग) प्रज्ञा मधुर गीत।
- (घ) माँ ने दुकानदार से सामान।
- (ङ) छात्रों ने दीवारों को चित्रों से।
- (च) आपकी किताब मेज़ पर।



निम्नितिखित वाक्यों के उपयुक्त क्रिया शब्दों के साथ जोड़े बनाकर, वाक्य दोबारा लिखो।



सुधा सो	रहे है
माला स्कूल	बनाती '
माँ खाना	बनाया
अध्यापक पढा़	रही है
अमन ने चित्र	जाएगी
(क)	
(역) ····································	
(刊)	
(घ)	
(इ.)	

24

अब तक हमने सीखा

- जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग में लाए जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
- सर्वनाम के छह भेद होते हैं—पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम, निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम, अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम, प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम, संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम तथा निजवाचक सर्वनाम।

अभ्यास

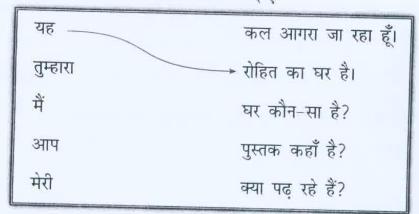
- 1. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में सर्वनाम शब्दों पर गोला 🔾 लगाइए।
 - (क) कल (मैं) सर्कस देखने गया था।
 - (ख) यह गरम कोट किसका है?
 - (ग) उसे संगीत का बहुत शौक है।
 - (घ) आप आजकल कहाँ रहते हैं?
 - (ङ) बाहर मुझे कोई बुला रहा है।
- 2. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति उचित सर्वनाम द्वारा कीजिए।

(हमने उसने किसने मुझे हमें)

- (क) यही रंग पसंद है।
- (ख) मेरी जान बचाई थी।
- (ग) खिड़की का काँच _____ तोड़ा है?
- (घ) बड़ों की बात माननी चाहिए।
- (ক্ত) फुटबॉल का फाइनल जीत लिया।
- 3. नीचे दिए शब्दों में से जो सर्वनाम नहीं हैं उन पर गोला 🔘 लगाइए।

मैं तुम यदि पर कहाँ किसने तुम्हें आप मुझे तो उसका उनका इन्हें इसलिए कौन (ग) आज जन्मिदन है। (तू/मेरा) (घ) कहाँ जा रहे हैं? (आप/आपका)

3. नीचे दिए शब्दों को रेखा खींचकर मिलाइए।



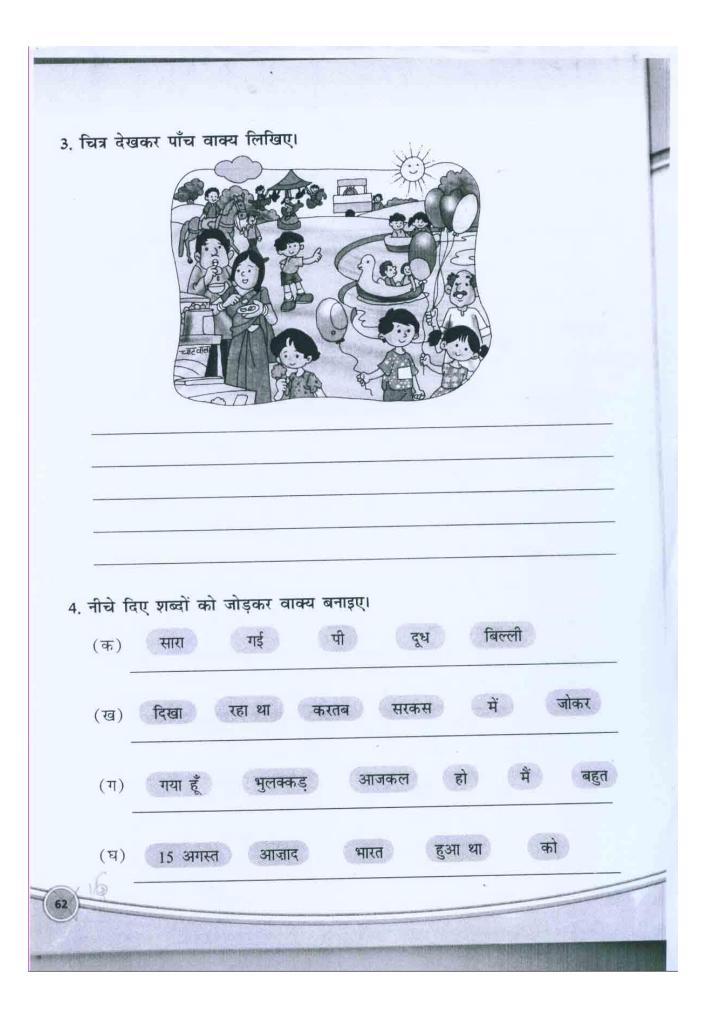
4. इस वर्ग-पहेली में छह सर्वनाम शब्द छिपे हैं। उन्हें ढूँढ़कर लिखिए।



(क) वह (평) —

(刊) (됩)

(평) _____



100 mm
अभ्यास
1. नीचे दिए वाक्यों में उचित विराम-चिह्न लगाइए। (विराम-चिह्न लगाने के लिए
रंगीन पेंसिल का प्रयोग कीजिए।)
(क) वाह कितना सुंदर फूल है
(ख) अहमदाबाद में आप कहाँ रहते हैं
(ग) आम लीची खरबूजा और तरबूज गरमियों के फल हैं
(घ) रीना और अनन्या एक ही कक्षा में पढ़ती हैं
(ङ) डॉ मेहता हमारे पड़ोसी हैं
2. सही विकल्प चुनिए।
(क) इनमें से लाघव चिहन कौन-सा है-
? »
(ख) इनमें से प्रश्नसूचक चिह्न कौन-सा है-
? !
(ग) इनमें से कौन-सा चिहन अल्पविराम है-
? "" ,
(घ) इनमें से कौन-सा चिह्न पूर्णविराम है—
3. नीचे दिए विराम-चिह्नों के सामने इनके नाम लिखिए।
?
<i>u n</i>
7
67

SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

1. Ninety-seven lakh	ı fifty-three	thousan	d fifteen		
2. Seventy-three crore five lakh eighty-five thousand three hundred five					
3. Eighty-five lakh t	NO				
4. Six million seven hundred eighty-two thousand five hundred six					
25 - 201	5. Eight hundred eighty-eight million eight hundred thousand eighty-eight				
6. One hundred mill thousand five	ion two hu	ndred			
Rearrange the comma	as accordin	g to the I	nternatio	nal place	value
1. 89,76,86,824		5.	49,00,70,1	00	
2. 98,05,45,283		6. 25,36,87,304			8
3. 29,70,99,140		7.	11,06,79,4	02	
4. 58,35,44,738	E COLUMN	8.	67,87,36,4	38	-11
	724 71 50				
Assessment Criteria				the concep	
Ratings	5	4	3	2	1
Teacher Assessment					

WORKSHEET 2.5

- 1	INTERMED	ATE	
A.	Round off the fol	lowing numbers to the	nearest 10.
		2. 1,062	
		5. 6,118	
В.		llowing numbers to the	
		2. 4,126	
			6. 70,293
C		llowing numbers to the	
· .	1. 1,111 V	2. 10,562	3. 5,698
			6. 3,13,613
n		ing numbers in Roman	V . W.
	1. 216	2. 717	3. 69
	4. 669	5. 1,465	6. 2,548
F			n Hindu-Arabic numerals.
8.34	1. LXX _	2. DCCCX	3. MDCCVII

Assessment Criteria	Applies t	he unders	tanding of	the concep	t leari
Ratings	5	4	3	2	1
Teacher Assessment				19.5	1000
	Teacher's	Commen	ts	The same of the sa	REPORT
				V.C	
				V. 75	



4. CCXIII _____ 5. MDCCCXIII



OPERATIONS ON LARGE NUMBERS

Learning Layer 3

Theme: Myself and Family

WORKSHEET 3.1

BASIC

A. Add the following.

1. 1,70,286 + 2,49,053

=

2. 2,09,466+72,050

3. 2,34,567 + 1,79,864 + 20,153

Jab R. Dour

4. 6,19,248 + 1,48,372 + 29,103

= _____

5. 2,58,193 + 2,74,351 + 3,10,469

6. 23,14,765 + 42,27,973 + 77,91,216 =

6 = 7

B. Subtract the following.

1. 5,68,138 - 70,320

2. 9,65,786 - 8,10,342

2 -

3. 8,72,549 – 1,78,870

70 =

4. 4,46,135 – 3,29,106

106 =

5. 7,42,669 - 4,48,490 =

490 =

6. 13,00,187 - 4,79,861 =

=





C. Multiply the following.

D. Divide the following and write the quotient and the remainder.

$$O = \cdot R =$$

$$Q = ; R =$$

Assessment Criteria	Recalls th	ne informa	tion from t	the concepts learned			
Ratings	5	4	3	2	1		
Teacher Assessment							





WORKSHEET 4.2

1	BASIC	
A.	Write the factors of the follo	wing numbers.
	1. 18	4. 84
	2. 64	5. 99
	3. 45	6. 112
В.	Which of the following num	nbers are prime numbers?
	1. 56	4. 27
	2. 73	5. 55
	3. 81	6. 89
C.	Which of the following num	bers are composite numbers?
	1. 83	4. 11
	2. 72	5. 94
	3. 9	6. 97
D.	Solve the following.	
	1. How many prime number	rs are there between 1 and 100? List them.
	Also, write the number w	hich is prime as well as an even number?
	2. Which is the only prime n	umber between 90 and 100?
	3. List any 7 pairs of twin pr	imes.
		-907
		. (5)

WORKSHEET 11.2

BASIC

A. Draw a line of symmetry in each of the following figures.

1.

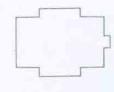


2.



3.





B. Draw the second half of each of the following symmetrical figures.

1.



2.



3.





C. Which of the following figures form tessellation? Write Yes or No.



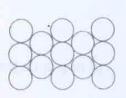
2.



3.



4.



		******	the concepts learned			
5	4	- 3	2	1		
- 411						
	5	5 4	5 4 3 eacher's Comments	5 4 3 2		



WORKSHEET 11.3

INTERMEDIATE

Complete the following patterns.

1.





2.









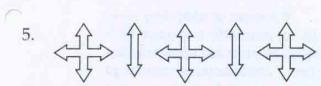












Assessment Criteria	Applies the understanding of the concepts learned						
Ratings	5	4	3	2	1		
Teacher Assessment			113 123				

Teacher's Comments





SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

(b) came	l carts	s are	used					
(c) paths	are r	ocky	and u	ıneve	en			
(d) small	boats	s are	used				_	
(e) our fe	eet sir	nk int	to it					
	ow are	the typ	pes of	bridge	s. Rearr	ange the	e letters	to write the co
words.		-	-				e letters	to write the co
words. (a) EENC	ГМ :				brid	ge	e letters	to write the co
words.	ΓM :				bridge_	ge e	e letters	to write the co
words. (a) EENC' (b) EPRO:	ΓM : MA: _				bridg bridge bridg	ge e ge		
words. (a) EENC (b) EPRO: (c) OBOB C. From the	ΓM : MA: _ grid fin	nd the 1	places	where	bridgebridgebridge	ge e ge re used t	o travel	
words. (a) EENC' (b) EPRO: (c) OBOB C. From the	ΓM : MA: _ grid fin	ad the p	places	where	bridgebridgebridge_these ar	ge e ge re used t	o travel	
words. (a) EENC (b) EPRO: (c) OBOB C. From the	ΓM : MA: _ grid fin	nd the 1	places	where	bridgebridgebridge	ge e ge re used t	o travel	
words. (a) EENC' (b) EPRO: (c) OBOB C. From the	ΓM : MA: _ grid fin	ad the p	places	where	bridgebridgebridge_these ar	ge e ge re used t	o travel	
words. (a) EENC' (b) EPRO: (c) OBOB C. From the second se	ΓM : MA: _ grid fin	A E	places M R	where X	bridgebridgethese ar	ge e ge re used t	o travel	
words. (a) EENC' (b) EPRO: (c) OBOB C. From the state of	ΓM : MA: _ grid fin	A E A	places M R S	where X A T	bridge_bridgethese ar	ge e ge re used t	o travel O P N	
words. (a) EENC' (b) EPRO: (c) OBOB C. From the state of	ΓM : MA: _ grid fin	A E A	olaces M R S D	where X A T A	bridgebridgethese ar	ge e ge re used t Z A A H	o travel O P N X	

D. Fill in the blank	cs:
A	helps a trolley to move across the road. Deserts are covered
with	one may slip and fall on
Snow	does not pass through very thick forests. Some bridges
may also have _	
E. Name any four	animals used as means of transport.
1	2
3	$\it \Delta$

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Q:1	[A]	Write the full form of the following:
	i)	CPU:
	ii) ,	VDU:
	iii)	FW:
	iv)	BW:
	v)	TR:
	vi)	TL:
	vii)	DIR:
	viii)	CCL:
	ix)	SH:
	x)	SS:
	[B]	Write the short cut keys for the following:
	i	Cut command:-
	ii	Copy command:-
	iii	Paste command:-
	iv	Undo command:
	V	Redo command:-
	vi	Left alignment :
	vii	Right alignment :
	viii	Center alignment :
	ix	Justify alignment :
	X	Save command :
Q:2	[A]	Fill in the blank with the correct word:
		[Multi-user, Operating system, icons, desktop, folder,]
	i	An is a software that helps the user to work with computer.
	11	operating system is used in hospital and railway stations.
	iii	A is used to store a group of files.
	iv	The small pictures on the desktop are called
	V	The first screen that appear after started computer is called
	[B]	Write the total number of keys for the following types of keys present on the
	•	Keyboard:
	i ii	Alphabet keys:-
	11 iii	Number keys:
		Enter keys:
	iv	Spacebar key:
	V	Back space key:
	Vi	Delete key:
	vii viii	Cursor control keys:-
	ix	Shift keys:-
		Tab key:
	X	Caps lock key:

į:૩	[A]	Name the following:	
	i	Four alignment option	
	Ans.	a) b)	
		c)	d)
	ii	Four window control button	
	Ans.	a) b)	
		c)	d)
	iii	Four storage devices	
	Ans.	a) b)	
		c)	d)
	iv	Four common icons present on the desktop	
	Ans.		
		c)	d)
	V	Five maths operators used in K-Turtle	
	Ans.	a) b)	
		c)	d)
		d)	,