

FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade- IV

Module- 1/2

SUBJECT-Computer

CHAPTER NAME- Storage and Memory Devices

TOPIC:Computer Memory

Link-<https://youtu.be/aOvgHiazQA>

<https://www.extramarks.com/>

NOTE:- Any query related to link and content, text us on the given e-mail-

fpsprincipal2020@gmail.com

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TUTORIALS:-

Computer Memory :

The data and instructions that are entered into the computer using the input devices are to be stored inside the memory . There are two types of memory.

1. Primary Memory.
2. Secondary Memory.

1. Primary Memory

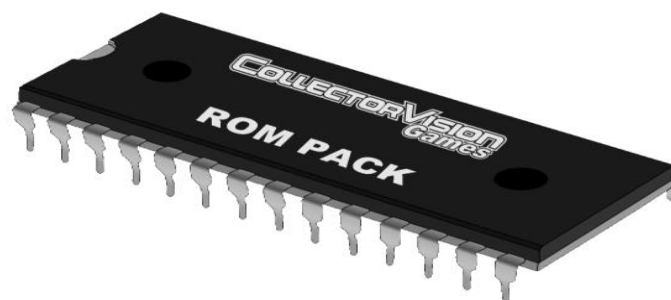
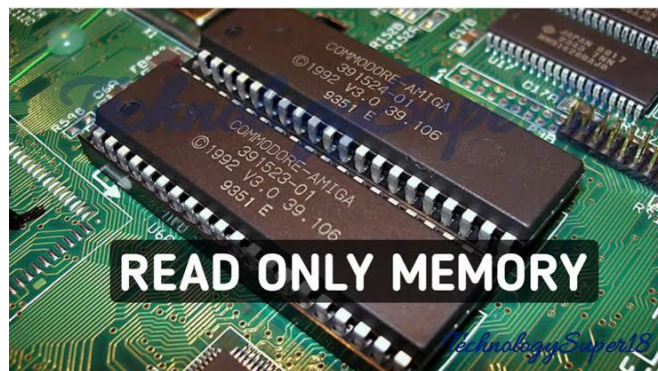
This is the main memory of the computer. CPU can directly access this memory. Primary memory is further divided into two types:

- A) Random Access Memory.
- B) Read Only Memory.

A) Random Access Memory (RAM) : RAM is A temporary memory. The information stored in this memory is lost when the computer is turned off. That's why it is called volatile memory. It stores data and instructions given by the user and also the results produced by the computer temporarily.



B) Read Only Memory (ROM) :Information stored in ROM is permanent in nature. It holds data even if the computer is switched off. It holds the starting instructions that are required to start a computer. It is also called non – volatile memory.



2.) Secondary Memory

This memory is permanent in nature and is not directly accessed by CPU.

Secondary memory devices are also called Secondary storage devices. The secondary storage devices which are built into the computer or connected to the computer are known as a secondary memory of the computer. It is also known as external memory. Secondary storage devices are categorised into three types.

A) Magnetic Disk

- ❖ Hard Disk

B) Optical Disk

- ❖ Compact Disk (CD)
- ❖ Digital Versatile Disk (DVD)
- ❖ Blue Ray Disk

C) Flash Drive

- ❖ Pen drive
- ❖ Memory card

Exercises:

Q.What is Primary Memory? Name the two types of Primary Memory.

Q. Write a short note on RAM and ROM.

Q.What is Secondary Memory? Write the three categories of Secondary Memory Devices.

LEARNING OUTCOME:-

After studying this topic, students will be able to:

- ❖ Understand computer memory and its types.
- ❖ Differentiate between Primary Memory and Secondary Memory.
- ❖ Know about RAM and ROM.
- ❖ Understand about Secondary Memory Devices.



FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade-IV.

Module - 1 / 1

Subject- English (L.R)

Chapter Name -Ch-1- Daddy Fell Into The Pond

Topic -Introduction about the poet-Alfred Noyes , Summary of the poem

Link- <https://extramarks.com>

Link-<https://youtu.be/mCG02xSEsq4>

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TUTORIALS:

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENTS- PLEASE LISTEN THE POEM FROM THE YOUTUBE CHANNEL WHOSE LINK IS GIVEN ABOVE AND THEN READ THE SUMMARY.

DADDYFELLINTOTHEPOND

BY- ALFREDNOYES

Introduction about the poet –Alfred Noyes was an English poet. He published his first book of poems in 1902 and in the years from 1903 he published another five more volumes of his poetry.

Introductionofthepoem

ReThe poem Daddy fell into the Pond is a simple and yet sweet poem, that entertains both children and adults at the same time. Any person who reads the poem would be at a smile by the end of the poem. It shows the love of a father and how innocent the children are and how a father would do anything, just to see his kids being happy.

Summary

Stanza – 1

The poem is split into three stanzas. The first stanza gives a clear clarity that the children and all other family members were all feeling bored and as such there was nothing great to be done on that day. Nobody had anything to do or anything to talk about and the day was just passing by like any other boring day and that is when suddenly, they all hear, Daddy falling into the pond.

Stanza– 2

The second stanza portrays the immediate reflexes of the members of the family when Daddy falls into the pond. Some are merry, some laugh over, some gets so excited that they shout at each other to get the camera for a natural click and above all, the dog in the house, Timothy dances out of pure ecstasy. Just a fall by Daddy into the pond, could create such great ripples of joy around, that he has been clicked at several posses of his climbing back from the pond.

Stanza – 3

The third stanza talks about the gardener who suddenly slaps his knees coz, he was lost in this commotion and he was just getting back from it. He shakingly stood up from the laughter and the ducks quaked as though they were in a draft and being moving. The entire sound sounded like an old drake laughing around with such big noises.

The last few lines says that, when Daddy fell into the pond, there was not a single things that did not respond to that fall and in turn Daddy made everybody's day more enjoyable that by sitting idle and having nothing to do.

Daddy fell into a pond is said to kids, when they either fall or when they accidentally hit on something and to get the embarrassment out, one could hear the small giggles and laughs that come out naturally. Such is the effect of the poem, which is so true and simple in words.

Hard words of the chapter are –

- Beyond ,seemed , grew , grumbled , dismal , merry , bright , delight , quick , crawling , duckweed , gardener , slapped , shaking , silently , Drake

Word meanings of the poem are:-

- **Grumbled** – Spoke angrily
- **Dismal** - dull
- **Sheer** – absolute
- **Draft** – foolish , silly

- Respond –laugh

QUESTIONS:-

Q.1 – Write the stanza wise summary of the poem Daddy fell into the pond in your notebook.

Q.2 –Write all the hard words which is mentioned above in your assignment.

Q.3 – Write the hard words of the chapter which is given above in your assignment-

Q.4 –Read the above summary of the poem and then answer the following questions:-

(a) What is the name of the poet of the poem “Daddy Fell into the Pond”?

(b) How has the poet described the day?

(c) How did the children react?

(d) Why did the need the camera?

(e) How did the ducks respond?

Q.5- Make sentences –

(a) grumbled -

(b) bright –

(c) delight –

(d) shake –

Learningoutcome:-

- By the above assignment student will able to learn –
 - ❖ About the poet of the poem.
 - ❖ About the theme of the poem – joy ,happiness, excitement etc.
 - ❖ Will able to learn something new from the poem.



Grade - IV

Module- 1/1

SUBJECT -EVS

CHAPTER NAME -OUR FAMILY

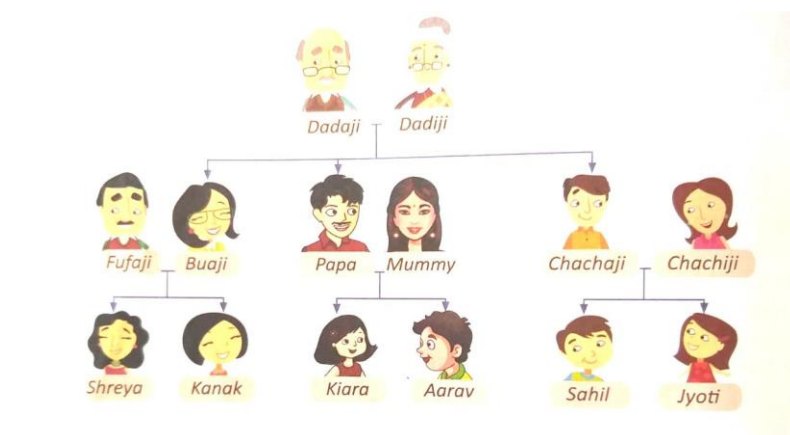
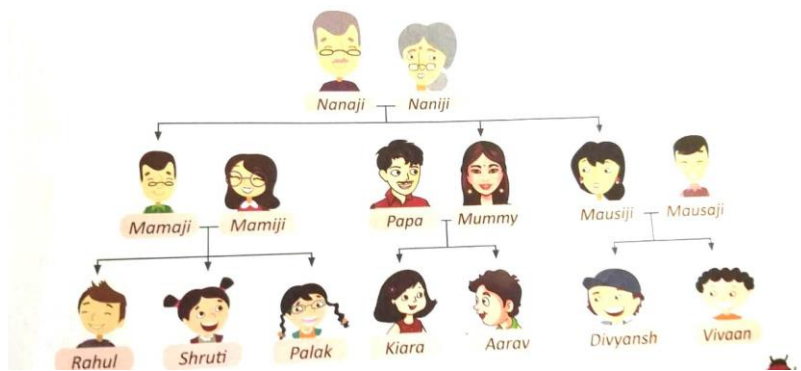
TOPIC -FAMILY TREE

Link-<https://www.extramarks.com>

<https://www.toptenreviews.com/what-is-a-family-tree-and-why-is-it-important?fw>

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TUTORIALS:



FAMILY TREE-

A family tree, is a record of a family lineage and chart representing family Relationships in a conventional tree structure. Family trees establish rights Of inheritance and rights to property, family trees also help medical Professionals answer questions. You might also need to establish a family Tree if you have a genetic disease or see how likely you are to Pass on a Disease to your children.

MATERNAL FAMILY TREE-

The relatives from mother's side are called maternal relatives. It includes Great grandfather, great grandmother. Once they are married, Children are born. They later become parents. When again these get married, in return their children are born. When grandchildren take birth The parents automatically become the grandparents. Maternal family tree Consists of mother's parents, her brother, sister whatever number they May be in their children.

PATERNAL FAMILY TREE-

The relatives from our father's side are called paternal Relatives. This tree includes father's parents, his brother, sister whatever number They may be and their children as is already shown in the diagram Above.

MEMBERS IN A FAMILY TREE -

- 1) Parents
- 2) Brothers and sisters
- 3) Children
- 4) Grandparents
- 5) Aunts and Uncles
- 6) Cousins
- 7) Nieces and nephews.

QUESTIONS:

- 1) What is the definition of family tree?
- 2) What do you understand by maternal and paternal family tree?
- 3) Find out the importance of the family tree.
- 4) Draw the diagram showing your family tree.
- 5) Write down the names of the members who belong to your father's side.
- 6) Which of the pictures given above shows you the maternal family tree?

LEARNING OUTCOME:-

After studying this topic, students will be able to :

- Understand the difference between paternal and maternal relatives.
- They will be aware of the number and names of family members of Maternal as well as Paternal side.
- They will be able to write down the definition of family tree and understand its importance.



SUBJECT-MATHS

CHAPTER NAME- LARGE NUMBERS

TOPIC: PLACE VALUE CHART

Link- <https://youtu.be/Gl49FcOXGFQ>

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TUTORIALS:-

Indian and International Place Value Chart

Indian Place Value Chart:---Place value tells us the value of each digit in a numeral based on its position. A place value chart helps us to recognize large numbers. We read place value chart from left to right. In Indian system we start grouping the number from right in group of 3 and further in group of 2. The place value chart have been separated into groups called periods

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten Crores (TC) (10,00,00,000)	Crores (C) (1,00,00,000)	Ten Lakhs (TL) (10,00,000)	Lakhs (L) (1,00,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

i.e. ones,

thousands, lakhs and crores.

Let's read this number according to Indian Place Value Chart.

3,56,245 – Three lakh fifty six thousand two hundred forty five

1,23,50,005- One crore twenty three lakh fifty thousand five

International Place Value Chart

The place value that is used in many countries of the world is called International Place Value Chart. To understand the place value of each digit, we put the number in

place value chart so that we can identify each digit. In international system we start grouping the number from right in group of 3, called period and we put comma or space after each period to make the number easily readable.

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Millions (HM) (100,000,000)	Ten Millions (TM) (10,000,000)	Millions (M) (1,000,000)	Hundred Thousands (HTh) (100,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1,000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

Let's read this number according to International Place Value Chart.

37,987,450 – Thirty seven million nine hundred eighty seven thousand four hundred fifty

100,000,150- One hundred million one hundred fifty

Let's compare the two number systems

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten Crores (TC) (10,00,00,000)	Crores (C) (1,00,00,000)	Ten Lakhs (TL) (10,00,000)	Lakhs (L) (1,00,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Millions (HM) (100,000,000)	Ten Millions (TM) (10,000,000)	Millions (M) (1,000,000)	Hundred Thousands (HTh) (100,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1,000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

From above comparison we observe that

100 thousands = 1 lakh

1 million = 10 lakhs

10 millions = 1 crore

100 millions= 10 crores

Place Value and Face Value

Place value of the digit is the product of the face value of the digit and the value of its place whereas face value of a digit is the digit itself.

- Let's find the face value and place value of 6 in 6, 45,100

Face Value is digit itself so face value of 6 in 6, 45,100 is '6'

Place Value of the digit is product of the face value of the digit and the value of its place so, place value of 6 in 6,45,100 is $6 \times 1,00,000 = 6,00,000$ (6 Lakh)

Expanded Notation

In expanded form, we expand each digit of a number to its place value.

Let's see expanded notation of the number 29,123

This can be expanded in three different ways:

- 2 ten thousands + 9 thousands + 1 hundred + 2 tens + 3 ones

$$2. (2 \times 10,000) + (9 \times 1,000) + (1 \times 100) + (2 \times 10) + (3 \times 1)$$

$$3. 20000 + 9000 + 100 + 20 + 3$$

Standard form of $60000+4000+40+6$ is 64,046

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$$3. 20000 + 9000 + 100 + 20 + 3$$

Standard form of $60000+4000+40+6$ is 64,046

WORKSHEET

- **1. Write the numerals for the following:**

(a) One thousand seventy four.

- (b) Two thousand seven hundred fifty nine.
- (c) Four thousand seventeen.

- **2. Write the number names for the following:**

(a) 7565

- (b) 2409
- (c) 5170

- **3. Write the expanded form as shown in the example:**

- **725 = 7 hundreds 2 tens 5 ones**

- (a) 517
- (b) 112
- (c) 305

- **4. Write the standard numerals as shown in the example:**

- $500 + 40 + 8 = 548$

- (a) $200 + 20 + 7 =$

- (b) $400 + 7 =$

- (c) $700 + 80 =$

- (d) $800 + 80 + 8 =$

LEARNING OUTCOME:-

After studying this topic students will be able to:

- 1 understand the difference between Indian and International place value .
2. understand the expanded form.
3. understand the place value and face value.



FIRAYALAL PUBLIC SCHOOL, RANCHI

Grade- IV

Module-I/I

SUBJECT-हिंदी

CHAPTER NAME-संज्ञा

TOPIC: संज्ञा की परिभाषा, संज्ञा का काम है किसीको नाम देना, संज्ञा के भेद।

Link-https://youtu.be/20bk_vuk9dQ

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TUTORIALS:-

बच्चों ! आप जब घर के अंदर है , तब भी ना

म ही नाम सुनते है, बाहर निकले नाम ही नाम, स्कूल पहुंचे नाम ही नाम! अब जरा सोचिए हमारे आसपास की हर चीज का कुछ नाकुछ नाम है!

इस प्रकार हम पूछ सकते हैं कि संज्ञा की परिभाषा क्या होती है?

संज्ञा की परिभाषा ----- सभी नाम वाले शब्दों को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

किसी प्राणी, वस्तु , स्थान या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं। जैसे - देवांश , टोपी , पिताजी, केक, मिठाई, खुशी आदि।

संज्ञा का काम है किसी को नाम देना।

क) प्राणियों को ---- मां , पिताजी, रानी , देवांश, शिखा, रेवा , अंकुश आदि।

ख) स्थान को ----- घर , रांची, दिल्ली , पटना आदि।

ग) वस्तु को ---- मेज , कुर्सी, केक , मोमबत्ती , चाकू , गुबारा, टोपी आदि

घ) भाव को -----होल को सजावट ,बच्चों की खुशी, मित्र की दुख आदि

संज्ञा के मुख्य तीन भेद हैं -----

- 1) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा
- 2) जातिवाचक संज्ञा
- 3) भाववाचक संज्ञा

1) व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा-----जिस संज्ञा शब्द से किसी विशेष व्यक्ति ,वस्तु, स्थान या प्राणी के नाम का बोध हो उसे व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं ।जैसे --स्वामी विवेकानंद ,भारत, दिल्ली, लाल किला, हिमालय ,गंगाआदि।

2)जातिवाचक संज्ञा-----जिन संज्ञा शब्द से एक ही जाति के सभी प्राणियों,वस्तुओं या स्थानों का पता चलता है, उन्हें जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं ।जैसे--- मैदान ,घोड़े उपवन,गाय,घोड़ेआदि।

3) भाववाचकसंज्ञा-----जिनसंज्ञाशब्दोंसेकिसी भाव ,अवस्था ,दशा ,धर्म आदि का पता चलता है ,उन्हें भाववाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।जैसे---- अच्छाईबुराईसर्दीमिठासआदि।

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें-----

1)क)संज्ञा का अर्थ नाम क्यों है?

क) संज्ञा के विभिन्नभेदों का परिचय दो।

ख) भाववाचक संज्ञा शब्दों की विशेषता बताओ।

2) क) दो मिठाइयों के नाम -----

क) दो दिनों के -----

ख) दो देशों के नाम -----

ग) दो रिश्तेदारों के नाम-----

3) नीचे दिए गए शब्द समूह में से जो शब्द संज्ञा नहीं है उस पर गोला लगाओ-----

क) टमाटर ,सेब,अनार ,लाल ,चेरी ।

ख) कबूतर ,ऊपर, मैना ,कोयल ।

ग) चादर, तकिया ,कब ,रंग ।

घ) मुंब, खेलना ,आगरा ,कोलकाता ।

ङ) आंखे, हाथ ,पैर ,चौड़ा।

3) व्यक्तिवाचक ,जातिवाचक तथा भाववाचक संज्ञा के 3 -3 उदाहरण लिखो।

क) व्यक्ति वाचक

ख) जातिवाचक

ग) भाववाचक

LEARNING OUTCOME:-

इस पाठ को पढ़ने से बच्चों को प्राणी,वस्तु,स्थान,भाव आदि के नामों के बारे में जानकारी भी मिलेगी तथा नाम वाले शब्द को संज्ञा कहते हैं इसके बारे में भी बच्चे जान सकेंगे और सभी के नाम अलग-अलग होने पर भी वह संज्ञा ही कहलाते हैं यह बात कि बच्चों को शिक्षा प्राप्त होगी।