

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**CLASS-IV**

**L-16**

**OUR NATIONAL SYMBOLS**

# INTRODUCTION

- The National symbols represent our country  
And generate a feeling of oneness and unity.  
National symbols also provide an identity to the  
nation .



**The saffron colour stands for courage and sacrifice  
The white colour stands for purity and truth  
The green colour stands for progress and faith**

# OUR NATIONAL FLAG

Our National flag is known as Tiranga because it is a tricolour flag. It has 3 colours saffron at the top white in the middle and dark green at the bottom. At the centre of the white band there is a navy blue chakra with 24 spokes.

The chakra is known as the Ashoka chakra and has been taken from the lion capital of the Ashoka pillar at Sarnath.



**The words 'Satyameva Jayate' means Truth alone Triumphs written below it. We can see this on currency notes, coins and Government documents.**

# THE NATIONAL EMBLEM

- Our National Emblem shows four lions in different directions. There is a wheel under the lions. It is the same wheel used in our National flag. There is a horse on the left of the wheel and a bull on the right.
- It was adopted by Indian Government on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950

# The National Anthem

The National Anthem of India is Jana Gana Mana. It was written by Rabindra nath Tagore. It was first sung in Kolkata on 27<sup>th</sup> December 1911. It is a symbol of our unity and is sung on all National festivals and important occasions. The duration of singing the National song is 52 seconds.



Jackson  
Zoological Park

Peacock

©1995 ZooNet™

**The National Bird of India is Peacock.**

It is the symbol of grace and pride





**The National Animal of India is The Royal Bengal Tiger**

It is a symbol of grace, agility and enormous strength. It is found in almost all parts of India.



**The Lotus flower is our National flower.**

It represents cultural pride and traditional values of India.



**The National tree of India is Banyan tree.**

The country's unity is symbolised by its huge structure. It gives shelter to many different kinds of animals and birds which represents India and its people from different races, religions and castes.

# SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

Q-1 What do our National symbols represent?

A-1 Our National symbols represent our country and generate a feeling of oneness and unity. They also provide identity to the nation.

Q-2 What does the Saffron colour imply in our flag?

A-2 The Saffron colour implied for courage and sacrifice.

Q-3 When was our National Anthem adopted by the constituent assembly?

A-3 Our National Anthem was adopted by the constituent assembly on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1950.

# Long answer questions

- Q.1 Clearly state the rules for hoisting the National flag?
- A-2 The rules for hoisting the National flag are
- 1. It should be hoisting only between sunrise and sunset.
- 2. The saffron side of the flag should always be on the top.
- 3. We must stand at an attention position during the hoisting or lowering of the flag.

- Q.2 Name the National animal. What does it signify?
- A-2 The Royal Bengal Tiger is the National animal of India. It signifies grace, bravery, agility and enormous strength.

# Tick the correct option (solved)

- 1. Which of the following is the Indian national animal?
- Lion
- **Tiger**
- Elephant
- 2. Which of the following is Indian National tree?
- **Banyan**
- Neem
- Peepal



- 3. What does the green colour in the National flag stands for?
- Faith and progress
- Wisdom and truth
- Love and prosperity
- 4. Which of the following is Indian National flower?
- Sun flower
- Rose
- lotus

# Try yourself

Fill in the blanks

1. Our National flag is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
2. Our National anthem was composed by \_\_\_\_\_
3. In the National Flag the white colour stand for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The National bird of India is \_\_\_\_\_

**Read chapters and notes thoroughly.**

**Do all the exercises in EVS note book. Draw and colour National flag, bird, and flower in front of the exercises.**

For more information click the link below.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=seaFPSJIPLU&feature=share>

NOTE:- If you are unable to open the link then copy and paste the link on google.

Prepare for online self assessment test with the syllabus covered.

Online self assessment test link will be uploaded soon.

## कक्षा 4

# सर्वनाम

प्रिय अभिभावक पाठ को समझने के लिए दिए गए लिंक को दबाएँ।

<https://youtube/SWVFdIPBU-s>

दिया गया लिंक अगर आप मोबाइल पर नहीं खोल सकें , तो कृपया उसे कॉपी कर  
Google browser, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox.....पर चलाएँ।

जिन शब्दों को संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग किया जाता है उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

अशोक एक अच्छा लड़का है ।

अशोक कक्षा चार में पढ़ता है ।

अशोक का भाई कक्षा आठ में पढ़ता है ।

अशोक की माता अध्यापिका है ।

अशोक एक अच्छा लड़का है ।

वह कक्षा चार में पढ़ता है ।

उसका भाई कक्षा आठ में पढ़ता है ।

उसकी माता अध्यापिका है ।

ऊपर वाक्यों में वह, उसका और उसकी सर्वनाम का प्रयोग कर भाषा को सुंदर व प्रभावशाली बनाया गया है ।

## सर्वनाम के भेद

1. पुरुषवाचक
2. निश्चयवाचक
3. अनिश्चयवाचक
4. संबंधवाचक
5. प्रश्नवाचक
6. निजवाचक

## 1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम

– चाची शालू से बोली, मैं सब्जी लेकर आयी हूँ, मोहन दो दिन के लिए आया है | उसे पालक पसंद है | इसीलिए मैं पालक बनाना चाहती हूँ | तुम क्या खाना चाहोगी?

मैं – वक्ता

तुम – श्रोता

उसे – कोई तीसरा

→ जो सर्वनाम शब्द बोलने वाले, सुनने वाले या जिसके बारे में बात की जाए उसके लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं उन्हें पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं |

जैसे → मैं, हम, वह, वे, तू, तुम, तुम्हें, आप, उसे, उसकी आदि |

पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के भेद



**उत्तम पुरुष →**

1. मैं रामायण पढ़ता हूँ ।
2. हम बाज़ार जाते हैं ।
3. मेरा घर छोटा है ।

**मध्यम पुरुष →**

1. तुम मेरे मित्र हो ।
2. आप यहाँ बैठीए ।

**अन्य पुरुष →**

1. वह जा रही है ।
2. वे खाना खा रहे हैं ।
3. उनका घर पास में ही है ।



## 2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

→ जिस सर्वनाम शब्द से किसी निश्चित वस्तु या व्यक्ति का पता चलता है, उसे निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

जैसे →

1. यह घर मेरा है ।
2. वह मेरी बहन है ।
3. वह ताजमहल है ।

## 3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम

→ जिस सर्वनाम शब्द से किसी निश्चित वस्तु या व्यक्ति का बोध न हो, उसे अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

1. नीलम कुछ लिख रही है ।
2. दरवाजे पर कोई खड़ा है ।
3. सीता कुछ कर रही है ।

#### 4. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम

– जो शब्द एक सर्वनाम का दूसरे सर्वनाम के साथ संबंध प्रकट करते हैं, उन्हें संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

जैसे →

1. जो जैसा करता है, वैसा भरता है ।
2. जिसकी लाठी, उसकी भैंस

#### 5. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम

→ जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग प्रश्न करने के लिए किया जाता है, उन्हें प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

1. यह गिलास किसने तोड़ा ?
2. तुम्हारा नाम क्या है ?
3. कौन आया है ?

## अभ्यास कार्य

निम्नलिखित वाक्य में से सर्वनाम बताइए-

- 1) मैं स्कूल जाता हूँ ।
- 2) रोहित अच्छा लड़का है, वह ईमानदार है ।
- 3) राम कुछ लिख रहा है ।
- 4) दरवाजे पर कोई खड़ा है ।
- 5) मैं अखबार पढ़ता हूँ ।

उत्तर -

- 1) मैं      2) वह      3) कुछ      4) कोई      5) मैं

1.सर्वनामों से वाक्य पूरा कीजिए। ( क्या, वे, यह, कौन, खुद )

----- रमेश का घर है।  
पेड़ के नीचे ----- बैठा है।  
वह ----- पढ़ रहा है।  
----- कल घर जाऊँगे।  
मैं ----- चला जाऊँगा।

( इस अभ्यास को स्वयं करें )

2.सर्वनाम के भेद बताइए।

यह मेरा भाई है।	उत्तर -	( निश्चयवाचक )
वह कुछ पढ़ रहा है।	उत्तर -	( अनिश्चयवाचक )
जैसा बोओगे वैसा काटोगे।	उत्तर -	( संबंधवाचक )

( पुस्तक में से पाठ सर्वनाम के अभ्यास कार्यों को छात्र कॉपी में स्वयं करें )

# अपठित गद्यांश

- ▶ पाठ्य-पुस्तकों से न लिए गए गद्यांश अपठित गद्यांश कहलाते हैं ।
- ▶ निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर प्रश्नों के उत्तर चुनकर लिखिए -

स्वस्थ रहने के लिए हरी सब्जियाँ और फल खाने चाहिए । मौसम के अनुसार सब्जियाँ और फल अवश्य खाने चाहिए । गाजर , मूली, करेला , लौकी , बंदगोभी , खीरा , टिंडा आदि सब्जियों का सेवन रोगों को दूर रखता है । सेब , पपीता , केला आम , संतरा , चीकू , खरबूजा , तरबूजा आदि फल ऊर्जा प्रदान करते हैं । तली वस्तुएँ खाने से बचना चाहिए । समोसे , बर्गर , ब्रेड पकौड़े , कचौड़ियाँ आदि पाचन शक्ति को कमजोर करते हैं । चॉकलेट और टॉफियाँ दाँतों की शत्रु हैं । स्वस्थ रहने के लिए खान-पान पर ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

प्रश्न – स्वस्थ रहने के लिए क्या-क्या खाना चाहिए ?

उत्तर – स्वस्थ रहने के लिए मौसम के अनुसार फल और सब्जियाँ खानी चाहिए ।

प्रश्न – पाचनशक्ति को कौन-सी वस्तुएँ कमजोर करती हैं ?

उत्तर – समोसे ,बर्गर और कचौड़ियाँ पाचनशक्ति को कमजोर करती हैं ।

प्रश्न – संयुक्त व्यंजन से बने दो शब्द लिखिए ।

उत्तर – स्वस्थ और वस्तुएँ

प्रश्न – रेफ़ की मात्रा के दो शब्द लिखिए ।

उत्तर – बर्गर और ऊर्जा

प्रश्न – अनुनासिक की मात्रा के दो शब्द लिखिए ।

उत्तर – दाँतो और सब्जियाँ

- ▶ ऊपर दिए गए पत्र और अपठित गद्यांश को छात्र अपनी हिंदी की कॉपी में लिखें।
- ▶ छात्र व्याकरण पुस्तक में से अपठित गद्यांश पाठ को पढ़ें ।

प्रश्न 1-संयुक्त व्यंजन के पाँच शब्द तथा उनसे वाक्य बनाइये ।

प्रश्न 2- द्वित्व व्यंजन के पाँच शब्द तथा उनसे वाक्य बनाइये ।

( इस कार्य (प्रश्न 1, प्रश्न 2) को छात्र हिंदी कॉपी में करें )

( किए सभी पाठों को छात्र आगामी **ऑनलाइन** परीक्षा के लिए याद करें । इसकी सूचना आपको दे दी जाएगी । )

# Class IV

## Subject: Mathematics

1. Recapitulation Test
2. Video Link:

[https://youtu.be/\\_ouWb4pyUIs](https://youtu.be/_ouWb4pyUIs)

(Note: To open the video put the cursor on the above link and click. If it does not open then copy the above link and paste it on the browser (Google Chrome) and enter



# Recapitulation Test

## Class IV

### Subject- Mathematics

**Note 1:** This Test includes Large Numbers, Addition, Subtraction and Geometry. Children will copy this Test in Maths C.W. Notebook leaving sufficient space for writing answers and then attempt all the Questions neatly in the Notebook. Parents may please keep an eye on their wards and do not help them during test. After test, Parents may discuss test thoroughly with their wards after that children will do corrections for wrong answers two times in Maths CW Notebook.

**Note 2:** Do all the exercises of Unit 1, 2 & 6 in Maths Practice Notebook (Maths PC copy).

# Recapitulation Test

**Q. 1 Fill in the blanks:**

**A. The largest 5 digit number is -----**

**B. The smallest 7 digit number is -----**

**C. The Place Value of 6 in 24628 -----**

**D. Counting by hundreds, write next number to 825436 is -----**

**E. One crore in figure is -----**

**F. Number which is one less than 1 lakh is -----**

**G. Number which is one more than 1000 is-----**

**H.  $41527 + 0 =$  -----**

**I.  $13240 + 1751 = 1751 +$  -----**

**J.  $4 \text{ thousands} - 6 \text{ tens} =$  -----**

- Q.2 Draw an abacus and show the number 3241 in it.**
- Q.3 Write the greatest number that can be formed using all the digits 2, 0, 6, 3, 5, 4 where each digit is to be used once only.**
- Q. 4 Write the smallest number that can be formed using all the digits 2, 5, 0, 3, 6, 4 where each digit is to be used once only.**
- Q.5 By how much 2516 less than ten thousands.**
- Q.6 What must be added to 13590 to get 20000.**
- Q.7 Add 245896, 24596 and 243**

- Q.8 Subtract 56289 from one lakh and verify your answer**
- Q.9 The sum of two numbers is 245892. If one of them is 183681, find the other number.**
- Q.10 The population of a town is 75492. If 40548 are Males. Find the number of Females in that town.**
- Q.11 The population of a city is 462105. Out of them 146328 are Men, 127858 are women and the remaining are children. Find the number of children in the city.**
- Q.12 Construct a line segment of 4.5 cm and name it.**

- .
- Q.13 Construct an angle, name it and write the name of its vertex and arms also**
- Q.14 Write A to Z and then identify the letters which are symmetric also, find the number of lines of symmetry for each symmetric letter.**
- Q.15 Draw any four 2D figures and any four 3D figures and name it also.**
- Q.16 Draw a circle of radius of 4 cm and find out its diameter also.**

.

**Q.17 Define the following mathematical terms. (Parents may please first discuss these terms with their wards in their native language before the wards start writing answers on their own)**

**A. Addends**

**B. Minuend**

**C. Subtrahend**

**D. Difference**

**E. Sum**

**F. Line Segment**

**G. Polygon**

**H. Circle**

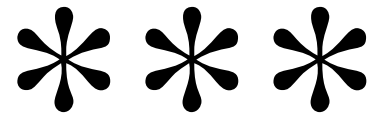
**I. Angle**

**J. Symmetry**

**\*\*\***

**Note: Please prepare for online self-assessment test with the syllabus covered. Online self-assessment test link will be updated soon.**

**Thank You**



# CLASS 4

**ENGLISH (GRAMMAR)**



Dear Students,

Hope all of you are safe and healthy. We all are passing through a very difficult time but we should remember that “Every cloud has a silver lining”. All the students should utilize this lockdown period to excel their reading, writing and listening skills. Follow the instructions given below:

1. Practise one page of cursive writing daily.

2. Read books, newspaper. Learn five new words daily with their spellings and meanings.

3. To enhance your reading skills visit the link given below.

<https://youtu.be/3pEudSn7vkk>

4. Go through the link to watch and learn spoken English.

<https://youtu.be/WXWEEQhqJwg>

5. Click on this link for better understanding of the lessons.

[https://youtu.be/DeOni\\_g6w-U](https://youtu.be/DeOni_g6w-U)

NOTE: If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device, kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox.

# SUMMARY-The Sentence & Solved exercises

(Do all the work given below in Grammar book)

- A sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense.

Exercise 1: Tick (✓) against the group of words that form a sentence. Cross (x) the ones which do not:

- |                                      |                                     |                                       |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Come and sit here.                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 9. I invited my friends to the party. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. One give ball me.                 | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 10. Open the window!                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A rainbow has seven colours.      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 11. Sit down.                         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Rain heavy sunlight.              | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 12. Pen my blue is.                   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5. Show me your book!                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 13. Is the baby sleeping?             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. I go for a morning walk everyday. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 14. Not walk in the sun.              | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7. Today is my birthday.             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 15. I wrote letters to my friends.    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. I love to eat chocolates.         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |                                       |                                     |

## Exercise-2

Rearrange the following sentences into meaningful sentences. Use capital letters and full-stop(.) wherever necessary.

- |     |                                  |   |  |
|-----|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1.  | Bath every day I take            | - | <u>I take bath everyday.</u>             |
| 2.  | Car four wheels a has            | - | <u>A car has four wheels.</u>            |
| 3.  | My sister Arpita is              | - | <u>Arpita is my sister.</u>              |
| 4.  | Must we our elders obey          | - | <u>We must obey our elders.</u>          |
| 5.  | are playing children together    | - | <u>Children are playing together.</u>    |
| 6.  | Is night the very dark           | - | <u>The night is very dark.</u>           |
| 7.  | Food eating am I                 | - | <u>I am eating food.</u>                 |
| 8.  | Cow has tail a the               | - | <u>The cow has a tail.</u>               |
| 9.  | Am proud I of country my         | - | <u>I am proud of my country.</u>         |
| 10. | Sweet song she sang a            | - | <u>She sang a sweet song.</u>            |
| 11. | Stopped at station the train the | - | <u>The train stopped at the station.</u> |
| 12. | Tiger animal national is our the | - | <u>The tiger is our national animal.</u> |
| 13. | A book Sneha is reading          | - | <u>Sneha is reading a book.</u>          |
| 14. | He my brother is                 | - | <u>He is my brother.</u>                 |
| 15. | Colourful book the has pictures  | - | <u>The book has colourful pictures.</u>  |

## Exercise -3: Add suitable words to the following groups of words to form complete sentences.

1. The teacher is teaching in the class.
2. Students are studying for the exams.
3. Please give me your book.
4. We love our parents.
5. I like to eat ice-cream.
6. I can do this work easily.
7. She looks very beautiful.
8. The child is sleeping on the bed.
9. We must respect our elders.
10. I bought a new dress.
11. We should not waste water.
12. We should wear clean clothes.
13. Switch off the lights after use.
14. We cannot live without oxygen.
15. Children are playing in the park.

## Summary - Subject and Predicate (lesson-2)

- Every sentence has two parts : Subject, Predicate.
- Part of sentence that names the doer is called Subject.
- The part of sentence that tells something about subject is called Predicate.

**[Do all the exercises given below in Grammar book]**

## Exercise-1 : Circle the Subject and underline the Predicate in the following sentences.

1. The train was late by two hours.
2. We should not eat junk food.
3. The water fell on the floor.
4. Pollution causes health problems.
5. Fruits and vegetables make us strong.
6. I am unwell today.
7. Teacher taught the lesson in the class.
8. He loves his family very much.
9. The nurse looks after the child.
10. Varanasi is a religious city.
11. Jaipur is also called the Pink City.
12. The soldiers taught bravely.
13. I like your handwriting.
14. Soumya can write neatly.
15. The story is very interesting.

## Exercise -2: Complete the sentences by adding appropriate predicates.

1. The tree is tall and strong.
2. The dog is a faithful animal.
3. The teacher is teaching the students.
4. The bicycle has two wheels.
5. Mrs and Mr Sharma are very happy.
6. Pink is a beautiful colour.
7. India is my country.
8. Hari is an intelligent boy.
9. The books are in the cupboard.
10. The animals are in their cage.

## Exercise -3 : Complete the sentences by adding appropriate subjects

1. The soldiers fought bravely.
2. Fruits are healthy to eat.
3. Bangalore is a beautiful city.
4. The baby is sitting on the floor.
5. The dog walked around the house.
6. The children sang an amazing song.
7. I can speak French.
8. Priya lives abroad.
9. Exercise makes us strong.
10. The train will reach station late.



# Summary : The Noun (Lesson-3)

- A noun is the name of a **person, place, animal** or **thing**.
- Examples : Man, boy, baby, doctor, lion, peacock, table, fan, park, Church, doctor, school, etc.
- Kinds of noun
- **Common nouns** are the general names given to person, places, animals or things which are of same kind. Examples : boys, girls, rivers, lakes, cities.
- **Proper nouns** are the names of particular persons, animals, places or things. They always begin with a capital letter. Examples: Agra, Delhi, India, Sachin.
- **Collective nouns** are a group of specific nouns. They are always in singular form. Examples : army, bunch, pride.

**[Do all the exercises given below in Grammar book]**

Exercise 1 : Underline the nouns used in the following paragraph:

Supriya is a beautiful girl . She has a pretty doll. Supriya brought that doll from Paris. She brought a pretty dress for it. She named it Pinky . Supriya keeps it in her doll house. She has also kept a small bed for her doll. She likes the doll very much.

## Exercise -2 : Fill in the blanks using nouns.

1. Children were playing in the park.
2. A pilot flies an aeroplane.
3. Camel lives in a desert.
4. Many stars were twinkling in the clear sky.
5. A bird was flying in the sky.
6. Lion is the king of forest.
7. River was flowing down the mountains.
8. Qutub Minar is situated in Delhi.
9. A boy is jumping on the floor.
10. My father brought me many toys.

Exercise -3: Given below is the list of some common nouns, write appropriate proper nouns for each of the following:

- |     |          |   |                      |
|-----|----------|---|----------------------|
| 1.  | Person   | - | <u>Reena</u>         |
| 2.  | country  | - | <u>India</u>         |
| 3.  | Fruit    | - | <u>Mango</u>         |
| 4.  | Month    | - | <u>April</u>         |
| 5.  | Day      | - | <u>Monday</u>        |
| 6.  | Mountain | - | <u>Mount Everest</u> |
| 7.  | Leader   | - | <u>Narendra Modi</u> |
| 8.  | Building | - | <u>Red Fort</u>      |
| 9.  | Book     | - | <u>Cinderella</u>    |
| 10. | City     | - | <u>Mumbai</u>        |
| 11. | Ocean    | - | <u>Indian Ocean</u>  |
| 12. | King     | - | <u>Shah Jahan</u>    |
| 13. | Planet   | - | <u>Mars</u>          |
| 14. | State    | - | <u>Kerala</u>        |

Exercise -4 : Circle the common nouns and underline the proper nouns in the following sentences:

1. She gifted me a book named 'Alice in Wonderland'.
2. Aravali Ranges are the oldest mountain ranges.
3. Sunil and Sangeeta are best friends.
4. Mango is the king of fruits.
5. Amazon is the deepest river.
6. Mrs Sharma is a very good teacher.
7. English is my favourite subject.
8. Delhi is a crowded city.
9. Bugs Bunny is a funny rabbit.
10. Taj Mahal is the beautiful building made by King Shah Jahan.

## Exercise -6 : Find out appropriate collective nouns for the following:

1. a class of students
2. a team of athletes
3. a troupe of dancers
4. a choir of singers
5. a company of actors
6. a crew of sailors
7. a litter of kittens
8. a leap of leopards
9. a bloat of hippos
10. a troop of baboons

## ***NOTE***

**The link of 'ONLINE ASSESSMENT TEST' will be updated soon.**

**Students are advised to prepare themselves with the syllabus covered till now.**

**THANK YOU**



# COMPUTER

*CLASS - IV*

*CHAPTER-2*



*MORE ON MS WINDOWS 7*

*(Continuation of ch-2 )*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GZLw6h9qHm4&feature=youtu.be>





# Recap

- Operating system controls the overall activities of the computer. MS Windows is an operating system and has many versions.
- A file is a collection of data stored on a storage device such as hard disk.
- A folder is a place to store one or more files.

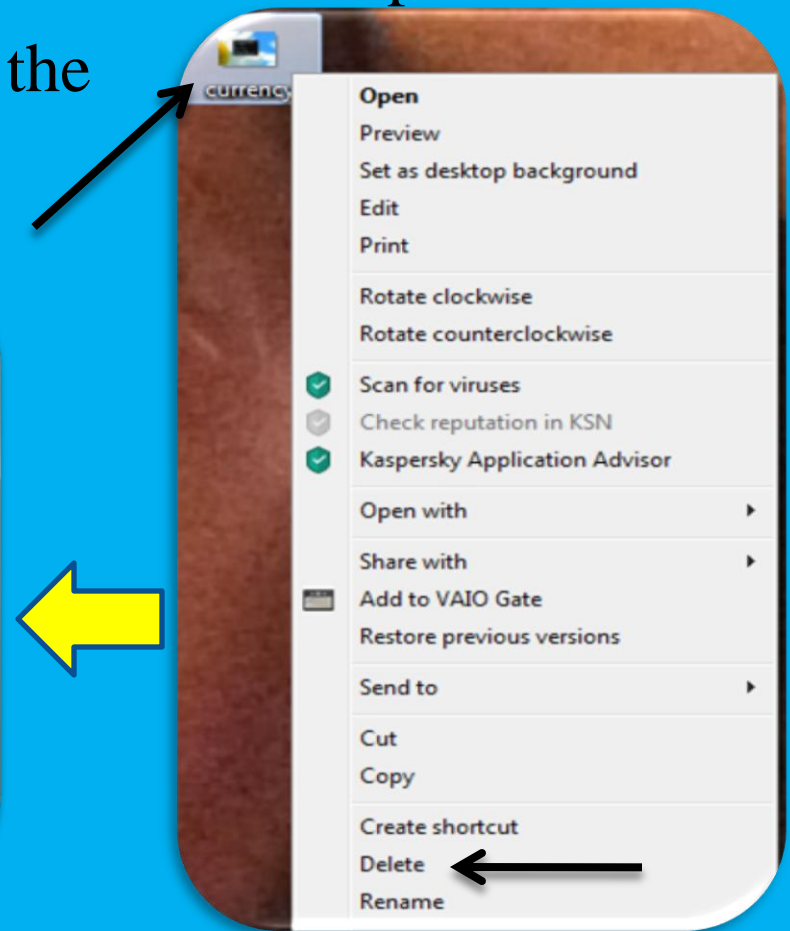
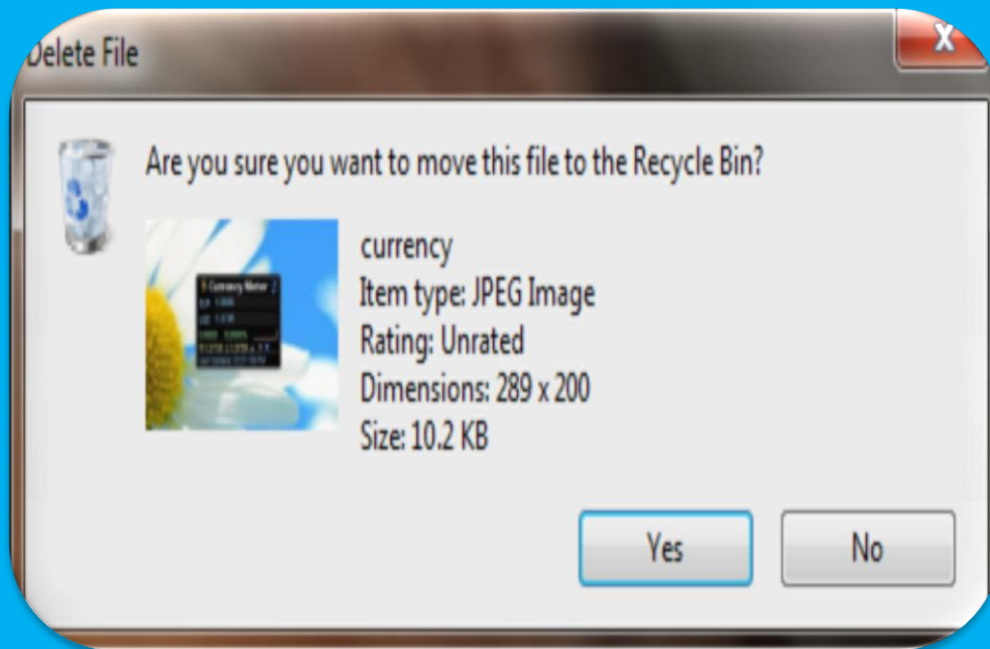


# CONTENTS

- 🌀 Deleting a file or folder
- 🌀 Restoring a deleted file or folder
- 🌀 Moving/copying a file or folder.
- 🌀 Creating a folder on a tablet.

# Deleting a File or Folder

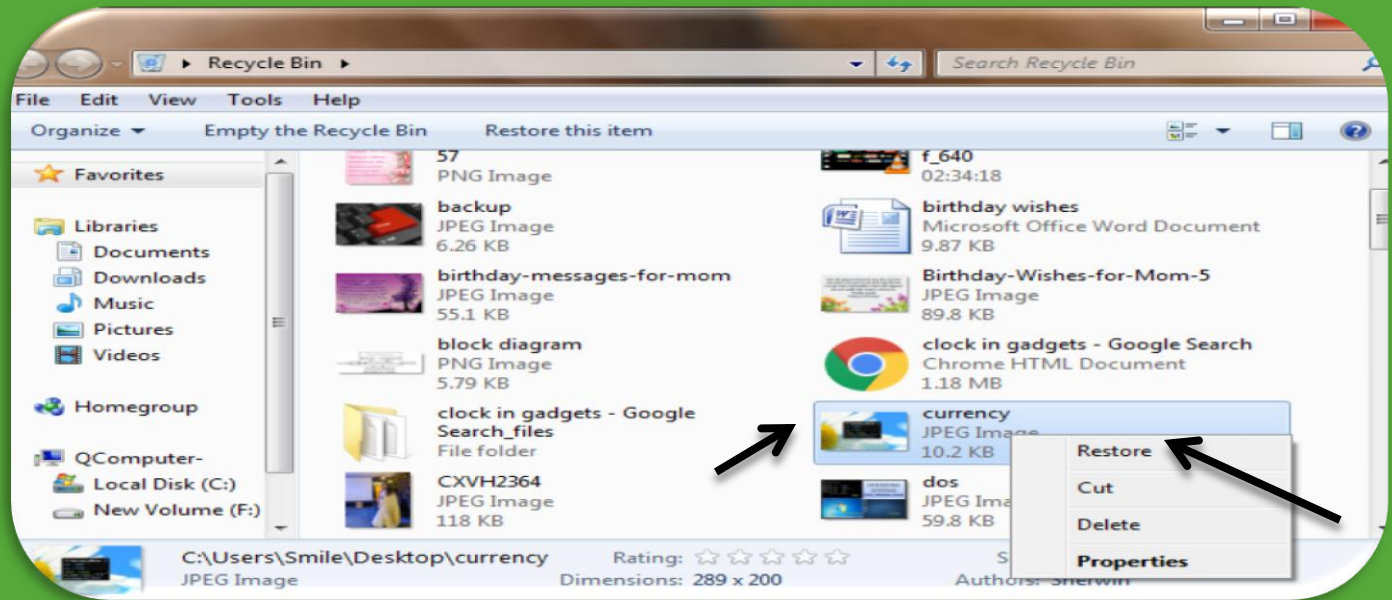
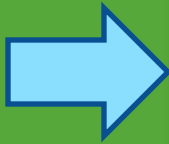
- Delete option is used to delete the selected files or folders.
- To delete, first select a file/folder.
- Right-click the mouse button and select Delete option.
- Deleted file or folder will move to the Recycle bin.



# RESTORING A DELETED FILE OR FOLDER

You can restore any of the deleted file or folder from the Recycle bin. To restore a deleted file or folder

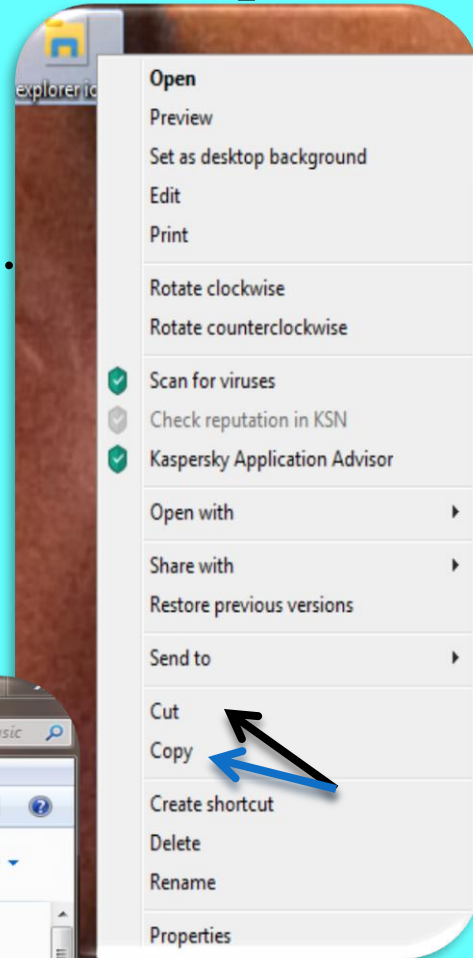
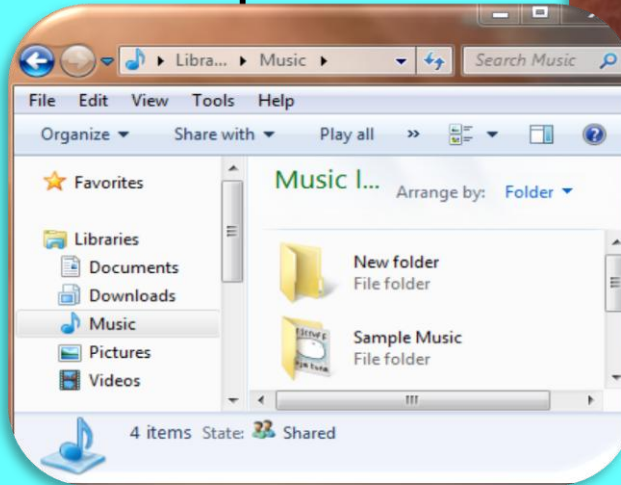
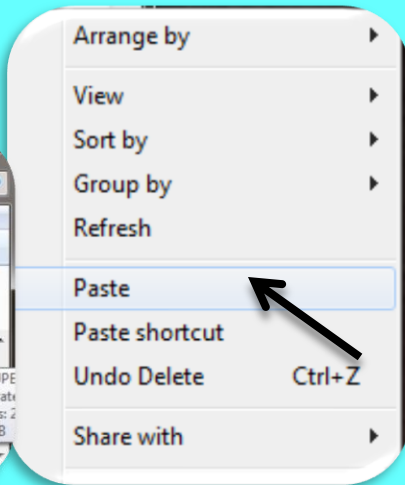
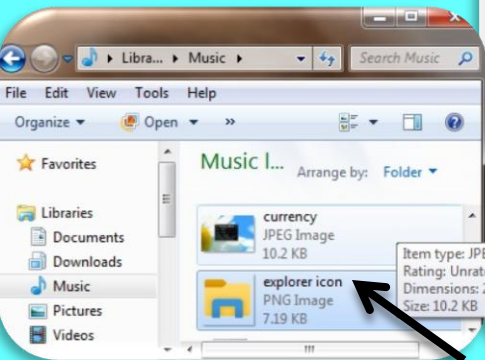
- Double-click on the **Recycle bin** icon. A new window appears.
- Select the file or folder you want to restore.
- Right -click on the selected file or folder and click **Restore** option.





# Moving/Copying Files & Folders

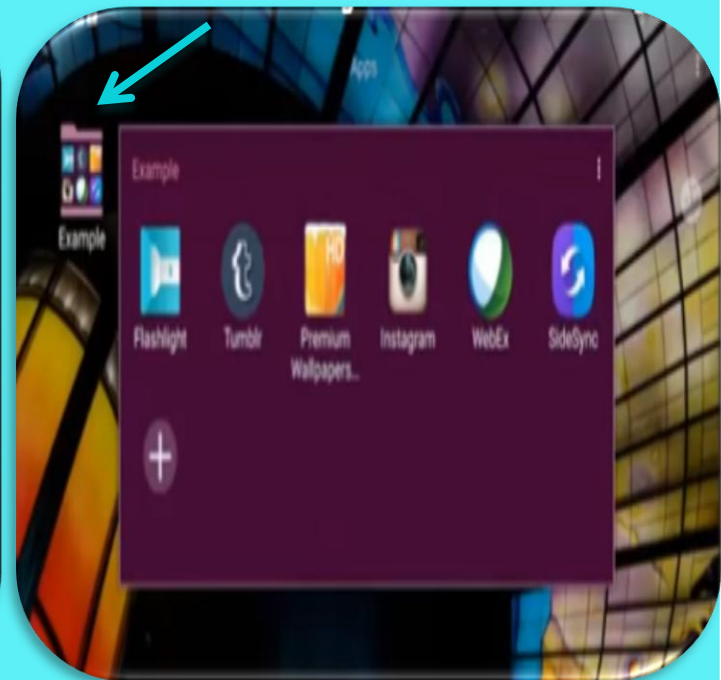
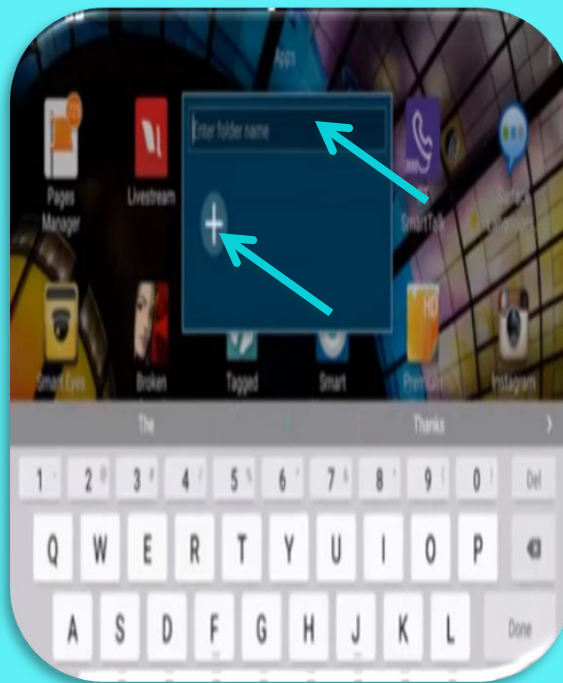
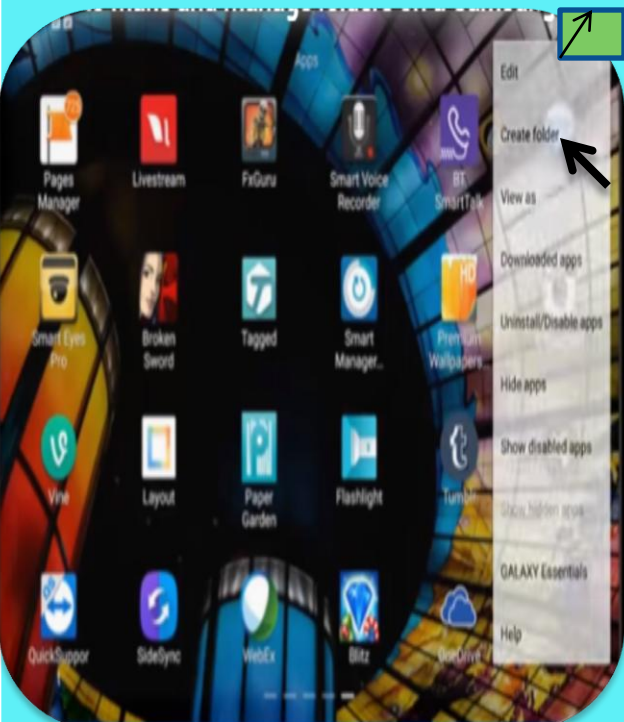
You can move/copy files and folders from one location and paste at another location . To move/copy a file or folder ,

- Select the file or folders to be moved /copied.
- Right-click the mouse and click Cut/Copy option.
- Select the folder location where you want to move/copy the file.
- Right-click the mouse button and select the Paste option .Then the file is moved/copied to a new location.



# Creating a Folder on a Tablet

- Select any file manager application .i.e. ES File Explorer and tap to open it.
- Tap  icon . Click create folder . A dialog box appears.
- Type the name of the folder and tap  button. Thus the folder is created.



# Exercises (Do all questions in Computer Notebook)

1. Write the steps to move a file from one location to another.
2. What is the use of Delete option?
3. Abu has a file name 'project.docx' that he created for his Computer project. His brother while playing on his computer accidentally deleted the file .Help Abu in getting back the file.

NOTE : Read chapter No.2 and try to solve exercises in book only with pencil.

# ANSWERS

1. Ans Select the file or folders to be moved.

- Right-click the mouse button and click Cut option.
- Open the folder where you want to move the file or folder.
- Right-click the mouse button and select the Paste option .Then the file is moved to a new location.

2 . Ans Delete option is used to remove the unwanted files or folders.

3. Ans To get back the file or folder again, Restore option is used.

- Double-click on the Recycle bin icon.
- Select the file or folder you want to restore.
- Right -click on the selected file or folder and click Restore



# REVISION

## CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

- A computer is a machine that can be programmed to accept data (Input) process it into useful information (output) and store it away (storage device) for safe keeping or later reuse.
- Computer is made up of four types of devices. They are Input devices, output devices , processing device and storage devices.
- You enter data and instructions into the computer using input devices

# REVISION

- The processing unit of a computer is known as Central Processing Unit(CPU).
- Output devices show the result of the work done by the computer.
- The data and instructions are stored inside the computer in some storage devices.
- Primary memory and secondary memory are the two types of memory.

# NOTE:

- Prepare for Self-Assessment Test on Chapter -1  
(Introduction to Computers)
- Online Self Assessment link will be uploaded soon.



# General Knowledge Class - IV

**Kindly go through the given link for better understanding of the topics –**

**<https://youtu.be/Mxzn7ZhqvFk>**

**If you are unable to open the given link in mobile device. Kindly copy the link in Google browser, else try to browse in internet explorer, Mozilla Firefox.**

# Machines at work



1. Whenever there is a fire, the **fire engine** rushes to put it out. It carries powerful pumps and long hoses to shoot water at the fire.



2. Construction companies and builders use a **cement mixer** to mix raw materials like gravel, water and sand to create concrete.



3. A **crane** is used to lift, lower and move heavy materials. The most prominent part of this machine is a long , strong beam .



4. A **bulldozer** is a powerful machine used in construction, farming, and building of roads. It has a heavy, broad steel blade, or plate mounted on the front of the tractor.





5. A **water tanker** is used to transport large quantities of water.  
Depending on its size, it can carry 11,000/ to about 36,000/ of water.



# INSECT EATING PLANTS



1. The leaves of the plant look like pitchers with a flap that partly covers the top. Insects are attracted to a sugary trail of nectar, however once they are inside, they are trapped. PITCHER PLANT



2. The leaves of this plant are covered with a hairlike shiny substance, which produces a sticky juice. The sticky juice entraps insects and they are soon digested. SUNDEW



3. The leaves of this plant have blades. They fold together and enclose the insect. A red sap digests the body. The plant dies after capturing three or four insects. **VENUS FLYTRAP**

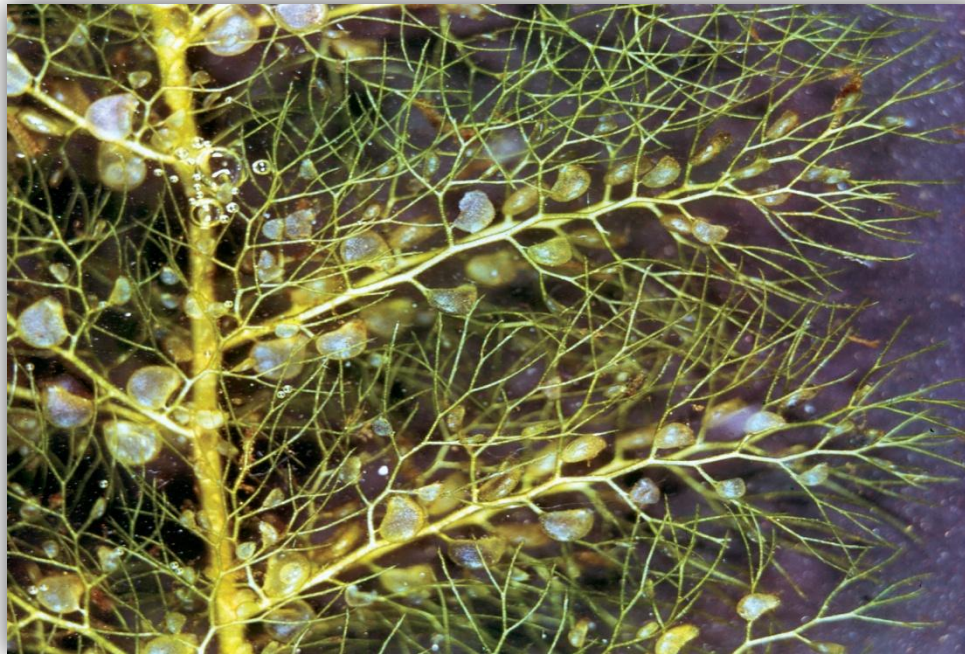


4. This plant look like a striking cobra. The nectar in the tongue attracts the insect. The insect drops into the fluid at the bottom of the hood and is digested. **COBRA PLANT**



5. This water plant has hollow traps, that catch animals such as worms and water fleas. If an insect touches the bristles on its door, the trap opens and sucks the insect in.

BLADDERWORT



# Homework

**After going through the video –**

1. Read and fill page number 30 and 41 in your GK book.
2. Write and learn the names of insect eating plants in your notebook.

**Thank you !!**

