

DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAININGS SHOPIAN



(Session: 2020)

TUTORIALS CUM ASSIGNMENTS FOR CLASS 4TH FOR UNIT-II

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions

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1. BUDSHAH THE GREAT**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is about the great ruler of J&K, Zain-ul-Abideen, Budshah of Shahmir dynasty who ruled for 52 years. He died on 12th of May, 1470.

SUMMARY

This lesson is about the greatest king of Kashmir, Budshah who is remembered and revered for his unparalleled qualities. He is held in high esteem for his service in public works (irrigation, roads, bridges and buildings). He patronized art and literature. He was greatly influenced by Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali (RA), a great Sufi saint of Kashmir. His period is known as the “Golden era” of Kashmir because the state flourished and the people were not discriminated on the basis of caste, creed, or religion. Peace and prosperity is the hallmark of his period.

BUDSHAH’S WORK: Budshah repaired and partly reconstructed the great Jamia Masjid at Nowhatta. He built some of the great bridges in Srinagar. Zainakadal is named after his name (Zain-ul-abideen). He wrote Persian prose, so pretty, under the pen name of Qutb.

EVALUATION:

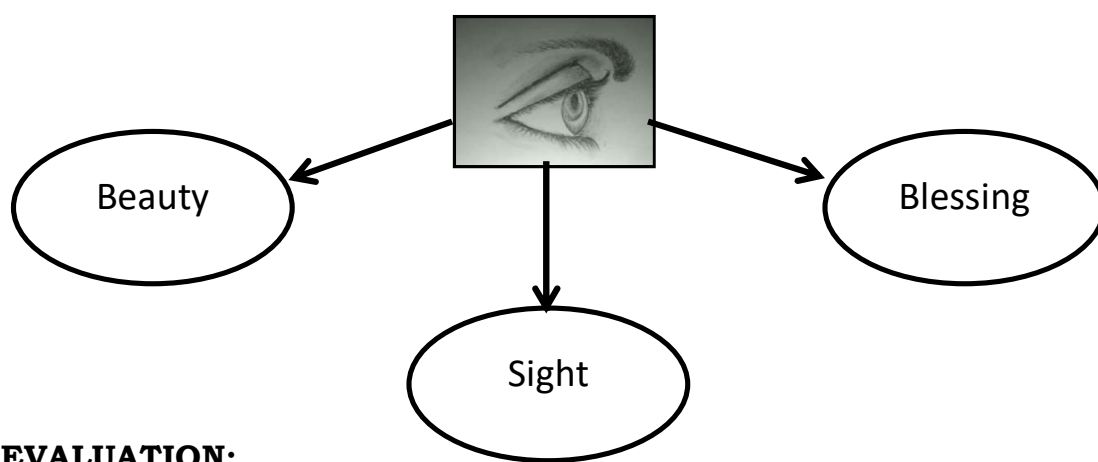
1. Zain-ul-Abideen belonged to _____. (Chek dynasty/Suri dynasty/Shahmir dynasty)
2. Zain-ul-Abideen ruled for _____. (22 years/32years/52years)
3. Zain-ul-Abideen was influenced by _____. {Lal Ded/ Samad Mir/Sheikh nor-ud-din wali (RA)}
4. “Qutb” was the pen name of Zain-ul-Abideen. (T/F)
5. His period is not known as the “Golden Era” of Kashmir. (T/F)
6. Why is Zain-ul-Abideen called Budshah?
7. Write a paragraph on any great ruler of J&K.

2. THE BLIND BOY

INTRODUCTION

The poem is written by Colley Cibber. It is a touching poem which describes the experiences of a young boy who cannot see with his eyes.

SUMMARY: In this short poem, the speaker tries to express about the feelings of blind boy and what the world and the worldly things are for him. The poem has been divided into five stages having four lines each. The poem portraying the sufferings of a young boy who is blind from birth. The poem also depicts the blessings of the senses we often take for granted. The poor blind child is not aware of the loss of his sight as he has experienced it in his life.



EVALUATION:

1. The poem is about a _____ boy. (poor/blind)
2. When he _____ it is night for him. (happy/sleeps)
3. The boy has a lot of _____ (courage/patience)
4. The blind boy is written by Colley Cibber. (T/F)
5. Sight is not the blessing from God. (T/F)
6. The poem expresses the feelings of a blind boy. (Y/N)
7. What is the poem about?
8. Write three sentences about your feelings if a band is wound on your eyes for an hour and you are asked to do your routine work.

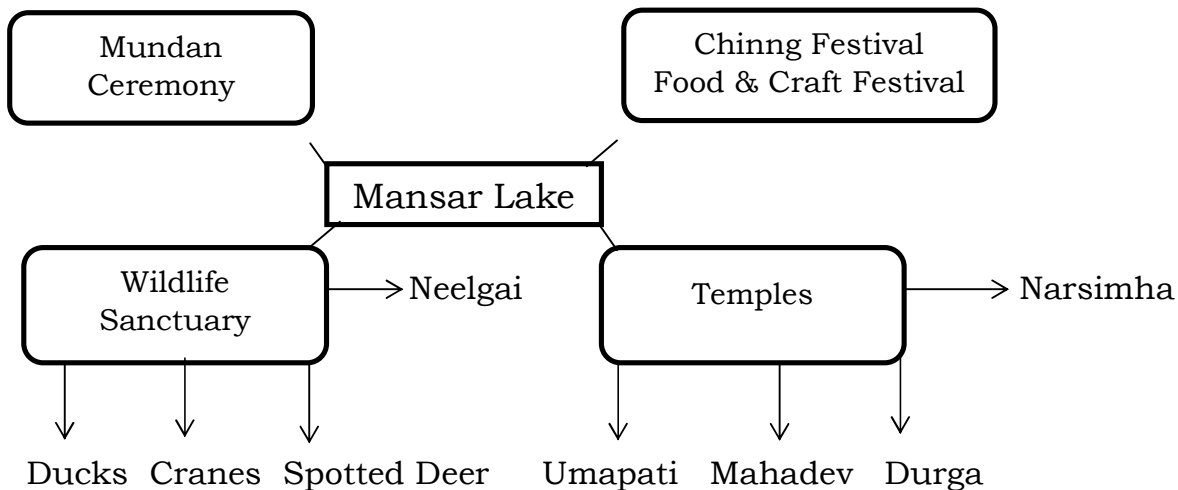
3. MANSAR LAKE

INTRODUCTION

This lesson highlights the importance of a beautiful lake, located in Jammu.

SUMMARY

The chapter is about a place, a tourist destination 'Mansar Lake' that is situated 62 Kms from the city of Jammu. The lake is not only a picnic spot but also a holy site for the Hindus. Some ancient temples are situated on the banks of the lake which are visited by devotees. It has a rich flora and fauna that makes it popular among tourists. Many festival celebrations are held here.



EVALUATION

1. Mansar Lake is situated _____ from Jammu.
2. The festival of wrestlers that is situated on the banks of Mansar Lake is called _____.
3. There is a famous Zoo/Wildlife sanctuary near the lake.
4. It is not just a picnic spot but also a _____ site for Hindus.
5. Write ten sentences on any nearby lake/pond/stream.

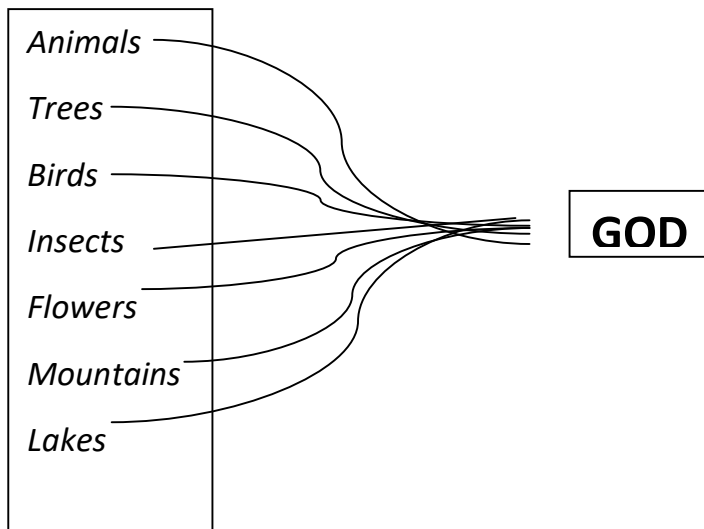
4. ALL THINGS BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL

INTRODUCTION

The poem has been written by C.F Alexander. In this poem, the poet narrates that all things that we find around us have been created by none other than Almighty.

SUMMARY

The poem “All Things Bright and Beautiful” has been composed in praise of Almighty God”. The poet reveals that everything in this world big or small, beautiful or ugly, tall or short, seasons, colours, seen or unseen has been made by God.



EVALUATION

1. The poem has been written by _____.
2. Beautiful means attractive/forests.
3. Everything in this world has been made by Man/God.
4. Name the things mentioned in the poem that has been made by God. Then the use the words in your own sentences.

5. LADAKH - "THE LAND OF PASSES"

INTRODUCTION

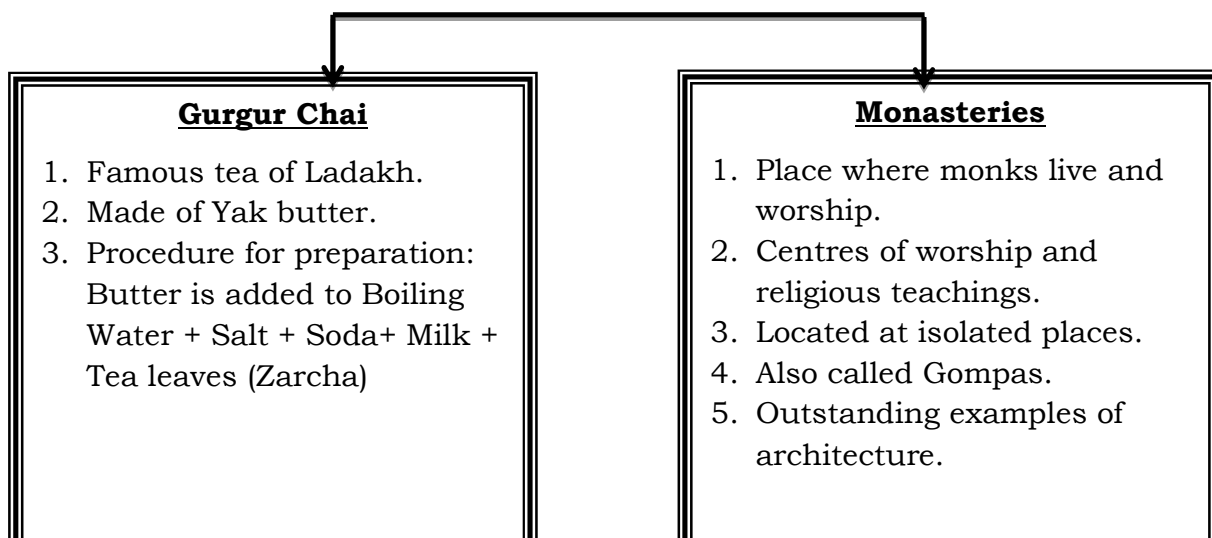
This chapter is about Ladakh which got this name due to its high passes. Ladakh is not only a few but 2 passes that makes it the land of high passes. "La" means passes and "Dakh" means numerous and that is why Ladakh is known as the land of high passes.

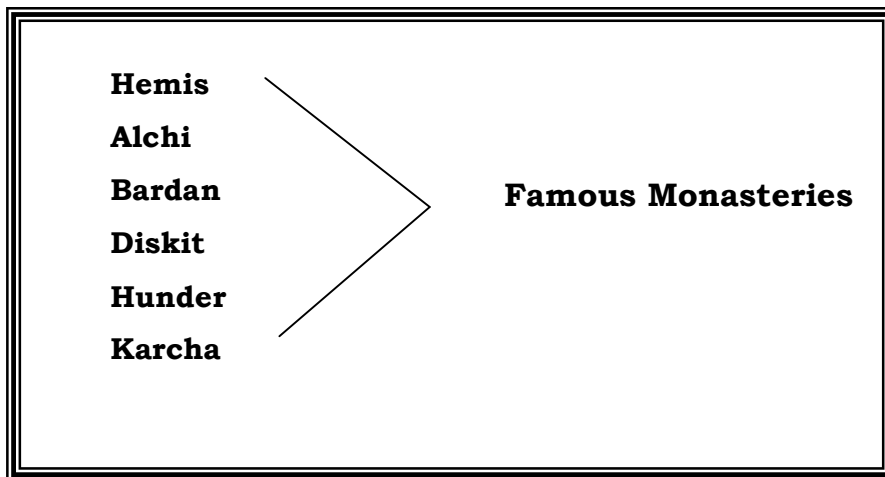
SUMMARY

Ladakh is a beautiful union territory situated at a height of 3513 meters above sea level. It is a valley in the cap of snow capped mountains. Ladakh has two specialties: Gurgur and monasteries.

Ladakh is among the most beautiful places in the world, which makes it a popular tourist spot. It is situated at 3513 meters above sea level. Ladakh has four mountain ranges – the great Himalayan, the Zaskar, the Ladakh and the Karakoram passing through it. Their height varies between 2500 meters to 7500 meters. The highest mountain in Ladakh is the Sesar Mountain which is 7023 meters high. The world's largest glacier called Siachen adds to the beauty of the amazing land. This glacier is 72Kms long. This decreases temperature in Ladakh. The temperature in Drass dips to minus 52 degree Celsius. Gurgur is a famous tea in Ladakh, made with yak butter mixed with salt, soda and tea leaves called Zarcha. Ladakh is famous for monasteries. A monastery is a place where monks live and worship. The Buddhist monasteries are centres of worship and religious teachings in Ladakh. The monasteries are also called Gompas. Some of the famous monasteries in Ladakh are Hemis Monastery, Alchi Gompa, Bardan Monastery, Diskit and Hunder Gompa, Karcha monastery, etc.

LADAKH

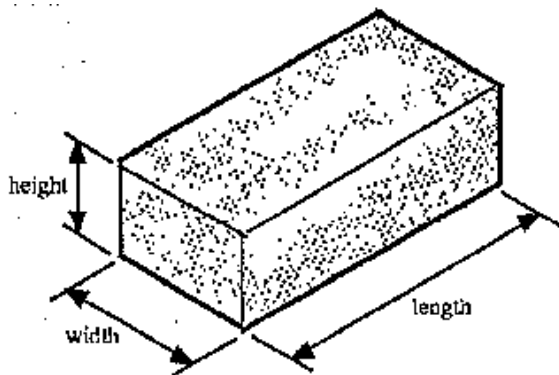




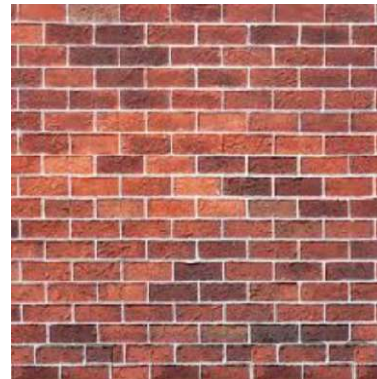
EVALUATION

1. _____ is the largest glacier in the world.
2. Ladakh is also known as the land of _____.
3. Ladakh has two specialties _____ & _____.
4. Gurgur is a famous monastery/tea.
5. Monastery is a place where monks sleep and play. (True/False)
6. Ladakh is situated at _____ meters above sea level.
7. Which is the highest mountain in Ladakh?
8. What is the world's largest glacier called?
9. Siachen glacier is _____ long. (72kms/2500kms)
10. How is Gurgur tea made?
11. Imagine you have a friend in Ladakh. Write a letter to him and tell him that you are coming to him in summer vacation. (Mention the places you want to visit there.)

1. BUILDING WITH BRICKS

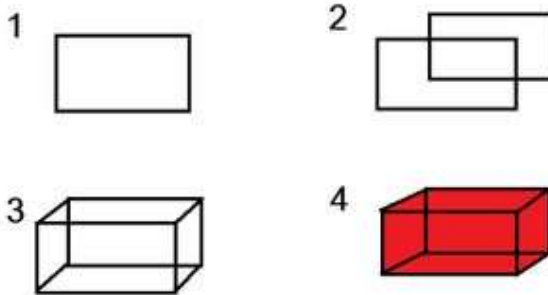


Shape of Brick



Wall made by bricks

✓ How to draw a brick?



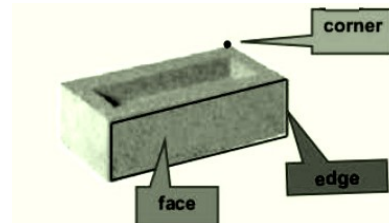
Brick:- A hard block of baked clay that is used for building , houses , walls etc

A brick is in shape of a cuboid.

It has 6 faces / surfaces.

It has 12 edges

It has 8 corners



Pattern:- A pattern constitutes a set of numbers or objects in which all the members are related with

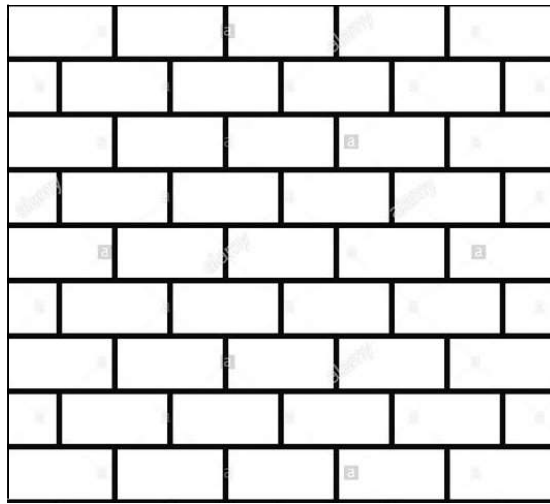
each other by a specific rule. Here are some patterns made by bricks.



Q No.1 :- Fill in the blanks:-

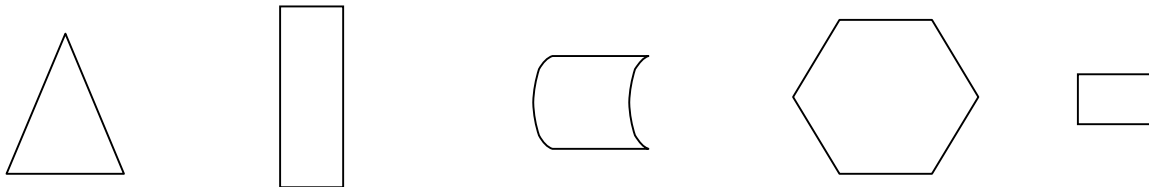
1. A brick has _____ faces.
2. If one brick cost Rs 15 , then 20 bricks cost Rs _____
3. A brick has _____ corners
4. A brick has _____ edges.
5. Each face of a brick is _____ in shape.

Q No. 2:- . In the given wall how many bricks are used?

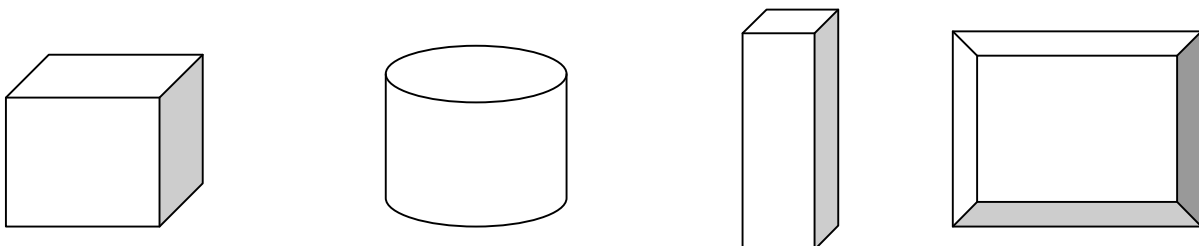


Answer: _____ bricks

Q No. 3:- Which of these are the faces of a brick? Mark a tick (✓)

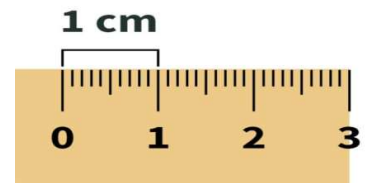


Q No. 4:- Which of these is a drawing of a brick? Mark a tick (✓)



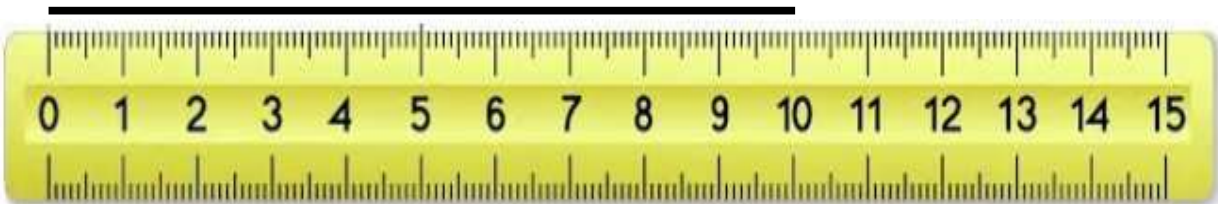
2. LONG AND SHORT

- ✓ 1 meter = 100 centimetres
- ✓ 1 centimetre = 10 millimetre
- ✓ 1 Kilometre = 1000 meters



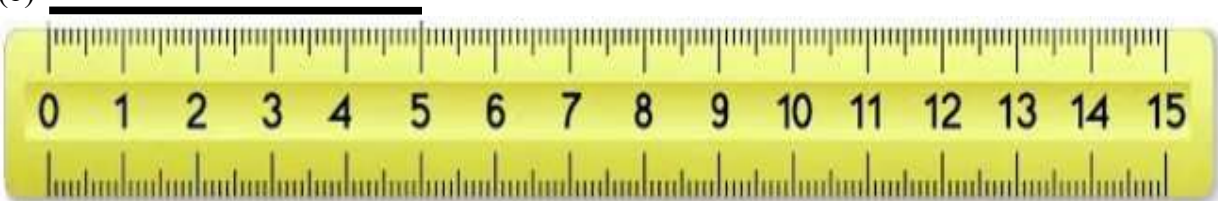
Q No 5:- Write the length of each of the following line segments by reading the scale.

(a)



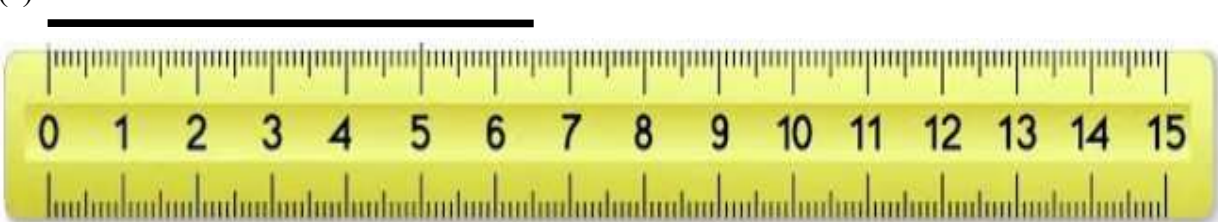
= _____ cm

(b)



= _____ cm

(c)

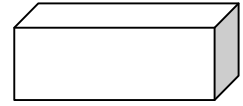
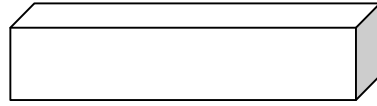
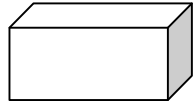
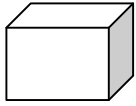


= _____ cm

Q No.6 Draw a Line 1 cm shorter than this Line.



Q No. 7:- Circle the longest box.



Q No.8:- Fill in the blanks

(a) $10 \text{ m} = \text{————— cm}$

(b) $50 \text{ m} = \text{————— cm}$

Q No. 9:- Complete the table

meters	—	5	7	————
centimeters	100	-----	-----	800

Q No 10:- Convert into meters

(a) $7 \text{ km} = \text{————— m}$

(b) $2 \text{ km } 500 = \text{————— m}$

(c) $15 \text{ km } 300 \text{ m} = \text{————— m}$

(d) $9 \text{ km } 50 \text{ m} = \text{————— m}$

Q No 11:- Draw line segments of the following lengths, by using 15 cm scale.

(i) 4 cm

(b) 2 cm

(ii) 6.5 cm

(iv) 3 cm

3. A Trip to Bhopal

❖ Place Value:-

Place value can be defined as the value represented by a digit in a number on the basis of its position in the number.

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 has been separated into groups called periods i.e. ones, thousands, lakhs and crores.

INDIAN NUMBER SYSTEM

LAKHS		THOUSANDS		ONES		
Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
12,871		1	2	8	7	1

Twelve Thousands Eight Hundred Seventy One.

Q No. 12:- Write the number names in **Indian** System of numeration:

(a) 13,835

(b) 34,512

(c) 28,240

Q No. 13:- Write the expanded form of the following numerals:

(a) $1,235 = 1000 + 200 + 30 + 5$

(b) $9,462 =$ _____

(c) $8,398 =$ _____

(d) $7,320 =$ _____

(e) 17,050 = _____

Q No. 14 :- Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ - 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 94 \\ - 55 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ - 56 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ - 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ - 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ - 13 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

❖ Days of the week:-

1. MONDAY

2. TUESDAY

3. WEDNESDAY

4. THURSDAY

5. FRIDAY

6. SATURDAY

7. SUNDAY

❖ Months of a year:-

1. JANUARY

2. FEBRUARY

3. MARCH

4. APRIL

5. MAY

6. JUNE

7. JULY

8. AUGUST

9. SEPTEMBER

10. OCTOBER

11. November

12. December

Q No. 15:- How many months begin their names with the letter 'J'?

Q No.16:- Fill in the blanks:

(a) 15 month = _____ year _____ months

(b) 2 weeks 1 day = _____ days

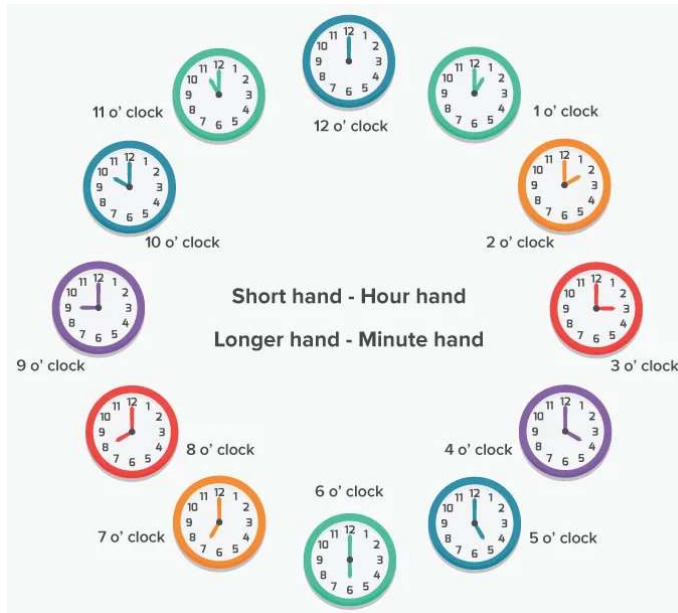
(c) 18 months = _____ year _____ months

(d) 1 week 3 days = _____ days

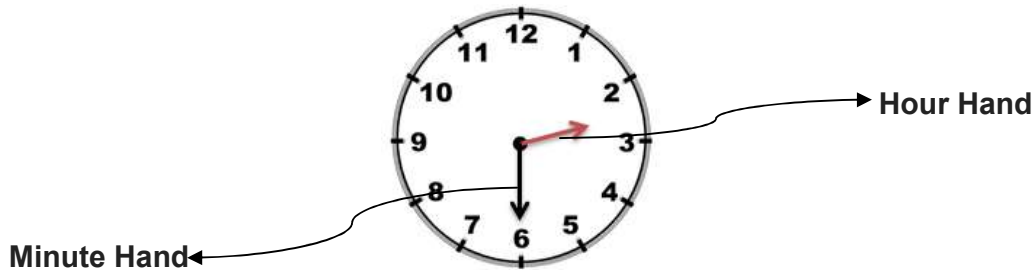
4. TICK TICK TICK

❖ **TIME:-** A period of minutes, Hours , Days etc...

We know in one hour, there are 60 minutes. So, in half an hour, there are 30 minutes i.e. half of 60 minutes.



❖ **Telling the Time - Half Past**

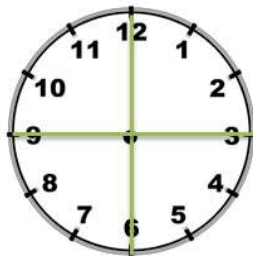


In the above clock, the hour hand is halfway between 2 and 3. The minute hand is at 6.

The time is **2:30** or **30 minutes after 2** or **half past 2**.

❖ **Telling the Time – Quarter Past and Quarter To**

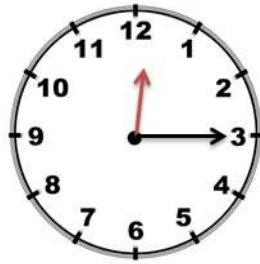
To find quarters of the face of the clock, we divide the face of the clock into 4 equal parts.



The whole face of the clock is divided into 60 minutes. One quarter is obtained by dividing 60 minutes into 4 equal parts. $60 \div 4 = 15$ minutes

Therefore, each quarter is equal to 15 minutes.

QUARTER PAST :-



12 : 15 or Quarter past 12

The hour hand is between 12 and 1 and closer to 12. The minute hand is at 3. The time is **12 hours 15 minutes** or **quarter past 12**.

QUARTER TO:-



12 : 45 or Quarter to 1

The hour hand is between 12 and 1 and closer to 1. The minute hand is at 9. The time is 12 hours 45 minutes or 12:45 or quarter to 1.

Q No. 17:- Write the time for each clock.



2:00



Q No. 18 Draw the Hour and Minute hand of the following clocks:



Half past 3



7 o'clock



Half past 2



10 o'clock



Chapter: Going to School

The chapter 'Going to School' throws light on the subject that children have to take different routes to reach to their school depending upon their region. For example trolleys in mountains (Ladakh), using sledges in snowy areas, vallam in South India (Kerala), bamboo bridge in Assam, bullock carts, rocky mountains, Jugad {Combination of different vehicles, by bus in cities, cement bridges (people living in cities), camel cart in Rajasthan}.

Assessment:

Q1) From the grid find the place where these are used to travel:

A	S	S	A	M	Y	Z	O	X
G	H	K	E	R	A	L	A	P
R	A	J	A	S	T	H	A	N
O	X	L	A	D	A	K	H	O

- I) Bamboo Bridge _____
- II) Vallam _____
- III) Camel-cart _____
- IV) Trolley_____

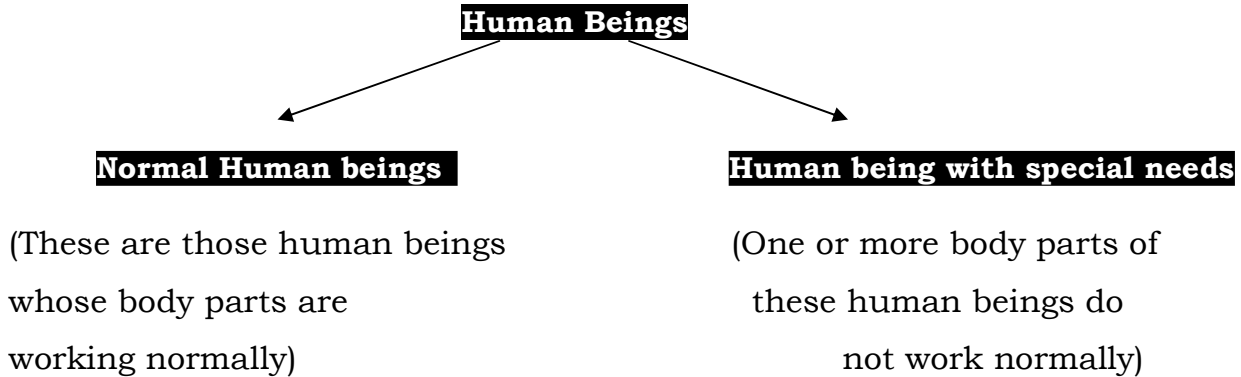
Q2) Do you have to cross any bridge on the way to your school? If yes, what type of bridge it is?

Q3) Find out from your grandparents what kinds of bridges were there during their school days.

Q4) What is jugad?

Chapter: Chuskit Goes to School

Nine year old Chuskit longed to go to school to make friends, learn mathematics and play games but she could not as she was a special child – CWSN (Children with Special Need) until Abdul decided to do something about it. CWSN are categorised into blind (who cannot see), lame (who cannot walk), deaf (who cannot hear), dumb (who cannot hear). Chuskit is lame, i.e., she cannot walk.



Assessment:

Q1) What are the things that you enjoy doing in school?

(Hints: Drawing, reading, writing, playing etc.)

Q2) Do you like going to school?

Q3) How would you feel if you could never go to school?

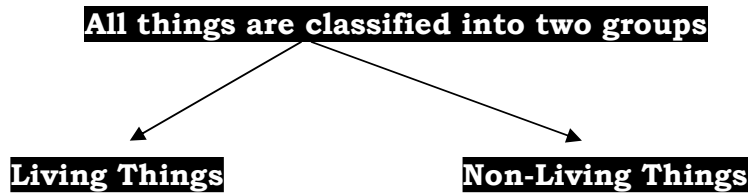
Q4) Do you think Chuskit should also go to school?

Q5) Do you think we should help a child with special needs?

Q6) How can we help them?

***(Hints: a. help in crossing the road b. build ramps in school
c. play games of their liking, etc.)***

Chapter: Living and Non-living Things



All things that breathe, eat food, drink water, move from one place to another on their own and give birth to young ones are called **living things**. For example, cow, birds, insects, man, plants, etc.

Things which do not breathe, do not eat food, do not drink water, do not move from one place to another on their own and do not give birth to young ones are called **Non-living things**. For example, pencil, pen, stone, copy, table etc.

Evaluation/Assessment

Q1) Name any three non-living things in your classroom?

Q2) Name any two living things in your school surroundings?

Q3) Give reasons:

- 1. A car is a non-living thing because _____.
- 2. All plants are living things because _____.

Q) Write down the following under the correct column:

Crow, kite, car, plant, television, tortoise, sand, chair, fish, bus.

Living things	Non-living things
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Chapter: Ear to Ear

All animals are classified into two groups

Animals that give birth to babies

Animals that lay eggs

Those animals whose ears we can see, have hair on their body, give birth to the young ones. For example, cow, buffalo, dog, goat etc.

Those animals that do not have ears on the outer side of the body and do not have hair on their body, but lay eggs. For example, hen, ducks, lizard, sparrow etc.

Evaluation/Assessment

Q) Name three animals that have ears on outside of the body.

Q) Name three animals that do not have ears on the outside of the body.

Q) Name three animals that have hair on the skin.

Q) Name three animals that do not have hair on the skin.

Q) Fill in the blanks:

1. Cow has ears on outside and hair on its body is _____.

2. Sparrow has no ears on the outside, do not have hair on its body is _____.

Chapter: From the Window

Ritu is travelling from Delhi to Udhampur by train and she notices lot of differences between these two places. On her way to Udhampur, she notices difference in culture, language, environment, crops etc.

There are a lot of differences between two places as noticed by Ritu while travelling from Delhi to Udhampur (Jammu & Kashmir). She feels everything different here – the weather, temperature, scenes outside, people, their language, their way of dressing etc. These differences are usual when a person moves from plain area to hilly area. High altitude, forest cover makes the environment of hilly areas much cooler and pleasant especially in summer.

Evaluation/Assessment

- Q) Was there any difference in temperature between Delhi and Jammu?
- Q) Which place is cooler Delhi or Udhampur?
- Q) Udhampur is cooler because it is located in _____ area.
- Q) Find out in which cities these languages are spoken?

Language	Where it is spoken (State/City)
Dogri	_____
Kashmiri	_____
Urdu	_____
Punjabi	_____
Ladakhi	_____

NOTE

Dear parent the first page of EVS Book has instructions how to use DIKSHA App. and every chapter has barcode given kindly scan this barcode and get access to e-content regarding the chapter and explore the new things .

ژورمه جات با پتھه کام (صفحه ۱۹) U1-U2

۱. کتاب بیس صفیہ غبر سنتی (۶) پیچہ دیکھ آواز پتہ نشان پتہ پرو پتہ
کاپی پیچہ لیکو۔ (۱۹)

۲. کتابہ مشردیکھ سیتی پرو صفیہ نو پیچہ دویتیس (۳۲) نام۔

۳. راتھ دو پیے روزتہ - خرا ما با بو زتہ
یہ نظم (دعا) گرو زبانی یاد۔

۴. کتاب مشردیکھ سیتی "کام" پرو پتہ بیس سوالن پتہ جواب لیکو

۱. اشرف کپتہ چھ کران ۲. عادل کپتہ چھ کران۔

۳. باز پکس چھ سو دانان ۴. باغس کس چھ سک دون۔

۵. چھان پتہ ڈسل چھا پپتہ یوت با پتھه لری باوان۔

۶. گریوس کپتہ کپتہ با پتھه چھ و آرمواوان۔

ناوت گ کونکو ناد - مثالے - گری - اشرفا - کتاب - شوپین و پتہ
پیمو چلو تھر ژا دیو ناوتی۔

عادل چھ با پتیس فون کران - ڈیڈی چھ باغس سک دون

دپدی چھے ک ک کرنا چھل تراوان - مئی چھے کچنتی مشربتہ لفا

مثال دچھتہ ناوو و آحد ناوتین جے ناوتی - مثالے لری - لری

دار - گری - و آرمواوان - لری - ژا

ڈورمہ جہاز باجھہ کا ۳

- 7 کتاب مترجمہ سبق "گر" پر یہ ہیں سوالیہ جواب۔
 ۱. جاندار کیجے مترجمہ راستی روزانہ۔
 ۲. شمال، شبہ یہ یا پت کفہ مترجمہ راستی روزانہ۔
 ۳. کو کرن پر برس گرس کراہ چھہ ونانہ۔

8 جنسہ حسابہ چھہ ناوٹی دوہہ قسمہ - نر ناوٹی یہ ماد ناوٹی

مثلیں۔ دائد - گاؤ - یا پت - یا پتر - کھ - گب۔

دوہہ لیکھو تو یہ ہیں نر ناوٹین ماد ناوٹی۔

قول — لڑاہ — شمال — کو کر —

گگر — ڈیڈا — بطخ —

9 اچھر جو رتہ بناوہ لفظ - مثالے - ل + س + ن = لسن

ب + س + ن = — ا + س + ن = — کھ + س + ن = —

و + س + ن = — بھ + س + ن = — گ + ڈ + ہ + ن = —

10 مثال ڈھچھہ بناوہ متضاد لفظ - مثلیں: لوکٹ - بوڈ -

عقود - ڈھوٹ - کوٹ - زایل - دوا - راجق۔

پور — آدم — گاش — ماہے — لوٹ —

NAME _____

Roll No: - _____

SCHOOL _____

اردو مضمون کے لئے گھریلو کام باپت چوتھی جماعت برائے "جز اول" اور "جز دوم"۔
(نوٹ) نصابی کتاب میں "جز اول" اور "جز دوم" کے اسباق کے علاوہ درج ذیل
سوالات مکمل کریں۔

سوال نمبر ۱۔ نظم "بڑھ کر لطف" اندرز ہو جا ہے اور زبانی یاد کیجئے۔ (حصہ)
ii نظم "حصہ کس نے لکھی ہے؟ (علامہ اقبال یا حفیظ جالندھری)
تفصلاً نظم "حصہ" میں سے ہم آواز الفاظ تلاش کر کے لکھیں۔
سوال نمبر ۲۔ جملوں کو صحیح ترتیب میں لکھیں۔ (سبق اتفاق پڑھنے کے بعد)

۱. شخص سات بیٹے تھے ایک کے۔
۲. دن ایک سوچھی ایک اُسے ترکیب۔
۳. نے بیٹوں بلایا کو اُس ساتوں۔
۴. کشتی طمانت میں ہے اتفاق۔
۵. کمزوری علامت نا اتفاق کی ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ درج ذیل لفظوں سے جملے بنائیے۔

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| ۱. درخت | ۲. حامد |
| ۳. حفاظت | ۴. آلودگی |

سوال نمبر ۴:- دیئے گئے جملوں میں نقطوں کا استعمال کیجئے۔

i. آگ اب ابھیں کھانا کھوں نہیں دسوں۔

ii. آخر وہ کب سار ہوگی؟

iii. اگر وہ اپنا مرض پورا نہیں کر سیکے تو ان کو حلقہ سے کا کٹا حصہ ہے؟

iv. کھانا سار کر کے بھوں کو بیٹ بھرا کھانا۔

v. اس کے بعد صرف عمر ۱۵ سے سب المال سے عورت اور بھوں کا وطمہ مفرد

کر دیا۔

سوال نمبر ۵:- واحد الفاظ کے مقابلے میں جمع اور جمع الفاظ کے مقابلے میں واحد الفاظ لکھیں۔

بات	بڑا
استاد	چال
دوات	کتابیں
سڑک	نظم
لکیریں	چھوٹے

سوال نمبر ۶:- "کیناٹروں کا مالو" یہ نظم کس نے تحریر کی ہے؟

ii. آپکی اردو کتاب کا نام کیا ہے؟

iii. یہ کتنے صفحات پر مشتمل ہے؟

iv. "درخت کی یکار" سبق کس صفحہ نمبر سے کس صفحہ نمبر تک تحریر کیا گیا ہے؟

سوال نمبر ۷:- آج آپ نے ریڈیو پر کونسا پروگرام سنا؟ اس کے متعلق صرف
پانچ جملے لکھیں۔ (اگر آج نہیں سنا ہے تو کل شام کے سات بجے سننا) پھر لکھنا۔

۱.

۲.

۳.

۴.

۵.

سوال نمبر ۸:- اپنے نام ٹیپیر کے نام ایک درخواست لکھیں جس میں ایک دن کی چھٹی
کی خواہش ظاہر کی گئی ہو۔

سوال نمبر ۹:- ایک بھونٹا سا اخبار تیار کر کے روزانہ حالات حافہ کی دو خبریں لکھیں (پڑوں کی مدد سے)

سوال نمبر ۱۰:- آپ کے آس پاس میں ہر روز واقعہ ہر روز پانچ جملے تحریر کیا کریں۔

(پڑوں کی مدد سے)