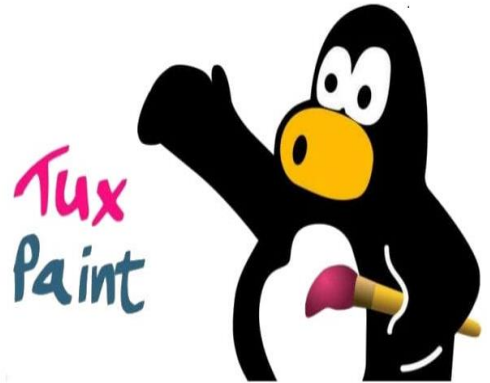# ST.THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD
SUBJECT –COMPUTER (Worksheet 4)
CH- 3 MORE ABOUT TUX PAINT
CLASS – IV

➢ Tux Paint is wonderful drawing software for children.

➢ It is free software.

➢ It has a drawing mascot (Penguin).

➢ Tux Paint is translated in 129 languages.

➢ In Tux Paint we can draw images that can be zoomed

up to 100 times their original size.

MOSAIC EFFECT : The mosaic effect tool is used to apply a pattern of many small coloured pieces of stones

on the canvas.

KALEIDOSCOPE EFFECT: This tool is used to create freehand patterns.

EMBOSS EFFECT: This magic tool gives a raised effect to an object from the surface that you have drawn.

LIGHTEN EFFECT: This tool is used to lighten the colour of any object.

FOLD EFFECT: If you want to apply the fold effect on to your drawing, use the Fold sub-tool of Magic tool.

ROSETTE EFFECT: This magic tool is used to draw a pattern in the shape of a rose.

RIPPLES EFFECT: Applying this magic tool makes an object look wavy in circular pattern.

STORYBOARD: Storyboard is a series of pictures that provide a visual layout of events in a story.

SLIDE SHOW: Slide show is a series of selected pictures often displayed on the large screen one by one.

QUIT TOOL: Quit Tool helps you to come from the Tux Paint.

FLOWER MAGIC TOOL: You can now make readymade flowers of various colours using the Flower Magic

effect. This sub-tool will draw curvy-stalked flowers.

CHALK EFFECT: The Chalk effect in Magic Tool makes parts of the picture look like a chalk drawing.

GLASS TILE EFFECT: Using the Glass Tile effect, you can see your drawing through glass tiles.

Q1. Fill in the blanks-

a. _____tools gives the raised effect to an object from the surface that you have drawn.

b. _____ tool helps you to come out from the Tux Paint.

c. _____is the series of pictures that provide a visual layout of events in a story.

d. Slide show is a series of selected _____ often displayed on the large screen.

e. Tux Paint is translated in _____languages.

Q2. Multiple Choice Questions-

a. Which of the following tools is used to create freehand patterns?

   i.   Kaleidoscope   ii. Emboss   iii. Drip

b. Images in Tux Paint can be zoomed up to _____ times their original size.

   i.   50   ii. 100   iii. 200

c. This magic tool is used to draw a pattern in the shape of rose.

   i.   Ripples effect   ii. Rosette effect   iii. Mosaic effect

d. This tool is used to apply a pattern of many small coloured pieces of stones on the canvas.

   i.   Emboss   ii. Mosaic effect   iii. Fold effect

Q3. State True or False-

a. Mosaic effect lightens the colour of an object.   _____

b. Rosette effect tool is used to draw a pattern in the shape of a rose.   _____

c. Tux Paint is not freely available.   _____

d. You can draw flowers with the help of Flower Magic effect.   _____

English Worksheet -5(2020-21)   **Class-IV**
Note: Do the worksheets in a separate copy
For question 1: Copy down the question and write the answer.
For question 2: Copy down the question and write the answer.

Q1. **Rewrite** each sentence in the **past tense**.

Hint: Most verbs form their past tense by adding "-ed" to the end. Finish - finished

1.   They water their garden.

_____

2.   Jackie finishes her homework.

_____

3.   You complete several puzzles this year.

_____

4.   I compose poems for my friends.

_____

5.   We wash dad's car.

_____

6.   They walk to school.

_____

Q2. Rewrite each sentence in the present tense.

1. The boys ran to their neighbour's house.

    _____

2. We counted five marbles and two dice.

    _____

3. You sang songs in your dreams.

    _____

4. They bumped their heads on the wall.

    _____

5. I talked to the principal.

    _____

6. Your sisters brushed their hair before bed.

    _____

सेंट थॉमस स्कूल साहिबाबाद

अभ्यास पत्र- ६ (२०२०-२१)

कक्षा - चतुर्थ

विषय- हिंदी   संज्ञा, सर्वनाम, विशेषण   दिनांक-

प्रश्न 1.   निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से संज्ञा शब्द रेखांकित करें और विशेषण शब्दों पर गोला लगाएँ |

(क)   रिषभ एक बुद्धिमान लड़का है |

(ख)   हिमालय पर्वतमाला विशाल है |

(ग)   अंगूर खट्टे हैं |

(घ)   चिड़ियाघर में एक भयानक तेंदुआ घूम रहा है |

(ङ)   श्याम कानपुर से गोल-गोल नारंगी लाया |

प्रश्न २. नीचे दिए गये सर्वनाम शब्दों से वाक्य बनाइए |

   (क) वह
   (ख) तुम्हें
   (ग) मेरा
   (घ) हम
   (ङ) उसका

(नोट: यह कार्य एक पतली कॉपी में दिनांक के अनुसार करें)

TOPIC – MULTIPLICATION

KEY POINTS

- Multiplication is repeated addition.

  7+7+7+7+7+7 = 6 times 7 = 6 X 7 = 42

- Answer obtained on multiplication is called the product.

- Product of a number and 1 is the number itself.

  e.g. 356 X 1 = 365

- Product of a number and 0 is 0.

  e.g. 45 X 0 = 0

- Product of two numbers does not change even if we change order of the numbers.

  e.g. 12 X 15 = 180

  Also 15 x 12 = 180

  Therefore, we can say that **12 x 15 = 15 x 12**

- Product of the numbers does not change even if we change the groupings.

  e.g. (12 X 7) X 5

  $\quad$ = 84 X 5

  $\quad$ = 420

  Also 12 X (7 X 5)

  $\quad$ = 12 X 35

  $\quad$ = 420

  Therefore, we can say that **(12 X 7) X 5 = 12 X (7 X 5)**

- Distributive property of multiplication over addition.

  Example : 6 X (30 + 5)

  $\quad\quad$ = 6 X 35

  $\quad\quad$ = 210

  Also $\quad\quad$ 6 X 30 + 6 X 5

  $\quad\quad$ = 180 + 30

  $\quad\quad$ = 210

  Therefore we can say that **6 X (30 + 5) = (6 X 30) + (6 X 5)**

 Now solve the following exercise.

Q.1   Fill in the blanks :

   i)   2143 X _____ = 2143

   ii)   (40 + 3) X 6 = 40 X 6 + _____ X 6

   iii)   3425 X 0 = _____

   iv)   659 X 345 = 345 X _____

   v)   176 X (567 x 31) = 567 X (_____ X 31)

Q.2   Find the product:
         a) 32 X 10 = _____   b) 458 X 100 = _____

         c) 40 X 30 = _____   d) _____ X 20 = 1000

Q.3   Multiply the following:

         a) 256 X 132   b) 249 X 465   c) 534 X 302

         d) 748 X 315   e) 9201 X 876

Q.4   Find the product using suitable property:

         a) 2 X 76 X 50   b) 25 X 62 X 8

         b)   102 X 45   d) 40 X 65 + 40 X 35

Q.5   Vaibhav can write 184 words on a page. How many words he can write on 138 pages?

Q.6   A baker bakes 367 loaves of bread in a day. How many loaves of bread will he bake
        In 2 years? (1 year = 365 days)

Q.7   Multiply the smallest 3- digit number by greatest 4- digit number.

Q.8   Fill in the blanks:

           a) Number of days in 5 weeks = _____

           b) Number of legs do 6 Lions have =_____

           c) Number of legs do 12 boys have = _____

           d) 18 cars have _____ wheels

Q.9   A basket contains 125 apples. How many apples are there in 50 such baskets?

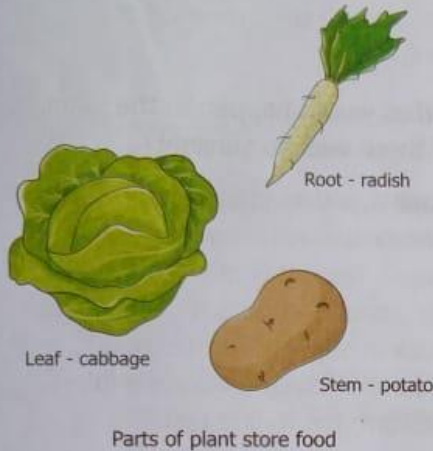Q.10   Look at the given rate list and answer the following questions:

ITEMS	COST PER Kg
Waste paper	Rs 4/-
News paper	Rs 5/-
Plastic	Rs 10/-
Iron	Rs 12/-

a) Find the cost of 22Kg of plastic   b)   Find the cost of 14Kg of Iron

c) Find the cost of 23Kg of waste paper   d) Find the cost of 31Kg of News paper

Note:-   Do the worksheet in a separate notebook or A-4 sheets if the notebook is not available.

Some part of the food is used by the plants to produce energy for their survival and for their growth. The rest of the food is converted into starch and is stored in different parts of the plant like fruits, stems and roots.

For example, food is stored in roots in the plants of radish and carrot.

Similarly, the leaves of cabbage and mint store the food in them.

Some of the food-storing stems are potato and sugarcane.

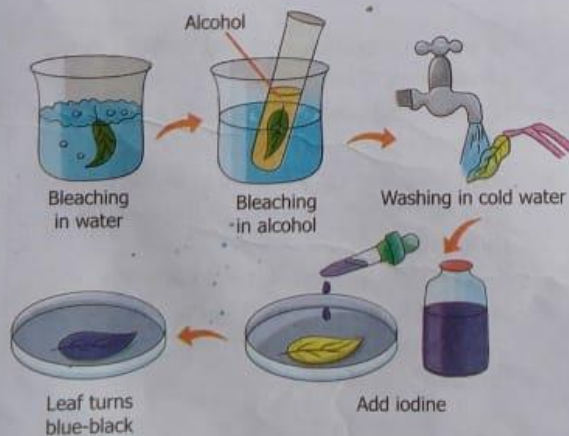Humans and other animals use this stored plant food for eating and obtaining energy.

Root - radish

Leaf - cabbage

Stem - potato

Parts of plant store food

Is starch present in a stem (potato)?

Let us check the presence of stored food (starch) in potato by performing Activity-3.

Activity-3

Take a slice of potato and put a few drops of iodine solution on it.

Starch reacts with iodine and gives a blue-black colour.

Potato slice — Iodine

Blue-black colour

Here, we see that the slice of potato changes its colour from golden yellow to blue-black. This shows the presence of starch in potato which is a stem.

Is starch present in a green leaf?

Let us perform the iodine test to know this. Take a green leaf from a healthy plant. To see any change in colour first bleach the leaf. Bleaching is the process of removing green colour of the leaf by boiling it first in water and then in alcohol.

Alcohol

Bleaching in water

Bleaching in alcohol

Washing in cold water

Leaf turns blue-black

Add iodine

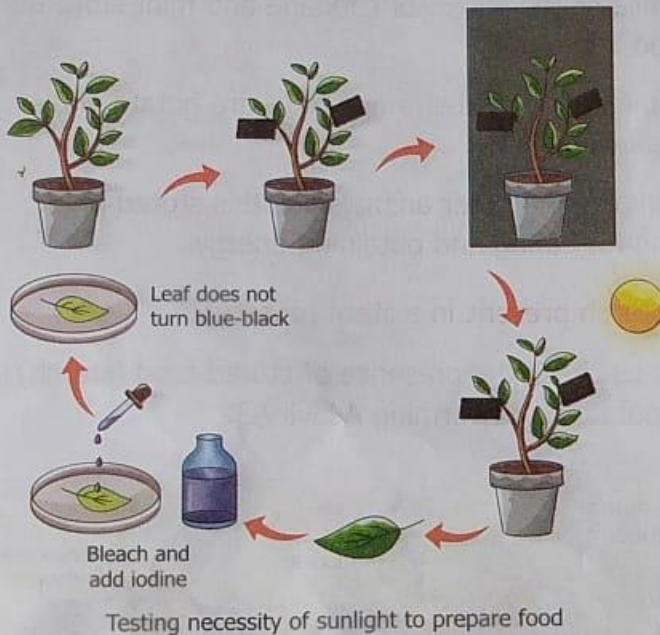Testing presence of starch in leaves

9

Now add a few drops of iodine to it. What happens to the leaf when iodine is added? The leaf turns blue-black in colour because of the presence of starch in it.

What would happen to the plant if there was no sunlight?

Take a potted plant and cover its one or two leaves with black paper. Keep this plant in the dark for about 24 hours. Put the plant back in sunlight for 4-5 hours. Take the covered leaves and perform the iodine test.

What do you observe? The leaf does not turn blue-black in colour. Can you guess why?

As the leaves were covered, they could not get sunlight. Hence no food (starch) was prepared by the leaves. Therefore, we see that sunlight is necessary for plants to prepare food.

Leaf does not turn blue-black

Bleach and add iodine

Testing necessity of sunlight to prepare food

Recap:

1. Plants provide us with food and oxygen.
2. The roots of a plant fix it to the ground and absorb water and minerals.
3. The stem supports the plant and carries water and minerals to all parts of a plant.
4. Green leaves prepare food for the plant with the help of a green-coloured substance called chlorophyll.
5. Photosynthesis is the process of making food by the leaves of a plant, with the help of water, carbon dioxide and sunlight in the presence of chlorophyll.
6. Leaf has tiny pores on its surface called stomata from which it gets carbon dioxide.
7. Food prepared by the plant is in the form of glucose. Plants use some of the food for their growth and survival.
8. The rest of the food is turned into starch. It is stored in different parts of plants, such as fruits, stems, leaves and roots.

Exercises:

Q1. Give two examples for the following:

(a) food stored in roots _____, _____

(b) food stored in stems _____, _____

(c) food stored in leaves _____, _____

Q2.What happens to the food made by the plants?

Ans.- _____

_____

_____

Q3. What would happen to the plant if there was no sunlight?

Ans.- _____

_____

_____

Q4. Write an activity to show the presence of starch in potato.

Ans.- _____

_____

_____

_____

. **Q5.Draw a well labelled diagram of a leaf.**

ST. THOMAS SCHOOL, SAHIBABAD

Class - IV

Subject - SST

Worksheet – 4 (2020-2021)

TOPIC – Hinduism, Buddhism & Jainism

Date: 12/04/2020

A . Name the following:

1) Ancient texts of Hindu
2) Epics
3) Scripture
4) Any two Hindu god
5) Any two Hindu goddess
6) Any two religious teachers
7) Major religious of India

B. Name the founder of Buddhism.

C. Write any two teachings of Buddhism.

D. Name the founder of Jainism.

E. Write any two teachings of Jainism.

F. Name the holy book of Buddhism.

Note : The following pages contain content to refer for this worksheet.

People Who Touched Our Lives

15 CHAPTER

Concept Mapping

INTRODUCTION	The great people of India
RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS TEACHERS	• Hinduism • Buddhism • Jainism • Islam • Christianity • Zoroastrianism • Sikhism
SOCIAL REFORMERS	• Kabir • Raja Rammohun Roy • Ramabai Ranade • Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
RULERS	• Ashoka • Krishnadeva Raya • Akbar
SCIENTISTS	• Famous Indian scientists and their contributions

India has been home to many great kings, religious leaders, reformers and scientists. They have been a source of inspiration to many. They have carried the message of peace and love for all human beings. In this chapter, we will read about a few of them who made a big difference in our lives.

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS TEACHERS

Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, Christianity, Zoroastrianism and Sikhism are some major religions of our country.

Hinduism: It is one of the oldest religions in the world. Also called Sanatana Dharma, Hinduism consists of ancient traditions and beliefs, with no known founder.
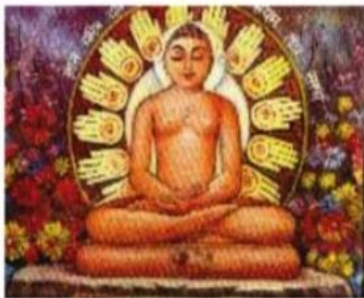
Adi Shankaracharya

Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Swami Vivekananda

Gautama Buddha

Mahavira

Ancient texts called Vedas and Puranas are holy books for Hindus. Classical texts (Shastras) and epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata describe Hindu ways of life. Scriptures like the Bhagavat Gita are revered. Many of these books are centuries old. Hindus worship God in many forms, and pray to idols of Lord Rama, Lord Krishna, Lord Shiva, Goddess Durga, Goddess Kali, etc. in temples. Fire is considered sacred, and rituals are performed around a fire, accompanied by chanting of Vedic mantras.

Adi Shankaracharya, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Swami Vivekananda are some religious teachers whose teachings have greatly affected the lives of many Indians.

Buddhism: Buddhism was founded in India by Gautama Buddha. Born a prince, he left home at an early age in search of knowledge and truth. Buddhist teachings stress on living honestly and simply, and to be kind to all living beings. The holy books of the Buddhists are Dhammapada and Tripitakas.

Jainism: Jainism was spread by Mahavira, around the same time as Buddhism. Both Buddha and Mahavira were against the caste system. Jains believe in Karma- the moral law of the universe. They believe that every good, or bad deed has an effect on the doer. This Karma determines their life as well as rebirth. Jainism teaches its followers to conquer temptations, and follow a path of Ahimsa or non-violence.

Did You Know?

The Jains consider Mahavira as the last and the 24th tirthankara (holy-man). The first Jain tirthankara was Rishabhadeva.

Islam: The followers of Islam are called Muslims. Islam first came to the western coast of India with Arab traders in 7th century CE. Muslims believe that the message of God was brought to them by Prophet Mohammed. His message is written in the holy book called Quran. Muslims fast during the holy month of Ramzan, pray in mosques and donate a part of their wealth to the poor and needy.

Quran-the holy book of the Muslims