E-content for the week 27 Jul-31 Jul 2020

ADVERBS

Delhi Public School
Bokaro Steel City
Subject – English Class- 4
Topic - Adverbs

		Definition
	Adverbs	**An** adverb **is a word/a set of words that modifies verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs. It tells when, where, and how an action is performed or indicates the quality or degree of the action.**
Example 1	**The manager spoke confidently.**	**The word confidently is an adverb that describes or modifies the verb 'spoke'**
Example 2	**The dancer danced gracefully.**	**The adverb in this sentence is *gracefully*, which describes or modifies the verb 'danced'.**

KINDS OF ADVERBS

Kinds of adverbs:-	**Definition**	**Examples**
1. Adverbs of Manner	This kind of adverb describes the **manner** by which something was done or something happened. Adverbs of manner answer the question "**How**?"	The boy is shouting loudly. Please, handle the camera carefully. Mike is walking slowly.
2. Adverbs of Place	Adverbs of place tell us where something happens or where someone goes. It simply answers the question "**Where?**"	Alisha went to Sweden yesterday. She will stay there for 5 days.

		The peon ran downstairs to ring the bell.
3. Adverbs of Time	Adverbs that tell us when an action is done.	Samantha came here yesterday. We will play the match tomorrow.
4. Adverbs of Frequency	Adverbs of frequency let us know how often the verb occurs. Like again, always, never etc.	I always read a book before going to bed. He often goes to swim. She usually shops at the Korean market .

POSITION OF ADVERBS

Adverbs of manner, place and time are placed after the verb or even after the object.

Examples: 1. The child cried bitterly.
2. The baby cried loudly.
3. We played cards yesterday.
4. They held a meeting there.

For emphasis , adverbs of time may also be placed in the beginning of the sentence.

Examples : 1.Yesterday we went to the zoo.
2. Now we will play an interesting game.

Adverbs of frequency (always, never, often etc) and sometimes adverbs of manner are placed between the subject and the verb.

Examples:-

i) The postman never delivers the letters on time.
ii) I quite agree with you.
iii) The teacher gently encouraged him.
iv) They have just left.

When an adverb modifies an adjective or another verb , it is placed before the adjective or the adverb.

EXAMPLES:-

i) Raima is very beautiful.
ii) She could answer all the questions quite easily.

EXCERCISE

1.Underline the adverbs in the following sentences.

a. The two brothers embraced each other warmly.
b. I shall come back soon.
c. John never eats junk food.
d. What are you doing tomorrow?
e. It is raining outside.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs.

e.g. Maya is happy. She sang happily.

a. The gardener is very sincere. He works_____.
b. Her English is fluent. She speaks English _____.
c. Mother was angry. She spoke to us_____.
d. My neighbour is a careless driver. He drives _____.
e. His paintings are beautiful. He paints _____.

3. Complete page numbers 42 to 45 in your grammar book along with one page of cursive writing.

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, B.S.CITY

SESSION 2020-2021

ECONTENT FOR THE WEEK 27.07.2020 TO 31.07.2020

CLASS: 4 SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

DATE UPLOADED: 24.07.2020

Method to find the HCF and LCM

(To be done in C.W. COPY)

LCM (least common multiple)

The least common multiple (L.C.M.) of two or more numbers is the smallest number which can be exactly divided by each of the given numbers.

Examples -

The LCM of 4 and 6

Multiples of 4 : 4,8,12,16,20,24,28 -----

Multiples of 6 : 6,12,18,24,30,36 42 ------

Common multiples of 4 and 6 : 12 , 24 ---

The LCM of 4 and 6 is 12

(Not to be written in C.W.copy.the following is for your understanding.)

LCM by prime factorisation method

Step I:
Write each given number into its prime factors.

Step II:
To find the LCM, multiply all prime factors. But the common factors are included only once.

(To be done in C.W. COPY)

Examples -

1. **Find the L.C.M of 504 and 594 by prime factorisation method.**

2	504
2	252
2	126
3	63
3	21
7	7
	1

2	594
3	297
3	99
3	33
11	11
	1

$$594 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 11$$
$$504 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$$

To find the LCM, multiply all prime factors. But the common factors are included only once.

The LCM of 504 and 594 is = 2 x 3 x 3 x 3 x 2 x 2 x 11 x 7

= 16632

(Not to be written in C.W.copy.The following is for your understanding.)

Examples to find Least Common Multiple of two numbers by using Division Method

To find Least Common Multiple by using Division Method we need to follow the following steps.

Step 1: Write the given numbers in a horizontal line, separating them by commas.

Step 2: Divide them by a suitable prime number, which exactly divides at least two of the given numbers.

Step 3: We put the quotient directly under the numbers in the next row. If the number is not divided exactly, we bring it down in the next row.

Step 4: We continue the process of step 2 and step 3 until all co-prime numbers are left in the last row.

Step 5: We multiply all the prime numbers by which we have divided and the co-prime numbers left in the last row. This product is the least common multiple of the given numbers.

(To be done in C.W. COPY)

1. **What is the least common multiple (L.C.M) of 32 and 60 by using division method?**

2	32, 60
2	16, 30
2	8, 15
2	4, 15
2	2, 15
3	1, 15
5	1, 5
	1, 1

Least common multiple (L.C.M) of 32 and 60 = 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 2 × 3 × 5 = 480.

2. **What is the least common multiple (L.C.M) of 30 and 33 by using division method?**

3	30, 33
2	10, 11
5	5, 11
11	1, 11
	1, 1

Least common multiple (L.C.M) of 30 and 33 = 3 × 2 × 5 × 11 = 330.

(To be done in C.W. COPY)

Find the LCM (Lowest common multiple of the following numbers by division method.

1. 72, 96
2. 40, 56
3. 120, 150
4. 12,15 and 20
5. 25,35 and 45