

Worksheet-4  
Class-10 (Hindi)

Q1 कचन कैसे कहते हैं।  
शब्द के एक या अनेक होने का बोधा कराने वाले शब्दों को कचन कहते हैं।

Q2 एकवचन कैसे कहते हैं?

शब्द के जिस रूप से उसके संख्या में एक होने का पता चले उसे एकवचन कहते हैं।

Q3 बहुवचन कैसे कहते हैं?

शब्द के जिस रूप से उसे संख्या में एक से अनेक होने का बोधा हो उसे बहुवचन कहते हैं।

उदाहरण :- एकवचन  
मही  
पुस्तक  
चाकी

बहुवचन  
महियाँ  
पुस्तकें  
चाकियाँ



# Little Star High School

Class – IV

Section: A & B

Subject: English Language

Teacher: Lily Saha

**Read the following passage and practice in your language exercise book**

When a new-born baby, Kabir was found by a Muslim weaver named Niru who lived in Varanasi. He took the baby home and brought him up. In his childhood, Kabir always wanted the company of 'sadhus' and 'faquirs'. Swami Ramananda was Kabir's 'Guru'. Kabir used to say, "Ram and Rahim are one." He was perhaps the first saint who tried to bring the Hindus and Muslims together by preaching them the oneness of God. When Kabir died, the Hindus and the Muslims quarreled over his dead body. "The Hindus wanted to burn his body and the Muslims wanted to bury it. they heard a voice from Heaven saying, "Lift the blanket and look beneath." They also found only a heap of flowers there. The Muslims took one half of it and buried. The other half was taken by the Hindus and burnt.

**Questions:**

- (i) What did Niru do when he first find Kabir?
- (ii) What used to Kabir do in his childhood?
- (iii) Who was Kabir's 'Guru'?
- (iv) What was Kabir's teaching?
- (v) What happen after his death?
- (vi) Write the opposites of the following
  - a. New
  - b. Found
  - c. Bury
  - d. Beneath
  - e. Perhaps
  - f. Together



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## Answers:

1. Niru took Kabir home and brought him up.
2. In his childhood, Kabir always wanted the company of sadhus and faquirs.
3. Swami Ramananda was Kabir's Guru.
4. Kabir's teaching was, 'Ram and Rahim are one.'
5. After Kabir's death the Hindus and the Muslims quarreled over his dead body. Hindus wanted to burn his body and the Muslims wanted to bury it.
  
6. a. New- Old
  - b. Found- Lost
  - c. Bury- Dig Out
  - d. Beneath- Above
  - e. Perhaps- Certain
  - f. Together- Separate

Answer the following questions.

1. What is memory? What are the types of it?

Ans: → Memory is the hardware of a computer that stores data and information.

There are two types of memory in a computer — (a) primary memory.  
(b) Secondary memory.

2. Define primary memory.

Ans: → Primary memory stores programs that can be directly read by the CPU. It is also called the main or internal memory.

3. What are the types of primary memory? Define each.

Ans: → There are two types of primary memory →  
(a) Read-Only Memory (ROM)  
(b) Random Access Memory (RAM)

ROM → Read-only memory is a type of non-volatile memory used in computers and other electronic devices. Data stored in ROM can not be modified after the manufacture of the memory device.

RAM → Random access memory is a form of computer memory that can be read and changed in any order. It is called volatile memory.

4. Differentiate RAM and ROM.

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RAM

ROM

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) Random Access Memory   | (a) Read-only Memory   |
| (b) It maintains its data while the device is powered so it is called volatile memory. | (b) It does not lose content when power is lost so it is called Non-Volatile memory. |
| (c) Stores information temporarily.  | (c) Stores information permanently.  |
| (d) Very fast but uses a lot of power.   | (d) Fast but uses very little power.   |

5. What are binary digits? Give examples of some units of computer memory.

Ans: A computer can only understand two digits: 0 and 1. These digits are called binary digits or bits.

~~Some~~ Examples of <sup>some</sup> units of computer memory are → bits, bytes, Megabytes, Terabytes.

6. Define bit.

Ans: A bit is the smallest unit of a computer memory.

7. What is the relationship between different units of computer memory?

Ans:→

8 bits = 1 byte

1024 bytes = 1 KB (Kilobyte)

1024 KB = 1 MB (Megabyte)

1024 MB = 1 GB (Gigabyte)

1024 GB = 1 TB (Terabyte)

8. What is Secondary memory? Give examples.

Ans:→ Secondary memory is also called ~~ext~~ external memory stores data permanently until it is deleted or overwritten.

E.g. Hard disk, Pen-drive, Memory-card.

9. Write short notes of the following storage devices.

(a) Hard disk:→ A hard disk, also called a hard disk drive, is the most important secondary storage device of a computer. The first hard disk was created in 1979 by Seagate. In a computer, the hard disk stores the Operating system, software applications and all the files and folders. The storage capacity of a hard disk ranges from 250 GB to 3 TB.

(b) Compact disc  $\Rightarrow$  A compact disc (CD) is a commonly used storage device. It can store up to 700 MB of data. It can store pictures, sounds and video clips.

A CD is two types  $\Rightarrow$

(a) CD-R (Compact Disc-Recordable)

(b) CD-RW (Compact Disc-Rewritable)

(c) Digital Versatile disc  $\Rightarrow$  A digital versatile disc (DVD) looks like a CD, but can hold much more data than it. A DVD can store up to 4.7 GB of data. Today DVDs are widely used for watching movies and storing data.

(d) Blu-ray disc  $\Rightarrow$  Blu-ray Disc is a digital optical disc data storage format. It is capable of storing several hours of video in high-definition. The main application of Blu-ray is as a medium for feature films and video games.

(e) USB flash drive  $\Rightarrow$  A USB flash drive or pen drive is a small and compact storage device. It is simply inserted into the USB port of a computer. It can store a large amount of data. Its storage capacity ranges from 4 GB to 512 GB.

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(f) Memory Card ⇒ A memory card is an electronic data storage device used for storing digital information, typically using flash memory. These are commonly used in portable electronic devices, such as digital cameras, mobile phones, tablets, video game ~~consoles~~ consoles. The storage capacity of a memory card ranges from 2 GB to 512 GB.

(g) Cloud Storage ⇒ Cloud is an online storage space for data. We can upload our data on the cloud without using the computer's memory. Cloud saves our data on the Internet and we can access it anytime.

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