

SANSKAR SCHOOL

GRADE-IV

Assignment 4

Date: Thursday, 15th October 2020

ENGLISH:

Simple Present Tense: Do exercise G and H in the book.

MATHS:

Money (Bill)

Prepare the bill for the question given below in your notebook (Page no.170)

Exercise 12.3

1. Prepare a bill for the given items.

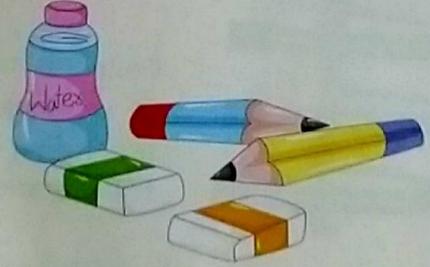
- 4 pastries, each pastry costs ₹ 62.50
- 2 breads, each bread costs ₹ 18.00
- 3 chocolates, each chocolate costs ₹ 50.00
- 5 small pizzas, each pizza costs ₹ 155.50

What is the total amount?

LS

Rohan bought a few stationery items and received the following bill. He immediately checked the bill for any mistake.

Item	Rate ₹ p	Quantity	Amount ₹ p
Pencil	5.75	12	60.00
Eraser	3.00	12	36.00
Notebook	48.50	4	194.00
Water bottle	62.00	2	124.00
Pencil box	128.50	3	284.00
Comic book	52.50	6	381.00
Total			1079.00



Write the mistakes (if any) in the bill. Find the correct amount to be paid. What value would you associate with Rohan if he pays the correct amount instead of the amount written on the bill by the shopkeeper? Write the significance of this value in our lives.

✦ **Tables target of this week-** Revise tables from 2 to 18

HINDI:

पाठ्य पुस्तक में पृष्ठ संख्या 38-40 पर प्रदत्त कहानी 'बीरबल का जवाब' पढ़िए तथा नवीन शब्द रेखांकित करिए।

UOI:

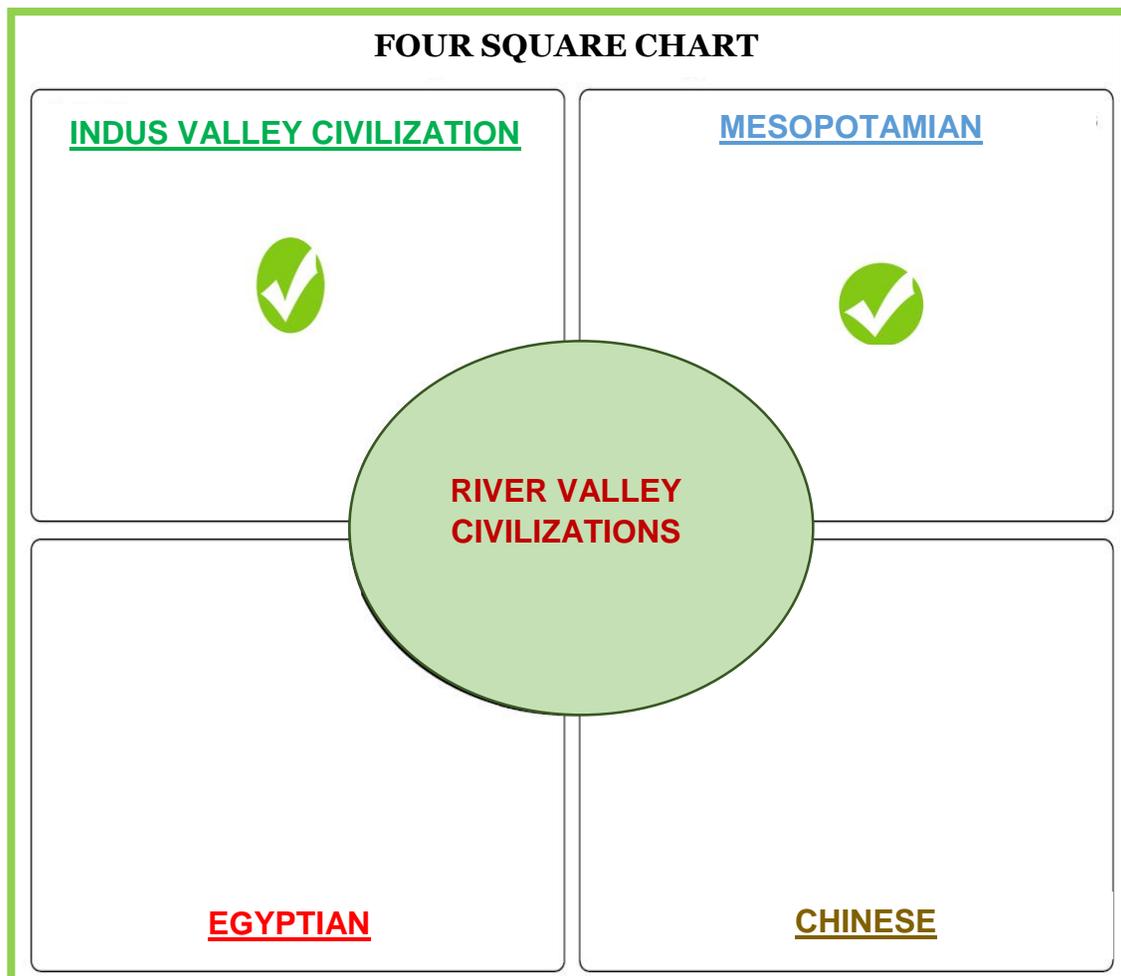
FINDING OUT

Provocation- Virtual tour to Ancient Mesopotamia 5000 B.C.

Video: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sl_7l3gJOF65WXVqywL2ZwpEV_5QS-Us/view?usp=drivesdk

Task: Watch the video on **'Indus Valley and Mesopotamian Civilization'** and list the key attributes of both the civilizations using **Four Square Chart** graphic organizer given below.

Video: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iwl--wGES_t6T15zVU-JuV8bJye2ZyrW/view?usp=sharing



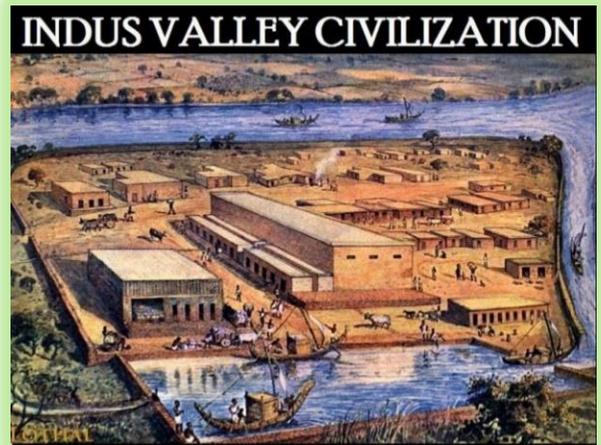
**This graphic organizer helps learners to improve comprehension and organize details and information about the new topic.*

(Reading Material)

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

INDUS VALLEY

Indus Valley Civilization, also known as **Harappan Civilization** after its first find-spot Harappa, was the largest of the four great ancient civilizations. The Indus River Valley civilization was **located** in a small area of land in what is now Pakistan and India. Aside from being on the banks of the large Indus river, the Indus Valley civilization was surrounded by forests, desert, and ocean, making it a very fertile land. **Mohenjo-Daro** is the largest site and **Allahdino** is the smallest site of the Indus Valley Civilization.



The Indus Valley Civilization had a total population of over five million. Most of its people were artisans and traders. The Indus Valley **religion** is polytheistic and is made up of **Hinduism**, **Buddhism** and **Jainism**. There are many seals to support the evidence of the Indus Valley Gods. Some seals show animals which resemble the two gods, Shiva and Rudra.

Town planning is a unique feature of the Indus Valley Civilization. There were well built granaries, citadels, burial grounds and bathing platforms. These cities are well known for their impressive, organized and regular layout. They have well laid out plumbing and drainage system, including indoor toilets. They were among the first to develop a system of uniform weights and measures. They had a written script, mostly used on inscribed seals. Their art was highly advanced. Terracotta, steatite and bronze human and animal figurines with anatomically correct proportions have been found. Harappans were the first people to make and use cotton cloth.

The Indus Valley people called their kings, rajas. The rulers governed through trade and religion, instead of military strength. The king did not have the highest class or power as the kings did in other civilizations, the priests did. When the Aryans invaded this civilization, elders became the head of the society.

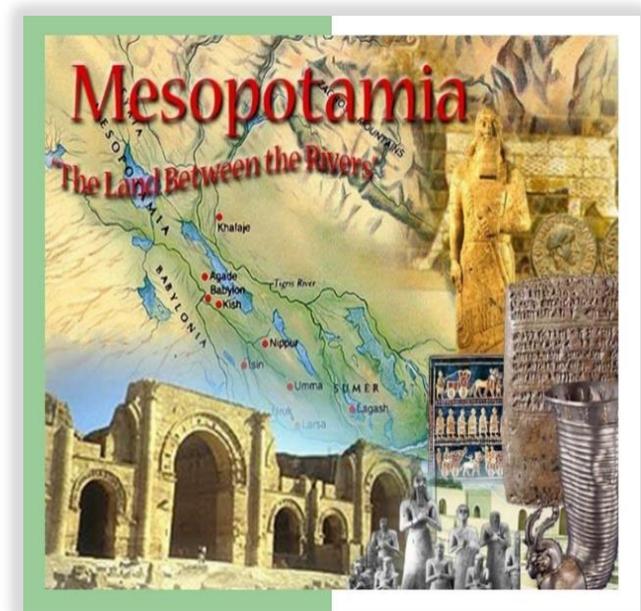
The **economy** of Indus Valley Civilization was based upon agriculture and trade. They also made Pottery, Weaving. The people were also aware of Gold, Silver, Copper and Bronze They used to trade some of those economies for dealings or for cloths and for particular objects. The Harappans were great agriculturists.

The **caste system** had four main groups: the Brahmins consisting of priests and kings; the Kshatriyas, the warriors and aristocrats; the Vaishyas, cultivators, artisans and merchants; and the Shudras or peasants and serfs.

It lasted for at least **1600 years**. Its beginning date is not yet known but it did collapse due to unknown reasons somewhere around **16th century BC**. Major reason given by scholars regarding the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization was a shift in the course of river and natural disasters such as drought, flood etc.

MESOPOTAMIA

Mesopotamia is the name of an ancient region which means the land between two rivers (**Tigris** and the **Euphrates**). Mesopotamia made up most of what is today **Iraq**, and is considered to be the first civilization. Mesopotamia is often referred to as the '**Cradle of Life**'. Mesopotamia was home to some of the oldest major ancient civilizations, including the **Sumerians, Akkadians, Persians, Babylonians and Assyrians**



The land on the sides of the rivers was fertile while the general area was not and this led to irrigation techniques. Mesopotamia had two seasons: a rainy season and a dry season. The rainy season brought a moderate amount of rain, which often caused the rivers to flood.

Mesopotamian **religion** was polytheistic, with followers worshipping several main gods and thousands of minor gods. The three main gods were Ea (Sumerian: Enki),

the god of wisdom and magic, Anu (Sumerian: An), the sky god, and Enlil (Ellil), the god of earth, storms and agriculture and the controller of fates.

Mesopotamians **developed** glass, the Pythagorean Theorem, and ancient sanitation techniques. They invented the wheel in approximately 3500 BC, changing transportation forever. They farmed crops of vegetables, fruits, sesame, wheat, barley and raised pigs, sheep and cattle. They were the first to grasp the concept of the number zero and the first to begin experimenting with mathematical problems

They wrote on tablets and drew pictures which represented ideas or objects. The wedge-shaped writing is called cuneiform and was a great achievement because it allowed information to be transferred from place to place with accuracy.

Mesopotamia was **ruled** by kings. The kings only ruled a single city though, rather than the entire civilization. For example, the city of Babylon was ruled by King Hammurabi. Each king and city designed the rules and systems that they thought would be most beneficial for their people.

Trade and commerce developed in Mesopotamia because the farmers learned how to irrigate their land. They could now grow more food than they could eat. They used the surplus to trade for goods and services. Ur, a city-state in Sumer, was a major centre for commerce and trade.

The populations of these cities were divided into **social** classes which, like societies in every civilization throughout history, were hierarchical. These classes were: The King and Nobility, The Priests and Priestesses, The Upper Class, the Lower Class, and The Slaves

Reasons for **Decline of Mesopotamia** were the rivers were higher than the surrounding plain because of built-up silt in the river beds, so water for irrigation flowed into the fields by gravity. Finally, it was the invasion of Hittites which marked the end of Old Babylonian Empire in Mesopotamia during **1900 BC to 1600 BC**.

G.K.:

Traffic Signals: Do page 35 in the book.

MUSIC:

Watch the video and practice Raag Yaman.

<https://youtu.be/EiltUU YGhw>

राग यमन

आरोह - सा रे ग म प ध नि सा

अवरोह - सा नि ध प म ग रे सा

प्रथम पहर निशि गाइये ग नि को कर संवाद।

जाति संपूर्ण तीवर मध्यम यमन आश्रय राग ॥

राग का परिचय -

1) इस राग को राग कल्याण के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। इस राग की उत्पत्ति कल्याण थाट से होती है अतः इसे आश्रय राग भी कहा जाता है (जब किसी राग की उत्पत्ति उसी नाम के थाट से हो) । मुगल शासन काल के दौरान, मुसलमानों ने इस राग को राग यमन अथवा राग इमन कहना शुरू किया।

2) इस राग की विशेषता है कि इसमें तीव्र मध्यम का प्रयोग किया जाता है। बाकी सभी स्वर शुद्ध लगते हैं।

3) इस राग को रात्रि के प्रथम प्रहर या संध्या समय गाया-बजाया जाता है। इसके आरोह और अवरोह में सभी स्वर प्रयुक्त होते हैं, अतः इसकी जाति हुई संपूर्ण-संपूर्ण (परिभाषा देखें) ।

4) वादी स्वर है- ग संवादी - नि

आरोह- नि रे ग, मं प, ध नि सां। अवरोह- सां नि ध प, मं ग रे सा। पकड़- नि रे ग रे, प रे, नि रे सा।

विशेषतायें-

१) यमन और कल्याण भले ही एक राग हों मगर यमन और कल्याण दोनों के नाम को मिला देने से एक और राग की उत्पत्ति होती है जिसे राग यमन-कल्याण कहते हैं जिसमें दोनों मध्यम का प्रयोग होता है।

२) यमन को मंद्र सप्तक के नि से गाने-बजाने का चलन है। नि रे ग, मं ध नि सां

३) इस राग में नि रे और प रे का प्रयोग बार बार किया जाता है।

४) इस राग को गंभीर प्रकृति का राग माना गया है।

५) इस राग को तीनों सप्तकों में गाया-बजाया जाता है। कई राग सिर्फ मन्द्र, मध्य या तार सप्तक में ज़्यादा गाये बजाये जाते हैं, जैसे राग सोहनी तार सप्तक में ज़्यादा खुलता है।