



The Lahore Lyceum

Canalside Campus

SUMMER VACATIONS HOMEWORK PACK

(APRIL 2020 – MAY 2020)

CLASS – SIX

Student Name: _____



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARENTS

Please follow these instructions while getting this vacation work done by your kids;

- 1- This pack shall cover the syllabus for the months of April and May with daily/weekly breakdown.
- 2- Daily diary for this breakdown will be uploaded on EDN Parent App for your support.
- 3- Students will have to complete Homework task on given dates as per daily diary.
- 4- Daily completion of Homework shall enable student to follow the routine.
- 5- You are requested to only guide the children to complete the task.
- 6- The work contains worksheets based on educational videos. Please ensure availability of digital devices and internet connection for your children.
- 7- Please ensure the Homework is neat and tidy. Use Rough notebooks for practice work.
- 8- Final date for the submission of work is subjected to the Re-open of Schools as per government directives.
- 9- Total (10) marks have been allocated for completion of Homework from Grade 1 to 9, as per followings:
 - a. Neatness: (02) Marks
 - b. Completion and accuracy: (06) Marks
 - c. Handwriting: (02) Marks

Stay Safe!

**Best Regards,
Principal**

لاہور لائسنس اسکول

چھٹیوں کا کام

والدین کیلئے ضروری ہدایات

محترم والدین!

بچوں سے کام کرواتے ہوئے مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کو مد نظر رکھیں:

- ۱۔ آپ کو مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ یہ بیک اپریل اور مئی کے سلیبس کی روزانہ / ہفتہ وار تقسیم کار پر مشتمل ہے۔
- ۲۔ اس پلاننگ پر مشتمل ہوم ورک ڈائری روزانہ کی بنیاد پر EDN PARENT APP پر اپلوڈ کی جائیگی۔ جس کے مطابق کام کرنا ہرنچے کے لیے نہایت ضروری ہے۔
- ۳۔ یاد رہے کہ روزانہ کی بنیاد پر ہوم ورک کی تکمیل سے ہی بچے سلیبس مکمل کر پائیں گے۔
- ۴۔ آپ سے گزارش ہے کہ کام کی تکمیل میں بچوں کی صرف رہنمائی کریں اور انھیں کام خود کرنے دیں۔ اسکول کھلنے پر کام میں ضروری اصلاح اساتذہ خود کروائیں گے۔
- ۵۔ کوشش کریں کہ بچوں کا کام صاف اور خوشخط ہو۔ لکھائی کے لئے نوٹ بک یارف رجسٹر استعمال کریں۔
- ۶۔ اس بیک میں تعلیمی رہنمائی کے لئے ورک شیٹس اور ویڈیوز شامل کی گئی ہیں۔ لہذا بچوں کے لئے اسمارٹ فون / کمپیوٹر اور انٹرنیٹ کی فراہمی یقینی بنائیں۔
- ۷۔ کام مکمل کرنے کے بعد اسکول میں جمع کروانے کی تاریخ کا اعلان حکومت کے احکامات کے مطابق کیا جائیگا۔
- ۸۔ چھٹیوں کا کام مکمل کرنے پر بچوں کو اعزازی نمبروں سے نوازا جائیگا جنہیں پہلی سہ ماہی کے امتحانات میں شامل کیا جائیگا۔ نمبروں کی تقسیم صفحہ نمبر 1 پر دی گئی ہے۔

احتیاط کریں اور محفوظ رہیں!

اسکول پرنسپل

Some Every Day Tasks

- Keep your belongings in their places.
- Arrange your shoes in the shoe rack.
- Help your mother to maintain your wardrobe.
- Arrange the table for the dinner with your mother.
- Go out in the evening with your Dad, walk, Jog or does some exercise to keep yourself fit.

Helping Hands

- Make a gift pack containing coloring book and color pencils and give to a needy child.
- Take a picture and paste it in your album.

Be Creative

- Make an Eid Card For your Mom and Dad
- Make three faces with paper plates.(happy, sad, cross/angry)

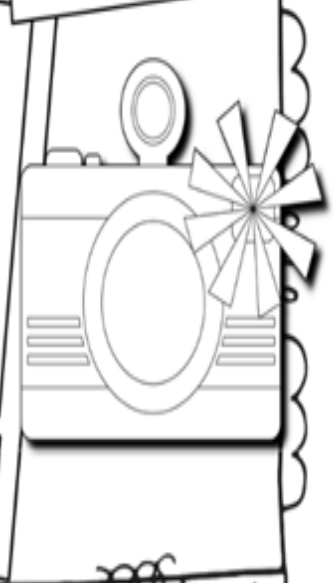
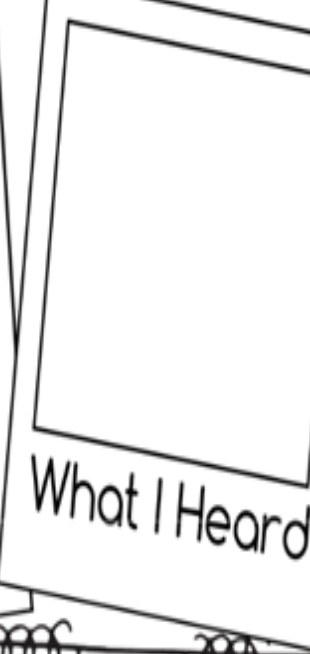
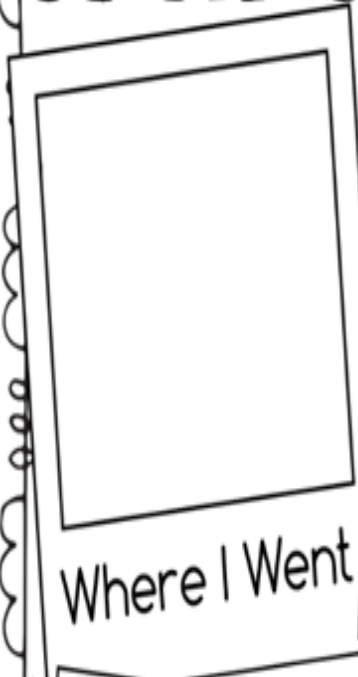
Activities for Holiday

- Make a mango shake and write the ingredients.
- Visit the zoo/park and collect different things and paste on a chart paper.



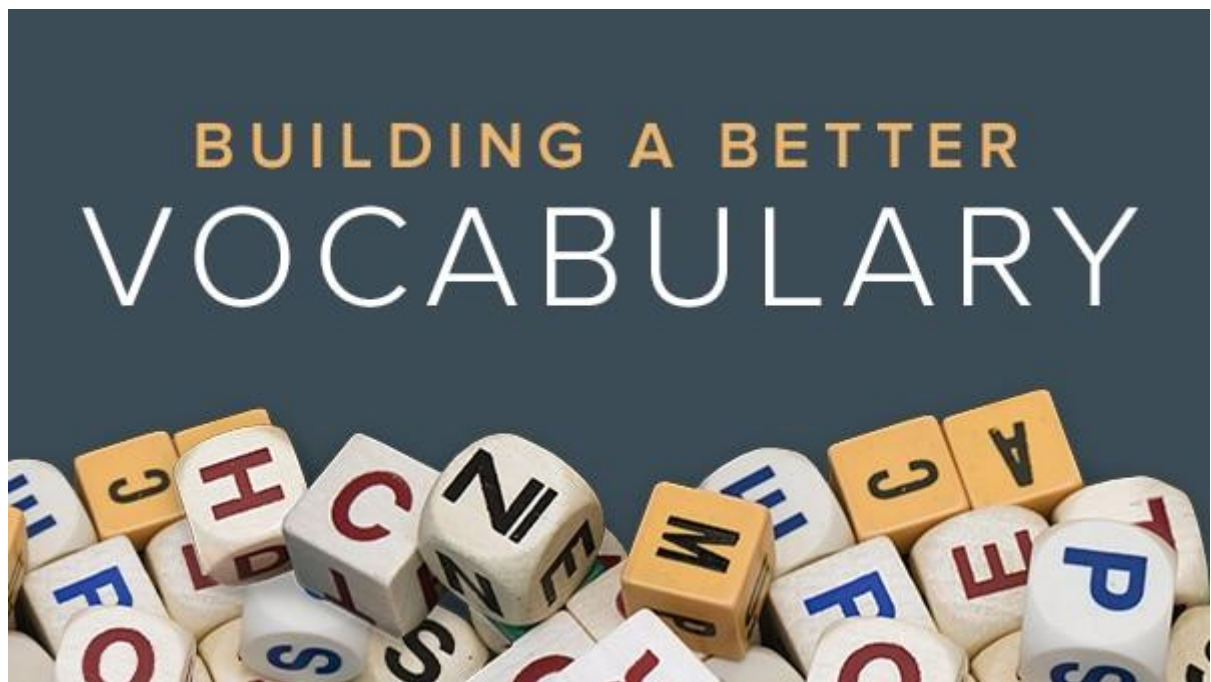


SNAPSHOTS OF SUMMER





English





Week 1

13th April, 2020 to 18th April, 2020

Novel: **Charlie and the Chocolate Factory**

Character Sketch: **Mike Teavee**

Mike Teavee is a 9-year-old boy who does nothing but watch television, both the fourth Golden Ticket finder and the fourth to be eliminated from the tour, and one of the four main antagonists of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

Question Answer

Q1. Give the family detail of Charlie Bucket.

Ans: The father and mother of Mr. Bucket, Grandpa Joe and Grandma Josephine. Father and Mother of Mrs. Bucket, Grandpa George and grandma Georgina. Mr. Bucket and Mrs. Bucket and their son name Charlie Bucket.

Q2. Give an imaginary look of Chocolate Factory.

Ans: It was **Wonka's Factory** owned by a man called Mr. Willy Wonka, the greatest inventor and maker of chocolates that there has ever been and what tremendous, marvelous place it was, it had huge iron gates leading into it and a high wall surrounding it and smoke belching from its chimneys and strange whizzing sounds coming from deep inside it and outside the wall, for half a mile around in every direction, the air was scented with heavy rich smell of melting chocolate.

O.P.E.: **Unit 1: Reading Email**

Words/Meanings

Words	Meaning
Multi-Cultural	Cultural Diversity
Ancient	Old
Cathedrals	Holy Place
Domes	A Rounded Vault
Chapels	Church
Exterior	Outer Side
Summit	Talk
Altitudes	Height
Rhythms	Tune
Manufacture	Produce

Question Answers

Q1. Which two aspects of London described by Sara?

Ans: 1. London has world famous art galleries and museums and many historical monuments, such as Nelson's Column in Trafalgar square. 2. River Thames with its many historical bridges.

Q2. Why do you think the summit of Everest is called "The roof of the world"?

Ans: Mount Everest is at 29,035 feet. It is the highest mountain in the world that's why it is called the roof of the world.

Q3. Why is the Tibetan word for wealth a suitable word for the yak?

Ans: These high altitudes are too high for horses and cows; our more precious animal is the yak, a strong heavy large horned animal that likes to live at heights up to 18,000 feet. The yak has a



long thick shaggy coat and is a size of a large ox it provides us with food transport, shelter and clothing. This is why the Tibetan word for yak which means wealth.

Moral Story

“Pride hath a fall”

It is related that in a certain far-off forest, a haughty hare and a humble tortoise used to live rosy life. The hare was swift in his pace, but the tortoise was slow in his pace. At times, it so happened when they got together the arrogant hare spared no chance to tease the tortoise for his sluggish nature. The poor tortoise always listened and kept quiet. One day the tortoise challenged the hare to run a race with him which he accepted. Both the hare and the tortoise fixed the day for the race between two extremes.

Thus, the race started and in no time the hare was out of sight due to his brisk speed. As the tortoise was moving at a snail’s pace, so he was left far behind. On the way the hare thought that the slow-moving tortoise would never reach the winning point in time, he lay down under a cool shady tree and soon he slept. On the other hand, the tortoise kept walking slowly but steadily. While the tortoise was on his way, he caught a sight of the hare enjoying a sweet sleep. The tortoise moved on with the same slow pace but with firm conviction in his success. The time passed by swiftly but stealthily for the sleepy hare. At length, the tortoise reached the top of the hill quite amazingly.

Grammar:

Gender

“Gender is the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between, masculinity and femininity”. Depending on the context, There are four types of gender, Masculine, Feminine, Common, Neuter

Activity of the week

Change each feminine noun to the masculine gender

Feminine	Masculine
Princess	
Goose	
Grandmother	
Cow	
Bride	
Landlady	
Sally	
Waitress	
Duck	
Mare	



Week 2

20th April, 2020 to 25th April, 2020

Novel

Character Sketch: Violet Beauregarde

Violet is a girl who can never stop chewing gum. She is the third child to find a Golden Ticket and the second to be ejected from Wonka's factory. Violet is always chewing something and claims that she has been chewing the same piece of gum for three months straight.

Question Answer:

Q1. What type of chocolate make was Mr. Wonka?

Ans: Mr. Willy Wonka is the most amazing, the most fantastic, the most extra ordinary chocolate maker, the world has ever seen

Q2. What grandpa Joe said about the intelligence of Mr. Willy Wonka?

Ans: Mr. Willy Wonka has himself invented more than 200 new kinds of chocolate bars each with a different center each far sweeter and creamer and more delicious than anything the other chocolate factories can make.

O.P.E.:

Unit 2: Venice: A city of water

Words Meaning

Words	Meaning
Island	Land surrounded by water
Gondolas	Local Boats
Stunning	Impressive
Congestion	Blockage
Devastating	Causing great damage
Predicted	To indicate before time

Question Answers:

Q1. Why is a “city of water” an appropriate name for Venice?

Ans: Venice is in the north east of Italy in Europe; the historic center of Venice is a city of water build on 118 small islands separated by canals and joint by bridges. The Grand Canal is the main road and is busy with fairies. That’s why “city of water is the appropriate name for Venice.

Q2. Why are gondoliers essential to Venetians?

Ans: Local boats called gondolas, which carry people across the water, the gondoliers who pedal the gondolas across the crowded water ways are famous for their singing which echoes across the city.

Q3. Explain some of the problems faced by the city’s authorities of the Venice?

Ans: Venice is such a popular city with tourists that in the busiest months the city authorities limit the number of tourists allowed to enter in order to ease congestion. Each year between



October and April, Venice is flooded. These floods are sometime devastating and authorities have to protect the city.

Moral Story: “As You Sow, So Shall You Reap”

One night, three thieves stole a lot of money from a rich man’s house. They put the money in a bag and went to the forest. They felt very hungry. So, one of them went to a nearby village to buy food. The other two remained in the forest to take care of the bag of money. The thief that went for food had an evil idea. He ate his food at a hotel. Then he bought food for his two mates in the forest. He mixed a strong poison with the food. He thought, “Those two will eat this poisoned food and die. Then I will get all the money for myself.” Meanwhile, the two wicked men in the forest decided to kill their mate on return. They thought that they would divide the money between the two of them. All the three wicked men carried out their cruel plans. The thief who wanted all the money for himself came to the forest with the poisoned food. The two men in the forest hit him and killed him. Then they ate the poisoned food and died. Thus, these evil people met with an evil end.

Grammar: Adjective

“A word naming an attribute of a noun, such as sweet, red, or technical”

Activity of the week

Insert an adjective before each noun in the sentences below:

1. I went to the _____ seaside with my _____ friends.
2. I ate _____ food when I went to the _____ restaurant.
3. The _____ tiger growled loudly as he grabbed his _____ prey.
4. _____ trees swayed in the _____ wind.
5. Crying and screaming, the _____ baby crawled over to his grandma.
6. After a while, the _____ sun started to burn my skin.
7. The _____ building towered over me.
8. Rapidly, the _____ car sped down the _____ road.
9. Huffing and puffing, the _____ man sulked in his _____ chair.



Week 3

27th April, 2020 to 2nd May, 2020

Novel:

Character Sketch: OopmaLoompas

The Oompa-Loompas - Fun-loving dwarves hailing from Loompaland. Mr. Wonka's diminutive work force feasts on cacao beans and performs all of the work in the Wonka chocolate factory. They also enjoy dancing, beating drums, and singing songs about what happens to bad children.

Question Answer.

Q1. Give a description of chocolate palace that was built for prince Pondicherry.

Ans: What a chocolate palace it was! It had one hundred rooms, and everything was made of either dark or light chocolate! The bricks were chocolate, and the cement holding them together was chocolate, and the windows were chocolate, and all the walls and ceilings were made of chocolate, so were the carpets and the pictures and the furniture and the bed; and when you turned on the taps in the bathroom, hot chocolate came pouring out.

Q2. Why Mr. Wonkawants that prince should eat the chocolate palace?

Ans: Prince said I am not going to eat my palace! I am not even going to nibble the staircase or lick the walls! I am going to live in it! But Mr. Wonka was right, of course, because soon after this, there came a very hot day with a boiling sun, and the whole palace began to melt and then it sank slowly to the ground and the crazy prince, who was dozing in the living room at the time, woke up to find himself swimming around in huge brown sticky lake of chocolate.

O.P.E:

Unit 3: Green Force

Words Meanings

Words	Meaning
Massive	Large and Heavy
Species	Type
Crucial	Critical
Sustaining	Encourage
Coral Reefs	Beach
Benevolent	Charitable
Irreparably	Impossible to repair
Conservation	Prevention
Alleviating	Reduce

Question Answer.

Q1. What do the research teams of green force do worldwide?

Ans: Green force team are working on the front line gathering important information for scientists and manager communicating directly to local people who depends upon coral reefs and off course learning a great deals themselves about marine biology and conservation and about living with the sea.

Q2. Why are coral reefs known as rain forests of the sea?

Ans: Coral reefs are widely known as the rain forest of the sea because they are home to such a massive diversity of species but not all people appreciate the crucial role that coral reef play,



on various levels in sustaining human life along coral coast lines, and as fertile ground for medicinal discoveries yet to be made.

Moral Story: "Try Try Again"

King Robert Bruce ruled over Scotland. Once he was defeated by the English. He ran for his dear life. His enemies followed him. He hid himself in a cave. When he was lying there, he saw a spider that fell from its web. It tried again and again to reach its web, but it fell every time. It tried nine times but failed. The king thought that the spider would try no more. But it tried once again. This time it reached its web. It gave the king a new hope. He said to himself, "When this small insect can succeed by trying again and again, why should not I try once again and succeed?" He came out of the cave. He gathered a large army and attacked the English. This time they fought very bravely and defeated them.

Grammar: Countable and Uncountable Noun

Countable nouns are individual people, animals, places, things, or ideas which can be counted. Uncountable nouns are not individual objects, so they cannot be counted

Activity of the week

Tell whether the underlined noun is countable or uncountable.

uncountable

1. Would you like some milk with your cereal?

2. You will need eggs and sugar for this recipe.

3. Devon asked for more time to finish his test.

4. Do you have enough information to write your report?

5. Matt should listen to his coach; he gives good advice.

6. The teacher wanted his students to put more effort into their assignments.

7. Listening to good music makes your worries go away.


8. With enough determination, any task is achievable.

9. These books will help you in your research.

10. Our living room has so much furniture, there is nowhere to move.

11. Lara's mom told her to add more flour to the dough before baking the cookies.

12. Humans have made a lot of technological progress in 100 years.





Novel:

Question Answer.

Q1. Why Mr. Wonka had to ask every single one of them to leave.

Ans: All the other chocolate makers had begun to grow jealous of the wonderful sweet that Mr. Wonka was making, and they started sending in spies to steal his secret recipes. The spies took jobs in the Wonka factory, pretending that they were ordinary workers, and while they were there, each one of them found out exactly how a certain special thing was made.

Q2. Why Mr. Willy Wonka has to close the factory?

Ans: Because soon after that Fickalgruber's factory started making an ice-cream the would never melt even in the hottest sun than Mr. Prodnose's factory came out with chewing gum that never lost its flavor however much you chewed it and then Mr. Slugworth's factory began make sugar balloons that you could blow up huge size before you popped up them with a pin and gobbled them up and so on and so on. And Mr. Willy Wonka tore his beard and shouted this is terrible! I shall be ruined! There are spies everywhere! I shall have to close the factory.

O.P.E.:

Unit 4: The King and the Tide

Words Meanings.

Words	Meanings
Courtiers	Advisor of the King
Flattery	Complements
Exclaimed	Declared
Excessive	More than required
Reverence	Deep Respect
Eagerly	Actively
Groaned	Murmur
Recede	Go Back
Crept	Crawl

Questions answers:

Q1. Why the king did what he did?

Ans: Because King Canute became tired of their flattery and decided that he would teach them a lesson.

Q2. Why the courtiers were "wiser men" at the end of the story?

Ans: Because they do not want to make King angry.

Grammar:

Preposition

A preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun, to show its relation to some other word in the sentence.



Activity of the week

Use the Prepositions

Directions: Complete the sentences below by writing the correct preposition in each blank.

at in over on between up
onto below under towards to through
into across along above behind

1. Maribeth and Dwight were careful as they walked _____ the high rock wall
2. They were followed by their two friends who trailed _____.
3. All four arrived at school and Maribeth sat _____ Luke and Larry.
4. Just then, Mrs. Beatty, their teacher walked _____ the door and into the classroom.
5. Maribeth rose from her seat and walked _____ her.
6. She smiled and set an apple _____ the teacher's desk.
7. Mrs. Beatty reached _____ a pile of papers and pulled out a large, gold star.
8. Maribeth raced to her chart and, reaching high, placed the gold star _____ her silver star.
9. Maribeth skipped _____ the room with a smile on her face.
10. After school, the four friends threw rocks _____ the bridge.

Week 5

11th May, 2020 to 16th May, 2020

Novel

Question Answers:

Q1. What was the bulletin from Mr. Wonka?

Ans: "Willy Wonka have decide to allow five children to visit my factory this year these luck five will be shown around personally by me and they will be allowed to see all the magic of my factory then at the end of the tour as a special present all of them will be given enough chocolates and sweets to last them for the rest of their lives! So watch out for the golden tickets! Five golden tickets have been printed on golden paper and these five golden tickets have been hidden underneath the ordinary wrapping paper of five ordinary bars of chocolate"



Q2. What was the trick in advertisement according to the Grandpa Joe?

Ans: He is a magician, Grandpa Joe said just imagine what will happen now! Whole world will be searching for those **golden tickets!** Everyone will be buying Wonka's chocolate bars in the hope of finding golden tickets he will sell more than ever before.

O.P.E.: Unit 5: The School Master

Words Meaning

Words	Meaning
Cannon	Gun
Pupil	Student
Blushing	To turn Red
Sternly	Sincerely
Whispered	To Speak in Low voice
Harshly	Rudely
Freckly	Wrinkly
Graminivorous	Grass Eating

Question Answers:

Q1. What do the words in speech marks tell you about how Sissy was feeling?

Ans: Sissy calls her teacher "sir" twice. This tells me that she wanted to be polite. Also, she was probably afraid of him.

Q2. What does the word "blushing" tell you about how Sissy was feeling?

Ans: The word blushing means that she went red when she answered Mr. Gradgrind. This tells me that she did not like being picked out by her teacher and that she was embarrassed.

Grammar:

Direct Indirect Speech:

We have learnt that a predicate can be either a *verb + object* or *verb + complement*. When the verb is a form of 'be', it is frequently followed by a *complement*. When the verb is other than 'be,' two objects can follow it: a **direct** and/or **indirect** object.

Example: Anita has given us her new address.

Here, 'her new address' is the direct object while 'us' is the indirect object.

What was given? **her new address**

To whom was it given? **us**

A direct object relates directly to the verb. An indirect object is a noun or pronoun that relates indirectly to the verb.

The above sentence can also be written as:

Anita has given her new address to us.

Sentences containing direct or indirect objects can be written in two ways.

(a) Give her the book. or Give the book to her.

(b) Tell him the story. or Tell the story to him.

In each of these, what is given or told is the direct object. The person to whom this object is given or told is the indirect object.



Examples:

1. Direct: The boy said, "I'm happy with my results."
Indirect: The boy said that he **was happy** with his results.
2. Direct: She said, "I have baked a cake."
Indirect: She said (that) she **had** baked a cake.
3. Direct: He said, "All people have equal rights."
Indirect: He said that all people **have** equal rights.
4. Direct: Roshni said, "I may meet him here".
Indirect: Roshni said that she **might** meet him **there**.
5. Direct: She says, "I will go to school tomorrow."
Indirect: She says that she **will** go to school **tomorrow**.

Activity of the week

1. Direct: He said, "She is coming this week to discuss this."
Indirect: _____
2. Direct: He said to them, "Will you come for dinner?"
Indirect: _____
3. Direct: The teacher said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
Indirect: _____
4. Direct: The old man said, "Ah! I am ruined."
Indirect: _____
5. Direct: The policeman **said**, "**Where** are you going?"
Indirect: _____

Week 6

18th May, 2020 to 23rd May, 2020

Novel

Question Answers:

Q1. What was the appearance of the ticket holder?

Ans: The finder was a boy called Augustus Gloop, and Mr. Bucket's evening newspaper carried a large picture of him on the front page. The picture showed a nine year old boy who was so enormously fat he looked as though he had been blown up with a powerful pump. His face was like a monstrous ball of dough.



Q2. Who was the second ticket holder?

Ans: Golden ticket had been found. The lucky person was a little girl called Veruca Salt who lived with her parents in a great city far away.

O.P.E:

Unit 6: Oliver Twist

Words Meaning.

Words	Meaning
Orphan	Child without parent
Irritated	Annoyed
Frightened	Feared
Suppose	Assume
Starving	Suffer from hunger
Gruel	Mush
Nudge	Poke

Question Answers:

Q1. Describe in the poor house for the boys?

Ans: Oliver Twist is a nine year old orphan who has come to live in a work house, a public institution run by the local parish authorities, which house the poor and gave them the minimum of basic food. The parish was the local Government area of the time, centeraround the church. Children who lived in the workhouse were called parish children.

Q2. How do Henry and Ben exploit Oliver?

Ans: Henry and Ben said, we all have not enough food here. We all are starving, before my dad died I ate meat for every meal, if we were not given meat we will eat one of you. In this way they were exploiting the Oliver to bring food from the cook.

Activity of the week

Make sentences of the following words

Words	Sentences
Orphan	
Irritated	
Frightened	
Suppose	
Starving	
Gruel	
Nudge	



Week 7

25th May, 2020 to 30th May, 2020

Novel

Question Answers:

Q1. Who got the third ticket?

Ans: The third ticket was found by a Miss Violet Beauregarde . There was great excitement in the Beauregarde household when our reporter arrived to interview the lucky young lady cameras was clicking and flash bulbs were flashing and people were pushing and trying to get a bit closer to the famous girl. And the famous girl was standing on the chair in the living room weaving the golden ticket madly at arm's length as though she was flagging a taxi.

Q2. Who got the fourth ticket?

Ans: The nine year old boy was seated before a television set with his eyes glued to the screen and he was watching a film in which one bunch of gangsters was shooting up another bunch of gangsters with machine gun. Mike Teaveehimself had no less than 18 toy pistols of various sizes hanging from belts around his body and every now and again he would leap up into the air and fire off half a dozen rounds from one or another of these weapons.

Q3. What Grandpa Joe whispered to Charlie when he entered the house?

Ans: Grandpa Joe whispered Charlie tip toed over and stood beside the bed. The old man gave Charlie a sly grin, and then he started rummaging under his pillow with one hand and when the hand came out again, there was an ancient leather purse clutched in the fingers. Under cover of the bed's cloths the old man opened the purse and tipped it upside down. Out fell a silver six pence. It's my secret hoard, he whispered the others don't know I have got it. And now, you and I are going to have one more fling and finding that last ticket.

Q4. Why the family of Charlie began to stop?

Ans: During the next two weeks, the weather turned very cold, the snow came then all at once, and the meals became even thinner. The reason for this was that the toothpaste factory the place where Mr. Bucket worked suddenly went bust and had to close down. Quickly, Mr. Bucket tried to get another job but he had no luck. In the end, the only way in which he managed to earn a few pennies was by shoveling snow in the streets but it was not enough to buy even a quarter of the food that seven people need it. The situation became desperate. The breakfast was the single slice of bread for each person now, and lunch was may be half a boiled potato.

Activity of the week

Make sentences of the following words

Words	Sentences
Cannon	
Pupil	
Blushing	
Sternly	
Whispered	
Harshly	
Freckly	

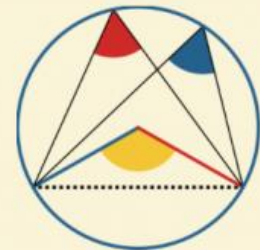
Math



BOOK I.
Basic plane geometry



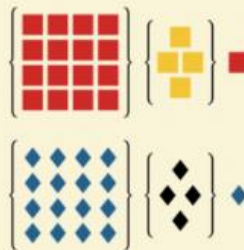
BOOK II.
Geometric algebra



BOOK III.
Circles and angles



BOOK IV.
Regular polygons



BOOK V.
Ratios and proportions



BOOK VI.
Geometric proportions



Learn below definitions with examples.

Whole Numbers:

Whole numbers are positive numbers, including zero, without any decimal or fractional parts. They are numbers that represent whole things without pieces. The set of whole numbers is represented mathematically by the set: $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$.

Natural Numbers:

Natural numbers begin at 1 and increment to infinity: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.

Factor:

A *factor* divides a number completely without leaving any remainder. For example: $30 \div 6 = 5$, and there is no remainder. So 6 is a factor of 30.

Multiple:

A multiple is the product result of one number multiplied by another number. For examples, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are multiples of 2.

Even Numbers:

Even numbers are whole numbers that are divisible by 2, e.g. 0, 2, 4, 6, 8,

Odd Numbers:

Odd numbers are whole numbers that are not divisible by 2, e.g. 1, 3, 5, 7,

Prime Number:

A prime number is a whole number that has exactly 2 different factors, 1 and itself, e.g. 2, 3, 5, 7,

Composite Number:

A composite number is a whole number that has more than 2 different factors, e.g. 4, 6, 8, 9,



Complete this table to find the factors of all the numbers up to 20.

NUMBER	FACTORS		NUMBER	FACTORS
1	1		11	
2	1,2		12	
3	1,3		13	
4	1,2,4		14	
5	1,5		15	
6	1,2,3,6		16	
7			17	
8			18	
9			19	
10			20	

Identify prime or composite numbers.

- 1) 67 _____
- 2) 530 _____
- 3) 825 _____
- 4) 19 _____
- 5) 293 _____

Prime Factorization: The process of expressing a number as a product of its prime factors is called prime factorization.

Find prime factors of 40

Step 1: Divide 40 with 2

Step 2: Divide 20 with 2

Step 3: Divide 10 with 2

Step 4: Since 5 is no more divisible by 2, move to the next prime number i.e. 3. Since 5 is also not divisible by 3. So move to the next prime number i.e.5

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 40 \\ \hline 2 & 20 \\ \hline 2 & 10 \\ \hline 5 & 5 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$
$$40 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5$$



Find prime factors of 126

Step 1: Divide 126 with 2

Step 2: Since 63 is not divisible by 2, move to the next prime number i.e. 3. Divide 63 with 3

Step 3: Divide 21 with 3

Step 4: Since 7 is not divisible by 3, move to the next prime number i.e. 5. Since 7 is also not divisible by 5. So move to the next prime number i.e.7

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 126 \\ \hline 3 & 63 \\ \hline 3 & 21 \\ \hline 7 & 7 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

$$126 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 7$$

Find prime factors of 18, 250, 1276, 199, 69 (Do it in your notebook)

Square Root:

A square root of a number is a value that, when multiplied by itself, gives the number. Example: $4 \times 4 = 16$, so a square root of 16 is 4. ... The symbol is $\sqrt{\quad}$ which always means the positive square root.

Find the square root of the following numbers.

1) $\sqrt{9} = 3$

2) $\sqrt{25} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3) $\sqrt{49} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4) $\sqrt{81} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5) $\sqrt{324} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Cube Root: The cube root of a number is a special value that, when used in a multiplication three times, gives that number. Example: $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$, so the cube root of 27 is 3.

Find the cube root of the following numbers.

1) $\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$

2) $\sqrt[3]{27} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



3) $\sqrt[3]{125} =$ _____

4) $\sqrt[3]{216} =$ _____

5) $\sqrt[3]{343} =$ _____

Highest Common Factor (HCF): The HCF of two or more numbers is the largest factor that is common to all the numbers.

Find HCF of 90 and 135 by Prime Factorization Method

2	90	3	135
3	45	3	45
3	15	3	15
5	5	5	5
	1		1

$$90 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$
$$135 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

Common Factors = 3, 3, 5
HCF = 3 × 3 × 5
HCF = 45

Find the highest common factor of each of the following sets of numbers(In notebook)

- 1) 12 and 30
- 2) 84 and 156
- 3) 15, 60 and 75

Lowest Common Multiple (LCM): The LCM of two or more numbers is the smallest multiple that is common to all the numbers.

Find LCM of 90 and 135 by Prime Factorization Method

2	90	3	135
3	45	3	45
3	15	3	15
5	5	5	5
	1		1

$$90 = 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$
$$135 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

Common Factors = 3, 3, 5
Uncommon Factors = 2, 3
LCM = 2 × 3 × 3 × 3 × 5
LCM = 270

Find the lowest common multiple of each of the following sets of numbers (In notebook)

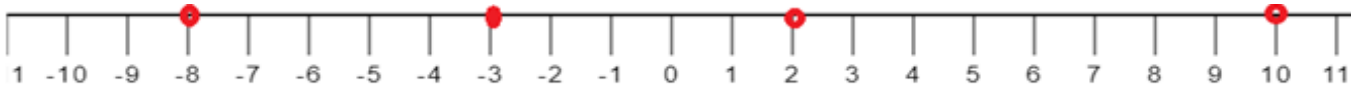


- 1) 16 _____ 60
- 2) -6 _____ 8
- 3) -2 _____ 0
- 4) 30 _____ -31
- 5) -20 _____ 17

Arrange in ascending order.

- 1) -3, 3, 0, -100, 220, 5, 100, -45
- 2) 4, 9, -7, -9, 0, 221

Represent -8, 2, 10 and -3 on a number line.



Represent -6, 0, 10 and -9 on a number line(Do it in your notebook)

Choose the correct answer.

1) $\sqrt{16} =$

- a) 5 b) 6 c) 4 d) 7

2) 7 is a

- a) prime number b) composite number c) even number d) negative number

3) A prime number is a whole number that has exactly _____ different factors.

- a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 1

4) $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 =$

- a) 2^4 b) 2^5 c) 2^6 d) $2^2 \times 2^2$

5) $\sqrt[3]{27} =$

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

6) $7^2 - \sqrt{361} + 21^3 =$

- a) 9261 b) 9291 c) 9200 d) 8100

7) 4 is a _____ of 2.

- a) multiple b) factor c) prime factor d) inverse

8) 0 is a



a) positive number b) negative number c) neither positive nor negative d) none of these

9) cube root of 8

a) $\sqrt{8}$

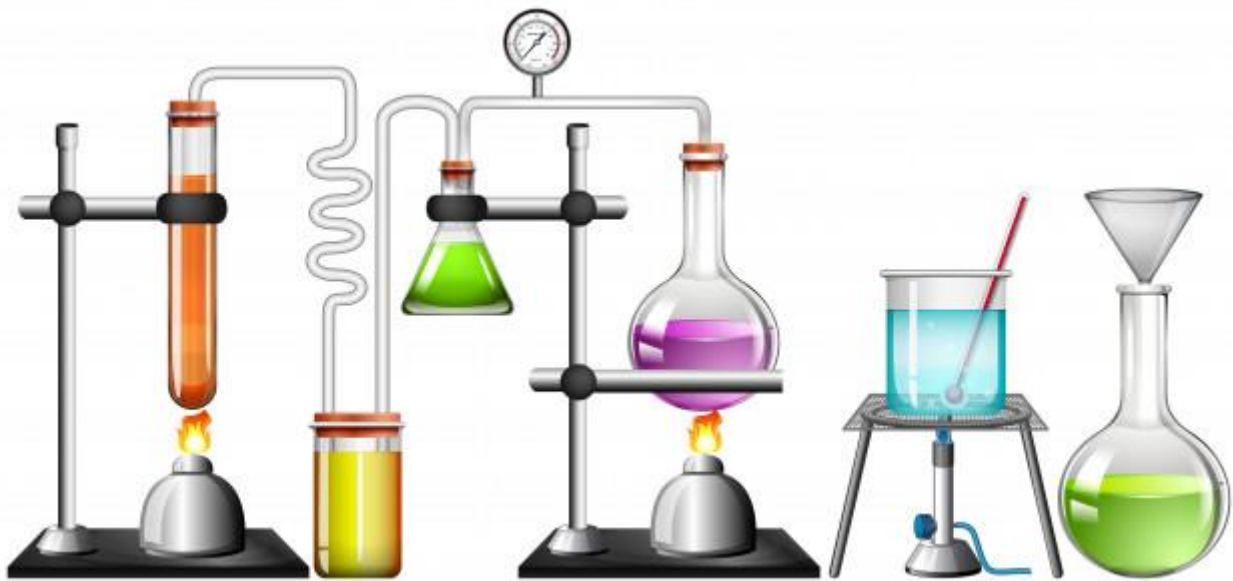
b) $\sqrt[3]{8}$

c) $\sqrt[4]{8}$

d) $(8)^8$

Note: Practice all the questions in your copy.

Science



Chapter-1: Cells, Tissues, and Organs

Week 1	13 th April- 19 th April
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- Watch the video carefully that will help you in understanding new concepts.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PRnK4ys8vm4&feature=youtu.be>

Question # 1: Label the diagram (Hint: You can get help from book page # 10)



Question # 2: Decide whether each of the following statements is **TRUE** or **FALSE**.

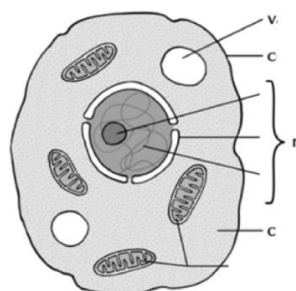
- a) Only plant cells have chloroplasts.
- b) Animal cells are rigid, but plant cells are floppy.
- c) The nucleus of a cell controls its actions.
- d) A group of similar cells is called a tissue.
- e) The chloroplasts in a plant cell carry out respiration.
- f) An organ is made up of different tissues.

Answer Key: a) TRUE b) FALSE c) TRUE d) TRUE e) FALSE f) TRUE

Question#3: This cell is from the leaf of a plant. Five parts of the cell are labelled with letters of the alphabet.

- a) Match each name in the list below to the correct letter of the diagram:

cell wall, cytoplasm, nucleus, vacuole, chloroplast





b) Name TWO labelled parts of the diagram which are also present in animal cells. Give the correct letters from the diagram.

Ans: Cytoplasm and Nucleus

c) This diagram has been drawn using a light microscope. Name one structure found in cells that is too small to be seen with a light microscope.

Ans: DNA

Week 2

20th April- 26th April

Question # 4: Answer the following questions.

Q1 What is an organ system?

Ans An organ system is a series of organs working together for a common purpose, e.g. to circulate the blood or digest the food.

Q2 List five organ system of the human body.

Ans: Digestive, blood or circulatory, respiratory, nervous, skeletal, muscular, endocrine or hormonal, reproductive, and excretory systems.

Q3 What is the function of cell membrane?

Ans: The cell membrane controls the movement of materials into and out of the cell.

**Q4 Arrange these body parts in order of their size and level of organization in the body:
Organ, tissue, cell, organ, system**

Ans: cell, tissue, organ, organ system

Q5 What is the name of green-color pigment inside chloroplasts?

Ans: Chlorophyll

Q6 Name three different parts of specialized cells. Which part of a cell determines how it will specialize?

Ans: Appropriate answers include blood cells, nerve cells, root hair cells, palisade cells and stomata. The nucleus of a cell determines how it will specialize.

Q7 Why are cells stained or dyed before being looked at with a light microscope?

Ans: To show up the different parts, and particularly the nucleus and other organelles.

Q8 Why do you usually need to cut a very thin slice of a specimen to look at it under a light microscope?

Ans: So that the material is thin enough for light to be able to pass through it.

**Chapter # 5:****Atoms, Molecules, Mixture, and Compounds**

- Watch the video carefully that will help you in understanding new concepts.

<https://youtu.be/EXLkSKJSVQ>

<https://youtu.be/MqIQQTjO3xl>

Introduction:

Everything in the world can be organized around two concepts, matter and energy. If something is not matter, then it is energy. Properties are the characteristics by which we can tell objects or kinds of matter apart. No two kinds of matter have exactly the same set of properties, but all matter has mass and takes up space. Many properties of matter, such as color, odor, texture, and taste can be determined by the senses. These properties can be determined without changing the composition of matter and are called physical properties. Other physical properties, however, must be determined by tests of measurements. But the composition of the matter still does not change. For example, to determine the melting point of ice (a physical property of water), ice is melted and the temperature of the mixture of ice and water is measured. But still the composition of the water is not changed. To determine certain other properties, the composition of the matter must be changed. For example, to determine whether magnesium burns, we must heat it strongly. It does burn and a new material—a white, crumbly powder—is formed. The ability to burn is a chemical property of magnesium. More than a hundred substances cannot be separated into simpler substances by chemical or physical means. These substances are called elements. The smallest part of an element that has the properties of the element is called an atom. A compound consists of two or more elements chemically joined together. Young students find it very difficult to grasp the abstract concepts of atoms and molecules (or if we want to be more general, of 'particles'). It is necessary to ensure that the students understand that the concept of the atom is purely an idea or a guess. No one has ever seen an atom or ever will. But it is a very good guess because not only does it explain satisfactorily all observed phenomena, it has also been used to predict certain possibilities, and these predictions have always been found to be correct by experiment. The students will use the theory in a predictive way in dealing with the general behavior of matter later in this unit and also in the next one.

(The above paragraph is only for reading)

Question: 1

Use the words from the list below to complete the seven sentences.

[Element gases compound molecule atom symbol metals iron]

- The smallest particle that makes up a substance is called an _____.
- Atoms can combine to make a bigger particle called a _____.
- Each different type of atom is called an _____.
- Each element has its own chemical _____, such as Fe for iron, S for sulphur, and Na for sodium. The largest number of elements are _____ like _____ which is used in making steel. f) A smaller number of elements are non-metals, which are usually _____ like oxygen.
- Atoms of different elements can join together to form a new substance called a _____.



(Answer Key: atoms, molecules, elements, symbols, metal, iron, gases, compounds)

Question: 2

1. Which of the following substances is an element?

(A) coal (B) sand (C) petrol (D) diamond

2. Metals:

(A) make up more than three-quarters of all elements (B) never occur uncombined in nature (C) all rust or corrode (D) react vigorously with all non-metals

3. Sulphur is an example of:

(A) an element (B) a compound (C) a sulphide (D) a mixture

4. Copper sulphate is an example of:

(A) a mixture (B) an alloy (C) an element (D) a compound

5. Water is a compound rather than an element because it:

(A) is not easily broken down by heat (B) has a definite boiling point
(C) is formed when hydrogen combines with oxygen (D) is a pure substance

6. Carbon is an element rather than a compound because it:

(A) is formed when wood is heated in air (B) has been known for many centuries
(C) combines with oxygen to form a gas (D) cannot be broken down into two or more substances

7. Which of the following cannot be used to separate a mixture?

(A) chromatography (B) sublimation (C) distillation (D) decomposition

8. Two substances can be separated by distillation if they differ in:

(A) solubility (B) melting point (C) boiling point (D) density

9. Crude oil can be separated by fractional distillation because each fraction has a different:

(A) composition (B) density (C) boiling point (D) melting point

10. Chromatography is a:

(A) method of separating chemically similar substances
(B) process used to make photographic colour slides
(C) process in which metal objects are coated with chromium
(D) process for removing stains from paper during its manufacture

11. A sample of ink is put in the centre of a circle of filter paper. Several drops of ethanol are then put on the ink mark. Two concentric rings of colour are obtained. What is the best conclusion about the ink we can come to?

(A) It contains two coloured substances only. (B) It is a compound.
(B) It contains at least two coloured substances. (D) It is broken down by ethanol.

12. According to the scientist's way of grouping or classifying substances, a substance must be either:

(A) a solid or a liquid (B) an element, a compound, or a gas
(C) a pure substance or a compound (D) an element, a compound, or a mixture

Sr. #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ans.	D	A	A	D	C	D	D	C	C	A	C	D

Week 4

4th May- 10th May

Q# 3: Look at the list of substances below. One substance is an element and one substance is a compound. Draw a line to link the word 'element' to the correct substance and another line to link the word 'compound' to the correct substance

Element

Compound

Substances

Orange juice

Magnesium oxide

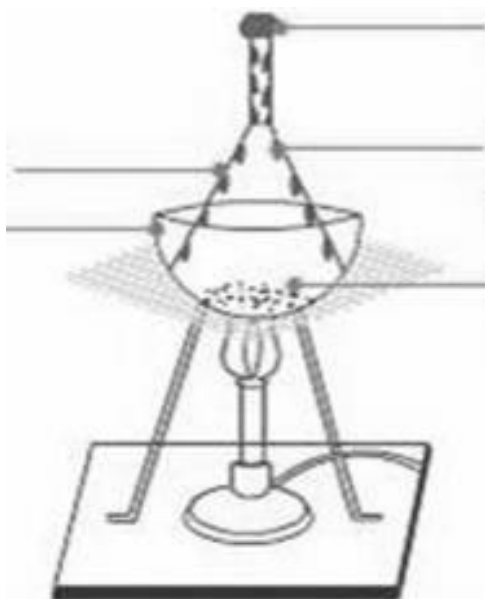
Compound

Nitrogen molecule

Salt solution

(Answer Key: **element:** nitrogen molecule, **compound:** magnesium oxide)

Q # 4: Label the diagram (Hint: You can take help from book page: 52)



Q # 5: Answer the following questions:

Q1: Why is air considered to be a mixture and not a compound?

Ans: An element is a substance that cannot be broken down into two or more simpler substances by chemical means. It is not possible to list all the possible uses to which single elements are put, but the most common elements used on their own are gold, silver, iron, copper, mercury, lead, tin, zinc, and carbon.

Q2: If you blow up a balloon, will the composition of the air inside the balloon be the same as that the air outside it? Say why?

Ans: Typically a metal is strong, has a high density, is durable (hard wearing), is malleable and ductile (can be made into sheets or pulled out into wires), is sonorous (produces a sound when struck), and it conducts heat and electricity well. Some common metals include iron (Fe), lead (Pb), tin (Sn), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), aluminium (Al), potassium (K), sodium (Na), mercury (Hg), gold (Au),



and silver (Ag) Common non-metals include carbon (C), sulphur (S), phosphorus (P), hydrogen (H), oxygen (O), nitrogen (N), chlorine (Cl), argon (Ar), helium (He), and neon (Ne).

Q3: Some fish tanks have air pumps fitted to them. Why do you think this is so?

Ans: Because the element is solid, conducts heat and electricity and is shiny when it is cut, it is almost certainly a metal.

Q4: Why are packets of peanuts, potato crisps, and some other snake food filled with nitrogen before they are sealed up?

Ans: An alloy is considered to be a mixture rather than a compound because the components can vary in quantity, rather than being in a fixed ratio as they are in a compound. In many cases, it would be fairly easy to separate out the components of the alloy, but this could not be done with a compound.

Q5 Why do you think that a fire extinguisher which produces carbon dioxide is better for putting out oil and electrical fires than water?

Ans: A compound is the substance formed by the chemical combination of elements in fixed proportions. Common compounds include chalk or limestone (calcium carbonate), table salt (sodium chloride), washing soda (sodium carbonate), copper sulphate, and Epsom salts (magnesium sulphate). A mixture is a combination of two or more substances that have not reacted chemically and can be separated using physical processes such as dissolving, distillation, evaporation, crystallisation, etc. Mixtures are not pure substances and examples are air, soil, petroleum, and alloys of metals.

Q6 Why is the proportion of water vapour in the air higher in places near the sea? Why is the proportion of carbon dioxide in the air higher in industrial areas than in residential areas?

Ans:

Elements	Mixtures	Compounds
Sulphur, hydrogen, mercury, sodium, copper	Ink, air, sea, water, soil, milk	Water, table salt, glucose, copper sulphate crystals, washing soda crystals

Week 5	11 th May- 17 th May
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Chapter # 9:

Forces and Machines

- Watch the video carefully that will help you in understanding new concepts.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLYZRMUGSNs>

Introduction:

Machines are devices for making work easier. They may be as simple as a bottle opener or screwdriver, or as complex as a motor car or spacecraft. And there are various ways in which a machine may make work easier. A machine may have the effect of increasing the effort, or force that is applied to a given task. Or it may increase the speed with which a task is performed. Or it may transfer and change the direction of a force, to make the force effective in a certain way. Machines make a job easier but do not reduce the amount of work that must be done to accomplish it. When you change gear on a bicycle to go up hill, you gain in force but lose in



distance. This means you exert less effort but have to pedal faster. You could say the same amount of work is done, but that it is spread out, to make it easier. So a machine can make work easier by transferring a force from one place to another, or by changing the direction of a force, or by increasing the amount of force applied, or by increasing the speed. The simplest machines have one moving part. We look at them first because they are used in larger machines where there may be many moving parts. To teach the subject of machines effectively, you will need to amass a collection of household items, such as hand food mixers, bottle openers, scissors and nutcrackers, and tools such as claw hammers, wrenches, spanners, screwdrivers, and hand drills. It is possible to buy such machines as pulleys for science lessons, but suitable ones can often be made from toy construction kits such as those made by Meccano and Lego.

(The above paragraph is only for reading)

Q # 1: Complete the following sentences using the words in the box below:

Lever	axle	see-saw	load	energy	scissors	work	effort	machine	fulcrum
-------	------	---------	------	--------	----------	------	--------	---------	---------

A machine is any tool that makes _____ - easier. In fact, even something as simple as a hammer is a _____, so too is your elbow or a pair of _____. Scientists agree that there are six kinds of simple machine. They are the _____, inclined plane, wheel and _____, screw, pulley, and wedge. A lever is a straight rod or bar that rests on a single point, like a _____. The support that the lever rests on is called the _____. In a see-saw, the fulcrum is in the middle. The person pushing off the ground provides the effort. He is applying _____ to make the see-saw move. The person being lifted on the other end of the see-saw is the load. But the fulcrum does not have to be in the middle. The fulcrum of a wheelbarrow is the wheel. The _____ is the bucket where the heavy items are carried. The _____ is at the handles, where a person can lift the wheel barrow up.

Sr. #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	work	machine	scissor	lever	axis	Sea-saw	fulcrum	energy	load	effort

Q #: 2

1. What unit is used to measure forces?

(A) newtons (B) grams (C) kilograms (D) pounds

2. What is a simple machine?

(A) a tool that gives energy to other machines (B) a machine that does only one job

(C) any tool that makes work easier (D) a machine that is made up of many smaller parts

3. How many kinds of simple machine do scientists recognise?

(A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 2 (D) 4

4. Which of the following is NOT a simple machine?

(A) engine (B) screw (C) inclined plane (D) lever

5. A lever is supported on a single point called the

(A) axle (B) rod (C) wedge (D) fulcrum



6. To undo one of the nuts on the wheel of a car, it would be best to use a
(A) screwdriver (B) hammer (C) short-handled spanner (D) long-handled spanner
7. The name moment is given to the turning effect of a force. The units of a moment are usually:
(A) newtons (B) newton-metres (C) kilograms (D) grams
8. You need to move a heavy piano up to the second floor of your school. Which simple machine would NOT work?
(A) pulley (B) lever (C) inclined plane (D) wedge

Sr. #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ans	A	C	B	A	D	D	B	D

Q # 3: Read the name of each tool in the list on the left. Decide what kind of simple machine it is and write the correct letter against it in the space provided.

1. Drill _____	Lever
2. Chisel _____	Inclined
3. Playground slide _____	Wheel and axle
4. Bicycle _____	Screw
5. Spade _____	Pulley
6. Flagpole _____	wedge

Sr. #	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ans	screw	wedge	inclined plane	wheel and axle	lever	pulley

Week 6	18th May- 24th May
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Q # 4: Answer the following questions.

Q1 What does a scientist mean by the word 'work'?

Ans: To a scientist, the word 'work' means what happens when a force moves an object a certain distance in the direction of the force.

Q2 Using a crowbar or some other lever to move a large log is easier than lifting it up with your hands. Does this mean that because of the crowbar or other lever you are doing less work? Explain your answer.

Ans: Using a crowbar or some other lever to move a large log is making use of the turning effect of forces to produce a larger force. This does not mean that you are doing less work, because work is force multiplied by distance. In this case, you are using a smaller force but moving it over a greater distance.

Q3 In what ways do machines make work easier?

Ans: A machine is a device which makes work easier. In most machines a small force, the

effort, is used to overcome a larger force, called the load.

Q4 What is meant by effort and load when we talk about leavers?

Ans: The effort is the force that you apply to a simple machine, such as a lever, to move the resisting force, called the load.

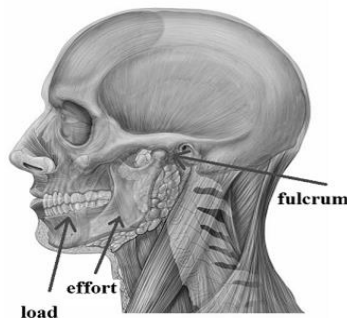
Q5 Describe some advantages and some disadvantages of each of the three types of levers.

Ans: The advantages of a **first class lever** are that it produces a large force from a small force. To achieve this, the fulcrum is further from the effort than the load. This increases the turning effect of the effort. The disadvantage is that the effort has to be moved a longer distance than the load moves. A **second class lever** also produces a large force from a small force. To achieve this, the load is between the fulcrum and the effort. This increases the turning effect of the effort. Again, the effort has to be moved a longer distance than the load moves.

In a third class lever, the effort is between the fulcrum and the load. This produces a large movement from a small movement in that the effort moves a shorter distance, but the load moves a longer distance. The disadvantage is that a large force is used to move a small load.

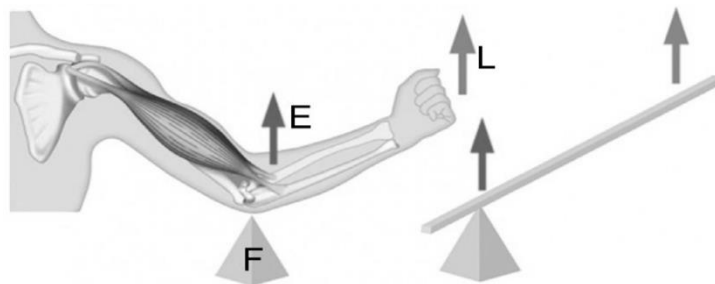
Q6 In which lever are you using when you chew your food? Illustrate your answer with a diagram.

Ans: When you chew your food you are using a third class lever. The fulcrum is the two points where your lower jaw bone pivots at the side of your head. The effort comes from the contraction of the muscles in the sides of your jaws. The load is the crushing effect as your jaws come together to chew your food.



Q7 Which type of lever are you using when you use your arm to lift an object? Illustrate your answer with a diagram.

Ans: When you use your arm to lift an object, you are using a third class lever. The fulcrum is your elbow joint, the effort comes from the muscles in your forearm, and the load is the object in your hand.



Q8 What are the advantages of using a single fixed pulley?

Ans: The advantage of a single fixed pulley is that it can change the direction of a force. It can be used, for example, to raise a flag on a flagpole, or clothes on a clothes line. It can



also be used to raise a bucket of sand or cement by pulling down on a rope, rather than lifting the heavy bucket straight up.

Q9 In what ways is the wheel and axle like a lever?

Ans: A wheel and axle is an example of a first class lever. The fulcrum is the axle and the arms of the lever are the spokes or disc of the wheel. In a wheel the lever can turn through 360o around the fulcrum or axle, rather than the limited up and down or see-saw movements in the usual type of lever.

Q10 In what ways is the screw like an inclined plane?

Ans: A screw is an inclined plane wrapped around a cylinder. The inclined plane forms ridges in a spiral along the cylinder. These ridges are the so-called threads of the screw.

Q11 In what ways is the wedge like an inclined plane?

Ans: A wedge consists of two inclined planes back to back. When viewed from the side it has a triangular shape.

Q12 Why do tinsmith's shears have long handles and short blades, while tailor's scissors have short handles and long blades?

Ans: A tinsmith's shears have long handles and short blades because they are used for cutting sheets of metal. In this case the load is large and the effort has to move a large distance to overcome it. A large force is being produced from a smaller force. A tailor's scissors have short handles and long blades because cloth is much easier to cut. Only a small effort is needed to move the blades and make a large cut.



History



Chapter 1: The rise and spread of Islam

Week 1	13 th April – 19 th April
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In this chapter you will discover:

- 1) About the spreading of Islam in the Arabian Peninsula.
- 2) About the spread of Islam outside the
- 3) About the Umayyads, the Abbasids, and their cultures

Q1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1) The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) passes away on _____ 11 AH 8th June 632 AD.
- 2) His message of worship of _____ god, Allah, had already spread over a large area of the Arabian Peninsula and many people had converted to Islam.
- 3) In the _____ population was made up of arbs who lived in small villages and towns.
- 4) Mecca was the region's most important city for two reasons _____.
- 5) The rule of the first four caliphs lasted from _____ less than thirty years.
- 6) The Caliphs set up Governors over the _____ Lands.
- 7) The Islamic shrine has survived in its present form for more than _____ centuries.
- 8) In _____ Mu'awiyah was followed by his son who ruled for five Year.
- 9) From _____ Muslim armies were less successful in battle.
- 10) Western Europe but in _____ were defeated in France.

Answer key

1: 12Rabi –ul-Awwal	2: one	3: 7 th Century	4: trade & religion	5: 632 to 661
6: Muslim	7: 13th	8: 680	9: 717	10: 732

Q2. Write True or False

1. The period of Muslim rule in Spain became something of a golden age.
2. I established an independent Umayyad caliphate in Spain.
3. One of its seventy libraries had 400,00 books and was among the largest in the Islamic world.
4. By 715 most of Spain was under the control of Arab Muslims.
5. Abu-al-Abbas don't want to get rid of the Umayyad family.
6. The second Abbasid Caliph, al-Mansur, (754-775) is looked upon as the real founder of the Abbasid dynasty.
7. Baghdad was the wealthiest and largest city in the World.
8. The city was well protected against enemy attack. Its small outer wall was more than thirty meters.
9. In Baghdad markets you might have found slaves from India.
10. When Mohammad al-amin succeeded his father harun al-Rashid in the year 193AH, he ordered me to count the clothing, furnishings, vessels and equipment in the store.



Answer key

1: True	2: False	3: True	4: False	5: False
6: True	7: True	8: False	9: True	10: True

Chapter1: The rise and spread of Islam

Week 2	20 th April –26 th April
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Q1: Give reasons why Mecca was the most important city in the Arabian Peninsula in the 7th century AD.

Ans. It was the region's most important ant city for two reasons trade and religion. Many Arabs were traders who travelled I caravans (long lines) of camels and other animals which were loaded with trade goods such as spices, perfumes, ivory, and silk. Mecca was at the crossroads of trade on the Peninsula, on two main caravan routes one came north from Yemen to the markets of Syria, and the other northeast from the Red Sea across the desert to Iraq. Before Islam, Arabs worshipped hundreds of spirits which they believed lived in trees or stones. Some also worshipped the Sun and others the planets. Many carried lucky charms as protection against evil spirits. The Ka'ba in Mecca attracted pilgrims from all over Arabia who came to pray to their gods there and offer sacrifices. At that time the Ka'ba contained more than 360 statues of different gods.

Q2: What is the name of the oldest surviving Muslim monument?

Ans. The Islamic shrine has survived in its, present farm mere than 13 centuries. It was begun in 685 by Abdul Malik the Umayyad Caliph. The splendid gold covered dome is made of wood and measures about 18 meters across. The building covers a large rock, called the 'Foundation Stone', or 'Sakrah' in Arabic. This rock is important in the Jewish and Christian faiths and in Islamic tradition.

Q3: Make a list of the lands in Africa and the Far East where Islam spread in the 7th century AD.

Ans. In the mid-7th century, during the Caliphate of Abu Bahr, Arab forces pushed west into northern Africa and entered Alexandria in Egypt in 643. During the time of the Umayyads they marched west and occupied the northern coasts of Africa including lands now in Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. From the areas of the North African coast now controlled by Muslims Islam was able to spread south, further into Africa.



Chapter 1: The rise and spread of Islam

Week 3	20 th April –26 th April
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Assignment

1: Fill the missing words:

In the 7th century AD, the _____ Peninsula was inhabited by many _____ tribesmen, who were ruled by _____. Because they did not have permanent homes, they were called. These tribesmen reared _____ different and often raided the settlements of other tribes.

2: Choosing the correct word in brackets.

- 1) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) died in (May/February/June) 632 AD.
- 2) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) died at the age of (64/63/61) years.
- 3) Islam originally spread across (Arabia /Persia /Byzantium)
- 4) Before the arrival of Islam, (Medina/Mecca/ Jerusalem) was the most important trading town in the Arabian Peninsula.

Watch this link for better understanding:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ojSkGvxFi4M>

Chapter:2 The achievements of early Islamic world

Week 4	4 th May – 10 th May
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Learn all the key points:

Key Points:

Rhazes:

In his youth, studied music, literature, philosophy, magic, and alchemy (a type of chemistry). Later he visited Baghdad and studied medicine. Soon he knew more than his teachers. He went on to write a hundred medical books and was considered the greatest doctor of the Islamic world. His most famous Works were on smallpox and measles. Like Hippocrates the Greek doctor, Rhazes Observed his patients carefully. He also wrote books natural science, mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, logic and religion.

Ibn Sina:

Ibn Sinawas a polymath who worked as a doctor at several royal courts. His most famous work is a book called Canon of Medicine, which contained all the medical knowledge of his time. It had a great influence on medicine in Europe until at least the 16th century.

Jabir ibn Hayyan:

Jabir ibn Hayyan who lived in the 8th century. He studied alchemy but also wrote about practical things, for example making steel, dyeing cloth and leather, making cloth waterproof, protecting iron with varnish to stop it rusting, and making Blass and hair-dye. He also studied magnetism.



Rhazes:

Rhazes lived in Baghdad and wrote books about alchemy. Rhazes is important in the history of chemistry because he made classifications of chemical substances, chemical reactions, and the equipment used to do experiments.

Al-Haytham:

The greatest scholar of physics was ibn al-Haytham (also called Alhazen) who was born in Persia in 965. He did his most important work in Cairo, Egypt. He developed theories of light and vision and wrote a seven-volume book on the subject called Kitab al-Manazir.

Chapter:2 The achievements of early Islamic word

Week 5	11th May –17th May
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Q3 (a): What was the “House of Wisdom”?

Ans. In Baghdad Caliph Mamun (r. 813- 833), the son of the Harun al Rashid, built the famous university called the “House of Wisdom”.

Q3(b): What evidence can you find about learning?

Ans. The most famous of the translator was Hunayn ibn Ishaq al-Ibadi, (808- 873). Hunayn was an Arab Christian who studied medicine at Baghdad and learnt ancient Greek. He was appointed as chief doctor to the Abbasid court.

Q3(c): What was a polymath?

Ans. Many Muslim scholars were 'polymaths,' which means they were experts in several subjects. One of the earliest scholars at the House of Wisdom was Abu Yusuf al-Kindi (c. 800 -c. 870) who is sometimes called the 'first Arabic philosopher.'

Q3(d): Write details about al-Ibadi and al-Kindi at the “House of wisdom”

Ans. The most of the translators was **Hunayn ibn Ishaq Al-Ibadi**, (808-873). Hunayn was an Arab Christian who studied medicine at Baghdad and learnt ancient Greek. He was appointed as a chief doctor to Abbasid court.

Al-Kindi studied and wrote about many subjects including medicine, geography, geology, astrology, optics, and even sword-making. He also read the works of Greek philosophers. and joined their ideas Islamic teaching.

Chapter:2 The achievements of early Islamic word

Week 6	18th May –24th May
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Assignment

True/False:

- 1) The Arabic language originally spread during the Umayyad Dynasty.
- 2) Arabic became the language of Europeans.
- 3) Muslims had more advanced ideas on medicine than the Ancient Greeks.



- 4) The Persian city of Cordoba became a center of learning.
- 5) Caliph Al-Hakim did much to support development.

Complete these sentences.

- 1) Bedouin Arabs had no need to develop skills in _____.
- 2) Islamic architects copied Greek and Roman styles from _____.
- 3) Islamic architects also copied the Persian style of _____.
- 4) The Muslim contribution to architecture was _____.
- 5) Muslims craftsmen developed their own style of making pictures with _____.

Watch this link for better understanding:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FAWAbGDxGA>

Chapter:2 The achievements of early Islamic word

Week 7	25th May –31th May
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Assignment

Answer the Question by watching the movie:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZW5LGbzI6jo>

1: What made Aladdin think the magician was no ordinary uncle?

- 1) The magician made the earth open up.
- 2) The magician gave him a ring.
- 3) The magician sprinkled incense over the fire.
- 4) The magician said he would give him a shop.

2: Why do you think the magician did not go down into the earth to get the lamp?

- 1) It was too dangerous, and he wanted to test Aladdin.
- 2) He didn't know which way to go and might get lost.
- 3) Aladdin was stronger and could carry all the jewels.
- 4) He wanted to lock Aladdin down inside the earth.

3: What is not something that the genie of the lamp does for Aladdin?

- 1) delivers a feast to Aladdin and his mother
- 2) produces a train of eighty slaves
- 3) takes Aladdin on a trip to China
- 4) builds a magnificent palace

4: The magician disguised himself as a peddler. What is a peddler?

- 1) a wealthy person
- 2) a powerful man
- 3) a traveling salesperson
- 4) a king

5: How can you tell Buddir did not know the lamp was magic?

- 1) She trades the old lamp to the peddler for a new one.
- 2) She tells Aladdin to get rid of the old and useless lamp.
- 3) She gives the old lamp to a servant to light his room.
- 4) She throws the lamp away while the servants are cleaning.



6: Which of the following events happened first?

- 1) The princess invited the magician to eat with her.
- 2) The magician looked for a foolish boy to trick.
- 3) Aladdin married Princess Buddir.
- 4) Aladdin picked grapes that turned into pearls.

7: What does Aladdin do after he picks fruit in the orchard?

- 1) He gathers wood for a small fire.
- 2) He follows the path to the lamp.
- 3) He passes through a golden hallway.
- 4) He climbs down a stone staircase.

8: Why does Aladdin's mother think he has lost his senses?

- 1) He vows to marry Princess Buddir.
- 2) He wants to fight the magician.
- 3) He uses up all his wishes.
- 4) He insults the Sultan.

9: How do you think the magician felt when he woke up in the desert?

- 1) relieved and relaxed
- 2) angry and frustrated
- 3) sad and sorrowful
- 4) pleased and happy

10: How did Aladdin's life change after he had the ring and the lamp?

- 1) He went to live with his uncle.
- 2) He got treasures for his family and married the Sultan's daughter.
- 3) He became a magician and performed tricks in the street.
- 4) None of the above.



Geography



Chapter: 1 Basic Skills

Week 1

13th April – 19th April

Key Points:

- 1) How to understand map.
- 2) Types of maps.
- 3) Understanding diagram.

Q1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1) The North sign us that _____ is in the south of Pakistan and west of the river Indus.
- 2) Lowland are shown in _____.
- 3) Maps in the atlas usually have lines on them that from an _____ over the page.
- 4) All the lines across the map i-e from left right, are _____.
- 5) All the lines from north to south are _____.
- 6) On maps, the _____ is numbered as 0 degree.
- 7) Statistics are usually written in a table but are shown in different ways, like _____.
- 8) In map red dot represents a _____, a blue line represent a _____, and the water in the sea is also colored _____.
- 9) Graphs are useful way to showing numbers so that people can _____ them easily.
- 10) A _____ is a sketch of a relief modeling particular, a representation of a landscape in a perspective projection. These three-dimensional landscape models.

Answer Key:

1: Karachi	2: Green	3: Grid pattern	4: Line of latitude	5: Line of longitude
6: Prime Meridian	7: pie chart	8: city, river, blue	9: understand	10: Block diagram

Chapter 1: Basic Skills

Week 2

20th April –26th April

Assignment:

1: Label the provinces of Pakistan and color them.



2: Draw a line of latitude and longitude on a Globe.

Chapter:1 Basic Skills

Week 3

27th April –3rd April

Learn & write answers of the following questions.

Q1:	What is a map?
	A <i>map</i> is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale. A <i>map</i> is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.
Q2:	What are the types of map?



	<p>There are four types of Map:</p> <p>1) Physical Maps: A physical map is one which shows natural features such as the upland lowland rivers, oceans. Water feature are shown in blue. Upland are shown in shades of brown and lowland are shown in green.</p> <p>2) Political Maps: These show human features such as the locations of countries, their provinces and cities.</p> <p>3) Distribution Maps: These show the distributions of particular topic e.g. population, rainfall, temperature or crops. The color used is chosen by the cartographers.</p> <p>4) Route Maps: These show routes such as those of roads and railway, also air and sea, the directions of these routes are governed by both natural and human features.</p>
Q2:	How to find the positions of places on maps of the world?
	<p>Lines of latitude: Maps in the atlas usually have lines on them that form a grid pattern over the page. All the lines across the map, i.e. from left to right are <i>lines of latitude</i>.</p> <p>Lines of longitude: All the lines from north to south are <i>lines of longitude</i>.</p>
Q3:	What is the importance of graphs and charts?
	A graph or a chart may be defined as a visual presentation of data. There in charts and graphs as these always give a clear and compact idea and knowledge of the matter contained in, at first sight.
Q4:	Define Cross section and Block diagram?
	<p>Cross section: A cross section is the shape we get when cutting straight through an object. The cross section of this object is a triangle. It is like a view into the inside of something made by cutting through it. This is a cross-section of a piece of celery.</p> <p>Block diagram: A block diagram is a sketch of a relief model in particular, a representation of a landscape in a perspective projection. These three-dimensional landscape models.</p>

Chapter 2: Landforms

Week 4	04 th April –10 th April
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Learn all the key points:

Key points:

Topography:

Topography is a detailed map of the surface features of land. It includes the mountains, hills, creeks, and other bumps and lumps on a particular hunk of earth. **Topography** represents a particular area in detail, including everything natural and man-made Hills, valleys, roads, or lakes.

Fold Mountain:



Fold mountains are mountains that form mainly by the effects of folding on layers within the upper part of the Earth's crust. The term organic has derived from a Greek word meaning mountain building. These forces act at tangent to the surface of the earth and are primarily a result of plate tectonics.

Block Mountain:

Block Mountains are created when large areas or **blocks** of earth are broken and displaced vertically. The uplifted **blocks** are termed as horsts and the lowered **blocks** are called graben.

Lava Plateaus:

If the lava along a belt that stretches for hundreds of kilometers across the earth's surface, then a big sheet of lava may flow across the surface and cover it like a thick carpet on the floor. The lava spreads out a long way then it will form a fairly flat area called a lava plateau.

Weathering:

This is a process which weakens and breaks down the rock at the earth's surface.

Chemical weathering:

Rocks are made of minerals. Rocks may be weakened and then broken down when their minerals are changed by chemical reactions with the oxygen and carbon dioxide in the air and with water.

Biological weathering:

This is the breakdown of rocks at or near the Earth's surface by living things. Tree roots grow thicker and longer. They widen and deepen cracks in the rocks causing the rock to split and break apart.

Physical weathering:

Physical weathering is a term used in science that refers to the geological process of rocks breaking apart without changing their chemical composition. Over time, movements of the Earth and environment can break apart rock formations, causing **physical weathering**.

Chapter:2 Landforms

Week 5	11 th April –17 th April
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Q1. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1) Up to the middle of the _____ Century Scientists thought that the crust was continuous round the mantle.
- 2) The Centre, or _____ Which hot and contain mainly Molten material.
- 3) There is a large variety of shapes of rocks _____ Cappadocia in central Turkey.
- 4) Fold in the rocks near the edge of the 2nd plate Which Create _____.
- 5) The Scientists worked out that Crust is divided into large separate sections, these sections _____.
- 6) Some parts of the world _____ which is hot, molten rock from deep in the earth.
- 7) When Mt Etna Erupted in _____ we heard loud bangs during day and night.
- 8) We could see lava dust and ash exploding high into the _____.
- 9) In 1954 the height of the Mount Everest was worked out as being _____ above the sea level.
- 10) The Rocks may be _____ by coming into contact with magma.



Answer Key:

1: 20 th	2: Core	3: Pillars	4: fold Mountain	5: plates
6: magma	7: 2001	8: Sky	9: 9.29,028ft	10: baked

Q2. Choose the correct answers.

- 1) If lava erupt along a fault that stretches for hundreds of kilometers across _____
a) Earth Surface b) Hard surface c) Middle Surface d) None
- 2) Each new layer of lava that flows down the side of the volcano is called _____
a) Constant flow b) Lava flow c) min flow d) Down flow
- 3) This Process break down rocks into _____ without any chemical changes to their minerals.
a) Without Fragment b) Large Fragment c) Smaller Fragments
d) All of above
- 4) Central Turkey has very _____ days in summer.
a) Cold b) Hot c) Both a & b d) none
- 5) Magma which rises into crust Cools very _____.
a) Constant b) Fast c) Slowly d) All of above
- 6) Fossils are the _____ creature buried in the rock.
a) Remain b) Remain Short Period c) Both d) none
- 7) It was _____ which was changed by heat or Pressure or both.
a) Marble b) Simple Stone c) Limestone d) none
- 8) Some White marble has _____ veins.
a) Pink b) white c) black d) gray
- 9) In _____ an earthquake destroyed much of Quetta.
a) 1945 b) 1945 c) 1985 d) 1935
- 10) There are 300 dormant volcanoes and _____ active one.
a) 100 b) 200 c) 29 d) 56

Answer Key:

1: Earth Surface	2: Lava Flows	3: Smaller Fragment	4: Hot	5: Slowly
6: Remain	7: Limestone	8: Pink	9: 1935	10: 29



Chapter:2 Landforms

Week 6

18th May –24th May

Learn & write answers of the following questions.

Q1 (a): Name two ranges of Fold Mountains.

Ans. Himalayan Mountains in Asia. The Alps in Europe. the Andes in South America.

Q1 (b): Explain how the Earth's plates have helped to form these mountains.

Ans. A unique type of mountain is made when one plate is pushed below the other, pushing magma to the surface. Volcanic activity below Earth's surface can also result in new mountains when magma is pushed up toward the surface. When that happens, it cools and forms hard rock. The result is dome mountains.

Q2 (a): What is a fault?

Ans: Earth movements sometimes cause a fault (crack or fracture) that goes down into the earth surface. More earth movements may cause the land on one side of the fault to move either up or down.

Q2 (b): Explain how a block mountain is formed.

Two parallel faults may cause the land on each side to sink, leaving a block mountain in between.

Q3 (a): Explain how a rift valley is formed.

If the land between two parallel faults sinks, then a rift valley is formed.

Q3 (b): Explain how a volcano is formed.

In some parts of the world magma, which is hot, molten rocks from deep in the earth, comes to the surface through a fault. When it reaches the surface, this molten rock is called lava. The cross section is the first stage in the formation of a mountain by the eruption of lava, i.e. the first stage in the formation of volcano further eruptions of lava will cause the volcano to grow bigger.

Q3 (c): Explain why they are different in shapes.

Volcanoes have several shapes, which are controlled by the composition of the magma and the nature of its eruption. If a volcano produces very fluid lava (low in the compound SiO_2 , or silica), the magma flows a long distance before it cools, making a flat, shield-shaped volcano.

Q4 (a): What may cause an earthquake?

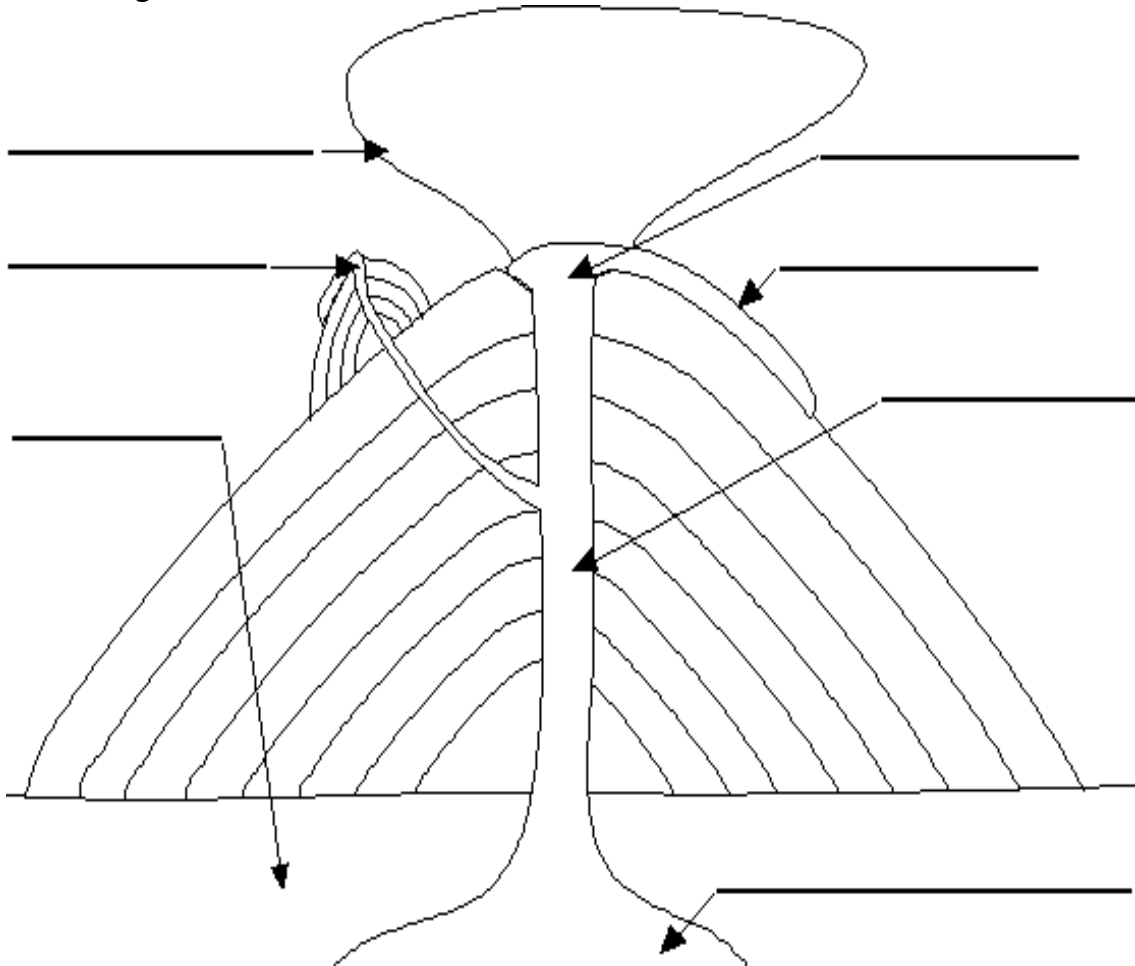
Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little. They don't just slide smoothly; the rocks catch on each other. The rocks are still pushing against each other, but not moving. After a while, the rocks break because of all the pressure that's built up. When the rocks break, the earthquake occurs. Find out about a serious earthquake in recent years.

Watch this link for better understanding: <https://www.universetoday.com/29833/how-mountains-are-formed/>

Week 7

25th May –31th May**Assignment**

Label the diagram:



Watch this link for better understanding:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNGUdObDoLk&t=52s>**Assignment:**

- 1) Name the list of different types of mountains.
- 2) Write a note how rock is formed?

Watch this link for better understanding:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tVy3dzLSMLg>**Note:** Revise the entire objective and subject part also.



Islamic Study



Learning:

Task No 1:	Asma-ul-Husna.
Task No 2:	First Ruku of Surah Rahman.
Task No 3:	Ayat-ul-Kursi
Task No 4:	Ayat-e-Kareema
Task No 5:	Darood-e-Ibrahimi
Task No 6:	Following supplication <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Before going to bed,➤ after waking up,➤ before starting a meal,➤ going to and out of toilet,➤ visiting a sick person

Search and write;

Task No 1:	Any 3 authentic ahadeeth about Salah.
Task No 2:	The services of Hadhrat Ali (R.A) as fourth caliph.
Task No 3:	The hardships faced by Hadhrat Yousaf a.s.
Task No 4:	The scientifically proven benefits of fasting.
Task No 5:	Names of Ashra-e-Mubashira.
Task No 6:	The trail of Hadhrat Ayyub A.S
Task No 7:	Situation of Arabs before and after the advent of Islam
Task No 8:	Summary of Khutba Hujatul Wida



Situations (Write how you'll behave as a Muslim when,)

Task No 1:	Invited to a gathering
Task No 2:	If someone tries to harm you
Task No 3:	If you are in grief
Task No 4:	If you fail to achieve something but your friend succeeded
Task No 5:	If you become very sick
Task No 6:	If you meet a person who betrayed you in past



Urdu

اردو

13 اپریل تا 19 اپریل

تدریسی حکمت عملی

عنوان

پڑھائی اور الفاظ معانی

معانی	الفاظ	معانی	الفاظ
معروف	مشہور	گرداب	بھنور
چوٹی کے	بہت بڑے	قطع تعلق	تعلق ختم کرنا
نسوانی	عورتوں والی	عطیہ	عطا کرنا / دے دینا
کھلنے لگا	برالگنے لگا	گھٹنے ٹیکنا	ہار ماننا
پوسٹ مارٹم	چیر پھاڑ کرنا	صارفین	گاہک

سبق
خواب
اور
حقیقت

مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں

س: نجومی نے مائیکل جیکسن کو کیا بتایا؟

ج: نجومی نے مائیکل جیکسن کو بتایا کہ وہ ستر سال تک جیے گا

س: مائیکل جیکسن نے اپنی ظاہری حالت کو کیوں اور کیسے تبدیل کیا؟

ج: شہرت حاصل کرنے کے لئے اس نے اپنی ظاہری شکل کو تبدیل کر کے رکھ دیا اس نے ڈاکٹر سے خدمات حاصل کیں جس جنہوں نے اس کی شکل و صورت کو تبدیل کر کے رکھ دیا

س: اس نے کتنی عمر پائی؟

ج: اس نے پچاس سال کی عمر پائی

س: پوسٹ مارٹم کی رپورٹ سے مائیکل جیکسن کے بارے میں کیا پتہ چلتا ہے؟

ج: رپورٹ سے پتہ چلا کہ اس کا جسم بہت زیادہ احتیاط کی وجہ سے ہڈیوں کا ڈھانچہ بن چکا تھا اور وہ بہت زیادہ پین کلر استعمال کرتا تھا جس کی وجہ سے اس کی جلدی موت ہو گئی۔

س: مائیکل جیکسن نے کیا دعویٰ کیا؟

ج: نے دعویٰ کیا کہ وہ ڈیڑھ سو سال تک جیے گا

مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کے جملے لکھیے

سخرانہ انداز	بے وقوفانہ	حرکات و سکنات	پیش نظر	عجیب و غریب	وقت ضرورت	خواب و خیال	جراثیم کش
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اسم معرفہ اور نکرہ کی تعریف کیجیے

اسم معرفہ: اسم کی ایک اہم قسم جو کسی مخصوص شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ جیسے قائد اعظم، تاج محل وغیرہ

اسم نکرہ: اسم کی ایک اہم قسم ہے جو کسی عام شخص جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ جیسے لڑکا، گلوکار، وغیرہ

20 اپریل تا 26 اپریل

تدریسی حکمت عملی

عنوان

پڑھائی اور الفاظ معانی

راہزن	لوٹنے والے
ساربان	رسی پکڑنے والا
ٹس سے مس نہ ہونا	کوئی اثر نہ ہونا
کرخت لہجہ	غصے سے بولنا
بھانپ لیا	جان لیا

سبق
رہزن

کنڈ ذہن

خالی ذہن

مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں

س: قافلے والوں کو کس بات کا ڈر تھا؟

ج: انہیں ڈر تھا کہ آسان جگہ میں کہیں کوئی ڈاکو حملہ نہ کر دے

س: لڑکا شہر کیوں جا رہا تھا اور اس کے پاس کیا تھا؟

ج: وہ دسویں جماعت کا امتحان دینے لاہور جا رہا تھا اس کے پاس معمولی جوڑا ایک پر انابستہ اور فقط 50 روپے تھے۔

س: لڑکے نے لائین کیوں منگوائی؟

ج: لڑکے کو سونے سے پہلے پڑھنے کی عادت تھی اس لیے اس نے لائین منگوائی۔

س: لڑکے کو آدمی سے خوف کیوں محسوس ہوا؟

ج: لمبی لمبی مونچھوں والا چہرے پر کرختگی وہ بھی اسے گھور رہا تھا لڑکا ڈر رہا تھا کہ شاید ڈاکو نے اسے پہچان لیا ہے۔

س: لڑکے نے اپنی جیب سے چاقو کیوں نکالا؟

ج: وہ ڈاکوؤں سے خوفزدہ تھا اور اس نے اپنی حفاظت کے لیے جیب سے چاقو نکالا

س: ڈاکو نے کانغذ میں کیا لکھا؟

ج: علم حاصل کرنے والے سکون کی نیند سوتے ہیں ان روپوں سے میری طرف سے اپنی فیس بھر دینا اور چاقو کو پھینک دینا

مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ کے جملے لکھیے

ٹیزے میڑھے	تھکے ہارے	میلے کچیلے	چہل پہل	الگ تھلگ
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اپنے بچپن کا ناقابل فراموش واقعہ تحریر کریں

اسم صفت کی تعریف یاد کریں

کسی بھی اسم کی خوبی یا خامی بیان کرنے کے لئے جو الفاظ استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں وہ اس کی صفتمہائی ہے

27 اپریل تا 3 مئی

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سبق

مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں

انسان

س: انسان زندہ ہے سے کیا مراد ہے؟

زندہ

ج: انسان زندہ ہے سے مراد یہ ہے کہ معاشرے میں نیکی اور ہدایت کے نمائندے آج بھی موجود ہیں

ہے

س: کنڈیکٹر کے سوار یوں کو پیک پیسے واپس کرنے سے ہوتی کس خوبی کا پتہ چلتا ہے؟

ج: کنڈیکٹر دھوکے باز اور لالچی نہیں تھا

س: نوجوان کو اپنا سامان رکشے والے سے کیسے واپس ملا؟

ج: رکشے والے کی ماں نے کہا جب تک یہ سامان واپس نہیں کرو گے میں تمہیں گھر میں داخل نہیں ہونے دوں گی ایکشن والا سامان لے کر مالک کے دروازے پر پہنچا اور تاخیر کی معافی

مانگیا اور اس کا سامان اسے واپس لوٹا دیا

س: استاد صاحب کو پیسوں کی ضرورت کیوں تھی اور کس نے مدد کی؟

ج: کیونکہ ان کا بیٹا بہت بیمار تھا اور علاج معالجے کے لئے پیسے کی ضرورت تھی اور ان کی مدد ایک چڑا سی نے کی۔

چور ہونے اور بے ایمان ہونے میں کیا فرق ہے اپنی رائے دیجئے

فعل فاعل اور مفعول کی تعریف یاد کریں

ایسا اسم جو اُس شخص یا چیز کو ظاہر کرے جس پر کوئی فعل (کام) واقع ہوا ہو اسم مفعول کہلاتا ہے۔

ایسا اسم جو کام کرنے والے کو ظاہر کرے اور کسی کا اصل نام نہ ہو اسم فاعل کہلاتا ہے جس کے معانی میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا پایا جائے فعل کہلاتا ہے احمد سکول میں محنت کرتا ہے۔ احمد فاعل ہے سکول مفعول ہے اور محنت کرتا ہے فعل ہے

4 مئی 10 تا مئی

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عنوان

پڑھائی اور الفاظ معانی

نظم
بارش

گھنگھور	گہرے بادل	دلاور	بہادر
ناچیز	بے وقعت	سخی	عطا کرنے والا
غریب	ضرور تمند	نہال	خوش
بساط	طاقت	پیروی	اطاعت
شاور	تیراک	بیابان	سنسان

مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں

س: نظم کا مرکزی خیال تحریر کیجئے؟

ج: شاعر اس نظم میں قوم کو بارش کے قطروں سے تشبیہ دیتے ہوئے کہتے ہیں کہ جس طرح قطروں نے مل کر موسلا دھار بارش برسائی ہے اسی طرح آپ لوگ بھی اتفاق کر لو دنیا میں کوئی شخص بے وقعت نہیں ہوتا

س: یہ نظم پڑھ کر ہمیں کیا سبق حاصل ہوتا ہے؟

ج: اس نظم سے ہمیں یہ سبق ملتا ہے

ہمیں اتفاق کے ساتھ مل جل کر رہنا چاہیے ہر فرد کی قیمتی ہوتا ہے اور فرد مل کر ایک مضبوط قوم بناتے ہیں

س: ہر قطرہ اپنے دل میں کیا سوچ رہا تھا؟

ج: ہر قطرے کے دل میں یہ خطرہ تھا کہ ایک ناچیز قطرہ کھیت کی کیا پیاس بجھائے گا مٹی اور پتھر سب کچھ گرم ہے اور اسے برسنے سے شرم آتی ہے

جملوں میں استعمال کریں

تلی کھڑی تھی	قدم بڑھانا	شرمانا	جی پر کھیلنا	خبر لینا	نہال ہونا
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برسات کے موسم کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے منظر کشی کیجئے اور اس کو تحریر کیجئے

11 مئی 17 تا مئی

تدریسی حکمت عملی

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پڑھائی

سبق
ڈپر
یشن

سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں

س: ڈپریشن کی تعریف کیجئے؟

ج: ڈپریشن کا لفظی مطلب ہے پریشانی ڈپریشن میں مبتلا شخص شدید پریشانیوں میں گھرا رہتا ہے اس مرض میں مبتلا شخص شدید ذہنی دباؤ کا شکار ہوتا ہے

س: ڈپریشن کی وجوہات کیا ہیں؟

ج: ڈپریشن کی بہت سے وجوہات ہیں جن میں خاندان میں ڈپریشن اور تو یہ بچے میں بھی منتقل ہوتی ہے یا اگر کوئی ذہنی یا جذباتی پریشانی زور پکڑ لے اسکے علاوہ کوئی صدمہ وقوع پذیر ہو

س: ڈپریشن سے جنم دینے والے مسائل کون سے ہیں؟

ج: ڈپریشن انسان کو بہت سے مسائل کی طرف کھیل دیتا ہے اس سے چھٹکارا حاصل کرنے کے لئے لوگ نشے کے عادی ہو جاتے ہیں اور کچھ لوگ خود کشی کی طرف مائل ہو جاتے ہیں



س: ماہرین نفسیات کے مطابق اس مسئلے کی سب سے بڑی وجہ کیا ہے؟

ج: ماہرین نفسیات کے مطابق اس مسئلے کی بڑی وجہ منفی اور غلط سوچ کو سمجھتے ہیں

س: ڈپریشن پر کیسے قابو پاسکتے ہیں؟

ج: ڈپریشن سے بچنے کے لئے مریض کو صحت مندانہ ماحول میں رکھا جائے مریض کے ساتھ سخت رویہ نہ اپنایا جائے

معاشرے میں اس وقت کی قسم کے نفسیاتی امراض دیکھنے میں آئے ہیں کہ آپ چند ایک کی نشاندہی کر سکتے ہیں

عنوان

تدریسی حکمت عملی

18 مئی تا 24 مئی

جائزہ

کوئی ایسا واقعہ لکھئے جب آپ نے ایمانداری سے کام لیا ہو آپ ان میں درج ذیل نکات شامل کر سکتے ہیں
واقعہ کیا تھا۔ واقعہ کب پیش آیا۔ آپ نے کیا سوچ کر ایمانداری کی۔ ایمانداری کے بعد آپ نے کیا محسوس کیا
اپنے ملک کی ثقافت، قومی لباس اور تاریخی شخصیات پر معلومات اکٹھی کریں اور ان کو تحریری صورت میں پیش کریں۔

عنوان

تدریسی حکمت عملی

25 مئی تا 31 مئی

جائزہ

25 مئی سے 31 مئی تک کی اخبار کا مطالعہ کریں اور ہر دن کی اخبار میں شہ سرخی کو خوشخط کر لھیں

سرگرمیاں

- 1- اپنے ارد گرد دیکھ کر اللہ تعالیٰ کی دی گئی نعمتوں کی فہرست بنائیں۔
- 2- سرگرمی 2- حضرت محمد کے کوئی سے 10 ناموں کا چارٹ بنائیں۔
- 3- سرگرمی 3- اپنے دوست کی عادات کے بارے میں ایک فہرست بنائیں۔
- 4- سرگرمی 4- "آپ دوسروں کی مدد کیسے کرتے ہیں؟" 5 سے 7 سطروں میں بیان کریں۔
- 5- سرگرمی 5- اپنے پسندیدہ پھلوں کی تصاویر بنائیں اور نام لکھیں۔
- 6- سرگرمی 6- مینڈک ٹراتا ہے۔ کوئی سے 5 جانوروں کے نام لکھ کر کی آواز لکھیں۔
- 7- سرگرمی 7- یہ ہفتہ آپ کا کیسا گزرا۔ دنوں کے حساب سے چارٹ بنا کر بنائیں۔

"اچھی باتیں یاد رکھیں"

❖ شش کلمے یاد کریں۔	❖ سلام میں پہل کریں!
❖ سورۃ الضحیٰ زبانی یاد کریں۔	❖ کھانا کھانے سے پہلے بسم اللہ پڑھیں!
❖ سورۃ القریش زبانی یاد کریں۔	❖ کھانا دائیں ہاتھ سے کھائیں!
	❖ ارد گرد کے ماحول کو صاف رکھیں!
	❖ بڑوں کا ادب کریں!