



The Lahore Lyceum

Canal-Side Campus

SUMMER VACATIONS HOMEWORK PACK

(APRIL 2020 – MAY
2020)

Grade- Seven

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 پیک 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 ہر بچے 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 انہیں 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 پیک 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)

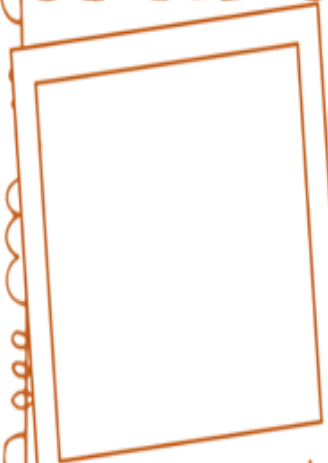
Activities for Holiday

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

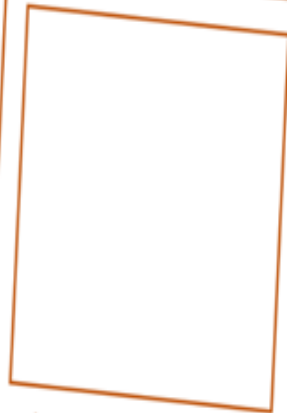




SNAPSHOTS OF SUMMER



Where I Went



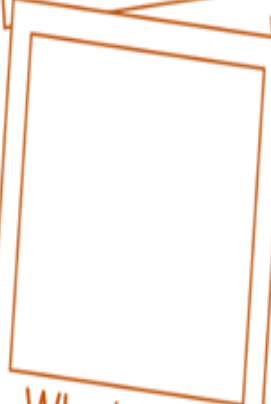
What I Saw



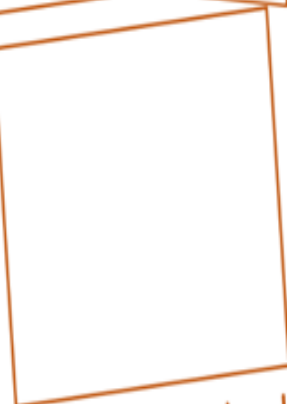
What I Felt



This is Me!



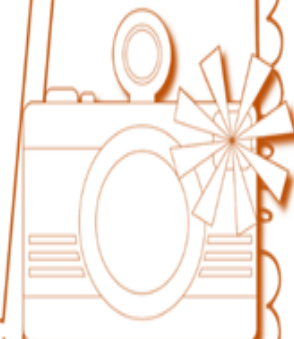
What I Did



What I Tasted



What I Heard





Week 1

13th April, 2020 to 18th April, 2020

Novel:

The Phantom Tollbooth

Character Sketch: Milo

Milo is perpetually bored and a poor student until he drives his toy car through the phantom tollbooth. Which he builds from a kit that was sent to him anonymously. Through his adventures across the strange lands on the other side of tollbooth, he learns to see and appreciate the things around him. Milo learns the importance and realizes that knowledge is empowering

O.P.E.:

Unit 1: Elephants

Words Meaning

| Words | Meaning | Words | Meaning |
|---------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| Burmese | A Native inhabitant of Burma | Overseer | Supervisor |
| Teak | Hard Durable Timber | Whilst | While |
| Immense | Very Great | Cheroot | Cigar with both ends Open |
| Trunk | A Main Stem of a Tree | Bustling | Full of Activity |
| Logs | A Thick piece of tree Trunk | Flapping | Move Up and Down |

Essay

The Mercy of God

What would one's life amount to without the mercy of God? God's mercy holds fast the very essence of a person's faith. The God of Heaven expounds a great deal of references on His mercy throughout the Holy Scriptures. This wonderful attribute of mercy appears in twice as many verses as grace. One experiences salvation by grace through faith, but not before the Lord showed His mercy. God's mercy allowed for Him to offer the gift of His Son Jesus to the whole world. Before the foundations of the world, God, in his foreknowledge, bestowed His mercy on man in creating a plan for the payment of sin. God foreknew that man would fall into the traps of Satan. According to the book of Romans, all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. (KJV) God placed a penalty on that sin in chapter 6 verse 23. No man except the Lord Jesus Christ has ever lived a sinless life. Due to this sorrowful truth, the punishment of death in Hell awaits every man and rightfully so. Who would dare say they deserve to abide in Heaven? Of course, no soul could ever honestly make such a claim. Man must rightfully accept that his sin destines him for Hell and not God's hatred. The Lord, in His righteousness and holiness, justly exacts judgment upon the wicked for their sin. The debt, in the eyes of the Holy Judge, remains unpaid for those who did not provide a substitute or sacrifice that appeased the Judge. At the Great White Throne, the wicked will again stand before the Lord. Once the testimony of their rejection of His mercy in the embodiment of His Son Jesus rings in the ear of the Father, they are cast from His sight and His wrath will torment them for all eternity in the Lake of Fire.



Activity # 1.1

Make sentences of the following words

| Words | Sentences |
|--------------|------------------|
| Burmese | |
| Teak | |
| Immense | |
| Trunk | |
| Logs | |
| Overseer | |
| Whilst | |
| Cheroot | |
| Bustling | |
| Flapping | |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Week 2 | 20th April, 2020 to 25th April, 2020 |
|---------------|---|

Novel

Character Sketch:

Tock

Tock is a large watchdog with a watch on his side he ticks and make sure no one wastes time. Tock wants to help Milo make the most of his time. He also shows Milo how to escape the Doldrums both literally and figuratively. He is loyal to Milo and wants to help him.

O.P.E.:

Unit 2: A Christmas Story

Words Meaning

| Words | Meaning | Words | Meaning |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Trenches | A Long deep hole | Huddles | Groups |
| Parapet | A Low wall around Bridge | Prefer | Give Importance |
| Rifle | Gun | Unwillingly | Not Wanted |
| Gripping | Hold Tightly | Carols | Christmas Song |

Essay

How I Spent My Holidays

I will never forget this year's holidays. At first I thought these holidays would be very boring, because I was going at the seaside with my family. I fought I would be looking forward to come back to school, but I was wrong. I can say my holidays were one of the best in my life.



The beginning was quite boring, but on the 15th of July I went with my parents and my family by the sea. We spent 3 weeks there! We lived at nice, but quite expensive hotel, I think. Our accommodation was in a really good condition. There were two rooms, huge bathroom, terrace with Jacuzzi and a swimming-pool in the front of the building. The hotel was near the sea, it was really comfortable. Sometimes we were going back from the beach late at night, quite tired and hungry. During those three weeks I met a lot of interesting and kind people. In fact, I spent with them most of the time. They have become my friends. We were building sandcastles, we were swimming, we visited many interesting places and we were sunbathing. We were also doing many wild things, it was unforgettable. The weather was great- every morning I was waking up to a deep blue sky and blazing sun. Only one day it was raining, but the rain was quite warm. I enjoyed my holidays. It was great for my health. I was lying on a beach and relaxing. All tensions disappeared. This year's holidays were worth remembering.

Activity of the week

Make sentences of following words.

| Words | Sentences |
|-------------|-----------|
| Trenches | |
| Parapet | |
| Riffle | |
| Gripping | |
| Huddles | |
| Prefer | |
| Unwillingly | |
| Carols | |

| | |
|--------|---|
| Week 3 | 27 th April, 2020 to 2 nd May, 2020 |
|--------|---|

Novel

Question Answers

Q1. What type of a person was Milo?

Ans: Milo did not know what to do with him when he was in school he longed to be out, and when he was out he longed to be in. on the way he thought of coming home and after coming home he thinks about going. Wherever he was he wished he was somewhere else and when he got there he wondered why he had bothered nothing really interested him.

Q2. Why Milo was an aimless person?

Ans: It seems to be that almost everything is a waste of time, he remarked one day as he walked dejectedly home from school. I cannot see the point in learning to solve



useless problems or subtracting turnips from turnips or knowing where Ethiopia or how to spell February. And since no one bothered to explain otherwise, he regarded the process of seeking knowledge as the greatest waste of time of all.

Q3. Which things Milo owned that was in room?

Ans: He looks glumly at all the things he owned. The books that were too much trouble to read, the tools he have never leant to use, the small electric car he had not driven for months and the hundreds of other games and toys and bats and balls and bits and pieces scattered around him.

O.P.E:

Unit 3: The Great Fire

Words Meaning

| Words | Meaning | Words | Meaning |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Tallow | Smear | Culprits | Person who is responsible for a crime |
| Wattle | Roof | Sprawled | Sit |
| Spat | Gesture of Anger | Hither and Thither | This way and that way |
| Anxious | Feeling Worry | Harpsichord | Instrument |
| Arsonists | Incapacity | Haggling | Bargain |

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.

Activity # 2.1

Make sentences of the following words

| Words | Sentences |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Tallow | |
| Wattle | |
| Spat | |
| Anxious | |
| Arsonists | |
| Culprits | |
| Sprawled | |
| Hither and Thither | |
| Harpsichord | |
| Haggling | |



Week 4

4th May, 2020 to 9th May, 2020

Novel

Question Answers

Q1. Why Milo was puzzled to see the package?

Ans: Because that was not his birthday and Christmas must months away and I have not being outstandingly good even good at all. Probably I would not like it anyway but since I don't know where it came from, I cannot possibly send it back. He thought about it quite a while and then opened the envelop but just to be polite.

Q2. How was the land of expectations?

Ans: The sun sparkled, the sky was clear, and the entire colour he saw seemed to be richer and brighter than he could ever remember. The flower shown as if they had been cleaned and polished, and the tall trees that lined the road shimmered in silvery green.

Q3. How things changed after the main road?

Ans: The sky became quite grey and along with it the whole countryside seemed to lose its colour and assumed the same monotonous tone. Everything was quiet, and even the air hung heavily. The birds sang only grey songs and the road wound back and forth in an endless series of climbing curves.

O.P.E.:

Unit 4: Sky Surfing Dream Ends In Tragedy

Words Meanings

| Words | Meanings | Words | Meanings |
|-------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| Slog | Work Hard | Flamboyant | Confident |
| Craved | Feel a powerful desire | Aptitude | Natural Ability to do Something |
| Sky surfer | Sky diving | Somersault | Acrobatic |
| Scaled | Climbed | Hurtling | Speed |
| Pinnacle | Pointed piece of Rock | Array | Arrangement |
| Unanimously | Without Opposition | | |

Application to Principal for More Books in Library

To,
The Principle,
The Lahore Lyceum,
Canal side Campus.

Sub: Application for More Books in Library



Respected Sir,

With due respect, it is stated that I am a student of the school (The Lahore Lyceum) and a member of its library. I want to inform that collection available at the library is not enough to fulfill academic needs of students. I have taken a detailed survey of the available books and compared it with the courses. I believe that we need additional books for the library.

I have attached a list of books to this application which is attested by our teachers. Please add more books to the library so that students can have access to more up-to-date knowledge.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Name...

Class/Grade no...

Activity # 3.1

Make sentences of the following words

| Words | Sentences |
|--------------|------------------|
| Slog | |
| Craved | |
| Sky surfer | |
| Scaled | |
| Pinnacle | |
| Unanimously | |
| Flamboyant | |
| Aptitude | |
| Somersault | |
| Hurtling | |
| Array | |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Week 5 | 11th May, 2020 to 16th May, 2020 |
|---------------|---|

Novel

Question Answers

Q1. Who were the Lethargarians?

Ans: Lethargarians were at the service of Milo. Milo looked round and, for the first time, noticed dozens of them sitting on the car, standing on the road, lying all over the trees and bushes, they were very difficult to see, whatever they happened to be sitting on or near was exactly the colour they happened to be. Each one looked very much like the other and some looked even more like each other than they did like themselves.



Q2. When the watchdog was telling story than what happened?

Ans: At that point in the speech the car hit a bump in the road and watchdog collapsed in a heap on the front seat with his alarm again ringing furiously.

Write a letter to your brother about the importance of the study of Science subjects

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C.

March 09, 2020

My dear brother,

I received your letter yesterday. I came to know about your result of Middle Standard Examination. I am very happy to find that you have got first division. Now you will join class nine. It is time for you to decide about your subjects of study. It is an age of Science. If we want to succeed in this modern world, we must study Science. So I would like to advise you to take up science subjects to study in future.

If you study science subjects, there will be more scope for you in life. No doubt that you will have to work hard but it will be in your interest. I hope you will act upon my advice and make your life better.

Yours affectionate,

Name

English Language:

Direct Indirect Speech:

Direct speech describes when something is being repeated exactly as it was – usually in between a pair of inverted commas. ... **Indirect speech** will still share the same information – but instead of expressing someone's comments or **speech** by directly repeating them, it involves reporting or describing what was said.

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 4.1

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 | 18 th May, 2020 to 23 rd May, 2020 |
|--------|--|

Novel

Question Answers

- Q1. When Milo and Watchdog entered the world market, what did they see?**

Ans: From across the square, five very tall, thin gentlemen regally dressed in silk and satin, plumed hats, and buckled shoe rushed up to the car, stopped short, mopped five brows, caught five breaths, unrolled five parchments, and began talking in turn.

- Q2. What Milo saw in the market place?**

Ans: Milo could see crowds of people pushing and shouting their way among the stalls, buying and selling, trading and bargaining. Huge wooden wheeled carts streamed in to the market squared from the orchards, and long caravans bound for the four corners of the kingdom made ready to leave. Sacks and boxes were piled high waiting to be delivered to the ships that sailed the sea of knowledge, and off to one side a group of minstrels sang songs to the delight of those either too young



or too old to engage in trade. But above all the noise and tumult of the crowd could be heard the merchants voices loudly advertising their products.

Dialogue Writing

Dialogue between a doctor and patient

Patient: Good morning, sir!

Doctor: Good morning! What's wrong with you?

Patient: I have been suffering from fever since yesterday.

Doctor: Have you any other problem?

Patient: I also feel headache and trembling.

Doctor: Let me feel your pulse and check your fever. At this time the fever is 102degree. Don't worry, there is nothing serious. I am giving you the medicine and you will be all right in a few days.

Patient: Thank you, doctor.

Doctor: But get your blood tested for malaria, and come with the report tomorrow.

Patient: OK doctor.

Doctor: I shall recommend at least two days rest for you.

Patient: Would you prepare a medical certificate for me to submit it in my office?

Doctor: Oh sure. This is your medical certificate.

Patient: Thank you very much. Please tell me how shall I take this medicine?

Doctor: This medicine is for a day only. Take this dose as soon as you reach your home and the second at 3 pm and the third at night before sleeping.

Patient: What should I eat doctor?

Doctor: You should eat only light food. You can take milk and fresh fruit also.

Patient: How much shall I pay you doctor?

Doctor: Rupees hundred only.

Patient: Here it is please. Thanks doctor.

Doctor: It's all right.

Patient: Thank you doctor. I shall see you tomorrow with my blood report.

Activity # 5.1

Write a dialogue between two friends about shopping for Eid.



Week 7

25th May, 2020 to 30th May, 2020

Novel

Question Answers:

Q1. What was display on the stalls in market?

Ans: Milo and Tock wandered up and down between the stalls looking at the wonderful assortment of words for sale. There were short once and easy once for everyday use, and long and important once for special occasions, and even some marvelously fancy once packed in individual gift boxes for use in royal decrees and pronouncements.

Q2. Why Milo could buy anything?

Ans: Milo did want to buy something, but the only money he had was the coin he needed to get back through the tollbooth, and tock, of course, had nothing but the time.

Activity Of The Week

Practice all the tenses

Adverb: a word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective, verb, or other adverb or a word group, expressing a relation of place, time, circumstance, manner, cause, degree, etc

Circle the adverb in each sentence

1. The people calmly waited in line for the show.
2. I eagerly awaited the results of my test.
3. I politely asked a question.
4. He sincerely asked me to move seats.
5. The man clumsily stumbled towards his chair.
6. You are dangerously close to failing the class.
7. My brother barely had enough sleep.
8. The woman foolishly sat in the wrong seat.
9. I joyously shouted at the top of my lungs.



Active and Passive voice: The **active voice** describes a sentence where the subject performs the action stated by the verb. ... With **passive voice**, the subject is acted upon by the verb

Fun with Active and Passive Voice Worksheet

Active voice is when the subject performs the action expressed in the verb. (Ex. The man mailed the letter.)

Passive voice is when the subject is no longer active, but is, instead, being acted upon by the verb. (Ex. Hamburgers are being eaten.)

Directions: Read each sentence and change each active voice sentence with a passive voice sentence.

Example A: The teacher read us a book.

Answer: The book was read to us by the teacher.

1. Don shot the basketball at the hoop.

2. The boy shouted at the dog.

3. Stephen kicked the soccer ball.

4. The boys watched a movie.

5. The man watered his lawn.



Mathematics





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

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,

What is an Equation?

An equation says that two things are equal. It will have an equals sign "=" like this:

$$x + 2 = 6$$

That equation says: what is on the left ($x + 2$) is equal to what is on the right (6)

So an equation is like a statement "*this equals that*"

Parts of an Equation

Coefficient Variable

$$4x - 7 = 5$$

Operator Constants

Terms: A Term is either a single number or a variable, or numbers and variables multiplied together. In the given equation the terms are $4x$, -7 and 5 .

Expression: An Expression is a group of terms (the terms are separated by + or - signs)

Expression

$$4x - 7 = 5$$

Terms

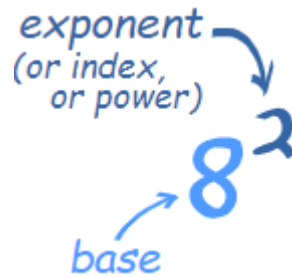


Constants: Constants are terms without variables so -7 and 5 are constants.

Coefficient: A Coefficient is a number used to multiply a variable. In the above equation 4 is a coefficient.

Variable: A Variable is a symbol for a number we don't know yet. It is usually a letter like x or y. In the above equation 'x' is a variable.

Exponent: An exponent refers to the number of times a number is multiplied by itself.



a) Solve the following equation.

$$4x + 3 = 7$$

$$4x = 7 - 3$$

$$4x = 4$$

$$x = \frac{4}{4}$$

$$x = 1$$

b) Solve the following equation.

$$x + (3x - 2) = 18$$

$$x + 3x - 2 = 18$$

$$4x - 2 = 18$$

$$4x - 2 + 2 = 18 + 2$$

$$4x = 20$$

$$\frac{4x}{4} = \frac{20}{4}$$

$$x = 5$$



Solve the equations to find x.

Section A

1) $x + 3 = 11$

2) $x + 2 = 8$

3) $x + 5 = 7$

4) $x + 7 = 13$

5) $x + 4 = 14$

6) $x + 7 = 9$

7) $x + 3 = 9$

8) $x + 12 = 17$

9) $x + 6 = 24$

10) $x + 5 = 36$

11) $x + 8 = 43$

12) $x + 9 = 61$

Section B

1) $4 + x = 6$

2) $2 + x = 7$

3) $8 + x = 11$

4) $5 + x = 9$

5) $7 + x = 12$

6) $12 + x = 18$

7) $14 + x = 23$

8) $19 + x = 32$

9) $7 + x = 40$

10) $8 + x = 72$

11) $11 + x = 64$

12) $28 + x = 90$

Section C

1) $x - 4 = 7$

2) $x - 6 = 4$

3) $x - 1 = 6$

4) $x - 7 = 13$

5) $x - 10 = 2$

6) $x - 7 = 18$

7) $x - 11 = 8$

8) $x - 5 = 16$

9) $x - 9 = 25$

10) $x - 12 = 31$

11) $x - 16 = 29$

12) $x - 28 = 78$

Section D

1) $2x = 6$

2) $5x = 10$

3) $4x = 12$

4) $10x = 90$

5) $3x = 15$

6) $6x = 24$

7) $7x = 35$

8) $12x = 36$

9) $15x = 30$

10) $20x = 40$

11) $40x = 120$

12) $50x = 200$

Section E

1) $\frac{x}{3} = 4$

2) $\frac{x}{2} = 8$

3) $\frac{x}{5} = 7$

4) $\frac{x}{8} = 4$

5) $\frac{x}{7} = 3$

6) $\frac{x}{5} = 4$

7) $\frac{x}{2} = 9$

8) $\frac{x}{9} = 5$

9) $\frac{x}{7} = 8$

10) $\frac{x}{12} = 6$

11) $\frac{x}{14} = 2$

12) $\frac{x}{30} = 5$

Section F

1) $4x = 48$

2) $x + 13 = 22$

3) $9x = 63$

4) $11x = 132$

5) $12 + x = 26$

6) $\frac{x}{8} = 12$

7) $x - 19 = 30$

8) $10x = 160$

9) $13 + x = 27$

10) $6x = 42$

11) $x + 17 = 42$

12) $\frac{x}{11} = 11$

13) $7x = 56$

14) $18 + x = 24$

15) $\frac{x}{4} = 12$

16) $25 + x = 39$

17) $5x = 100$

18) $\frac{x}{3} = 300$

19) $x + 49 = 110$

20) $100x = 6500$



Simple Algebra

Solve for the variables:

1. $8 + 35/w = 15$

- a. 8 b. 6 c. 10 d. 5

2. $5 = s/8 - 3$

- a. 63 b. 48 c. 64 d. 56

3. $6 = 27/n - 3$

- a. 6 b. 3 c. 9 d. 7

4. $11 + 72/z = 20$

- a. 4 b. 10 c. 7 d. 8

5. $10 = s/7 - 1$

- a. 20 b. 30 c. 77 d. 50

6. $5y - 15 = 60$

- a. 12 b. 17 c. 9 d. 15

7. $101 = 5 + 4x$

- a. 48 b. 24 c. 32 d. 96

8. $87/y - 10 = 19$

- a. 9 b. 3 c. 10 d. 6

9. $66 + n - 17 = 76$

- a. 20 b. 19 c. 22 d. 27

10. $3 + 50/s = 28$

- a. 4 b. 7 c. 2 d. 1



Simplify each expression as a single fraction.

1. $\frac{4x}{6} + \frac{x+3}{6}$

2. $\frac{8x}{3} + \frac{x-2}{9}$

3. $\frac{4x}{8} - \frac{x}{6}$

4. $\frac{9x}{8} - \frac{x-1}{8}$

5. $\frac{6x}{4} + \frac{x-2}{7}$

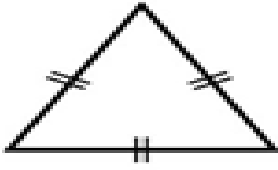
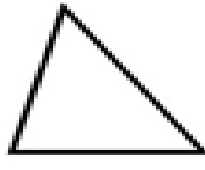
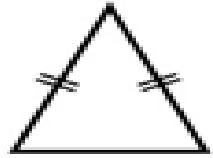
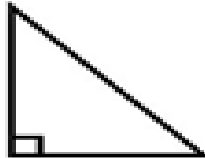
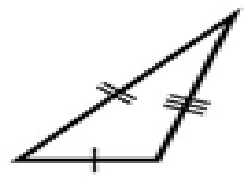

6. $\frac{8x}{9} + \frac{x+3}{4}$

7. $\frac{4x}{7} - \frac{x-1}{9}$

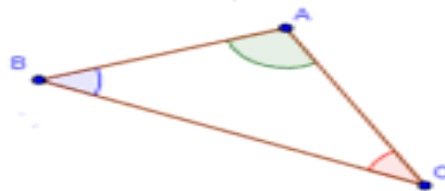
8. $\frac{5x}{7} - \frac{x-3}{3}$

9. $\frac{9x}{3} + \frac{x-3}{5}$

10. $\frac{5x}{8} + \frac{x+1}{6}$

| Types of triangles | |
|--|---|
| By side | By angle |
|  <p>Equilateral triangle has three equal sides</p> |  <p>Acute triangle has three angle $< 90^\circ$</p> |
|  <p>Isosceles triangle has two equal sides</p> |  <p>Right triangle has one angle $= 90^\circ$</p> |
|  <p>Scalene triangle has no equal sides</p> |  <p>Obtuse triangle has one angle $> 90^\circ$</p> |

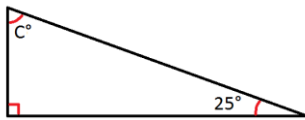
Sum of Angles in a Triangle



$$\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180^\circ$$

The sum of the angles in a triangle
is always 180°

Find the unknown angle



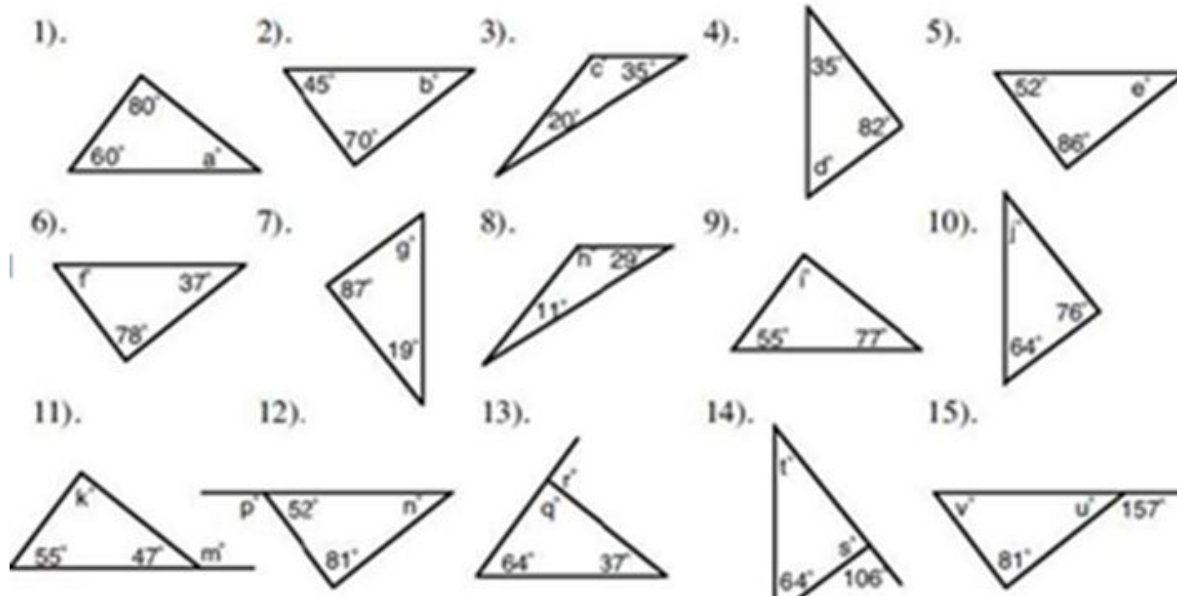
$$c + 25^\circ + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$c + 115^\circ = 180^\circ$$

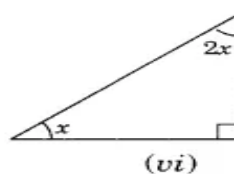
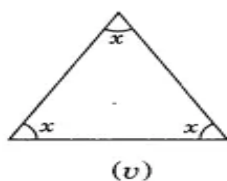
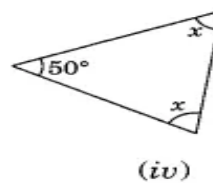
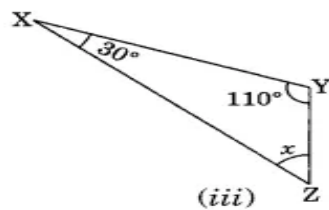
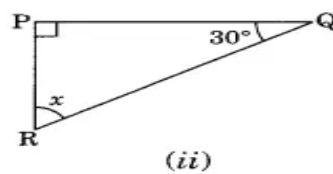
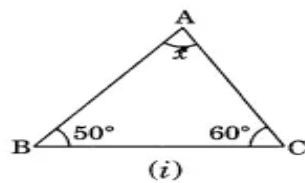
$$c = 180^\circ - 115^\circ$$

$$c = 65^\circ$$

Find the unknown angle in following triangles.



Find the value of the unknown x in the following diagrams:





Solution:

(i) By angle sum property of a triangle, we have

$$\angle X + 50^\circ + 60^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle X + 110^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle X = 180^\circ - 110^\circ = 70^\circ$$

(ii) By angle sum property of a triangle, we have

$$\angle X + 90^\circ + 30^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ [\Delta is right angled triangle]}$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle X + 120^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle X = 180^\circ - 120^\circ = 60^\circ$$

(iii) By angle sum property of a triangle, we have

$$\angle X + 30^\circ + 110^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \angle X + 140^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle X = 180^\circ - 140^\circ = 40^\circ$$

(iv) By angle sum property of a triangle, we have

$$\angle X + \angle X + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x + 50^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 180^\circ - 50^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 2x = 130^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{130^\circ}{2} = 65^\circ$$

(v) By angle sum property of a triangle, we have

$$\angle X + \angle X + \angle X = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \angle X = 180^\circ$$

$$\therefore \angle X = \frac{180^\circ}{3} = 60^\circ$$

(vi) By angle sum property of a triangle, we have

$$x + 2x + 90^\circ = 180^\circ \text{ (\Delta is right angled triangle)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x + 90^\circ = 180^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 180^\circ - 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow 3x = 90^\circ$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{90^\circ}{3} = 30^\circ$$



Week 1**13th April- 19th April**

Chapter-1: The Human Digestive System

Introduction:

Food and digestion, fortunately, are subjects which are of great interest to most young people, so this is an excellent topic with which to start the new school year. In simple terms, food is made up of large and complicated molecules that the body has to break down into smaller molecules that the blood can absorb. This is the process of digestion. It involves both physical and chemical processes. Some parts of the digestive system mash up food physically, just like a food processor. The teeth, for example, break food into chunks, while the stomach churns these around until they form a mushy liquid. Many digestive organs produce digestive juices that break down the chemicals in food into simpler substances. This work is actually carried out by enzymes, which turn large food molecules into smaller food molecules. Experiments involving digestive enzymes are usually easy to carry out and the reagents can be obtained fairly cheaply. However, it is important for students to realize that the use of enzymes in the body is not just restricted to digestive processes. In fact, enzymes catalyse a wide variety of biochemical reactions. It has been estimated that in the human body there are over 7,000 different enzymes catalysing a whole range of biological changes.

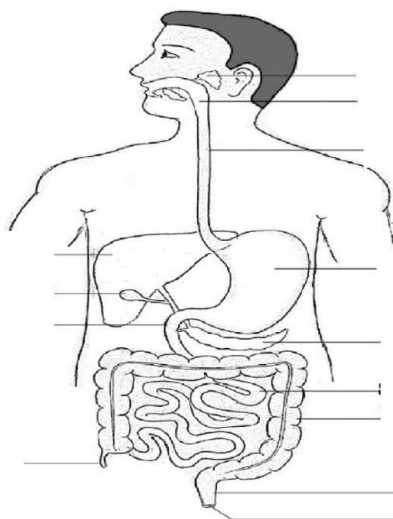
(The above paragraph is only for reading)

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Og5xAdC8EUJ>

Question # 1: Label the diagram (Hint: You can get help from book page # 3)

Human digestive system





| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| small intestine | liver | gall bladder | stomach | salivary glands | pancreas |
| rectum | mouth | anus | oesophagus | intestine | |

Activity # 1.1

Material needed: Pen or pencil and ruler.

Match the names of the parts of the digestive system to their functions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. small intestine | a. where the faeces is stored |
| 2. appendix | b. produce saliva which contains an enzyme that begins the digestion of starch |
| 3. liver | c. food is chewed up by the teeth here and swallowed |
| 4. stomach | d. this is where bile is produced |
| 5. salivary glands | e. tube that connects the mouth to the stomach |
| 6. gall bladder | f. faeces leave the body here |
| 7. rectum | g. this organ produces enzymes that are released into the small intestine where they digest proteins, carbohydrates, and fats |
| 8. pancreas | h. this organ produces a protease enzyme and also hydrochloric acid to kill bacteria |
| 9. mouth | i. this is where the absorption of digested food into the bloodstream takes place |
| 10. oesophagus or gullet | j. this organ produces bile which is used to break down fats into small droplets |
| 11. anus | k. water from waste food is absorbed here |
| 12. large intestine | l. this part of the intestines has no use in humans and sometimes causes a lot of pain if it bursts |

| |
|--|
| <p>The parts that have numbers next to them are parts of the digestive system through which the food passes. Write the numbers in the correct places to show the journey the food takes.</p> |
|--|



Question # 2 Choose the best answer.

1. Digestion is the breaking down of large food molecules into smaller ones. The main purpose of this is to:

- a) make the food soluble
- b) use up the digestive enzymes
- c) break down the fibres
- d) make the food slide along the intestine

2. Digestion begins in the:

- a) stomach
- b) small intestine
- c) mouth
- d) large intestine

3. Digestion is completed in the:

- a) large intestine
- b) small intestine
- c) stomach
- d) liver

4. During digestion, food becomes soluble and passes from the digestive system into the blood. This mainly takes place in the:

- a) mouth
- b) small intestine
- c) large intestine
- d) rectum

5. Which of the following plays no part in digestion in humans?

- a) salivary glands
- b) pancreas
- c) liver
- d) appendix

6. Which one of the following is digested in the stomach?

- a) sugars
- b) proteins
- c) starches
- d) fats

7. The conditions in the stomach are:

- a) alkaline
- b) acidic
- c) basic
- d) neutral

8. Which of the following is the correct order of parts in the digestive system, starting with the mouth?

- a) gullet, small intestine, stomach, large intestine
- b) gullet, stomach, small intestine, large intestine
- c) stomach, gullet, large intestine, small intestine
- d) stomach, small intestine, large intestine, gullet

9. While we eat, some digestive juice is passed into the mouth from the:

- a) gall bladder
- b) small intestine
- c) salivary glands
- d) pancreas

10. What are proteins broken down into during digestion?

- a) amino acids
- b) starch
- c) glucose
- d) fatty acids

11. What is starch broken down into during digestion?



- a) amino acids b) fatty acids c) glycerol d) glucose

12. What are fats broken down into during digestion?

- a) proteins and amino acids b) starch and glucose
c) fatty acids and glycerol d) fatty acids and glucose

13. The lining of the small intestine is covered in thousands of tiny finger-like villi. What job do the villi do?

- a) push food along b) slow food down
c) increase the surface area d) produce enzymes

14. Faeces is stored temporarily in the:

- a) anus b) large intestine c) small intestine d) rectum

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| Sr. # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Answer: | a | c | b | b | d | b | b | b | c | a | d | c | c | d |

Week 2

20th April- 26th April

Answer the following questions:

1. Name the seven groups of food that are needed for a healthy and balanced diet?

Ans. The seven groups of food needed for a healthy and balanced diet are proteins, carbohydrates, fats, mineral salts, vitamins, fibre (also called roughage), and water.

2. What is meant by 'Digestion' and where does it occur?

Ans. Digestion involves breaking down large food molecules into smaller food molecules that can be absorbed into the bloodstream. Digestion takes place in the digestive system, a coiled tube about 10 metres long. The breakdown of food involves acids and chemicals called enzymes.

3. Why do we need to digest our food? What two ways in which food is broken down during digestion?

Ans. We need to digest our food so that it can pass into the blood and be distributed to the muscles and other parts that require energy from the food. During digestion, food is



broken down physically, e.g. by chewing it and the churning movements of the stomach and secondly, by the action of acids and enzymes.

4. What two jobs are done by Saliva?

Ans. The saliva moistens the food so that it is easy to swallow and an enzyme called amylase begins the work of breaking down starch into a simple sugar called maltose.

5. Glucose molecules do not have to be digested. Starch molecules do. Explain this difference?

Ans. Glucose molecules do not have to be digested because they are small and soluble, and can pass through the wall of the small intestine into the blood. Starch molecules are large and insoluble and have to be broken down before they can be absorbed into the blood.

6. Name the three nutrients which are broken down during digestion and say what they are broken down into.

Ans. During digestion, starch is broken down into glucose and other simple sugars, proteins are broken down into amino acids, and fats are broken down into fatty acids and glycerol.

7. Give three reasons why the villi in the small intestine are perfect for absorbing food.

Ans. The villi in the small intestine are suited to the task of absorbing food because, a) they give the small intestine a large surface area where absorption can take place; b) they have a thin layer of cells on the outside; c) they are well supplied with blood capillaries. In addition, although most students will not know this, inside each villus is a dead-end tube containing lymph. Fatty acids and glycerol pass into the lymph and are carried round the body in lymph vessels.

8. What are the name of the organ that produces bile break down fats?

Ans. The liver produces bile to break down fats.

9. What part do muscles play in digestion?

Ans. The contraction of muscles in waves pushes food down the oesophagus or gullet in the process of swallowing. Similar contractions push the food along the intestines and eventually they push any undigested food from the anus. In the stomach, contraction of muscles in the stomach wall churn the food round and help to mix it with hydrochloric



acid and enzymes. Rings of muscle, called sphincters, also relax to allow food into and out of the stomach and allow waste food to leave the body via the anus.

10. Our body cannot fibre (Cellulose). Why is it still important in our diet?

Ans. Although we cannot digest fibre, it is an important part of the diet because it contains cellulose from the cell walls of the fruit and vegetables we eat. This bulky material gives the muscles of the digestive system something to squeeze against, so preventing constipation and other diseases of the digestive system.

11. You ate a chicken sandwich for lunch. The bread contains mainly starch, up and down while the butter is mostly fat. The chicken is mainly protein. Describe how this chicken sandwich is being digested so that the nutrients in it can be useful for your body?

Ans. The starch in the cheese sandwich is broken down by the saliva in the mouth and then, later, by enzymes in the first part of the small intestine. It is digested into glucose and other simple sugars, such as maltose. The fat in the butter is broken up into tiny droplets by the bile produced by the liver. The fat is then broken down into fatty acids and glycerol by enzymes produced in the first part of the small intestine. The digestion of the protein in the chicken meat begins in the stomach and is then completed by enzymes in the first part of the small intestine. Amino acids are the result of those chemical actions

12. What are most likely causes of constipation? What can you do to reduce the chances that you will become constipated? How can constipation be cured?

Ans. The most likely causes of constipation are not drinking enough water and other liquids, eating insufficient fiber, lack of exercise, and not going to the toilet at a time of the day when you have plenty of time.

13. What are the most likely causes of diarrhea? What can you do to reduce the chances that you will get diarrhea? How can be diarrhea cured?

Ans. The most likely causes of diarrhea are eating infected food and poor hygiene when handling food. Both lead to germs which can irritate the gut. Diarrhea, like vomiting, is the body's way of sweeping the germs out of the gut as quickly as possible.



Chapter # 8:

Atoms

Introduction:

In order to perform their vital activities, the cells of the body require energy. One of the objectives of this unit is that the students should acquire knowledge of the fact that foods provide the energy necessary for life. At this stage we need to get across the point that in living organisms chemical energy (in food) is converted into kinetic energy and heat. The main energy-producing constituent of food is carbohydrates, and in this chapter we examine the processes of energy conversion during respiration in humans and its importance not only to the individual, but to humanity as a whole. Students should already have some knowledge about the production of energy, especially heat and light, when fuels are burned in oxygen. Coal, oil and natural gas provide heat for our homes and factories; they are used to produce electricity in power stations. It therefore seems sensible to link these established concepts with the oxidation of glucose as an energy source in the cells of living organisms, including humans.

(The above paragraph is only for reading)

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

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvYiMnRN_A

Choose the best answer:

1. The BEST description of an element is a substance in which:

- (A) all the atoms are the same (B) all the atoms have the same atomic number
(C) all the molecules are the same (D) the atoms cannot be split up by any means

2. Which element has the symbol C?

- (A) chlorine (B) calcium (C) chromium (D) carbon

3. Sulphur is an example of:

- (A) an element (B) a compound (C) a metal (D) a mixture

4. Copper chloride is an example of:

- (A) an element (B) A compound (C) a metal (D) a mixture

5. Roughly how many chemical elements are there? Just over:

- (A) 25 (B) 50 (C) 100 (D) 1000



6. The four substances below are all solids. Which of them is made up of more than one kind of atom?

- (A) iron (B) tin (C) ice (D) carbon

7. Which one of the following substances does NOT contain atoms of oxygen?

- (A) H₂SO₄ (B) NaCl (C) MgO (D) HNO₃

8. Which element is present in all three of these substances?

H₂SO₄ Na₂SO₄ FeS

- (A) iron (B) oxygen (C) sulphur (D) hydrogen

9. Which particles are found in shells around the nucleus of an atom?

- (A) neutrons (B) protons and neutrons (C) protons (D) electrons

10. Which particles may be found in the nucleus of an atom?

- (A) protons and neutrons (B) protons and electrons

- (C) electrons only (D) neutrons only

11. A new substance is found to be made of only one type of atom. How could this substance be best described?

- (A) an element (B) a mixture (C) a compound (D) a metal

12. The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom is referred to as its:

- (A) mass number (B) atomic number (C) atomic weight (D) density

13. Isotopes are forms of the same element which have different:

- (A) atomic numbers (B) electronic structures

- (C) numbers of electrons (D) numbers of neutrons

14. The valency of an element is:

- (A) its combining power (B) the number of electrons in its atoms

- (C) the number of neutrons in its atoms (D) the number of protons in its atoms

15. Valencies are always:

- (A) fractions (B) large whole numbers

- (C) small whole numbers (D) large and small numbers

| Sr. # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Answer: | B | D | A | B | C | C | B | D | A | A | B | D | D | A | C |



Fill in the blanks in the sentences below using the words from the box. You may need to use some words more than once.

neutrons element positive electrons protons ions negative ion
nucleus

Atoms are made up of a small dense _____ around which the _____ move. The _____ contains protons and _____. Protons have a _____ charge, while _____ have no charge. The _____ and _____ have approximately the same mass. All the atoms of the same _____ contain the same number of _____, but the number of _____ can vary. Where atoms exist which have the same number of _____ but different numbers of _____ they are called isotopes. Atoms form _____ by gaining or losing _____. If _____ are gained the resulting _____ has a _____ charge. An atom which has lost one or more _____ forms a positive _____.

Answer Key:

Think about the following statements. Decide whether each one is TRUE or FALSE

1. Most elements are metals. _____
2. There are 55 known elements. _____
3. Elements contain only one type of atom. _____
4. A compound is formed when the atoms of two or more elements are joined together. _____
5. Atoms of gold are the same as atoms of silver. _____
6. Mercury is the only metal element which is a liquid at room temperature. _____

Week 4

4th May- 10th May

Answer the following questions:

1. Describe what you understand by an element. Make sure that the word 'atom' or 'atoms' appears in your answer.

Ans. An element is a substance which cannot be broken down into simpler substances by any ordinary chemical method. An element is made up of one type of atom. So far, 117 elements have been discovered.

2. What is meant by: a) an atom? B) a molecule? C) a chemical bond? D) valency?



Ans. An atom is the smallest part of an element that can exist. b) A molecule is two or more atoms chemically combined together. The atoms in the molecule can be of the same kind, as in a molecule of oxygen or hydrogen, or different as in a molecule of water or carbon dioxide. c) A chemical bond is the force of attraction between the atoms inside a molecule or crystal. d) Valency is the combining power of the atoms of one element.

3. Explain the difference between atomic mass and atomic number.

Ans. Atomic mass is a result of the combined masses of the protons and neutrons in an atom. The mass of an electron is $1/1840$ of a proton. The mass number of an element is the number of protons plus the number of neutrons in the nucleus of one atom of the element. Atomic number is the number of protons in an atom. Each atom has a different number of protons and, therefore, a different atomic number.

4. What is a symbol? Give three examples of symbols.

Ans. A symbol is a letter or pair of letters which represent an element. Some common symbols are H = hydrogen, He = helium, C = carbon, N = nitrogen, O = oxygen, Al = aluminium, and Fe = iron

5. What name is given to the number of protons in a particular atom?

Ans. The number of protons in a particular atom is called the atomic number. Each element has a different atomic number.

6. What are the properties of ionic compounds?

Ans. Ionic compounds have ions that are strongly attracted to each other because they carry opposite electrical charges. Most ionic bonds are difficult to break. Ionic compounds are usually solids and will only melt at very high temperatures. Common salt, sodium chloride, is an example of an ionic compound.

7. What are the properties of covalent compounds?

Ans. The atoms in a covalent compound share electrons between them. Such bonds are quite weak, which is why many covalent compounds are gases or liquids. They have low melting and boiling points because it does not take much energy to break the bonds between them.

8. What is an isotope? Give two examples of elements which have isotopes.



Ans. Isotopes are atoms of the same element which have different numbers of neutrons and so different atomic masses. Some elements which have isotopes include carbon, phosphorus, and uranium.

9. How many ways can you think of in which we use radioisotopes?

Ans. Radioisotopes are used to produce atomic energy in nuclear power stations and in nuclear weapons. They are used in medicine in pacemakers, to destroy cancer cells and to sterilize medical instruments. In industry, radioisotopes are used to show up leaks in pipes and weaknesses in metal objects. In agricultural research, radioisotopes can be used to trace the path of mineral salts through plants.

Week 5

11th May- 17th May

Chapter # 10

Heat on Home

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qUPb32O5-Ho>

Introduction:

It is important for students not to confuse the temperature of an object with the heat energy that can be obtained from it. A red-hot spark from a fire is at a higher temperature than the boiling water in a saucepan. If the spark landed in the water, heat would pass from it to the water, even though much more heat energy could be supplied by the water. Heat flows naturally from an object at a higher temperature to one at lower temperature.

Temperature is thus a measure of the degree of hotness of an object or material and can be read on a thermometer. Heat is a form of energy. When an object is hot, its atoms or molecules vibrate more vigorously than when it is cold. The heat of an object is a measure of the total of all the energy of motion of its atoms and molecules. Its temperature is a measure of the average energy of motion of these atoms and molecules. To refer back to our original example, there are more molecules in the saucepan of boiling water than there are in the tiny spark. (The water weighs much more than the spark.) The water therefore contains more energy in its moving molecules than the spark. But the spark is at a higher temperature because the average energy of its molecules is greater than that of the water

(The above paragraph is only for reading)



Choose the best answer:

1. In an eight-storey block of flats, the boilers for the central heating system should be:
(A) in the basement (B) on the top floor (C) on the fourth floor (D) on any floor
2. Which of the following will be the best conductor of heat?
(A) glass (B) iron (C) plastic (D) cork
3. The Inuit or Eskimo people in Greenland can keep warm inside igloos made of blocks of ice because ice is a good:
(A) convector (B) conductor (C) reflector of heat (D) insulator
4. A man builds a hut with a corrugated iron roof in a country which has hot days and cold nights. The hut will be:
(A) cool during the day (B) hot during the day
(C) hot during the night (D) cool day and night
5. A coal fire gives out heat mainly by:
(A) conduction only (B) convection only (C) radiation only (D) convection and radiation
6. Winds form because air:
(A) which is cold is less dense than hot air (B) is always cold over the sea
(C) allows radiation to pass through it (D) is a better conductor than land
7. Heat lost by convection currents in a stoppered flask is prevented by:
(A) silvering the inside surfaces of the walls (B) silvering the outer surfaces of the walls
(C) making a vacuum between the walls (D) making the stopper of insulating material
8. On a hot, sunny day it will be coolest to wear a:
(A) loose, coloured shirt (B) string vest (C) loose black shirt (D) loose white shirt
9. A certain kind of pie needs as hot an oven as possible. The best place to bake it would be on:
(A) the top shelf (B) the bottom shelf
(C) the middle shelf (D) a thick metal baking tray
10. On a hot day, which colour car will become hottest inside?
(A) shiny black (B) dull black (C) shiny white (D) red

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Sr. # | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Answer: | A | B | D | B | D | A | C | D | A | B |



Activity # 1.1

The picture below shows a saucepan of soup being heated on a stove



1. Name one part of the saucepan that should be a good conductor of heat. Explain why it is necessary for this part to be a good conductor.

2. Name one part of the saucepan that should be a good insulator of heat. Explain why it is necessary for this part to be a good insulator.

3. Suggest suitable materials for each of the parts of the saucepan you named in (i) and (ii) above.

Answer Key: (i) The bottom of the saucepan needs to be a good conductor of heat so that it can conduct heat from the stove or hot-plate to the soup. (ii) The handle of the saucepan should be a good insulator of heat to stop heat travelling up the handle and burning the cook's hand. (iii) The base of the saucepan should be of a metal such as steel, stainless steel or copper, while the handle should be made of wood or plastic.



Week 6

18th May- 24th May

Answer the following questions:

1. What unit is used to measure temperature?

Ans: The unit usually used to measure temperature is the degree Centigrade ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).

2. Which has more heat, a full bath at 50°C or a cup of tea at a temperature of 85°C ?

Ans: The bath of water at 50°C has more heat than the cup of tea at a temperature of 80°C . The tea is at a higher temperature, but heat is a form of energy and it takes much more heat energy to raise the temperature of the bath to 50°C than it does to heat the cup of tea to 85°C .

3. Why does a jacket potato cook much more quickly if you put a metal skewer through it?

Ans: A jacket potato cooks more quickly if you put a metal skewer through it because metal is a good conductor of heat. The skewer carries heat through into the middle of the potato and helps to cook that area more quickly than if the heat had to spread from the skin of the potato inwards.

4. Why does a quilt keep you less warm if it has been flattened?

Ans: A quilt keeps you less warm if it is flattened because it no longer traps such an effective insulating layer of air.

5. Air is a mixture of gases and its particles are spread out. Explain why this makes air a bad conductor of heat.

Ans: Air is a poor conductor of heat because its particles are spread out. Therefore the particles do not collide very much and are unable to pass heat energy to each other.

6. Name and define three methods of heat transfer and give an example of each.

Ans: The three ways that heat can travel are by conduction, convection, and radiation. Heat travels through solids by conduction as, for example, when heat travels along a spoon placed in hot tea. Heat is transferred in liquids and gases by convection, and the movement of warm and cold gas or liquid produces convection current, as for example, when air heated by a hot radiator circulates round a room. Radiation does not need



particles to transfer heat energy from one place to another. The Earth, for example, is warmed by heat energy coming from the Sun as radiation.

7. Explain why energy from from the Sun cannot reach us by conduction or convection.

Ans: Energy from the Sun cannot reach us by conduction or convection because both conduction and convection need particles to transfer heat. Heat from the Sun has to travel through space to reach the Earth, and space is almost a vacuum.

8. If you get out of bed in the morning onto a tiled floor, your feet cold. But if you walk on a carpet in your bare feet, it feels warm. Why is there this difference?

Ans: A tiled floor feels cold because your feet are warmer than the tiles, and heat flows easily from your feet into the tiles. A carpet is a poor conductor of heat, and heat does not flow easily from your feet into the carpet and your feet stay warm.

9. Why do the so-called radiations which are part of a central heating system have the wrong name? Explain your answer.

Ans: One of the radiators which is part of a central heating system is badly named because it gives out only a little heat by radiation. Most of the radiator's heat energy warms the room by creating a convection current in the air of the room.

10. If you found yourself smoke-filled room. Why would it be sensible to say as close to the floor as possible?

Ans: If you found yourself in a smoke-filled room, it would be important to remember that the smoke is being circulated by convection current. The hotter, smoke-laden air would be near the ceiling and the cooler air, containing fewer smoke particles would be near the floor.

11. What are the main disadvantages of using metal instead of glass in a vacuum flask?

Ans: The main disadvantage of using metal instead of glass in a vacuum flask is that metal is a good conductor of heat, whereas glass, a non-metal, is a poorer conductor of heat.

12. What are thermographs? Describe their uses.

Ans: A thermograph is a special type of photograph taken by a thermal imaging camera. It uses different colours to show infrared rays coming from hot objects. Thermographs can be used to show warmer, diseased tissue in the human body, the heat being lost from a



building, overheating electrical cables, or to locate people trapped in a smoke-filled room, or to show where a fire started.

13. How can we make our house cool in summer and warm in winter?

Ans: We can make our houses cool in summer and warm in winter by insulating them. Windows that are double-glazed and wall and roof spaces that are filled with insulating material will help to reduce the movement of heat into the house in summer, and reduce heat loss from inside the house in winter.

(Note: Read Chapter # 1, 8 & 10 also learn all the given work.)



Computer





Unit # 1: The Data-Processing Cycle

Definitions:

Data processing: It includes the conversion of raw data to machine-readable form, flow of data through the CPU and memory to output devices, and formatting or transformation of output. Any use of computers to perform defined operations on data can be included under data processing.

A **system** is a set of processes for getting any job done. Processing data is just one kind of job. We can have systems for several kinds of jobs, like preparing food, painting a house, and so on. Some terms are useful to know when understanding systems.

A **goal** is an outcome or a result that we want to realize in the future. The goal of a data-processing system is to produce useful information. Similarly, the goal of a food-processing system is to produce chopped vegetables. The goal of an assembly line at a toy factory is to produce a large number of toys. It is important to identify the goal of a system to understand it better.

No system consists of just one action to achieve its goal. Several actions are needed to achieve a single goal. To achieve good grades, students need to be good at several subjects and other activities. It is important to give adequate time and concentration, i.e. resources, to each action. This leads to coordination. A good system coordinates the various actions that need to be performed. It ensures that no task is repeated and no task is left out. Without coordination, a system cannot achieve its goal.

Complete the following sentences.

1. _____ is the stage of gathering data from the environment and preparing it for input.
2. The processing stage is where raw data is transformed into _____ to be understood by users.
3. Sorting means organizing data according to some pre defined _____.
4. Electronic _____ and calculators are used to perform complex calculations using a computer.
5. People use processed data to work and make _____.
6. _____ produce error free processing at high speeds.
7. A computer cannot make decisions for which it has not been _____.

Key:

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Data collection | information | criteria | spreadsheets | decisions | Computerized systems | programmed |



State whether true or false.

1. Encoding is also known as data capture.
2. A turnaround document contains results of the previous data processing activity.
3. Sorted data is raw data
4. A computerized system is less efficient than a manual system.
5. A computer can store more data than a manual system.

Key:

| | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| True | True | False | false | true |

Activity 1.1

Complete each sentence by circling the correct words in the brackets.

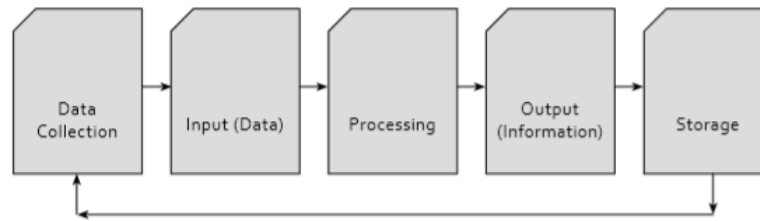
1. Data does not provide (meaning/numbers).
2. Entering data into a computer is called (data collection/data capture).
3. (Encoded/Decoded) data is easier to enter into a computer.
4. Data can be sorted according to some (criteria/input).
5. A (manual/computerized) system uses computers to process data.
6. Making fewer errors results in greater (accuracy/speed).
7. Computers can perform a (greater/smaller) variety of tasks than human beings.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Week 2 | 20th April- 26th April |
|---------------|---|

Question/Answers

Q.1 Describe the data-processing cycle with the help of a diagram.

Ans. The data-processing cycle describes how data is processed into information by the computer. The input stage is the first stage of the data-processing cycle. Data is collected and entered into the computer. In the processing stage, the computer converts data into information according to given instructions. After processing, the information is presented to users in the output stage. Information is stored on different types of media in the storage stage. The stored information can be used later for a different data processing cycle. In this way, the data-processing cycle continues.



Q.2 What is the difference between encoding and decoding?

Ans. Encoding is the conversion of data into a form that makes it easier for users to enter it into the computer. It takes place at the input stage. For example, the name of a person can be encoded as JS instead of John Smith. Decoding is the conversion of information into a form that makes it easier for users to read and understand. It occurs at the output stage. The initials JS can be decoded as John Smith and displayed on the screen.

Q.3 Describe three forms in which data can be processed.

Ans. Data can be processed in different ways. Three ways of processing data are sorting, grouping, and calculating. In sorting, data is arranged in a specified order. Data can be arranged in alphabetical, ascending, or descending order. In grouping, similar data items are arranged in groups. This makes it easy to locate data. In calculations, we can add, subtract, multiply, and divide data. We can use it to create graphs and charts.

Q.4. What is a computerized system? Explain with an example.

Ans. A computerized system uses computers to perform a set of tasks. There is little need for human involvement. This results in greater speed and accuracy. A computerized attendance system in an office consists of a fingerprint reader and a computer. Employees place their fingers on the reader and their attendance is marked automatically on the computer. They do not need to sign on a register.

Q.5 What is information technology?

Ans. Information technology is the use of a variety of processing devices and methods to process data into information. It usually consists of a set of manual and computerized systems for doing work. Information technology involves the use of computers and machines to do jobs that used to be done by humans.



Q.6 Describe three advantages of a computerized system over a manual system.

Ans. A computerized system has several advantages over a manual system: 1. A computerized system processes data faster than a manual system. 2. A computerized system makes fewer errors than a manual system. 3. A computerized system processes more data than a manual system.

Q.7 Why is a computerized system not effective in all situations?

Ans. A computerized system is not effective in all situations because it cannot work in situations for which it has not been programmed. It cannot learn new things without the help of a programmer. It is also not suitable for situations where human feelings and emotions are involved.

Week 3

27th April- 3rd May

Unit # 2: Binary Computing

The **binary number system** is used by a computer because a computer works with digital data. As opposed to analog data, digital data is discrete. It measures data in steps. Analog data measures data in a continuous form

It is important to understand why computers work with digital data. It is important for data to be precise. Data that has precision is more useful than vague data because precise data can be relied upon.

It is important to note that although digital data is more precise, it is not accurate. This is because it does not measure intermediate steps between two states. Intermediate steps are measured more easily with the help of analog devices.

Precision helps us specify data with greater certainty. This is useful in making calculations and scientific experiments. However, it is common knowledge that the results of scientific experiments and calculations include some margin for error. This is due to the lack of accuracy in using digital devices.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

1. Data in the form of digits is called _____.
2. Computers process data in _____ form.
3. In the binary system 10 is represented as _____.
4. The _____ number system is based on eight digits.
5. The _____ method is used to convert binary numbers to decimal numbers.

Key:

| | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------|-------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| numerical | binary | 1010 | octal | expansion |



Question/Answers

Q.1 Describe three forms of data. Data can exist in three forms:

- Ans.**
1. Numeric data is comprised of digits and the decimal point. It is used for calculations.
 2. Alphabetic data includes the 26 letters of the English alphabet, i.e. A-Z and a-z.
 3. Alphanumeric data is comprised of alphabetic data, numeric data, and special characters such as @, #, and %.

Q.2 What two states do the digits 0 and 1 represent under the binary system?

- Ans.** The digits 0 and 1 represent the absence or presence of electronic signals in a circuit. The digit 0 represents the absence of electric current, while the digit 1 represents the presence of electric current.

Q.3 Why do we use binary digits to represent the presence or absence of electronic signals?

- Ans.** We use binary digits to represent the presence or absence of electronic signals because data travels in the form of electronic signals in the computer. It is processed and stored in the form of electronic signals.

Q.4 What is a bit?

- Ans.** A bit is the smallest unit of data that can be processed by a computer. The word bit is derived from Binary digit. Data is stored on a computer in the form of bits.

Q.5 What are the differences between binary and decimal number systems?

- Ans.** The binary number system is based on two digits, i.e. 0 and 1 while the decimal number system consists of ten digits, i.e. 0-9. The base for binary numbers is 2 while the base for decimal numbers is 10. The binary number system is used in computer data processing while the decimal number system is used in everyday life.

Q.6 Explain how bits and bytes are stored in the CPU.

- Ans.** One bit is capable of storing 1 or 0 and is the lowest form of storage. 1 byte is equal to 8 bits, e.g. 01011010 and can store one letter such as 'a.' Bits and bytes are stored on the RAM are processed quickly by the fast and efficient CPU. When a word is typed on the



computer, each letter is stored on the RAM in the form of a byte. The same storage principle is used for hard disk drives and other storage media

Week 5

11th May- 17thMay

Unit# 3: System Software

System software is a class of software essential for running computer operations. They include operating systems, antivirus programs, file managers, etc. Apart from antivirus programs, most system software is included within the OS setup. This allows necessary components to be accessed from one package instead of having to be purchased separately. These tools can be accessed by checking the properties of any hard disk drive.

Device drivers are an essential feature of operating systems as they control the devices included in, and attached to, a system. To see the number of devices related to a system, simply click on the Start Menu and select Control Panel. Then click and open Device Manager. All the stated devices require drivers. If the driver is not functioning properly, an error message is displayed. Right-clicking on any device in the list will show its properties and this will include whether it is functioning properly or not.

Utility programs perform multiple maintenance functions for a system. They scan computer data, diagnose errors, and also suggest solutions. Without them, a computer cannot perform at its optimally. An example is that of an antivirus program which prevents viruses and malicious programs from infecting the system. An effective antivirus system protects the computer system and ensures data protection.

Back-up software is useful software that saves information at a particular date and time. This feature comes into use when the system suffers a crash or data is lost. The user can restart work from the position at which data has been saved, i.e. the back-up point. Back-up can be maintained on CDs to ensure that information is not affected by system failures.

Fill in the blanks.

1. Starting up a computer is called _____ up.
2. System software whose contents cannot be changed is called _____.
3. The _____ system manages files and programs on computer.
4. Doing more than one thing at a time is called _____.
5. A _____ is used to destroy harmful files on the computer.

Key:

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Booting | firmware | operating | multitasking | Virus scanner |



State whether true or false.

1. Utility programs can be used to produce output.
2. The first few operations of booting up are performed by a boot sequence.
3. A user interface enables communication between user and computer.
4. DOS is an example of GUI.
5. We can make changes to open source software.

Key:

| | | | | |
|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| False | true | true | false | true |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Week 6 | 18th May- 24th May |
|---------------|---|

Question/Answers

Q.1 Define system software. Name three categories of system software.

Ans. System software is a set of programs that helps a computer perform general tasks like starting up, creating files and folders, saving files, deleting files, and shutting down.

Three categories of system software are:

1. Basic Input Output System
2. Operating system
3. Utility programs

Q.2 Describe three functions of an operating system.

Ans. An operating system performs several functions. It helps in the booting up process. The booting up process involves starting up the computer and making it ready for use. An operating system manages the programs that run on the computer. These programs help the computer run properly. An operating system also maintains the files and folders stored on the computer so that they can be used by the user.

Q.3 What is the function of a device driver?

Ans. A device driver runs the system devices attached to the computer. It first checks whether all the drivers are installed. It then checks whether all devices are connected to their drivers. It then displays a list of devices and tells the user whether any drivers need to be installed.



Q.4 What is disk failure? How can we avoid data loss as a result of disk failure?

Ans. Loss of data from the hard disk is called disk failure. We can avoid data loss as a result of disk failure by regularly making back-up copies of our data. We can use back-up software to prepare back-up copies.

Q.5 What is meant by debugging?

Ans. Debugging is the process of removing errors from a file.

Q.6 Describe two examples of multitasking by a computer. What enables the computer perform multiple tasks at the same time?

Ans. The first example of multitasking could be writing in MS Word while the browser is running. The user may type a document in MS Word or prepare a spreadsheet in MS Excel while listening to an audio file on the Windows Media Player. The CPU allocates processing time and capacity to different applications which enables the computer to multitask

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Week 7 | 25th May- 31thMay |
|---------------|--|

Activity 3.1

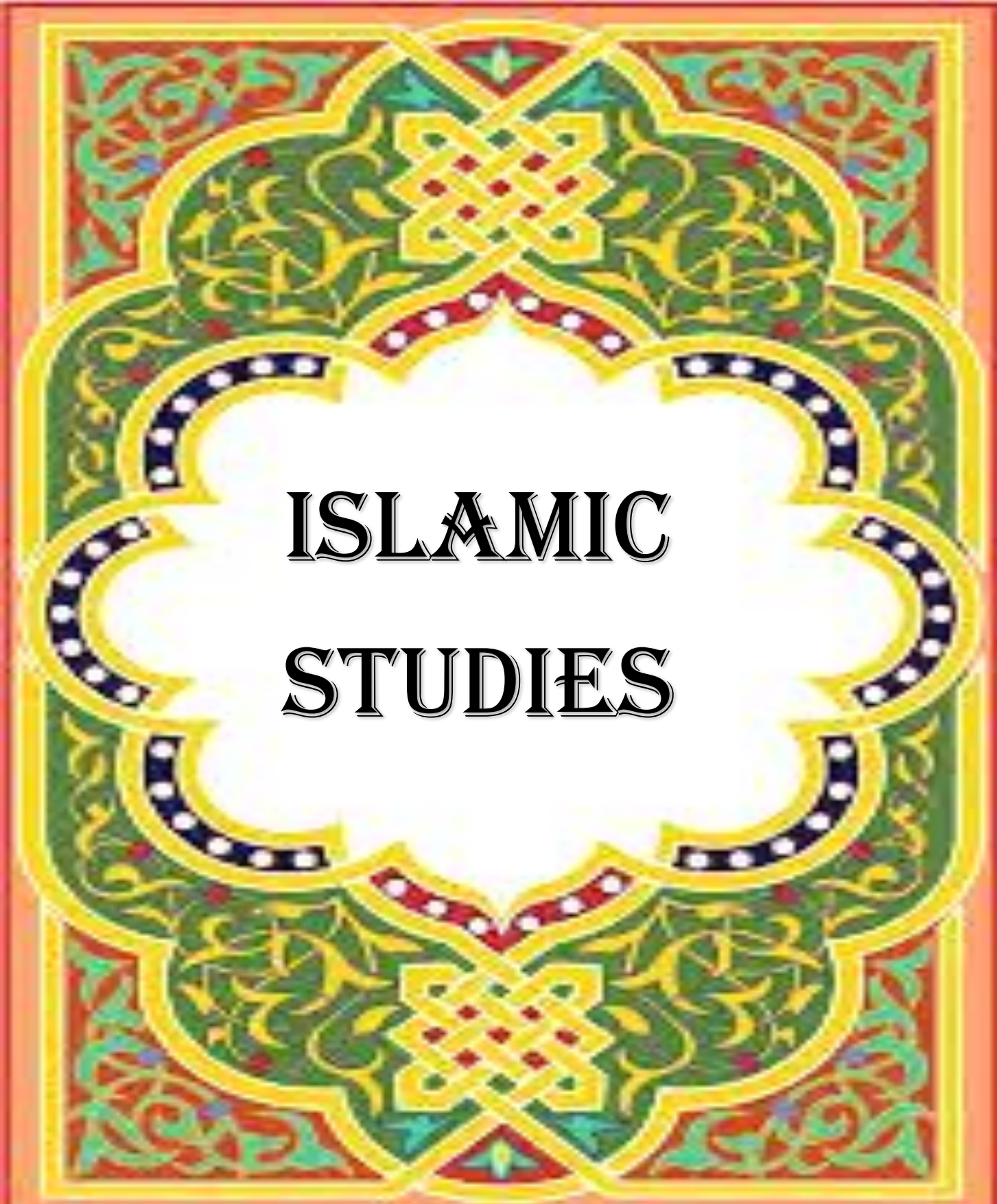
Complete each sentence by circling the correct words in the brackets.

1. A (boot sequence/bootloader) includes the first few operations needed to boot up the computer.
2. A (user program/user interface) enables a user to communicate with a computer.
3. (CLI/GUI) is entirely text-based.
4. A (file manager/virus scanner) enables us to use the files stored on the computer.
5. A virus scanner is a (utility program/system development tool).
6. A compiler converts a (document file/source file) into an object file.

Watch this link for better understanding of System Software

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HkQKtkw6-Rw>

Revise all the objective and subjective part.



**ISLAMIC
STUDIES**



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

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 trial 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 Vida

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

Task No 1: Invited to a gathering

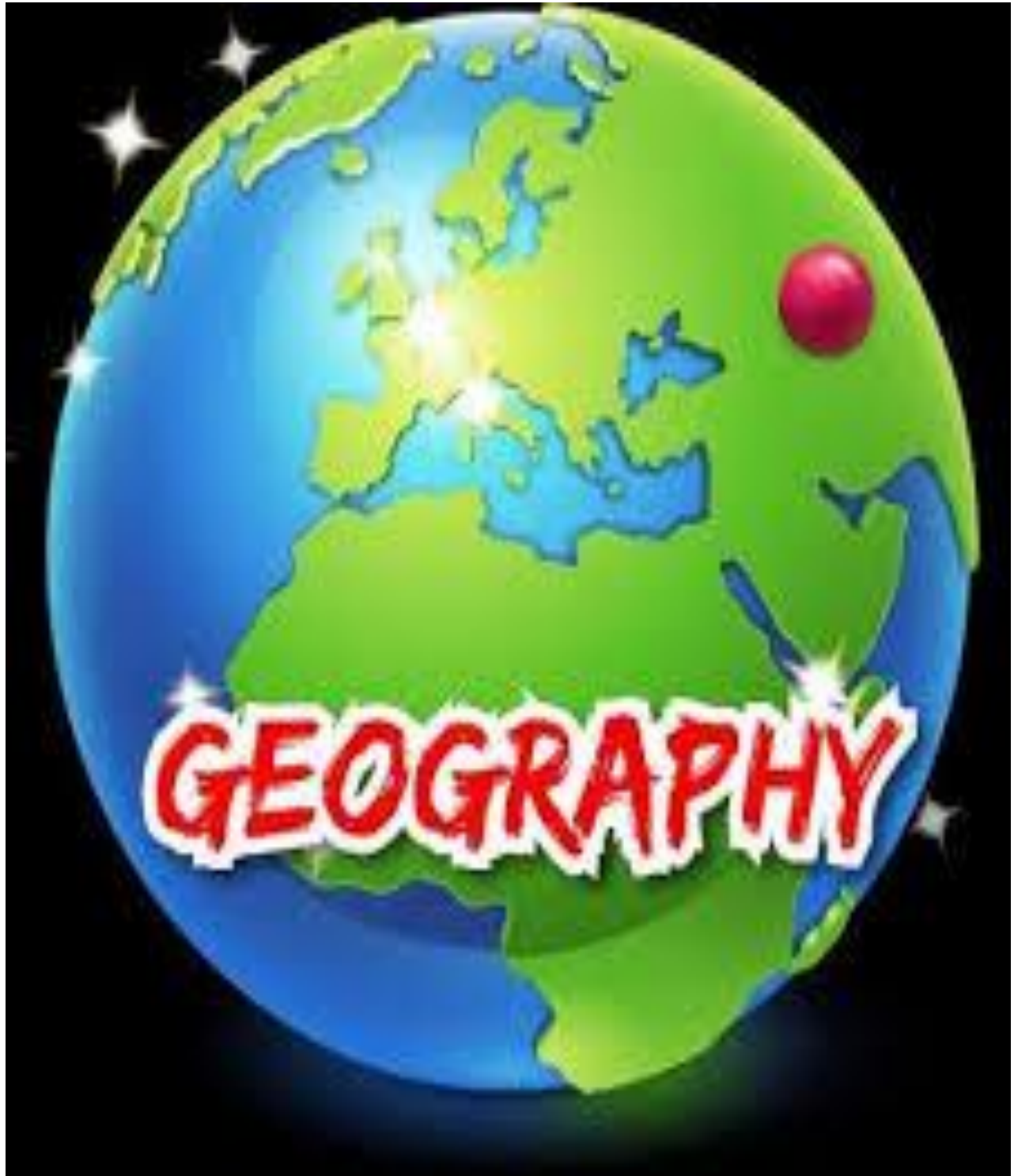
Task No 2: If someone tries to harm you

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





Chapter: 1 Geography of the Muslim world

Key Points:

- 1) Islam as the second largest religion and the first growing one
- 2) Map of Muslim world
- 3) Main mountains
- 4) Plantations
- 5) Natural vegetation
- 6) Tropical forests in parts of Central Africa

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1) In the UK (2001 census) Christianity was claimed by _____ of the population.
- 2) The Muslim world stretches about _____ east to west.
- 3) The whole area of the Muslim world is bound together by faith in _____ and the _____.
- 4) Atlas range is in _____.
- 5) Karakoram Mountains are in _____.
- 6) Most of the Muslim countries are located on _____.
- 7) More than half of the Muslim World is hot deserts, _____ deserts and semi deserts.
- 8) There are 55 countries whose Muslim population is from more than _____ to _____.
- 9) The River Nile is in _____.
- 10) The River Indus Flows into the _____ sea.

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| 1: 72% | 2: 15000 km | 3: IslamThe Prophet (peace be upon him)the Quran | 4: North Africa | 5: Pakistan |
| 6: Level land | 7: temperate | 8: 50% to 100% | 9: Egypt | 10: Arabian |

Q2. Choose the correct answers.

- 1) Most of the Muslim countries of the world are located in _____
a. Desert and Scrubland b. Rainforests c. Tropical grassland
- 2) The highest regions are in _____
a. Yemen and Oman b. Libya and Egypt c. Afghanistan and Pakistan
- 3) The main mountain range in north Africa is -----



- a. Karakoram b. Atlas range c. Himalayas
- 4) Temperate grasslands are found in _____.
- a. Malaysia b. Central Asia c. Sudan
- 5) There are tropical forests in _____.
- a. South Asia b. Middle East c. South East Asia
- 6) The Muslim world stretches about _____ north to south.
- a. 5000km b. 2000km c. 6000km
- 7) In _____ areas, little or nothing grows.
- a. Deserts b. forests c. oasis
- 8) _____ people wander with their flocks for pasture.
- a. Nomadic b. semi nomadic c. a & both
- 9) Muslims follow the teachings of _____.
- a. Christianity b. Sikhism c. Islam
- 10) The Tigris and Euphrates flow into the _____.
- a. Red Sea b. the Gulf c. Nile

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 2. c | 3. b | 4. b | 5. c |
| 6. c | 7. a | 8. c | 9. c | 10. b |

Assignment:

Complete the fact sheet about given religions.

| | Founder | Geographical location | History and development | Primary belief |
|----------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Islam | | | | |
| Christianity | | | | |
| Hinduism | | | | |
| Buddhism | | | | |
| Zoroastrianism | | | | |



Chapter: 1 Basic Skills

Learn & write answers of the following questions.

Q1. Name some countries of the world which are not Islamic but Muslims live there in great number.

Ans. Muslims are scattered all over the world but all countries are not “Muslim” countries. India, Sri Lanka, China, America, Britain and France are not “Muslim” countries.

Q2. Describe the deserts briefly.

Ans. In desert areas little or nothing grows, except very tough plants which can survive in such harsh conditions. These can provide food only for the hardiest sheep and goats, usually kept by nomadic or semi- nomadic people who wander with their flocks and herds in search of pasture.

Q3. What do you know about the Muslim countries?

Ans. Muslim countries are those countries that have declared themselves Islamic countries e.g. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and those countries where the majority of the population is Muslim.

Q4. What similarities and differences do you find among the Muslims of Islamic countries?

| Similarities | Differences |
|---|---|
| They have the same religious faith i.e. Islam and five basic tenants of Islam | There are differences in their languages, dresses, food and life styles |

Q5. What are coniferous forests?

Ans. These forests have trees that produce hard and dry fruits and are ever green.

Q6. Name the continents that do not have Islamic states.

Ans. There are no Islamic states in Australia and America.

Q7. Which parts of Islamic World are more fertile?

Ans. South-east Asia and parts of Africa are more fertile.

Q8. What do you know about oasis?

Ans. An oasis is a fertile tract in a desert where the water table approaches the surface.



Q9. Name some mountain ranges which are discussed in the chapter.

Ans. The main mountains are the Atlas range in North Africa, The highlands of Ethiopia, Yemen and the southern end of Saudi Arabia, eastern Turkey and much of Iran. The highest regions of all are Afghanistan and the Hindu Kush and Karakoram mountains of Pakistan.

Q10. Where do the Muslims live?

Ans. Officially, there are 55 countries whose Muslim population is from 50 per cent to 100 per cent. Muslims are otherwise found in almost all other countries, where they form 1 per cent to 36 per cent of the population.

Q11. What do you know about OIC?

Ans. OIC is an Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The OIC is an Alliance of currently 56 countries mainly located in Western Asia and in Western Africa. All member states comprise a total area of 31.66 million sq.km and about 1.82 billion people.

Q12. Why nothing grows in the deserts except shrubs?

Ans. Nothing grows in the deserts except shrubs due to the sandy soil and no rainfall.

The given link will help you to collect more information about Islamic countries.

<https://www.oic-oci.org/states/?lan=en>

Activities

- 1) Take help from book pg#1 and make a graph showing the percentage of the main religions in the total World Population.
- 2) Name any ten Muslim Countries and write their capitals and currencies.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Week 3 | 27th April –3rd April |
|---------------|--|

Chapter 2: Climatic Regions of the Muslim world

Key Points

- 1) Deserts
- 2) Semi deserts and scrubland
- 3) Tropical grasslands
- 4) Tropical forests
- 5) Temperate deserts
- 6) Mediterranean climate
- 7) Temperate grasslands



Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

- 1) The Sahara in Africa makes up _____ of the total desert area of the world.
- 2) The south-east Asian countries have _____ rains.
- 3) _____ of all the major deserts in the world are in Muslim countries.
- 4) Tropical forests receive _____ of rainfall a year.
- 5) Uzbekistan is the _____ largest cotton growing state in the world.
- 6) _____ cotton has been highly prized for its long staple fiber.

- 7) Pakistan gets its monsoon rains from the wind that come in from the _____.
- 8) Temperate grasslands are the great- grain growing and livestock raising for the _____.
- 9) _____ has a wide variety of climatic regions.
- 10) Temperate deserts can produce reasonable crops but with _____ and _____.

| | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 60% | 2. monsoon | 3. One third | 4. 1800mm- 2500mm | 5. 2 nd |
| 6. Egyptian | 7. monsoon | 8. Muslim world | 9. Pakistan | 10. Fertilizer, irrigation |

Choose the correct answers.

- 1) The Mediterranean climate regions has _____.
a. Dry winters b. mild/wet winters c. heavy rainfall
- 2) In Pakistan the monsoon is from _____
a. July to September b. March to May c. October to December
- 3) Turkey, Syria and Lebanon are _____ grasslands.
a. tropical b. temperate c. scrublands
- 4) Safaris in _____ are a great attraction for tourists.
a. Pakistan b. Africa c. Saudi Arabia
- 5) In tropical forests, the temperature remains at _____ all year round.



a. 45°C to 60°C b. 10°C to 20°C c. 20°C to 30°C

- 6) Monsoon winds reach Pakistan after crossing _____.
- a. Bangladesh b. India c. Sri Lanka
- 7) In Pakistan, there is a little rainfall from westerly depression during _____
- December to March b. March to May c. October to December
- 8) The _____ desert is in Africa.
- a. Thal b. Thar c. Somali
- 9) Tropical grasslands have _____ rainfall in a year.
- a. 500mm- 1500mm b. 100mm-10000mm c. 700mm-1400mm
- 10) The Western parts of Pakistan are _____.
- a. deserts b. semi deserts c. grasslands

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. b | 4. b | 5. c |
| 6. b | 7. a | 8. c | 9. a | 10. b |

Write True or False

- 1) The temperature of semi deserts remains hot during the day and cool at night.
- 2) Thal is a desert in Indonesia.
- 3) Egyptian cotton is highly prized for its long staple fiber.
- 4) The Sahara Desert in Africa makes up to 60% of the total desert area all over the world.
- 5) Scattered trees are found in deserts.
- 6) Tropical grasslands are usually found between deserts and semi deserts.
- 7) In tropical forests, the main stems of some creepers can be as much as 30cm-40cm in diameter.
- 8) Grasslands are homes to many game animals.
- 9) The rain forests are generally healthy for heat and moist atmosphere.
- 10) Uzbekistan is the fifth largest cotton growing state in the world.

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|----------|---------|
| i- T | ii- F | iii- T | iv- T | v- F |
| vi- F | vii- T | viii- T | ix- F | x- T |



Assignment:

Q4. Complete the given fact sheet.

| Regions | location | temperature | rainfall | vegetation |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| Semi-deserts and scrubland | | | | |
| Tropical forests | | | | |
| Temperate grassland | | | | |

| | |
|--------|--|
| Week 4 | 04 th April –10 th April |
|--------|--|

Chapter: 2 Climatic Regions of the Muslim world

Learn & write answers of the following questions.

Q1. Muslim countries are divided into eight regions according to their climatic conditions. Name them.

Ans. These are deserts, semi deserts and scrubland, tropical grasslands, tropical forests, temperate deserts, Mediterranean regions, temperate grasslands, monsoon regions.

Q2. Discuss the agricultural products of Mediterranean climate?

Ans. It is one of the most productive climate in the world. This area produces high value crops for the markets of Western Europe. It is a large cotton- growing base. Egyptian cotton is highly prized for its long staple fiber.

Q3. What do you know about the crops of temperate deserts?

Ans. These are dry lands but crops are produced by irrigation and fertilizers. Uzbekistan is the largest cotton-growing state in the world and uses water from the Caspian Sea. Pakistan also has farm lands.

Q4. Describe why the monsoons are important for South and South-east Asia?

Ans. Monsoons are important for South and South-East Asia because they bring heavy rainfall which is beneficial for growing crops. Also, the places which receive rain from the monsoons have thick, rich vegetation.



Q5. How is Pakistan affected by the monsoons?

Ans. Pakistan gets its monsoon rains from the winds that come in from the South-east. These winds reach Pakistan after crossing India, where they have already shed much of the rain. Only the north of the country gets real monsoon rainfall.

Q6. Enlist the advantages of tropical forests.

Ans. Much of the forest is valuable for timber such as teak and other hardwoods. Where these have been cut down and the forests cleared, sugar cane, cocoa, rubber, mangoes, pineapples and other tropical fruits are grown. The great Amazon forest in South America is believed to supply half the world's atmosphere with oxygen.

Q7. Enlist disadvantages of rainforests.

Ans. The rainforests are generally unhealthy due to heat and moist atmosphere. These are the cause of many diseases that affect humans and animals, such as malaria. These are carried by insects.

Q8. What does the word monsoon mean?

Ans. The word "monsoon" comes from the Arabic word "mausim" which means seasons. Monsoons are like land and sea breezes on a much larger scale.

Q9. What are the benefits for countries that have temperate grasslands?

Ans. The countries that have temperate grasslands are excellent for rearing of animals, especially livestock. The climate here is suitable for cereal crops and with irrigation, a wide variety of other plants and fruits can be grown.

Q10. What kind of climatic conditions do you find in Pakistan?

Ans. Pakistan has a wide variety of climatic regions e.g. hot and cold deserts, scrub and semi deserts, monsoon, vegetation and humidity. The vegetation found in Pakistan is more wide-ranging.



Visit the given link to collect information about climatic regions of the Muslim world and write in your own.

<http://muslimworldinfo.blogspot.com/2013/06/climatic-regions-of-muslim-world.html>

| | |
|--------|--|
| Week 5 | 11 th April –17 th April |
|--------|--|

Key points:

- 1) Agricultural as a main occupation
- 2) Uses of wool
- 3) Cotton as one of the world's as a leading agricultural crop
- 4) Sugar
- 5) Tea
- 6) Rubber
- 7) Coffee
- 8) Cocoa
- 9) Wheat
- 10) Rice

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) _____ is the world's leading producer of palm oil.
- 2) _____ is the tropical equivalent of wheat.
- 3) The Aztecs are called cocoa _____.
- 4) Coffee was discovered in the _____.
- 5) _____ is the main producer of coffee in the Muslim world.
- 6) Muslim countries produce _____ of world's tea.
- 7) The rubber plant was originally found only in the _____.
- 8) The main Muslim countries producing rubber are _____ and _____.
- 9) Muslim countries produce _____ of the world's cotton.
- 10) _____ produces 3.5% of the world's sugar.

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Malaysia | 2. Rice | 3. chocolate | 4. Somalia/ 5. Ethiopia | 6. Indonesia |
| 7. 15% | 8. Amazon | 9. Malaysia, 10. Indonesia | 11. 20% | 12. Pakistan |



True or False

- 1) Cocoa was originally the drink of Mexican nobles.
- 2) Wool from Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan is considered suitable for cloth making.
- 3) Malaysia and Indonesia are plastic-producing countries.
- 4) Nearly 17% of world's wheat is produced by Muslim countries.
- 5) Wheat requires a great deal of water and heat.
- 6) Brazil is the world's largest producer of sugarcane.
- 7) Sugar can be used for animal food
- 8) Muslim countries produce about 20% of world's cotton.
- 9) Wool is perhaps still the best textile for ordinary clothing specially in temperate climates.
- 10) Tea is originally a bush from India.

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. F | 4. T | 5. F |
| 6. T | 7. F | 8. T | 9. T | 10. F |

Chapter:3 Main Agricultural Products of the Muslim World

| | |
|--------|--|
| Week 6 | 18 th May –24 th May |
|--------|--|

Learn & write answers of the following questions.

1: Find out the products made from natural rubber?

Ans. Products made from natural rubber are gloves, toys, balloons, adhesives, rubber bands, pencils and eraser etc.

2: Pakistan imports and consumes a lot of tea. Find out the amount imported and consumed?

Ans. The highest consumption per person in UK is 2.3kg per head per year.



Pakistan's consumption is comparatively lower at 0.7kg per person per year.

3: What do you know about the wool production in Islamic countries?

Ans. Muslim countries which are semi-deserts and temperate deserts, produce wool because the main occupation of the people in these areas is livestock i.e. sheep and goats breeding. Kazakhstan, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and central Asian states supply about 10% of world's production of wool.

4: Give details about Cocoa?

Ans. Cocoa was originally the drink of Mexican nobles who even had a god in their pantheon dedicated to Cocoa. It was for long rejected by Europeans, after it was introduced by the early explorers, until it became popular, with coffee, in 17 century.

5: Give a brief description about wheat and rice?

Ans. The world production of wheat and rice is about equal as these are the staple grains for the bulk of world's population. The earliest rice known is from the Yangtze Valley about 10,000 years ago. Wheat has been grown since 10,000 years ago in Turkey and Middle East.

6: Why is wheat not produced in the tropics?

Ans. Wheat is the important crop of the world. It is produced in almost all countries outside the tropics. It requires fairly dry and mild climate, whereas the tropics have heavy rainfall. That is why wheat is not produced in the tropics.

7: What is the percentage of rubber produced in Islamic countries?

Ans. Muslim countries produce about 20% of all world's rubber and most of it is natural. Rubber is also produced in Myanmar, Sri Lanka and some parts of India.

8: Give a brief introduction of coffee?

Ans. The word coffee comes from the Arabic word Kahwah. The use of this beverage was originated from Arabia and taken to other parts of the world by traders.

9: What is process of sugar making?

Ans. Sugar is the product obtained from the juice of the sugarcane, a kind of tall, strong grass. The cane is crushed for the juice, which is then boiled in huge open panes. As the water in the juice turns to steam, the sugar crystal are left behind.

10: Which agricultural product do you think is the most important?



Ans.: Grains must be perhaps the most important agricultural product because they form the basic diet of all people.

Fibers are probably next ----- cotton, wool and then linen from flax----- as everyone has to be clothed.

Activity:

Find out the pictures of any five agricultural crops and write about them.

| | |
|--------|--|
| Week 7 | 25 th May –31 th May |
|--------|--|

Choose the correct answers

- 1) _____ produces high quality of wool.
a) Turkey b) Pakistan c)China
- 2) _____ is the world's biggest producer of cotton.
a. a)Pakistan b)Turkey c)China
- 3) Brazil is the world's larger producer of _____.
a. a) Cotton b)Sugar c)Wheat
- 4) Bagasse is by-product of _____.
a)Rice b)Wheat c)Sugarcane
- 5) The word coffee comes from the Arabic word _____.
a) Cocoa b)Tea c)Kahwah
- 6) Muslim world supplies about _____ of the world's wool.
a)10% b)20% c)30%
- 7) Muslim countries produce _____ of world's cotton.
a) 20% b) 40% c) 60%
- 8) _____ is grown in the west Africa and South East Asia.
a)Tea b) Cocoa c) Coffee
- 9) Indonesia and Bangladesh produce 18% of _____.
i. Rice b) Wheat c) Cotton.
- 10) Wheat has been grown since _____ ago in Turkey and Middle East.
a. a)2000 years b)5000 years c) 10,000 years

Answer Key:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | a | 2. | c | 3. | b | 4. | c | 5. | c |
| 6. | a | 7. | a | 8. | b | 9. | a | 10. | c |

Note: Revise all the objective and subject part also.

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The Nation



Week 1

13th April – 19th April

Chapter 1: The Early Muslims

Key points

- 1) History and achievements of the Muslims
- 2) Umayyad dynasty
- 3) Abbasids
- 4) The Crusades
- 5) Effects of the Crusades and Muslim rule
- 6) Fatimid
- 7) Seljuq
- 8) Ayubid
- 9) Mamlook
- 10) Ottoman
- 11) Mongols

Fill in the blanks:

- 1) The Abbasid rule ended with the _____ in 1258.
- 2) _____ is given the credit for building up the Muslim naval power.
- 3) Umayyad in Spain made _____ their capital and developed it into one of the finest cities in the world.
- 4) It is believed that _____ had existed at its present site for the last 9000 years.
- 5) Gibraltar is a variation of _____ named after _____.
- 6) _____ established Bait- ul- Hikmah, the 'House of wisdom'.
- 7) The science of map making is called _____.
- 8) Salah-ud- din died in _____.
- 9) _____ dynasty was one of the longest ruling dynasties.
- 10) Bait-ul-Hikmah was established in _____.

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Fall of Baghdad | 2. Ameer Muawiya Ibn Abu Sufiyan | 3. Cordoba | 4. Damascus | 5. Jabal-al-Tariq , Tariq |
| 6. Mamoon | 7. Cartography | 8. Damascus | 9. The Ottoman | 10. Baghdad |



Mark ✓ and ✗

1. The most important contribution by the Arabs was in the field of Persian.
2. Salahuddin Ayubi recaptured Jerusalem from the Crusaders in 1188.
3. The astrolabe is an instruments used in the past for measuring the distance of stars.
4. The work 'Mamlook' means "king" in Arab.
5. The Mongols converted to Islam in the 13th and 14th centuries.
6. The Umayyad period is noted for the expansion of Muslim territories across South Africa, Europe & Asia.
7. Constantinople was conquered by an Arab fleet.
8. The Arabs conquered Spain.
9. The Muslim presence in Spain became stronger when the Umayyad established there rule.
10. The Arab rule in Japan lasted till 15th century.

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. F | 2. T | 3. T | 4. F | 5. T |
| 6. F | 7. T | 8. T | 9. T | 10. F |

Choose the correct answer

- 1) Major expansion of the Muslim rule took place during the caliphate of _____
a) Hazrat Ali R.A b) Hazrat Usman R.A c) Hazrat Umar R.A
- 2) Umayyad dynasty came to power in _____.
a) 771 CE b)661 CE c)601 CE
- 3) _____ was a Berber general.
a) Chengez Khan b)Halaku Khan c)Tariq
- 4) The Fatimids founded the city of _____.
a) Cairo b)Baghdad c)Damascus



- 5) In Islamic history the _____ period is known as “The age of wealth and culture”.
- a) Umayyad b) Seljuq c) Abbasid
- 6) _____ united the Mongols into one tribe.
- a) Changez Khan b) Halaku Khan c) Nuru-din Zangi
- 7) Ameer Muawiya , Ibn Abu Sufyan was the governor of _____
- a) Iraq b) Syria c) Iran
- 8) Salahuddin recaptured Jerusalem from the _____.
- a) Crusaders b) fatimids c) mamlooks
- 9) _____ was the founder of Ayubids
- a) Salahuddin b) Halaku Khan c) Nuru-ddin Zangi
- 10) Umayyad made Cordoba the capital of _____.
- a) Africa b) Spain c) Iraq

Answer Key:

| | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. c | 4. a | 5. c |
| 6. a | 7. b | 8. a | 9. c | 10. b |

| | |
|--------|--|
| Week 2 | 20 th April –26 th April |
|--------|--|

Given short Answers to these Questions

- I. Name three dynasties with their founders?

| Dynasties | Founders |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Umayyad dynasty | Ameer Muawiya Ibn Abu Sufiyan |
| Seljuq dynasty | Seljuq Beg |
| Ayubids | Nuruddin Zangi |

- 1) What do you know about The Umayyad Dynasty?

Ans. The Umayyad Dynasty came to power in 661 CE under Ameer Muawiya ibn Abu Sufiyan, the governor of Syria.

- 2) Write two lines about the Abbasids.



Ans. The Abbasid's (750 to 1258CE) **Famous rulers** were:

a. Haroon-al-Rashid and his son Mamoon.

Their achievements: Founding of the city Baghdad.

b. The Abbasid period is known as “the age of wealth and culture”.

3) What do you know about the Rock of “Gibraltar”?

Ans. “Gibraltar” is a variation on ‘Jabal al-Tariq ,Tariq’s hill. It is said that having landed on Spanish soil, Tariq ordered half his ships to be burnt so that there would be no turning back for his men, who had to go ahead. The other half of the fleet was hidden behind the cliffs. The straits and the rock, where they landed, are named Gibraltar.

4) “There was a greater activity on sea than on land” what do you know about this?

Ans. There was greater activity on sea than on land:

Constantinople was conquered by an Arab fleet,as were the islands of Sicily and Rhodes. These and later victories at sea brought Muawiya the credit for building up Muslim naval power.

5) What do you know about Umayyad dynasty?

Ans. The Umayyad dynasty came to power in 661 by Ameer Muawiya Ibn Abu Sufiyan, who was the governor of Syria. The Umayyad period is noted for the expansion of Muslim territories across North Africa, Europe and Asia.

6) Give a brief description about The Crusades ?

Ans. From the 11th to 13th century , the Muslim world was invaded by European Crusaders .These Christian fighters were called Crusaders because the Latin word for the Cross -----
-- a Christian symbol ----- is Crux (Cruces).

7) Why is the Abbasid rule known as the “Age of wealth and culture”?

Ans. The Abbasid ruled at the Time of greater political stability and security. There rule is known for its emphasis on knowledge, research, scientific and cultural growth and its economic



power. This was the period of great culture and learning, especially in mathematics, science and medicine.

8) Find out more about the Mongols, who were their later descendants in the Sub-continent?

Ans. The Mongols were a mainly Mongolian race from the North of China; they were fierce and competitive. Chinggis Khan united them into one tribe and later they converted to Islam. Their later famous descendants were the Mughal rulers of the Sub-Continent who established the Mughal empire.

9) Give the time line to these important Muslim Dynasties-----Fatimid, Seljuq, Ayubid, Mamlook, Ottoman, Mongols?

Ans. Fatimid (910-1171)

Seljuq(1037-1194)

a. Ayubid(1169-1250)

Mamlook(1250-1390)

b. Ottoman(1281-1924)

Mongols(1206-1334)

Activity:

Write a paragraph on Salah-ud-din Ayyubi .



تدریسی حکمت عملی 13 اپریل تا 19 اپریل

عنوان

پڑھائی اور الفاظ معانی

سبق تحفہ

| الفاظ | معانی | الفاظ | معانی |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| تنگ دستی | غربت | آبشار | پہاڑوں سے گرتا ہوا پانی |
| فرسودہ | پرانا | گریز کرنا | پرہیز کرنا |
| پوشاک | لباس | آرائش | سجاوٹ |
| استطاعت | طاقت | پشت | پچھلے |
| کرسمس | حضرت عیسیٰ کی پیدائش کا دن | نمار | نشہ |

دیئے گئے سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں

ڈیلا کے پاس کل کتنے پیسے تھے؟

ڈیلا کے پاس ایک ڈالر 87 سینٹ موجود تھے

ان کے فلیٹ کی حالت کیسی تھی؟

فلیٹ میں دو روپے تھے جن کا کر ایہ ہرینے ادا کرنا پڑتا تھا

ڈیلا کو پیسوں کی ضرورت تھی؟

ڈیلا جم کے واسطے تحفہ خریدنا چاہتی تھی

جم اور ڈیلا کے پاس کونسی دو چیزیں قابل فخر تھی؟

جم کے پاس ایک خوبصورت گھڑی تھی جبکہ ڈیلا کے پاس اس کے خوبصورت سنہری بال تھے

ڈیلا نے جم کے لیے تحفہ خریدنے کے واسطے پیسوں کا بندوبست کہاں سے کیا؟

ڈیلا نے جنم کے واسطے تحفہ خریدنے کے لئے اپنے سنہری بال بیچ دیے

جم نے ڈیلا کے لیے کون سا تحفہ خریدا؟

جنم نے ڈیلا کے واسطے خوبصورت آرائشی تنگھیوں کا ایک جوڑا خریدا جس میں خوبصورت تنگ لگے ہوئے تھے

کسی بھی رشتے کی مضبوطی کے لئے محبت اور خلوص دو اہم چیزیں ہیں اپنی رائے دیجئے

دیئے گئے الفاظ کو جملوں میں استعمال کریں

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| تنگ دستی | ٹوٹے پھوٹے | انگ گئے | بھاری بھرم | شایان شان |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|

تدریسی حکمت عملی 20 اپریل تا 26 اپریل

عنوان

پڑھائی اور الفاظ معانی نیران الفاظ کو جملوں میں بھی استعمال کریں

سبق

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| ظہانچہ | تھپڑ |
| اکشاف | ظاہر کرنا |
| حمایت | بے وقوفی |
| خطا ہوئی | غلطی ہوئی |
| ضبط کرنا | برداشت کرنا |

بھوک

ہڑتال

دیئے گئے سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں۔



مصنف کو بھوک ہڑتال کا مشورہ کس نے دیا؟

رضیہ نے بھوک ہڑتال کا مشورہ دیا

پہلے دن سکول جاتے ہوئے مصنف نے کیا کہا؟

مصنف نے کہا میں سکول میں داخل نہیں ہوتا میں تو ہسپتال میں داخل ہو گا

جب بھوک نے بہت ستایا تو مصنف نے کیا کہا؟

مصنف نے ادھر ادھر دیکھ کر باورچی خانے کا دروازہ کھولا اور کھانا نکال کر کھانے لگا

ای نے اب جان سے مصنف کے بھوکا رہ جانے کے متعلق کیا کہا؟

بچوں کو ابھی سکول داخل نہیں کرایا جائے وہ بھوکے رہتے رہتے کمزور ہو جائیں گے

مصنف کے بے صبرے پن کا کیا؟

مصنف کی بے صبر کا یہی نتیجہ نکلا کہ ان ہمیشہ کے لئے سکول میں داخل کر دیا گیا

اگر آپ نے اپنی بات خوشامد کے ذریعے منوائی ہو تو کیسے منوائیں گے

تدریسی حکمت عملی 27 اپریل تا 30 مئی

عنوان

پڑھائی اور الفاظ معانی نیز ان الفاظ کو جملوں میں استعمال کریں

سبق

وقت اور

انسان

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| انبار | ڈھیر لگ جانا |
| ماتم کدا | دکھ |
| سراسر | ہر روز / مسلسل |
| حسرت | خواہش |
| علامت | نشانی |

مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں

وقت کی جامع تعریف کیجئے؟

ہماری زندگی میں گزرتے ہوئے لمحات کو وقت کہتے ہیں

انسان کی مثال سبق میں کس چیز سے دی گئی ہے؟

انسان کی مثال اس کتاب جیسی ہے جس کا آخری صفحہ پھا ہوا ہو یعنی نہ ابتدا کی خبر ہونا انتہا

وقت سب کے لئے کیسے مختلف ہوتا ہے؟

وقت سب کے لئے مختلف ہوتا ہے وقت جو کسی کے لئے خوش نصیبی کی علامت ہے تو کسی کے لیے بد قسمتی کا نشان بن جاتا ہے کہیں خوشی کے شادیانے بج رہے ہوتے ہیں تو کہیں کوئی ماتم کدا ہوتے ہیں

وقت سب کے لئے کیسے مختلف ہوتا ہے اپنی رائے دیجئے

مندرجہ ذیل اوقات میں آپ کیا کام کرتے ہیں

صبح کے وقت

دوپہر کے وقت

شام کے وقت

رات کے وقت

چھٹی کے دن

فصل حال، ماضی اور مستقبل کی تعریف یاد کریں

فعل ماضی وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں پایا جائے
فعل حال وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا موجودہ زمانے میں پایا جائے
فعل مستقبل ایسا فعل جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا، ہونا یا سہنا آنے والے زمانے میں پایا جائے۔

تدریسی حکمت عملی 4 مئی 10 تا مئی

عنوان

پڑھائی سبق
سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں
افلاطون کون تھا؟
افلاطون قدیم یونان کا فلسفی اور ایٹھنز کی کیڈمی کا بانی تھا یہ کیڈمی مغربی دنیا کا اولین اعلیٰ تعلیم کا ادارہ تھا
افلاطون کی کیڈمی پانی پلانے والا لڑکا پانی پلانے کے بعد کیا کرتا تھا؟
پانی پلانے کے بعد یہ لڑکا دروازے کے باہر بیٹھ جاتا اور بہت غور سے افلاطون کا درس سنتا
درس کی تکمیل کے بعد کیا ہوتا تھا؟
درس کی تکمیل کے بعد تقریب میں مشہور عالموں اور فاضلوں کو شرکت کی دعوت دی جاتی لڑکوں کو ایک موضوع دے دیا جاتا جس پر انہیں گھنٹوں تقریر کرنا ہوتی تھی
افلاطون کی گرمی میں کام کرنے والے لڑکے نے کیا مقام حاصل کیا؟
بعد میں یہ شاگرد تاریخ عالم میں اسطو کے نام سے عالمی شہرت کا مستحق قرار پایا
علم کی پیاس رکھنے والوں کے بارے میں کیا کہا گیا ہے؟
علم کی پیاس رکھنے والے ہر لمحے علم کی طلب میں سرگرداں رہتے ہیں اور جہاں سے علم کے موتی ملے حاصل کر لیتے ہیں
تخلیقی لکھائی "گیا وقت پھر ہاتھ آتا نہیں"

تدریسی حکمت عملی 11 مئی 17 تا مئی

عنوان

پڑھائی اور الفاظ معانی نیز ان الفاظ کو جملوں میں استعمال کریں

نظم ڈاکو

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| اہل مردود | شیطان کا باپ |
| ہلا کو | ہلاک کرنے والا / مارنے والا |
| پائے کا | چوٹی کا |
| نگرانی | حفاظت کرنا |
| فضل | رحمت |
| کو تو ال | پولیس آفیسر |

سوالات کے جوابات تیار کریں

آپ بیتی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

آپ بیتی سے مراد ہمارے ساتھ پیش آئے حالات و واقعات کو تحریر کی صورت میں پیش کرنا

شاعر نے اپنے خاندان کا تعارف کن الفاظ میں کیا ہے؟

اس کا خاندان چوروں ڈاکوؤں اور لٹیروں پر مشتمل ہے تقریباً ہر طرح کے جرم اس کے رشتہ داروں نے کیے ہیں

شاعر کے پھوپھا جمیل خانے کے بڑے شوقین تھے مطلب واضح کیجئے؟

کیونکہ شاعر کے بھوک بہت بڑے بد معاش تھے اور جمیل میں ان کو مفت کی روٹی ملتی تھی اس لیے ہر دفعہ وہ لڑائی کر کے جیل پہنچ جاتے تھے



| | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| | <p>نظم میں چند نثر اور چیزوں کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے نام لکھیے؟ چرس کو کین اور ایون</p> <p>روزانہ اخبار کا مطالعہ کیجیے اور کوئی سی پانچ جرائم کی خبریں تحریر کریں جرائم کیوں ہوتے ہیں اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کریں</p> | |
| | <p>تدریسی حکمت عملی 18 مئی تا 24 مئی</p> | <p>عنوان</p> |
| | <p>مندرجہ ذیل پر تخلیقی لکھائی لکھیں</p> <p>1- اردو زبان کی اہمیت 2- اگر میں وزیر اعظم ہوتا تو سفر نامہ چلنے ہو تو چین کو چلیے (ابن انشاء) پڑھیے اور اس پر تبصرہ کریں</p> | <p>جائزہ</p> |
| | <p>تدریسی حکمت عملی 25 مئی تا 31 مئی</p> | <p>عنوان</p> |
| | <p>روزانہ ایک اخبار پڑھیں اور کرنا دائرس سے متعلق خبروں کو خوشخط کر کے لکھیں۔</p> | <p>جائزہ</p> |

سرگرمیاں

سرگرمی 1- اپنے ارد گرد دیکھ کر اللہ تعالیٰ کی دی گئی نعمتوں کی فہرست بنائیں۔

سرگرمی 2- حضرت محمد کے کوئی سے 10 ناموں کا چارٹ بنائیں۔

سرگرمی 3- اپنے دوست کی عادات کے بارے میں ایک فہرست بنائیں۔

سرگرمی 4- "آپ دوسروں کی مدد کیسے کرتے ہیں؟" 5 سے 7 سطروں میں بیان کریں۔

سرگرمی 5- اپنے پسندیدہ پھلوں کی تصاویر بنائیں اور نام لکھیں۔

سرگرمی 6- مینڈک ٹراتا ہے۔ کوئی سے 5 جانوروں کے نام لکھ کر کی آواز لکھیں۔

سرگرمی 7- یہ ہفتہ آپ کا کیسا گزرا۔ دنوں کے حساب سے چارٹ بنا کر بنائیں۔

"اچھی باتیں یاد رکھیں"

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