



ALLIED SCHOOLS

SUMMER VACATIONS

HOMEWORK PACK

**(APRIL 2020 – MAY
2020)**

CLASS – Six

Student Name:-



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARENTS

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

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| a. Neatness: | (02) Marks |
| b. Completion and accuracy: | (06) Marks |
| c. Handwriting: | (02) Marks |

Stay Safe!

**Best Regards,
Principal**



STSP



الائیڈ اسکول

چھٹیوں کا کام

والدین کے لئے 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 انھیں کام خود کرنے دیں۔ اسکول کھلنے پر کام میں ضروری اصلاح اساتذہ خود کروائیں گے۔
- ۵۔ کوشش کریں کہ بچوں کا کام صاف اور خوشخط ہو۔ لکھائی کے لئے نوٹ بک یارف رجسٹر استعمال کریں۔
- ۶۔ اس 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



SUBJECT: ENGLISH

English A

Unit No1: “Where we live now”

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. At _____feet Mount Everest is the highest mountain.
(a) 27,256 (b)29,035 (c)30,125
2. Havana is famous for the huge old American _____
(a) car (b)furniture (c)houses
3. Ghora gali is about 25 miles from _____
(a) Karachi (b)Islamabad (c)Lahore
4. Drone of flies described as _____
(a)appealing (b)cruel (c)beautiful
5. The author of the poem “Across the river” is _____
(a)Imran Khan (b)Shahid khan (c)Shahid Hossain

Answers

1	2	3	4	5
29,035	car	Islamabad	Cruel	Shahid Hossain

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1. London is famous for its red _____. (**double decker buses**)
2. _____million people live in London. (**Ten**)
3. The famous fortress of the Kremlin is in _____. (**Moscow**)
4. The hills were a _____ spot for the writer. (**Magical**)
5. Venice is flooded by the _____ which means high waters in Italian. (**acque alte**)



3. True or False.

1. Havana people enjoy making Rumba music.
2. Murree is in the foothills of the Mount Everest.
3. In poem” Across the Indus” the atmosphere of the river is unpleasant.
4. Venice is in the North East of Italy, in Africa.
5. In Brazil, many people have no job and are illiterate.

Answers

1	2	3	4	5
True	False	False	False	True

4. Match the definitions on the right to the words from the text on the left.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Eager | → | cutting down of woods |
| 2. Deforestation | → | drug which causes sleepiness |
| 3. Commotion | → | keen |
| 4. Crafty | → | said it was wrong |
| 5. Condemned | → | disturbance |
| 6. Sedative | → | cunning |

5. Writing task.

House or Home? Fill in the gaps with the correct word:

1. The house is very old and is falling down.
2. At _____ we always get up at six O'clock.



3. I must go _____ now, said Tahira. I will be in trouble if I am late.
4. The window panes in the _____ were made of beautiful colored glass.
5. The _____ is ugly, but we are happy and feel at _____ in it.
6. Get out of my _____! Hanif shouted at the thief.

1	2	3	4	5	6
house	home	home	house, home	house	house

6. Use the following words in your own sentences.

1. **Manufacture**= Tin has been manufactured in 1892.
2. **Host**= She really likes her host family.
3. **Historical**= The books he read were chiefly historical.
4. **Nomad**= He lived like a nomad for a few years after college.
5. **Population**= We had a population explosion in 1950s.

7. Answer the following questions.

(1) Which is the worst time of the year in Moscow?

Ans. The worst time of the year is at the end of the winter when snow starts to melt, and we have to walk through deep, wet, and dirty slush.

(2) Who was the first man to climb Mount Everest?

Ans. Edmund Hillary was the first man to climb Mount Everest.

(3) What happened when panther entered someone's garage in Islamabad?

Ans. The police were called, and some forty bullets were pumped into the unfortunate animal.

(4) Name the two things which poet does not like about the city?





Ans. Poet does not like that crowded city and cruel drone of flies.

(5) Why is a “city of water” an appropriate name for Venice?

Ans. Because Venice is a city of water built on 118 small islands separated by canals and joined by bridges.

(6) How is a ger constructed to suit the climate and the nomad’s way of life?

Ans. The ger is a large, cozy, circular home. There is seating all round the edge, covered with rugs and cushions, bright colors on the walls keep out the biting, grit filled wind and snow.

(7) Describe the problems of the children in Brazil?

Ans. In Brazil, homeless children live on the street without any shelter. They beg for money in order to buy the necessities. They have no hope of a better life for themselves.

8. Fill in the gaps with conjunctions and connectives.

I don’t think Irfan would like to stay with Mr and Mrs Davidson **because** David is interested in singing **and** Irfan is not. **Moreover**, Irfan would be lonely **because** David has no siblings **and** he would miss his little sisters. **Furthermore**, Irfan likes playing cricket **but** David likes to read.

Unit No2: (The Sea)

1. Choose the correct answer.

(1) A Haiku is form of **Japanese poetry**.

(a) British poetry (b) Chinese poetry (c) Japanese poetry

(2) Green force teams are working on the **front line**.

(a) front line (b) back line (c) middle line





(3) Oil spillage incident occurred in August 2003.

- (a) June 2003 (b) August 2003 (c) July 2004

(4) The “Minister’s garden” verse was written by Tariq Latif.

- (a) Javeed Latif (b) Ahmed Ali (c) Tariq Latif

(5) The “Great King” became tired of their flattery.

- (a) criticism (b) disobedience (c) flattery

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

(1) Syllable are the units of _____. (**Sounds**)

(2) _____ play the crucial role in sustaining human life along coastlines. (**coral reefs**)

(3) A Haiku poem has _____ lines. (**Three**)

(4) Oil spillage incident seriously damaged the _____ coast. (**Pakistan’s**)

(5) The king said” Take my throne to the _____ as the tide is coming in and watch me order the waves”. (**beach**)

(3). Use the following words in your own sentences.

1. **Endanger**= Raising taxes at this time could endanger slow recovery of the country.
2. **Crucial**= Vitamins are crucial for maintaining good health.
3. **Pollution**= Pollution is damaging our earth.
4. **Debris**= She covered her head as dirt and debris rained over her.
5. **Shore**= He walked along the shore.

(4). How many syllables are there in each word?

1. **Battleship** = Ba-ttle-ship = 3

2. **Destroyer**= Des-tro-yer = 3

3. **Boat**= Boat=1

4. **Liner**= Lin-er=2



STSP





5. Steamer= Stea-mer=2

6. Submarine= Sub-mar-ine=3

(5). Fill in the following grid with the correct comparative and superlative adjective.

(Adjective)	(Comparative)	(Superlative)
Fertile	more fertile	most fertile
Wild	wilder	wildest
Good	better	best
Valuable	more valuable	most valuable
Young	younger	youngest

(6). WORDS

MEANINGS

Fragile	Delicate
Diversity	Variety
Crucial	Critical
Fertile	Rich
Pollution	Contamination
Abundant	Plentiful
Impacts	Effects
Regenerate	Grow Back Again
Alleviating	Making easier

(7). Answer the following questions.

(1). Why are coral reefs known as “rainforest of the sea”?

Ans. Because they are home to such a massive diversity of the species.

(2). Define monosyllable?

Ans. Words which have only one “syllable” or “beat” are called monosyllable.

(3). Write the names of those countries to whom the “Great King” belong?

Ans. (1). England (2). Denmark.

(4). Write the two further forms of adjective?

Ans. (1) Comparative (2) Superlative.

(5). How do coral reefs respond to conservation measures?





Ans. Coral reefs respond well to conservation measures aimed at rebuilding and fish communities can regenerate effectively when sustainable fisheries policies are employed.

Unit No3: (Schooldays)

(1). Choose the correct answer.

(1). Charles Dickens is a famous nineteenth century English writer.

- (a) nineteenth (b) sixteenth (c) seventeenth

(2). Oliver Twist is a nine years old orphan.

- (a) Peasant (b) orphan (c) student

(3). “Crows know” is written by Bina Shah.

- (a) Charles Dickens (b) Bina Shah (c) Imran khan

(4). Yasmeen had never seen a dead body except that time when her grandmother died.

- (a) Yasmeen (b) Samina (c) Rabia

(5). Yasmeen thought that crow was too ugly to deserve any tears.

- (a) beautiful (b) ugly (c) small

(2). True or False.

1. Charles Dickens in many of his novels wrote about schools.
2. Oliver Twist is twenty years old orphan.
3. The children were looking at the crow’s dead body in the water.
4. All the children were sad at the death of crow.
5. Mr. Gradgrind calls Sissy “Girl number twenty”.

Answer:

1	2	3	4	5
T	F	F	F	T





(3). Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- (1). Mr Gradgrind said, in this life we want nothing but _____. (**Facts**)
- (2). The novel Oliver Twist is written by _____. (**Charles Dickens**)
- (3). Children who lived in the workhouse were called_____ children. (**Parish**)
- (4). A third child brought a _____ to nudge the body of crow. (**Stick**)
- (5). Yasmeen said it was a beautiful creature like a _____. (**Swan**)

(4). Use the following words in your own sentences.

1. **Education**= Our young people need education.
2. **Children**= A house without children is not a home.
3. **Parish**= The parish church of St Mary was rebuilt in 1726.
4. **Necessary**= It is necessary to protect life, liberty and property.
5. **Mourning**= She is still in mourning for her dead husband.

(5). Words

Unwholesome

Blushed

Hanged

Contorted

Meanings

Unhealthy

Feel shy

Put to death

Distorted



STSP





Lingered



Stick around

(6). Answer the following questions.

(1). Why did the writer describe Mr Gradgrind as a cannon?

Ans. He was like a cannon loaded with facts and he was ready to blow his pupils out of the region of childhood into the region of facts.

(2). How do Bitzer and Sissy differ in appearance?

Ans. Sissy was so dark-haired and dark-eyed but the boy was so light-eyed and light-haired.

(3). What do the words in speech marks tell you about the Sissy was feeling?

Ans. Sissy calls her teacher “Sir” twice, this tells me that she wanted to be polite.

(4). What are rookeries?

Ans. In 1820, a large number of poor people live together in slum areas in London called rookeries.

(5). Explain the reactions to Oliver’s request.

Ans. When the boy asked for more food, Mr Bumble said that “This cannot be” and the first gentleman also said that “boy will be hanged”.

(6). Write a note on the character of Oliver Twist?

Ans. The novel’s protagonist. Oliver is an orphan born in a workhouse, and Dickens uses his situation to criticize public policy toward the poor in 1830s England. Oliver is between nine and twelve years old when the main action of the novel occurs. Though treated with cruelty and surrounded by coarseness for most of his life, he is a pious, innocent child, and his





charms draw the attention of several wealthy benefactors. His true identity is the central mystery of the novel.

English B:

Lesson no 1: (Pronouns)

(1). Answer the following questions.

(1). Define Pronouns?

Ans. Such words which are used in place of nouns are called pronouns. Some other commonly used pronouns are You, it, them, they, my, mine, yours, our, ours, etc.

(2). Define Demonstratives pronouns?

Ans. The words this, that, these and those, which point out people, places or things are called demonstrative pronouns.

(3). Define Relative pronouns?

Ans The words which, who, what, whom, that and whose are called relative pronouns. They take the place of nouns and also act as conjunctions.

(4) Define Indefinite pronouns?

Ans. Words like some, any, anyone, someone, something, everyone, few, none are also used to replace nouns. They are called indefinite pronouns. These pronouns do not refer to a particular person, place or a thing but refer to them in general way.

(2). Fill in the blanks with demonstrative, relative or indefinite pronouns. Choose the answers from the words given below.

these, which, that, who, none

1. _____ flowers are beautiful. (**These**)
2. _____ is famous palace of France. (**That**)
3. I found the pencil _____ I had lost. (**Which**)
4. Is he not the one _____ had visited my palace? (**Who**)



STSP





5. _____ of them knows the answer. (**None**)

(3). Complete them by filling the blanks with a demonstrative pronoun.

1. _____ is a cute looking toy. (**This**)
2. _____ was not a polite conversation. (**That**)
3. _____ are the books I was looking for. (**Those**)
4. _____ is not what we had expected from you. (**This**)
5. _____ are the glasses I was talking about. (**These**)
6. _____ are beautiful parrots. (**Those**)

(4). Complete the following sentences with suitable relative pronouns.

1. The boy _____ book was stolen is looking sad. (**Whose**)
2. The girl _____ is dancing in the pink frock is my sister. (**Who**)
3. The story _____ he wrote was published in the magazine. (**Which**)
4. This is the house _____ the thieves broke into. (**That**)
5. We liked the house _____ was facing the sea. (**That**)

(5). Fill in the blanks with the suitable indefinite pronouns.

1. I am very thirsty. I'd like _____ to fetch me a glass of water. (**Someone**)
2. The children were making a noise because they did not have _____ to do. (**Anything**)
3. Please do _____ about the house. It needs renovation. (**Something**)
4. You don't look happy with the dress. Is _____ wrong with it. (**Anything**)
5. In case you are hungry, let me know. I'll quickly cook _____ for you to eat. (**Something**)

(6). Fill in the blanks with demonstrative, relative and indefinite pronouns. Choose the answer from the list given below.

Many, some, which, this, everyone, who, those, something, these, that





1. He helped nearly _____ in the class. (**Everyone**)
2. _____ ice-cream is tasty. (**This**)
3. _____ butterflies are so pretty. (**Those**)
4. There is _____ in your eyes. (**Something**)
5. I came with my friend _____ is waiting outside. (**Who**)
6. This is the bank _____ was robbed yesterday. (**that**)
7. _____ are born great and _____ become great. (**Some, Someone**)
8. _____ are poor in Africa. (**Many**)
9. Are _____ your pens? (**These**)
10. He is the wisest man _____ ever lived. (**Which**)

Lesson no 2: (Adjectives)

(1). Answer the following questions.

(1). What are Adjectives?

Ans. Adjectives describe the quality and quantity of a noun.

(2). Define adjectives of quality?

Ans. These adjectives describe the quality of a noun. For example young, brilliant and well-read are adjectives.

(3). Define adjectives of quantity?

Ans. These adjectives tell us about the number of nouns. For example some, how much, how many etc.

(4). Define demonstratives adjectives?

Ans. These adjectives point out which noun is being referred to. For example: **This** boy is taller than Harold. Words like these, those, that, this, such, certain e. t. c are used to point out the nouns.

(5). Define interrogative adjectives?





Ans. These are words like what, which and whose. They are used with nouns or pronouns to ask questions. For example: **What** command did he give?

(2). Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives. You can choose the words from the words given below.

Interesting, bright, brave dark, sunny

1. This is an _____ story. (**Interesting**)
2. It was a _____ night, the lights had gone off and I was very scared. (**Dark**)
3. Mary was very _____ girl. (**Brave**)
4. The door opened into a _____ and _____ room. (**Bright, Sunny**)

(3). Complete the following sentences using adjectives of quantity. One word will have to be repeated.

Few, many, four, a little, much

1. How _____ days did you stay in Denmark? (**Many**)
2. Last year, _____ people suffered from Dengue fever. (**Many**)
3. A _____ of the students have not done well in their exams. (**Few**)
4. Olympic Games are played once in _____ years. (**Four**).
5. Our grandparents do not demand _____ from us. All they need is _____ love and care. (**Much, a little**)

(4). Complete the following sentences with demonstrative adjectives.

1. _____ house on top of the hill belongs to Jack. (**This**)
2. _____ chair is broken. Get it repaired. (**That**)
3. Can you see _____ trophies on the top shelf of the cupboard? They have all been won by Peggy. (**Those**)
4. All _____ dresses are very expensive. I can't afford to buy any. (**These**)



(5). Complete the following sentences with interrogative adjectives like what, which or whose.

1. _____ book is this? (**Whose**)
2. _____ box did the old witch leave behind? (**Which**)
3. _____ road should we take? (**Which**)
4. _____ news has you brought for us today? (**What**)

Lesson no 3: (Nouns)

(1) Answer the following questions.

(1). Define countable nouns?

Ans. The nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns. For example lamps, penguins and tables can be count.

(2). Define uncountable nouns?

Ans. The nouns that cannot be counted are called uncountable nouns. For example water, sand etc. Some more examples of uncountable nouns are milk, advice, steel and wood.

(2). Underline the countable and uncountable nouns by writing CN and UN under each noun.

1. Please give me water (UN)
2. There are many trees (CN) on both sides of the road.
3. Furniture (CN) can be made from wood (UN) as well as plastic (UN).
4. There is sand (UN) in a desert.
5. Give me four flowers (CN).

(3). Fill in the blanks with Countable or uncountable nouns. You can choose the answers from the words given below.

Jar, poverty, actor, affection, pens



1. Stan is very good _____. (Actor)
2. _____ is a curse. (Poverty)
3. Stella has a son, who is full of _____. (Affection)
4. Give me two _____. (Pens)
5. I am not able to open this _____. (Jar)

Lesson no 4: (Adjectives)

(1). Answer the following questions.

(1). How many types of adjectives?

Ans. There are three types of adjectives. 1. Equative 2. Comparative 3. Superlative

(2). Define equative adjectives?

Ans. These adjectives are marked by the words as.....as or not as.....as.

(3). Define comparative adjectives?

Ans. Comparative adjectives compare qualities of two persons or things. They are followed by the word **than**.

(4). Define superlative adjectives?

Ans. Superlative adjectives compare qualities of three or more than three persons or things. They are preceded by the word **the**.

(2). Fill in the blanks with superlative forms of adjectives given in the brackets. Use most or est.

1. Among the three friends, Nick has **the biggest house**. (big)
2. He has **the largest** collection of toys among his friends. (large)
3. She is the **cleverest** girl in the class. (clever)
4. Cleopatra was considered **the most beautiful** lady in the world. (beautiful)
5. Paris is **the most fashionable** city in the world. (fashionable)

Lesson no 5: (Phrasal Verbs)



(1). Define Phrasal Verbs?

Ans. A phrasal verb is a set of two words which contains a verb followed by a preposition.

(2). Underline the Phrasal Verbs in the following sentences.

1. I must fill up petrol in my motorbike.
2. War broke out between the two countries.
3. The racing car blew up after it crashed into the fence.
4. The storm has blown over.

(3). Complete the following sentences with a suitable Phrasal Verb from the list given below.

Write down, gave up, close down, turned off

1. He tries his best to solve the problem but when he couldn't he just _____. (**gave up**)
2. The teacher asked all the students to _____ the homework for the day. (**write down**)
3. She _____ all the lights before going to bed. (**turned off**)
4. The shops _____ after eight o' clock in the evening. (**close down**)

Write essays on the following topics.

(My Best Teacher)

I study in Allied School, there are many teachers in my school but my favorite teacher is Miss Naz. She teaches us English. She is very kind to us. She is very hardworking. She is M.A in English and B.E.D. She has more than 12 years of teaching experience. She always wears simple but neat and clean dress. She always helps needy people. She tries very easy ways to teach us good things. She also teaches us very well during any school competition. I like her very much. May she live long.

(My House)

House is a great blessing of God. We feel safe, comfortable and secure at home. A house is an important necessity. It is very beautiful and big house. It is in the heart of the city. There are two lawns on both sides of the main gate of the house. Our house is double- storied building. On the ground floor, we have the drawing room, the dining room, two bedrooms and kitchen. The first floor consists of two bedrooms. My parents have decorated our house with beautiful paintings. My house is my paradise and I love my house.





STSP





SUBJECT: MATH

Chapter # 1: Introduction to Sets

Work Sheet

Q#1 Choose the correct answer

1: How many subsets does the power set of an empty set have?

- (a) None
- (b) Three
- (c) Two
- (d) One

2: The set of whole number is?

- (a) Finite
- (b) Infinite
- (c) Empty
- (d) None of the above

3: Which of the following sets expresses Set P of positive even integers less than 10?

- (a) $P = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7\}$
- (b) $P = \{1, 8, 10\}$
- (c) $P = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$
- (d) $P = \{2, 4, 6, 8, 10\}$

4: Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) $Lily \in P = \{\text{Flowers in the pond}\}$
- (b) $Lily \in T = \{\text{flowers that grow on trees}\}$
- (c) $Lily \in P = \{\text{flowers that grow on plant}\}$
- (d) $Lily \in F = \{\text{flowers that has thorns}\}$

5: $A = \{5, 10, 15, 20, 25, \dots\}$ and $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, \dots\}$ which of the following is true?

- (a) $A = B$





- (b) $A \subset B$
- (c) $A \not\subset B$
- (d) None of the above is true

Q#2 Fill in the Blanks

- (i) A set is a collection of _____ and _____ objects.
- (ii) A well defined set is one of that has a _____ property.
- (iii) The objects in a set are called _____ or _____ of the set
- (iv) The symbols _____ is used to denote “belongs to”
- (v) A set may be written in three different forms called _____.

Q#3 Write True/False

- (1) set is a collection of well defined and distinct objects.
- (2) There can be no one to one correspondence in set $A = \{A, B, C\}$ and
Set $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$.
- (3) The power set include a null set.
- (4) The symbol “E” donate a subset.
- (5) A set of all the students in a school is a finite set.

Answer key.

Q1:

1	2	3	4	5
d	b	c	a	b

Q2: Fill in the blanks.

- i. Well defined and distinct.
- ii. Specific
- iii. Member or elements.
- iv. E
- v. Notation.

Q3: write True and False.

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---





T	F	T	F	T
---	---	---	---	---

Vocation Work

Chapter 1st

Introduction to sets:

Definitions:

Q1: Define set?

Answer: A set is a collection of well define and distinct objects.

Q2: what is element of a set?

Answer: The object in a set are called members or elements of a set.

Q3: How many types of notation?

Answer: there are three types of notation.

- (i) Descriptive notation
- (ii) Set builder notation.
- (iii)tablour nation

Q4: What is venn diagram?

Answer: A venn diagram is a pictorial representation of a set.

Exercise 1(a)

Q1: Pick out the well-defined sets from the following

(i) $A = \{\text{test cricket, captains of Pakistan}\}$

Ans: it is a well defined set.

(ii) $B = \{\text{Tasty food items}\}$

Ans: it is not a well defined set.

(iii) $C = \{\text{Prime minister of Pakistan}\}$





Ans: it is a well defined set.

Part (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) students solve these questions themselves.

Q2: If $P = \{1,2,3,4\}$ and $Q = \{a,b,c,d\}$ write the symbols of \in and \notin in the blanks.

- (i) $2 \in P$ (ii) $a \notin P$ (iii) $5 \notin P$
(iv) $d \in Q$ (v) $g \notin Q$ (vi) $3 \notin Q$

Q3: List the elements of the following sets.

- (i) Counting numbers less than 10.

$A = \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\}$ Ans

- (ii) Vowels in the word "IMAGES".

$B = \{I, A, E\}$ Ans

- (iii) Letters of the word "MANGO".

$C = \{M, A, N, G, O\}$ Ans

- (iv) Colours of national flag.

$D = \{\text{Green, white}\}$ Ans

Part (v), (vi) and (vii) students will solve themselves.

Q4: State which of the following from sets.

- (i) Strong people in town.

Not a set

- (ii) Students of a class.

It is a set.

- (iii) Member of a provincial assembly.

It is a set.

Part (iv) (v) and (vi) students solve these questions emselves.

Exercise 1 (b)



Q1: write the following set in tabular form.

(i) $M = \{x|x \text{ is the set of the President of Pakistan}\}$

(iii) $M = \{\text{Iskandar Mirza, ayub Khan, Yahakhan, Asif Ali Zardari}\}$

$A = \{y:y \text{ is a multiple of } 3\}$

$A = \{3, 6, 9, 12, \dots\}$ Ans

(v) $C = \{x|x \text{ is a number divisible by } 3 \text{ and less than } 20\}$

$C = \{3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18\}$ Ans

(vii) $F = \{x|x \text{ is the day of the week}\}$

$F = \{\text{Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday}\}$ Ans

Part (ii), (iv), (vi) and (vii) students solve these questions themselves.

Q2: write the following set in set builder form.

(i) $P = \{a, b, c, \dots, z\}$

$P = \{x:x \text{ is a letter of English alphabets}\}$

(ii) $Q = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$

$Q = \{y:y \text{ is an even number}\}$

(iii) $R = \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 9\}$

$R = \{x:x \text{ is an odd number less than } 10\}$

(iv) $S = \{\text{jasmine, Carnation, Sunflower}\}$

$S = \{y:y \text{ is the name of the flower}\}$

Part (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), (x), (xi) and (xii) students solve these questions themselves.

Q3: write the following set in tabular form.

(i) Set of one digit natural numbers.

$\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ Ans

(iii) set of even numbers between 12 and 21.

$\{14, 16, 18, 20\}$ Ans

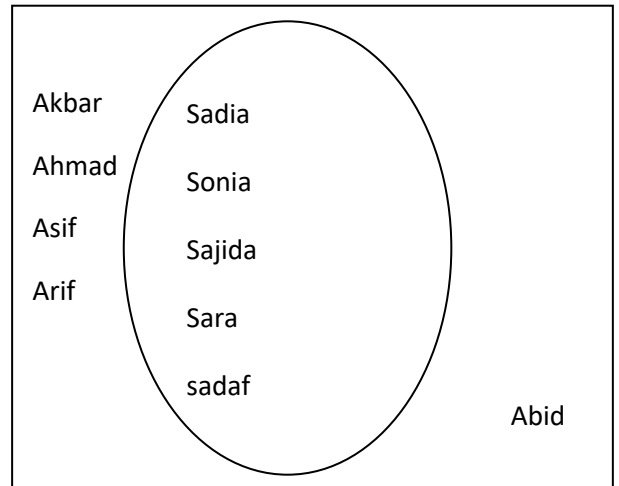
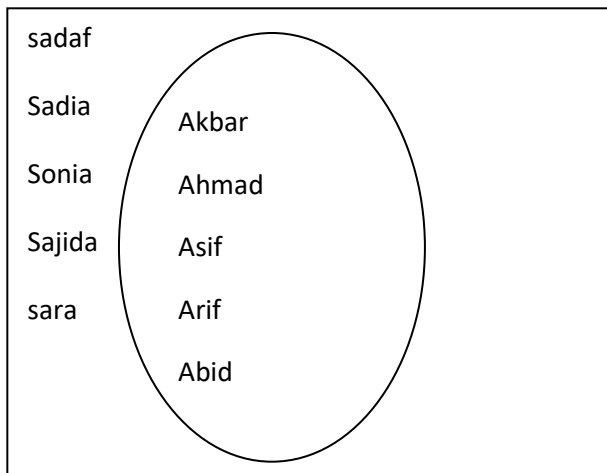
Part (iv),(v) and (vi) students solve themselves.

Exercise:1(c)

Draw a venn diagram for the following sets.

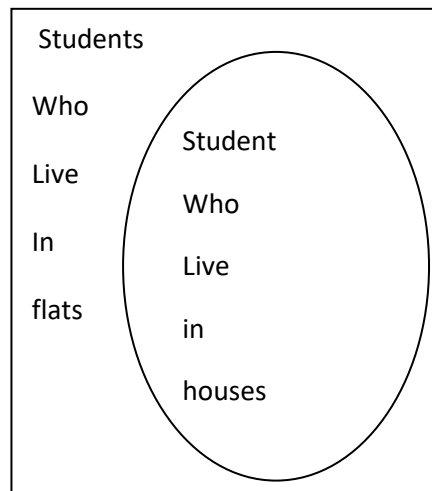
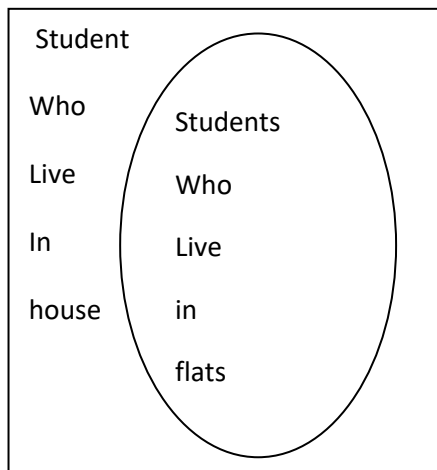
(i) Name of 5 boys started with “A” and names of 5 girls starting with “S”

Sol: Name of 5 boys started with A and 5 girls started with S



(ii).Students in your class live in flats and those who live in houses.

Sol : Students in your class live in flats and those who live in houses



(iii) Animals that eat plants and animals that eat meat.

Sol:

Tiger

Lion

Wild cats

Rabbit

Cow

Goat

Part (iv) and (v) students solve themselves

Exercise 1 (d)

Q#1: Make a list of finite and infinite sets from the following.

(i) Set of cities in Pakistan

Ans: Finite

(iii) Set of Whole number

Ans: Infinite

(v) Set of points on a line segment

Ans: Infinite

Part (ii), (iv) and (vi) students solves themselves

Q#2: Make a list of empty sets from the following.

(i) Set of whole numbers between 9 and 10

Ans: Empty set

(iii) Set of integers between 4 and 6

Ans: Not Empty set

(v) Set of three-digit numbers greater than 1000

Ans: Empty set

Part (ii), (iv) and (vi) students solves themselves

Q#3 Make a list of the pairs of set which are equal from the following.

(i) $A = \{2,3,4\}$ $B = \{3,4,5\}$

Ans: Not equal

(iii) $A = \{a,b,c,d,e\}$ $B =$ set of vowels of English alphabets.

Ans: Not equal

(v) $A = \{\text{multiples of 7 less than 30}\}$

$B = \{14,21,28\}$

Ans: Not equal

Part (ii), (iv) and (vi) students solves themselves

Q#4 Make a list of equivalent sets from the following.

(i) $A = \{r,i,f,e\}$ $B = \{f,i,r,e\}$

Ans: Equivalent set

(iii) $E = \{a,b,c\}$ $F = \{x,y,z\}$

Ans: Equivalent set

(iv) G is the set of counting numbers less than 13, H is the sets of number of months in a year.

Ans: Equivalent set

Q#5 Find the relation between each pair of set A and B. Write the result symbolically.

(i) $A = \{1,2,3,4,\dots\}$ $B = \{1,2,3,4\}$

Ans: $B \subseteq A$

(ii) $A = \{a,e,u\}$ $B = \{\text{set of vowels words}\}$

Ans: $A \subseteq B$

(iii) $A = \{p,a,r\}$ $B = \{r,p,a\}$

Ans : Set A = Set B

Q#6 and 7 students try themselves

Exercise 1 (e)



Q#1 Fill in the blanks.

- (i) A unit set is also called a singleton set.
- (ii) A set of all integers is an infinite set.
- (iii) The symbol \emptyset represents a empty set.
- (iv) Two sets that contains the same number of element are called equivalent.
- (v) A power set is contains all the possible subsets of a set.
- (vi) A proper subset is denoted by symbol \subset .
- (vii) The number of element in a set is called its Cardinality .
- (viii) Set $A = \{1,2,3\}$ is a subset of set $B = \{1,2,3,4\}$
- (ix) overlapping sets have at least one Common element.
- (x) The universal set $A = \{1,3,5\}$ and $B = \{2,4,6\}$ is $\{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$.
- (xi) $\{12,24\} \subseteq \{2,4,6, \dots \dots \dots \}$
- (xii) $\{100,200,400\} \subseteq \{1,2,3, \dots \dots \dots \}$
- (xiii) $10 \notin \{1,3,5, \dots \dots \dots \}$
- (xiv) $\{1,2,3, \dots \dots \dots \} \supseteq \{8,10,12\}$
- (xv) $\{1,3,5\} \equiv \{5,3,1\}$
- (xvi) $\{Kasur, Lahore, Multan\} \subset \{Pakistan\}$
- (xvii) $\{a, b\} \not\subseteq \{vowels\}$

Q2: state whether the followings are true or false.

i	ii	iii	iv	v	iv	vii	viii	ix	x	xi	xii	xiii	xiv	xv	xvi	xvii
F	F	T	T	T	T	F	F	T	F	T	T	T	F	F	F	T

(xi) parts

a	b	c	D	e	f	g	h
T	F	F	F	T	T	F	F

Q3: Define the following

Finite set: A finite set contains finite or limited number of elements.



Infinite set: An infinite set is a set contains an infinite or unlimited number of objects.

Unit set: A unit set is a set that contains only one element.

Empty set: An empty set is a set that contains no elements.

Disjoint set: Disjoints sets are sets that do not contain common elements.

Overlapping set: Overlapping sets are sets that have at least one common element.

Equivalent set: Two or more sets are called equivalent sets if they have an equal number of elements.

Equal set: Two or more sets are equal sets if they have same elements.

Universal set: A universal set is a set which contains all the sets under consideration.

Subset: A subset is a set that contains an element of other set.

Proper set: If every element of set A is the element of set B and at least one element of B is not an element of set A is a proper subset of B.

Improper subset: A subset that contain every element of the set A is called the improper subset of A.

Super set: A super set is a set that contains all the elements of a smaller set.

Power set: A power set is a set that contains all the subsets that can be possibly created from an original set.

Note: students practice all the examples in CH#1 and also solve test papers No. 1 themselves.

UNIT#2

Natural numbers and whole numbers

Definitions

Q1 Define natural numbers?

The number used for counting objects around us are called natural or counting numbers.

Q2 Define whole numbers?

The number consisting of zero and all the natural numbers are called whole numbers.

Q3 Define expanded notations and exponential notations?



STSP





The place value can be used to write a given numbers in the expanded form in the expanded notation the place value of the digit in a number are written in the desending order using + sign between them.

Q4 Define face value?

The face value of a particular digit in a given number is the lone number represented by that digit irrespective of its place in the number.

Q#1 Fill in the blanks.

- 1) The smallest natural number is 1.
- 2) The smallest whole number is 0.
- 3) The smallest even number of three digit is 100.
- 4) The greatest odd number of two digit is 99.
- 5) The greatest 4-digit number is 9999.
- 6) The smallest 3-digit odd number is 101.

Q#2 Answer the following question:

- 1) Is every natural number a whole number?

Yes.

- 2) Is every whole number a natural number? If not then name it.

No (0).

- 3) Which whole number succeeds 9999?

10,000.

- 4) Which whole number precedes 1000?

999.

Exercise #2(b)

Fill in blanks

- (1) $512+502= \underline{\quad} +512$





(2) $5430+0=$ ___

(3) $54+(36+40)=(54+36)+40$

Q#2

True /false

(1) The sum of two even whole number is even. True

(2)The sum of two odd whole numbers is odd. False

(3) The sum of one even and one odd whole numbers is even.. False

Q#3 Find the difference between the largest odd number of three digits and the smallest even number of 3 digits

Ans 899

Q#4 Truse false

1) $8-(4-2)=(8-4)$ **False**

2) $10-(6-4)=(10-6)-4$ **False**

3) $10-(6-4)=(10-6)=4$ **True**

4) $15-12=12-15$ **False**

Q#5 Fill in the blanks.

1) $__18__+0=0+18$

2) $6*9=9*__6__$

3) $5*(7+2)=(5*__)+(__*2)$

Next parts student solve them...

Q#6 Find the value them of

1) $542*92+8*542=54200$

2) $365*99+365=36500$

Part (3) student try



STSP





Q#7 True False students try themselves.

Student's practice all examples in ch#2.

Chapter#2

Answer the following questions.

- 1) write the definition of natural numbers?
- 2) write the definition of the whole number?
- 3) write the properties of "0"and" 1"?
- 4) write the properties OF Addition?

Q2 Fill in the blanks

- I. $512+205=_____+512$
- II. $54+(36+40)=(54+_____)+40$
- III. The greatest 4-digit number is_____
- IV. The smallest natural number is_____
- V. The smallest whole number is_____

Q3 True /False

- I. It is every natural number is a whole number. _____
- II. $5\%5= 1$ _____
- III. $3*4+1=3*5$ _____
- IV. Natural number can be triangular_____
- V. In the expended notation the place value of the digit in the number are written in ascending order_____

Q4 think carefully and answer quickly.

- (1) _____+0=0+18
- (2) $12\% \text{_____} =12$
- (3) _____%0=0
- (4) $365*99+365$
- (5) $6*612+4*612$

Answer key

- 1) The number used for counting object around us are called natural numbers.

Natural numbers include the number **1,2,3,4....**an so on



STSP





2) The number consisting of "0" and all the natural numbers are called the whole numbers. The set of whole number is denoted by the letter **W**

$W(0,1,2,3,4,5,\dots)$

3) properties of 0

If the zero is added to any number the identity of the number does not change. **For example** $2+0=2$

This is called additive identity.

(2) if zero is multiplied by any number the result is always zero. **For example** $15 \times 0=0$ if zero is divided by any number the result is zero example $0 \div 3=0$

Properties of "1"

1) multiplication of any whole number by 1 leaves the whole number unchanged for example

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$305 \times 1 = 305$$

This is called the multiplication identity

2) Division of any whole number by 1 leaves the number intact

For example

$$85 \div 1 = 85$$

$$0 \div 1 = 0$$

4) properties of "addition"

a) The sum of two natural or whole numbers remains unchanged if the numbers interchange their place. **For example**

$$0+12=12 \text{ and } 12+0=12$$

The property is called commutative property of addition

b) the sum of three numbers remains unchanged if the order in which they are grouped is called

for example $(2+3)+5=10$

$$5+7=12$$

This is called the associative property of addition





5) Find the difference between largest odd number of three digits and the smallest odd number odd 3 digits

Ans 899

Q2 Fill in the blank

1) 205 2)36 3)9999 4)1 5)0

Q3 True /False

1)T 2)T 3)F 4)T 5)F

Q4 Think carefully and answer quickly

1) 8 2) 1 3)0 4)36,500 5)6,120

Chapter# 3

Factors and Multiples

1.Choose the correct answer.

1. The positive factors of 12 are:

- a) 12,24,36,48
- b) 2,4,6,8,10,12
- c) 1,2,3,4,6,12
- d) 1,2,4,6,12

2.Evaluate $2+7\times 9$:

- a) 65
- b) 81
- c) 126
- d) 32

3.If the number is such that the sum of alternate digits is equal, the number must be divisible by 11:

- a) False
- b) True
- c) Only for odd numbers
- d) Only for even numbers

4.Which of the following numbers is 3294 divisible by:

- a) 9
- b) 27
- c) 3
- d) All of the above

5. Which of the statement below is true for a set of prime numbers:





- a) 1 is prime a number
- b) All prime numbers are odd.
- c) The set is infinite.
- d) Even numbers cannot be prime.

iv) 123

2. Classify the following in to Odd and Even numbers.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------|----------------------|
| i) 47 | <input type="text"/> | ii) 2732 | <input type="text"/> |
| iii) 27,001 | <input type="text"/> | iv) 123 | <input type="text"/> |
| v) 782 | <input type="text"/> | | |

Answer Key

1. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|-------|------|
| 1) c | 3) b |
| 2) a | 4) d |
| (5) c | |

2. Classify the following in to Odd and Even numbers.

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| i) | <input type="text" value="Odd"/> | ii) | <input type="text" value="Even"/> |
| iii) | <input type="text" value="Odd"/> | iv) | <input type="text" value="Odd"/> |
| v) | <input type="text" value="Even"/> | | |

Factors and Multiples

Factor of a number:

A number that divides another number (dividend) completely without leaving a remainder is a factor of that number.

Even Number:

A number which is exactly divisible by 2 is an even number.

Odd Number:

A number which is not divisible by 2 is an odd number.



Prime Number:

A natural number that has only two distinct factors, namely one and the number itself, is a prime number.

Composite Number:

A number which has more than two factors is a composite number.

Exercise 3a

1. Fill in the blanks.

- i) $135 = (12 \times \underline{11}) + \underline{3}$
ii) $219 = (23 \times \underline{9}) + \underline{12}$
iii) $487 = (37 \times \underline{13}) + \underline{6}$





2. State whether the following are true or false.

- i) Every natural number is a multiple of itself. **(True)**
ii) 1 is a factor of every natural number. **(True)**
iii) Multiples of 12 are all multiples of 9. **(False)**
iv) Multiples of 8 are all multiples of both 2 and 4. **(True)**

3. Write the first five elements of:

- i) 17, 17, 34, 51, 68, 85
ii) 23, 23, 46, 69, 115
iii) 47, 47, 94, 141, 188, 235

4. List the multiples of 7 between 10 and 40.

7, , , , , 42, 49, 56, ...

5. List the multiples of 11 less than 50.

Answer: 11, 22, 33, 44.

6. List all the numbers less than 50 which are multiples of both 2 and 3. Answer:

6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48.

7. Without actual division state whether each of the following numbers is divisible by 2, 3, 5 or 11.

- If the digits at the unit place are 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8. It is divisible by 2.
- If the sum of its digits is divisible by 3. It is divisible by 3.

- If the digits at the unit place are 0 or 5. It is divisible by 5.
- If the difference of the sum of its digits at odd places and the sum of its digits at even places is either 0 or divisible by 11. It is divisible by 11.

i) 105:

105 is divisible by 3 because $1+0+5=6$

6 is divisible by 3 i.e $6/3=2$

105 is divisible by 5 because the digit at unit place is 5. So.105 is divisible by 3 and 5.

ii) 997:

Not divisible by any of 2,3,5 or 11.

iii) 2091:

2091 is divisible by 3 because

$2+0+9+1=12$ i.e $12/3=4$

iv) 2730:

2730 is divisible by 2 because digit at unit place is 0.

2730 is divisible by 5 because digit at unit place is 0.

2730 is divisible by 3 because $2+7+3+0=12$,12 is also divisible by 3 i.e $12/3=4$.

So 2730 is divisible by 2,3 and 5.

v)

1331:

1331 is divisible by 11 because

odd places $1+3=4$ and $4-4=0$

even places $3+1=4$

8. Give the multiples of following:

i) 21 between 100 and 200:

Multiples of 21 are

21,42,63,84,

105 , 126 147 168 189

210,231,...

Between 100 and 200 are.

Ans: 105,126,147,168,189.

Part (ii) and (iii) same as above.



9. State which of the following numbers are divisible by 11:

i) 1661

Sum of odd places = $1+6=7$

Sum of even places = $6+1=7$

Difference of both sums = $7-7=0$

So, 1661 is divisible by 11

ii) 38,453

Sum of odd places = $3+4+3=10$

Sum of even places = $8+5=13$

Difference of both sums = $13-10=3$

So, 38,453 is not divisible by 11

10. Give an example of a number which is:

(i) divisible by 7 but not by 14

Numbers divisible by 7 are:

7, 14, **21**, 28, **35**, 42, ...

Not visible by 14 are:

7, 21, 35 (Select any one)

So, 21 is divisible by 7 but not by 14

Part (ii) and (iii) Do yourself.

11. Test whether 6 is a divisor of:

- Divisor mean which can divide completely

i) 504:

Yes, 6 is divisor of 504.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 84 \\
 6 \overline{) 504} \\
 \underline{48} \\
 24 \\
 \underline{24} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Part (ii), (iii) and (iv) are same as above.

12. Test whether 9 is a divisor of:

i) 207:

Yes, 9 is divisor of 207.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \\
 9 \overline{) 207} \\
 \underline{18} \\
 27 \\
 \underline{27} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$





$$\begin{array}{r} \hline 27 \\ 27 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

iv) 3655

No, 9 is not divisor of 3655.

$$\begin{array}{r} 406 \\ 9 \overline{) 3655} \\ \underline{36} \\ 55 \\ \underline{54} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Exercise 3b

1. State whether the following are true or false:

- i) The sum of two odd numbers is also odd. (F)
- ii) The sum of two even numbers is also even. (T)
- III) Every prime number odd. (F)
- iv) Every natural number is either prime or composite. (F)
- v) 3 is a composite. (F)
- vi) There are many prime triplets. (F)
- vii) 6 is the smallest even composite number. (F)
- viii) The greatest prime number of two digits is 97. (T)

2. Classify the following into odd and even numbers:

- i) 47 odd
- ii) 123 odd
- ii) 456 even
- v) 2732 even
- v) 15,280 even
- vi) 27,001 odd

3. List the prime numbers between 50 and 70.

53,59,61,69,73

4. Find the pairs of twin primes between 50 and 80.



59,61,71,73

5. Express each of the following odd numbers as the sum of three odd prime numbers.

- i) 19 3+5+11
ii) 35 5+11+19
iii) 91 23+31+37

6. Write each of the following numbers as the sum of twin primes:

- i) 24 11+13
ii) 120 59+61
iii) 144 71+73

7. Write five consecutive composite numbers below 30.

24,25,26,27,28

8. Write seven consecutive composite numbers just below 100.

92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99

9. Find an odd number the reflection of which is even.

18 is an even number. Its reflection is 81 which is odd.

10. Find an even number the reflection of which is even.

8 and 88 are even numbers. These reflections are also even.

6. There is an odd number the double reflection of which turns it even, and an even number the reflection of which turns it odd. Find the two numbers.

9 and 6

$$\begin{array}{r} :9 \mid 9 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

Chapter# 4

Factorization

HCF and LCM

Q# 1. Choose the correct option.

1. HCF of 2000 and 3000 is
(a) 250 (b) 300
(c) 400 (d) 1000
2. LCM Of 12, 24, and 48 is





- (a) 48 (b) 12
(c) 96 (d) none
3. The smallest number divisible by 2, 3, and 5 is
(a) 30 (b) 60
(c) 20 (d) none
4. The factors of 75 are
(a) no more than 1 and 75
(b) only 1, 3, 5, 15, 25, 75
(c) all of the above
5. The HCF of two numbers is 15 and LCM is 210. What is the second number, if one of them is 30?
(a) 150 (b) 105
(c) 210 (d) 120

Q# 2. Fill in the blanks:-

- I. A prime number is a number that has only two factors 1 and itself.
II. A composite number has more than two factors.
III. If the HCF of two numbers is 1 then the numbers are called co-prime.
IV. HCF of 2000 and 3000 is 1000.
V. The smallest number divisible by 2, 3 and 5 is 30.

Definitions:-

- **Factorization:** Factorization is a process by which a whole number that is not a prime number is broken down into its factors.
- **Prime factorization:** The process of expressing a number as the product of its prime factors is known as prime factorization.
- **Highest Common Factor:** The greatest common factor of two or more numbers is the highest common factor (HCF).
- **Least Common Multiple:** the smallest common multiple of two or more numbers is the least common multiple (LCM).

Exercise 4 (a)

1. Find the prime factors of the following:

(i) 360

Prime factors of 360 are



STSP





2	360
2	180
2	90
3	45
3	15
5	5
	1

$$= 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$= 2^3 \times 3^2 \times 5$$

Part (ii), (iii), (iv) same as above. Do yourself.

2. which of the following pair of numbers are co-prime?

(i) 6 and 8

= 6 and 8 are not co-prime.

(ii) 13 and 64

= 13 and 64 are co-primes.

Part (iii), (iv) and (v) are same as above.

3. Find the HCF of-

$$2^2 \times 3^3, 2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5, 3^2 \times 5$$

$$2^2 \times 3^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times \boxed{3} \times \boxed{3}$$

$$2^2 \times 3^2 \times 5 = 2 \times 2 \times \boxed{3} \times \boxed{3} \times 5$$

$$3^2 \times 5 = \boxed{3} \times \boxed{3} \times 5$$

$$\text{Common factors} = 3 \times 3$$

$$\text{HCF} = 3^2 = 9 \text{ Ans}$$



STSP



Part (ii), Do yourself.

4. Find the HCF of the following numbers by using prime factors:-

(i) 36, 84

2	36
2	18
3	9
3	3
	1

2	84
2	42
3	21
7	7
	1

Prime factors of 36 = 2 X 2 X 3 X 3
 Prime factors of 84 = 2 X 2 X 3 X 7

Common factors = 2 X 2 X 3

HCF = 12 Ans

(vii) 102, 595, and 357

2	102
3	51
17	17
	1

5	595
7	119
17	17
	1

3	357
7	119
17	17
	1

Prime factors of 102 = 2 X 3 X 17
 Prime factors of 595 = 5 X 7 X 17
 Prime factors of 357 = 3 X 17 X 7

Common factors = 17

HCF = 17



(ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), Do yourself.

5. Find the HCF of the following by the division method:-

(i) 300, 3996

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 300 \overline{) 3996} \\ \underline{300} \\ 996 \\ \underline{900} \quad 3 \\ 96 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \overline{) 300} \\ \underline{288} \quad 8 \\ 12 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{96} \\ X \end{array}$$

HCF of 300 and 3996 is 13 Ans

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ 61 \overline{) 427} \\ \underline{427} \\ X \end{array}$$

So, HCF is 61 Ans





(iv) 427, 1159, 1281, and 3416.

To solve this firstly take two maximum values.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \\
 1281 \overline{) 3416} \\
 \underline{2562} \quad 1 \\
 854 \quad | \quad 1281 \\
 \underline{} \quad 854 \quad 2 \\
 427 \quad | \quad 854 \\
 \underline{} \quad 854 \\
 \quad | \quad \underline{X} \\
 \quad | \quad \underline{}
 \end{array}$$

Now take maximum from two rest

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \\
 427 \overline{) 1159} \\
 \underline{854} \quad 1 \\
 305 \quad | \quad 427 \\
 \underline{} \quad 305 \quad 2 \\
 122 \quad | \quad 305 \\
 \underline{} \quad 244 \quad 2 \\
 61 \quad | \quad 122 \\
 \underline{} \quad 122 \\
 \quad | \quad \underline{X} \\
 \quad | \quad \underline{}
 \end{array}$$

Now take last value to solve the question completely.

(ii) and (iii) do yourself.

Q# 6. Find the greatest number which divides 2300 and 3500 leaving 32 and 56 respectively as remainders.





Ans

As 32 and 56 are remainders when the numbers divides 2300 and 3500 respectively. So, the numbers must divide $2300-32 = 2268$ and $3500 - 56 = 3444$ completely

For the greatest number we must calculate HCF of 2268 and 3444.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \\
 2268 \overline{) 3444} \\
 \underline{2268} \quad 1 \\
 1176 \quad | \quad 2268 \\
 \underline{1176} \quad 1 \\
 1092 \quad | \quad 1176 \\
 \underline{1092} \quad 13 \\
 84 \quad | \quad 1092 \\
 \underline{84} \\
 252 \\
 \underline{252} \\
 X
 \end{array}$$

So, greatest number which is also called HCF is 84.

7. A room is 12 m 15cm long and 8 m 91 cm broad. The floor of the room is to be paved with square tiles. Find the length of the largest tile that can be used.

Ans: length of room 12m 15cm = 1215 cm

Breadth of room = 8 m 91 cm = 891 cm

Length of the square tile must be equal to the HCF of length and breadth



$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 891 \overline{) 1215} \\ \underline{891} \quad 2 \\ 324 \overline{) 891} \\ \underline{648} \quad 1 \\ 243 \overline{) 324} \\ \underline{243} \quad 3 \\ 81 \overline{) 243} \\ \underline{243} \\ X \end{array}$$

The length of side of square tile 81 cm.

8. Find two numbers between 100 and 150 with HCF 24

Ans: Common factor = 24

5 times of 24 and 6 times of 24 is within the given range i.e. 100 and 150. So,

$$24 \times 5 = 120$$

$$24 \times 6 = 144$$

Required numbers are 120, 144.

Exercise 4 (b)

1. find the LCM of the following numbers by the Common-Multiple method.

Multiples of 4 = 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56,.....

Multiples of 6 = 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72,.....

Multiples of 8 = 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64,.....

(i) 4, 6 and 8

Common multiples = 24, 48,.....

LCM = 24 Ans



STSP



(ii) Same as above, Do yourself.

2. Find LCM of the following numbers by using prime factorization method.

(i) 45, 75, 125

3	45	5	75	5	125
3	15	5	15	5	25
5	5	3	3	5	5
	1		1		1

Prime factors of 45 = $3 \times 3 \times 5$

Prime factors of 75 = $5 \times 5 \times 3$

Prime factors of 125 = $5 \times 5 \times 5$

Common factors = $3 \times 5 \times 5 = 75$

Uncommon factors = $3 \times 5 = 15$

LCM = $15 \times 75 = 1125$ Ans

Part (ii), (iii), (iv), Do yourself.

3. Calculate the LCM of the numbers by using the method of division:-

(ii)

2	14, 21, 56
2	7, 21, 28
2	7, 21, 14
3	7, 21, 7
7	7, 7, 7
	1, 1, 1



$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 7 = 168$ Ans

(i), (iii), (iv) same as above.

4. Find the lowest number divisible by 15, 20, and 25.

To find the lowest number, we have to find LCM.

2	15, 20, 25
2	15, 10, 25
3	15, 5, 25
5	5, 5, 25
5	1, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1

$LCM = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 5 \times 5$

$LCM = 300$ Ans

5. Find the lowest number between 200 and 500 which leaves a remainder of 3 in each case when divided by 8, 10, 12 and 30.

Multiples of 8 = 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96, 104, 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160, 168, 176, 184, 192, 200, 208, 216, 224, 232, 240,.....

Multiples of 10 = 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250,.....

Multiples of 12 = 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144, 156, 168, 180, 192, 204, 216, 228, 240, 252,.....

Multiples of 30 = 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 270,.....

6. Find the smallest number which when divided by 12, 15, 18, and 27 leaves as remainder 8, 11, 14 and 23 respectively.





2	12, 15, 18, 27
2	6, 15, 9, 27
3	3, 15, 9, 27
3	1, 5, 3, 9
3	1, 5, 1, 3
5	1, 5, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1, 1

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 540$$

Now, as $12 - 8 = 4$

$$15 - 11 = 4$$

$$18 - 14 = 4$$

$$27 - 23 = 4$$

The required number is $540 - 4 = 536$ Ans

7. Find the smallest number of 4 digits which when divided by 40, 50 and 60 leaves a remainder of 5 in each case.

2	40, 50, 60
2	20, 25, 30
2	10, 25, 15
5	5, 25, 15
5	1, 5, 3
3	1, 1, 3
	1, 1, 1, 1



STSP





$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 = 600$$

Now, the least number of 4 digits = 1000

The multiple of 600 having 4 digits = 1200

Remainder = 5

The required number is = $1200 + 5 = 1205$ Ans

8. Find the greatest number of 5 digits which when divided by 25, 30 and 40 leaves a remainder of 20, 25 and 35 respectively.

2	25, 30, 40
2	25, 15, 20
2	25, 15, 10
5	25, 15, 5
5	5, 3, 1
3	1, 3, 1
	1, 1, 1, 1

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 5 \times 5 \times 3 = 600$$

The greater 5 digits number is = 99999

$$\begin{array}{r}
 166 \\
 600 \overline{) 99999} \\
 \underline{600} \\
 3999 \\
 \underline{3600} \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$





$$3999$$

$$3600$$

$$\hline 399$$

The greatest multiple of 600

$$= 99999 - 399$$

$$= 99600$$

$$\text{As } 25 - 20 = 5$$

$$30 - 25 = 5$$

$$40 - 35 = 5$$

The required number is

$$= 99600 - 5$$

$$= 99595 \text{ Ans}$$

9. What is the lowest number that must be added to 2000. So, that the sum is divisible exactly by 10, 12, 16 and 18?

2	10, 12, 16, 18
2	5, 6, 8, 9
2	5, 3, 4, 9
2	5, 3, 2, 9
3	5, 3, 1, 9
3	5, 1, 1, 3
5	5, 1, 1, 1
	1, 1, 1, 1

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5 = 720$$



STSP





Least multiple of 720 greater than 2000

$$= 720 \times 3 = 2160$$

Least number that be added to 2000. So, that the sum is exactly divisible by the given number. $2160 - 2000 = 160$.

10. Four bells toll after interval of 8, 9, 12 and 15 minutes. If they toll together at 3 pm when will they toll together next?

2	8, 9, 12, 15
2	4, 9, 6, 15
2	2, 9, 3, 15
3	1, 9, 3, 15
3	1, 3, 1, 5
5	1, 1, 1, 5
	1, 1, 1, 1

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 5$$

$$\text{LCM} = 360$$

Now, the bell toll after 360 min which is equal to 6 hours. So, the bell together at 3 pm + 6 hours = 9 p.m

11. The product of two numbers is 3000. If their HCF is 10. Find their LCM.

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ Number} \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Number} = \text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}$$

$$\text{Product} = \text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}$$

$$3000 = 10 \times \text{LCM}$$

$$\frac{3000}{10} = \frac{10}{10} \times \text{LCM}$$

$$300 = \text{LCM}$$

$$\text{LCM} = 300 \text{ Ans}$$



STSP





12. The LCM and HCF of two numbers are 1760 and 32 respectively. If one of the numbers is 160. Find the other?

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ Number} \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Number} = \text{LCM} \times \text{HCF}$$

$$160 \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Number} = 1760 \times 32$$

$$160 \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Number} = 56320/160$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ number} = 352 \text{ Ans}$$

13. The product of two numbers is 2400. If their LCM is 120. Find their HCF.

$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ Number} \times 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Number} = \text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}$$

$$\text{Product} = \text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}$$

$$2400 = \text{HCF} \times 120$$

$$2400/120 = \text{HCF}$$

$$20 = \text{HCF}$$

$$\text{HCF} = 20 \text{ Ans}$$

14. Obtain two numbers such that their HCF is 20 and their LCM is 300.

$$\text{Product of two numbers} = \text{LCM} \times \text{HCF}$$

$$\text{Product} = 300 \times 20$$

$$\text{Product} = 6000$$

Now, the numbers may be

20 and 300

Or 10 and 600

Or 5 and 1200

Or 30 and 200 etc.

Chapter# 5:

Integers

Fill in the blanks:-



STSP





- I. Integers are an infinite series of numbers both __positive__ and __negative__.
- II. There are __four__ operations that used in integers.
- III. For integers of like signs the quotient is __positive__.
- IV. The value of $5 \times (-3) - (-3)$ is __-12__.
- V. $(-63) \div 7 =$ __-9__.

Choose the correct answers.

- I. On the number line which is greater -15 or -3?
(a) -15 (b) they are equal
(c) -3 (d) none of the above
- II. The value of $5x(-3) - (-3)$ is
(a) -12 (b) 18
(c) -18 (d) 12
- III. The number O lies to the right of -25. Which of the following statements are true?
(a) $-25 > 0$ (b) $-(-25) > 0$
(c) $0 > -25$ (d) none
- IV. The product of more than two integers of unlike signs.
(a) is always a negative (b) is always positive integer
(c) is always a negative integer (d) all of the above

Definitions

1) Define integers?

Ans: Integers are an infinite series of numbers, both positive and negative.

2) Define rules and properties of division of integers?

Ans: (i) For integers of like signs, the quotient is positive.

(ii) For integers of unlike signs, the quotient is negative.

(iii) The absolute value of the quotient is found by dividing the absolute value of the dividend by the absolute value of the divisor.

Exercise# 5(a)

Q# 1. Arrange the following integers in increasing order.

(i) 3, -5, -2, 1.

= -5, -2, 1, 3 Ans

(ii) -1, -8, -7, -2

= -8, -7, -2, -1 Ans



STSP





(iii) -2, -4, 0, 2

= -4, -2, 0, 2 Ans

Q# 2. Write the next three integers in each of the following sequences.

(i) -9, -6, -3

= 0, 3, 6 Ans

(ii) 7, 4, 1

= -2, -5, -8 Ans

(iii) 2, 7, 12

= 17, 22, 27 Ans

Q# 3. Give two possible integers for the place holder in each of the following cases.

(i) < 0

= -1, -2 Ans

(ii) > -2

= -1, 0 Ans

(iii) < -3

= -4, -5

Q# 4. Which is greater -111 or -1111?

-111 Ans

Q# 5. Arrange the following sequences of integers in decreasing order.

(i) -5, 2, -3, 0

= 2, 0, -3, -5 Ans

(ii) 1, -2, -5, 4

= 4, 1, -2, -5 Ans

(iii) -1, -2, 4, 2

= 4, 2, -1, -2



STSP





Q# 6. Two buses left Hyderabad on the same day. One travelled 170 km toward Lahore, while the other travelled 66 km in the opposite direction. Find the distance between the two buses at the end of the day?

Distance travelled by 1st bus towards Lahore = 170 km.

Distance travelled by 2nd bus in opposite direction = -66 km

Distance between the two buses = $(170 - (-66))$

$$= 170 + 66$$

$$= 236 \text{ km Ans}$$

All students practice examples of exercise# 5 (a)

Exercise# 5 (b)

Q# 1. State whether the following are true or false.

- I. T
- II. T
- III. F
- IV. T
- V. T
- VI. F
- VII. T
- VIII. F
- IX. F
- X. F

Q# 2: Simplify the following:

(i) $(-29) + (-11) + 40$

$$= -29 - 11 + 40$$

$$= -40 + 40$$

$$= 0 \text{ Ans}$$

(ii) $(-231) + 51 + (-2)$

$$= -231 + 51 - 2$$

$$= -251 + 51$$

$$= -200 \text{ Ans}$$

Test yourself



STSP





(iii) $(-107) - (-97) + (-10)$

(iv) $(3 + (-14) - (-10))$

Q# 3. The sum of two integers is -129. If one of them is 150, find the other.

Solution:

1st integer = 150

2nd integer = $-129 - 150$

2nd integer = -279 Ans

Q# 4. The sum of two integers is -129. If one of them is -18, find the other?

Solution:

1st of integers = 150

2nd integers = $52 - (-18)$

2nd integers = $52 + 18 = 70$ Ans

Q# 5. The product of two integers is -160. If one of them is 8, find the other.

Solution:

Product of integers = -160

One of the integers = 8

2nd integer = $\frac{-160}{8}$

= -20 Ans

Q# 6. From the sum of -5 and 28, subtracted -20

= $[-5 + 28] - 20$

= $23 - 20$

= 3 Ans

Q# 7. Subtract the sum of -11 and -18 from -23.

Sum $-11 - 18 = -29$

Now $-23 - (-29)$

Now $-23 - (-29) = 6$ Ans



STSP





Q# 8. Multiply -17 by -1. Is the product the negative of -17?

Sol:-

$$= -17 \times -1 = +17$$

Yes, the product is negative.

Q# 9. Find the products of the following using same quicker grouping in each case.

(i) $(-17) \times 10 \times (-1)$

$$= -170 \times -1$$

$$= +170 \text{ Ans}$$

(ii) $(-23) \times 100 \times (-10)$

$$= -2300 \times -10$$

$$= 23000 \text{ Ans}$$

(iii) $29 \times 10,000$

$$= 290000 \text{ Ans}$$

Q# 10. Find an integer which divides -100 to give -5:-

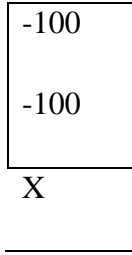
Ans:- $(-100) \div (-5)$

$$= 20 \text{ Ans}$$





-5



Q# 11: Perform the following divisions:-

(i) $(-63) \div 7$

$= (-63) \div 7$

$= -9$ Ans

(ii) $(-56) \div (-8)$

$= (-56) \div (-8)$

$= 7$ Ans

Part (iii) and (iv) students try themselves.

Q# 12. Student solve this question themselves.

Q# 13. Mrs. Ahmed was born in 1898 and died in 1971 how long did she live?

Ahmad was born in = 1898

Ahmad died in = 1971

Age of Ahmad = 1971 - 1898

$= 73$ years Ans

Q# 14. The Greek Mathematician Eratosthenes was born in 276 BCE and died in 194 BCE. Find how long he lived?

Eratosthenes was born in = 276 BCE

Eratosthenes was died in = 194 BCE

Age of Eratosthenes = 276 – 194.com.com.com.com.com.com.com

Age of Eratosthenes = 82 years Ans





Q# 15. At noon on a certain day in Hunza, the temperature rose to 11°C above zero. At midnight the temperature fell to 5°C below zero. Find the change in temperature?

Temperature at noon = 11°C

Temperature at midnight = $+ 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

Change in temperature = $11 + 5 = 16^{\circ}\text{C}$ Ans

Chapter# 1: Introduction to Sets

Test yourself

1:- List the elements of the following sets. Also name the sets as A, B, C etc.

(i) Number less than 25 and divisible by 5.

(ii) Multiples of 3 less than 15.

2:- Express the following in Tabular form.

A = Set of natural numbers between 2 and 7

C = {x:x is a colour of the rainbow }

3:- Write the definition of

(i) Proper subset

(ii) Power set

4:- Write the three different forms of notations.

5:- Draw a venn diagram for two different set.

Set C = {Multan, Peshawar, Karachi, Islamabad, Mianwali, Lahore}

Chapter# 2

Natural numbers and whole numbers

Test yourself

1:- Write the properties of 0 and 1?

2:- Is every natural number is a whole number?



STSP





3:- Express the following in expended notation.

(i) 58, 762

(ii) 2005

4:- Fill in the blanks:-

(i) $512 + 205 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 512$

(ii) $5430 + 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

(iii) $54 + (36 + 40) = (54 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + 40$

5:- Find the value of

(i) $542 \times 92 + 8 \times 542$

(ii) $6 \times 612 + 4 \times 612$

Chapter# 3

Factors and multiples

Test yourself

1:- Find the factor of 32 and 75.

2:- Is 3242 divisible by 3?

3:- Give the multiples of the following

(i) 21 between 100 and 200

(ii) 37 between 100 and 250

4:- Is the number 478, 301, 967 bivable by 11?

5:- What is twin primes?



STSP





Chapter# 4

Factorization HCF and LCM

Test yourself

- 1:- Find the HCF of 54, 108 and 144 by prime factorization.
- 2:- Find the HCF of 516, 1935 and 3000 by the division method.
- 3:- Write down the multiples of 3, 4 and 6 and find their lowest common multiple?
- 4:- Find the LCM of 720 and 1296 by division method.
- 5:- The LCM of 2 numbers is 160, and their HCF is 8. One of number is 32, Find the other number.

Chapter# 5

Integers

Test yourself

- 1:- Which is smaller -4 or -5?
- 2:- Arrange the following integers in increasing order -3, 4, -1, 0, +2.
- 3:- Write rules and properties of addition of integers?
- 4:- Simplify $(-15) \times 8 + (-15) \times (-6)$.
- 5:- A group of children buy pencils from a shopkeeper. The total money owed to the shopkeeper is Rs 12. Each child pay Rs 3. How many children are in the group.





SUBJECT: SCIENCE

Unit 1: “Science Skills”

Q#1 Multiple choice questions:

1. The three main areas of study in science are....

- a. Biology, chemistry and geology
- b. Biology, chemistry and physics
- c. Biology, geology and pharmacy

2. Which of these is a measurement of length

- a. centimeter
- b. Cubic centimeter
- c. centiliter

3. Science split into----- main branches.

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4

4. Biology is the study of -----.

- a. Living world
- b. Nonliving world
- c. both

5. Units of length are:

- a. mm, cm, m, km
- b. l, ml, cl, l
- c. g, kg, m

6. Why should you wear safety goggles during practical science lessons:

- a. So people will know you are scientist:
- b. To protect your eyes from damage
- c. You will look good in them.

7. Which area of science is study of the living world around us:

- a. Biology
- b. Physics
- c. Chemistry

8. Volume of a irregular object can be measured:

- a. By thermometer
- b. By ruler
- c. By measuring cylinder



STSP





Q#2. True or False

1. Standard units use for measurement are called SI units.
2. Scientific information is sometimes called solution
- 3: Degrees Celsius and degree centigrade are the same things
4. Chemistry is the study of the physical world around us
5. The mass of an object can be found by weighing it.
6. Your senses are of no use during a scientific investigation.
7. Variables are the things that change and can usually be measured and observed.
8. The highest temperature ever recorded on Earth was 52.7°C.

Q#3: Give short Answer of the following Questions:

1) What is Data?

2) Why do scientists use measuring instruments?

ANSWER KEY...

Q#1:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ans	b	a	b	a	a	b	a	c

Q#2

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ans	T	F	T	T	T	T	T	F

True statements:

- 2) Scientific information is sometimes called Data.
- 8) The highest temperature ever recorded on Earth was 55.7°C.

Q#3: Part:1 Scientific information is sometimes called Data.



Q#3 Part:2 Scientists use measuring instruments whenever they can as their senses cannot always give them accurate answers.

Short Questions

Q#1 *why do scientists use measuring instruments?*

Ans Scientists use measuring instruments as their senses cannot always give them accurate answer.

Q#2 *Which units are used to measure:*

(a) *Volume:*

Ans: litre, millilitre, cubic centimetre

(b) *length*

Ans kilometre, metre. Centimetre

(c) *mass*

Ans tonne, kilograms, grams.

(d) *time*

Ans hour, minute,second.

(e) *temperature*

Ans degrees Celsius, Fahrenheit....

Q#3

Which measuring instruments would you use to measure:

(A) the mass of a bag of flour:

Ans: weighing scale

(B) the length of a piece of cloth:

Ans: tape measure

(C) the volume of a stone:

Ans: measuring cylinder

(D) the temperature of a cup of tea

Ans: thermometer



(E) the time taken to run a race

Ans: stop watch

Q#4 Make a list of found measuring instruments in your home:

Ans: weighing scale, thermometers, stop watch, tape measure

Q#5 what is the average mass of one nail if 50 nails have a mass of 200g

Calculation:

Mass of 50 nails = 200g

Mass of 1 nail. = $200/50 = 4$ g Ans

Q#6: A cork float in water. Suggest how you could find the volume of an irregular piece of cork:

Ans: Put some water in a measuring cylinder and measure the volume. Push the cork down so that it is just under the surface of water. Measure

the volume again. The difference between the

two readings is the volume of the cork.

Q#7: A bee beats its wings 250 times each second. What is the average time for a single beat of a bee's wing?

Calculations:

Time for 250 beats = 1sec

Time for 1 beat. = $1/250 = 0.004$ s

Unit 2: "Life and living things"

Q no 1. Fill in the blanks.

1. Your nose contains ---nerve cells----- that are sensitive to the chemicals in the air.
2. There are about---9000----- taste buds on your tongue and---20000000-----smell cells in your nose.
3. Spicy is not a---taste-----.





- 4. The---skin----- is the largest organ
- 5. ---hammer-----,---anvil-----and---stirrup----- are small bones of ear
- 6. The--semi circular organs----- are organs of Balance.
- 7. Light from an object enters the eye through a hole called the---pupil-----.
- 8. If the human eye was a digital camera, it would have a resolution of ----576----- megapixels.
- 9. ---circulatory-----system transport substances to all parts of the body.
- 10. Meat is mainly-----muscle-----tissue.
- 11. The cell membrane is only-----0.00001-----mm thick.
- 12. Chloroplasts contain a green chemical called.....chlorophyll.....
- 13. Plants growth movements in response to a stimulus are called---tropism-----.
- 14. Animals----feed-----to produce energy and grow.

Q no 2. Multiple choice questions:

- 1. The number of different kinds of animals on Earth is roughly
 - a. 1500
 - b. 15 000
 - c. 150 000
 - d. 1500000
- 2. When using a microscope, which of the following combinations of lenses gives the highest magnification:
 - a. X5 eyepiece and X5 objective
 - b. X5 eyepiece and X10 objective
 - c. X10 eyepiece and X5 objective
 - d. X10 eyepiece and X10 objective
- 3. Which of these parts controls what goes on inside a plant cell?
 - a. cell wall
 - b. chloroplast
 - c. Cytoplasm
 - d. Nucleus
- 4. Which of the following carries messages around the body?
 - a. muscle cells
 - b. nerve cells
 - c. red blood cells
 - d. white blood cells
- 5. Which of the following is not present in an animal cell:
 - a. Cell membrane
 - b. Cytoplasm
 - c. Chloroplast

Answer:

Q	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---



Ans	d	d	d	b	c
-----	---	---	---	---	---

Short Questions:

Q1:suggest why an animal needs to move quickly?

Ans:An animal needs to move quickly in order to search for food and to escape from its enemies.

Q2: why do animals eat food?

Ans:Animals eat food in order to produce energy and to grow.

Q3:What use is made of the energy release during respiration?

Ans:Living things use the energy produced by respiration to grow, to move, and to enable the body to work properly.

Q4:Name one thing that plants excrete.

Ans:Plants excrete carbon dioxide.

Q5:A car moves, takes in fuel, release energy from fuel, gets rid of waste through the exhaust pipe. Is a car a living thing? Explain your answer.

Ans:A car is not a living thing because it is not made up of cells, it does not grow and it cannot reproduce. A car does not move on its own, it has to be driven by a human being.

Q6:why is the nucleus called the control centre of the cell?

Ans:The nucleus contains the information which controls everything that happens in the cell.

Q7:(a) what is the cytoplasm?

Ans:The cytoplasm is all the living matter of the cell except the nucleus.

Q8:(b) what is it like?

Ans:b) It is a jelly-like substance which is fluid in nature.

Q9:What is a cell vacuole?

Ans:The vacuole is a space that is filled with a fluid.In plant cells the fluid is cell sap. In animal cells it usually contains waste matter.

Q10: Name three types of cell in your body.

Ans:Nerve cells, red blood cells, muscle cells.

Q11:What are epithelial cells?



Ans: Epithelial cells are thin and flat. They cover the surface like skin protecting against infection and from losing too much water.

Q12: why do red blood cell have a large surface area?

Ans: Red blood cells have a large surface area to pick up lots of oxygen.

Q13: How are pollen grains adapted to help plant pollination?

Ans: Pollen grains have a spiky surface to help them

stick to the bodies of insects; others have tiny wings to enable them to be carried by the wind. This way they are carried from one plant to another and thereby help in plant pollination.

Q14: what is tissue? Name three types of tissue.

Ans: A group of similar cells doing the same job is called a tissue. Muscle tissue, nerve tissue, blood tissue.

Q15: (a) Name an organ found in a human.

Ans: Stomach

Q16: (b) List three tissues which make up this organ.

Ans: Muscle tissue, nerve tissue, blood tissue.

Q17: what is an organ system?

Ans: Organs work together to form an organ system, e.g. the digestive system.

Q18: what work breathing system do?

Ans: breathing system exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide

Q19: Describe the image produced on the retina.

Ans: Upside down (inverted) and smaller than the object.

Q20: What does the ring of muscle around the lens do?

Ans: Changes the shape of the lens.

Q21: Explain what happens to the iris and pupil when you walk into a dark room and turn on a bright light.

Ans: In the dark the iris increases the size of the pupil allowing more light into the eye. When the light is switched on the opposite happens.

Q22: What do ear flaps do?



STSP





Ans:Collect vibrations in the air and send them down the ear canal.

Q23:why do we have two ears?

Ans:To determine where a sound is coming from.

Q24:Describe how vibration in the eardrum are interpreted as sound.

Ans:Vibrations in the eardrum are transferred and amplified by the hammer, anvil, and stirrup to set up vibrations in the liquid in the cochlea. These vibrations are detected by nerve endings in the walls of the cochlea. Signals are sent to the brain to be interpreted as sound.

Q25:Explain how you keep your balance?

Ans:Vibrations in the eardrum are transferred and amplified by the hammer, anvil, and stirrup to set up vibrations in the liquid in the cochlea. These vibrations are detected by nerve endings in the walls of the cochlea. Signals are sent to the brain to be interpreted as sound.

Q26:What job does the skin do?

Ans:Stops germs and harmful chemicals entering the body. Protects against sunlight and prevents water loss.

Q27:How many layers are there in the skin?

Ans:Three. Outer, inner, and fatty layers.

Q28:if someone gently strokes the hair on the back of your neck,you feel a tingling sensation. Explain why?

Ans:There are touch sensitive nerve cells at the root of every hair on the body

Q29:Explain why you feel warmer if you stand with your back to a fire.

Ans:There are fewer heat sensitive nerve cells on your back so it takes more heat to give the sensation of warmth.

Q30:Explain why people with white skin get sunburned.

Ans:White skinned people do not have the colouring that protects against sunlight.

Q31:Where are your taste buds?

Ans:In ridges on the surface of the tongue.

Q32:Why is it an advantage to move food around your mouth before you swallow it?



STSP





Ans: To stimulate as many different taste buds as possible.

Q33: Explain why you seem to lose your sense of taste when you have a cold?

Ans: Flavours of food are detected by the nerve cells in the nose.

Q34: Name the five senses and their sense organs.

Ans: Sight – eyes. Hearing – ears. Touch – skin. Taste – tongue. Smell – nose.

Unit 3: “Energy Resources”

Q#1 Multiple choice questions:

1) Most heat energy is lost from a house through the ____.

- a. floor b. roof c. walls d. windows

2) Which of the following is a renewable energy resource?

- a. liquefied petroleum gas (lpg) b. peat c. uranium d. wind

3) A non-renewable energy resource is ____.

- a. one that is continually being replaced by photosynthesis. b. one that is produced by photosynthesis.
c. one that will not run out d. one that will one day run out

4) Which of the following energy resources does NOT depend on photosynthesis

- a. alcohol b. biomass c. coal d. wind

5) Which of the following energy resources BOTH burn to produce heat?

- a. biomass and gas b. biomass and hydroelectric
c. geothermal and coal d. geothermal and oil

Q#2. True or False

1. The greenhouse effect is a good thing because it keeps the Earth warm enough for human life.
2. Methane is released into the air every time a cow breaks wind or belches.
3. Fossil fuels will last forever.



STSP



4. Renewable energy resources do not rely on fuels.
5. Heat from the hot rocks below the Earth's surface is called geothermal.

Q#3: Fill in the blanks, using the words provided below:

(Atoms ,break ,Ignited ,molecules ,react ,released)

When fuel is.....the energy is used to.....the bonds holding the..... in the fuel together. Once free, the atoms can.....with oxygen to form new..... . Energy is.....when now bonds are made.

Answers:

1. Multiple choice questions:

1	2	3	4	5
c	d	d	d	a

2. True or False:

1	2	3	4	5
True	True	False	True	True

- 3.Fill in the blanks:

When a fuel is ignited the energy is used to break the bonds holding the atoms in the fuel together. Once free, the atoms can react with oxygen to form new molecules. Energy is released when new bonds are made.

Short Question

Q#1 where does most of the world's energy come from?

Ans:Most of the world's energy comes from burning fuels.

Q3:Give the meaning of the following words:

(a) **Combustion:** The chemical reaction which takes place when a fuel reacts with oxygen to give out thermal energy (heat) is called combustion.

(b)ignition

The small amount of energy needed to light a fuel is called ignition.

Q4:List five common fuels could be used in the home.



Ans: coal, natural gas, kerosene oil, wood, charcoal

Q5: Give three uses for oil products:

Ans: Oil products are used in vehicles, for heating homes, and in power stations.

Q6: What is fossil fuel?

Ans: A fossil fuel is formed from the remains of living things. Coal, oil, and natural gas are fossil fuels

Q7: Suggest why there are no human fossils in coal.

Ans: There were no human beings living on the Earth at that time.

Q8: What is peat?

Ans: Peat is the decomposed remains of forests that covered the Earth about 300 million years ago.

Q9: Explain how peat becomes coal?

Ans: Over millions of years, layers of mud, and gravel built up above the peat. These layers eventually turned to rock.

Q10: What does crude oil look like?

Ans: Crude oil is thick and black.

Q11: Explain why crude oil is a fossil fuel.

Ans: Crude oil is a fossil fuel because it was made from the dead bodies of microscopic plants and animals that once lived in the sea.

Q12: What does porous mean?

Ans: Porous means something having sponge-like holes through which liquid or gas can seep.

Q13: Why are gas deposits found on top of oil deposits?

Ans: Gas deposits collect above the oil because they are less dense.

Q14: Explain how fossil fuels cause air pollution?

Ans: When fossil fuels are burnt they produce harmful substances that cause air pollution and, in turn, harm the environment.

Q15: Name three gases that cause rain to be acidic.

Ans: carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide

Q16: Explain how acid rain kills trees?



Ans: When acid rain falls over forest areas, the acids release poisonous aluminium from the soil into the water. This aluminium is taken in by the tree roots and so kills the trees.

Q17: What happens to the heat energy that reaches Earth from the Sun?

Ans: The layer of air which surrounds the Earth acts as an insulating layer. Carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere absorbs the heat from the Sun and keeps it in thereby maintaining a suitable temperature for life on Earth.

Q18: Explain why carbon dioxide is called a greenhouse gas?

Ans: Like a greenhouse, carbon dioxide is very good at keeping heat within the Earth's atmosphere. This is why it is called a greenhouse gas.

Q19: Name one other greenhouse gas:

Ans: methane

Q20: What is global warming?

Ans: An increase in the amount of carbon dioxide in the air is increasing the greenhouse effect, which is causing the temperature of the Earth to rise. This is global warming.

Q21: Explain how global warming can lead to the flooding of low-lying areas.

Ans: Global warming will cause the ice caps at the Poles to melt which in turn will cause the sea level to rise, thus causing a change in weather patterns: more flooding will occur in the low-lying parts of the world.

Q22: Which fossil fuels are going to run out first?

Ans. Natural gas

Q23: we are running out of fossil fuels. Suggest three ways we can deal with the problem.

Ans.: There are three things that can be done:

- a. Make the best possible use of the energy we get from fossil fuels now.
- b. Find alternative fuels to coal, oil, and gas.
- c. Find new sources of energy where fuels do not have to be burned.

Q24: What does conservation mean?

Ans: Conservation means making the best use of energy supplies and reducing waste as much as possible.

Q25: Explain why conservation of energy supplies in cooler climates is more important than in warmer part of the world.

Ans: More energy is used for heating in cooler parts of the world, so it is important not to waste fuel in the home, in vehicles or in industry.

Q26: Explain how loft insulation can reduce energy loss in a house?

Ans. The floor of the loft and the cavity in the walls can be filled with material such as glass fiber or mineral wool. The fibers of the insulating material trap lots of air between them. Air is a poor conductor of heat and so less energy escapes.

Q27: List four ways in which heat can escape from a house

. Ans: through the roof, through the windows, through walls and through draughts.

Q28: List four ways of preventing heat from escape

Ans. By insulating roof and walls of a house, double glazing, draught excluders, covering cylinder with thick jacket.

Q29: What is the renewable energy source?

Ans: A renewable energy source is a natural energy source which can supply energy for millions of years without becoming exhausted.

Q30: What is the main problem with wind power?

Ans: The energy produced by wind is difficult to store, and electricity is only produced when the turbines are rotating.

Q31: What is a wind farm?

Ans: A wind farm has a large number of wind turbines in one place.

Q32: suggest a place to establish a wind farm.

Ans. A good place to establish a wind farm would be a windy location on land or out at sea.

Q33: What is hydroelectric power?

Ans: Hydroelectric power is electricity produced from flowing water.

Q34: suggest a good place to establish a hydroelectric power station?

Ans: A hydroelectric power station should be built below a good source of water.

Q35: How might the building of hydroelectric power station affects the environment?

Ans: Building a hydroelectric power station results in a great change in the surrounding environment. This change may cause flooding of farmland as well as relocation of people to new areas.

Q36: Describe a solar panel.

Ans: Panels which use energy from Sun for generating electricity or heating.

Q37: suggest a good location for a solar panel.



Ans: They should be located on the roofs of houses in order to make maximum use of the Sun's energy.

Q38: What is a solar cell?

Ans.: A solar cell produces a small amount of electricity when light shines on it.

Q39: Give one use for solar cell

Ans. They produce electricity for satellites.

Q40: suggest one disadvantage of solar cell at the moment.

Ans.: A large number of solar cells are needed to produce useful energy.

Q41: Describe a tidal barrage?

Ans.: A tidal barrage is a long barrier built across the mouth of an estuary to control the water flow. A tidal power station is built on the tidal barrage. Water flows from the river through the turbines of the barrage. Electricity is produced and the water is trapped. Water is released to flow back through the turbines, producing more electricity.

Q42: how can tidal barrage affects the environment?

Ans: Since tidal barrages change the flow of the river, sea birds and other animals might not be able to live in the estuary.

Q43: Describe one way in which electricity might be obtained from wave power.

Ans: Floating generators could be used to generate electricity as they would move up and down with the waves. The movement would drive the generators and produce electricity.

Q44: Suggest one way that power from the sea has over from power from the wind?

Ans: The sea is constantly moving and there is a lot of energy in the waves which can be used in several ways. There are days when the wind does not blow at all, which means the turbines will not be able to generate electricity on those days.

Q45: Where does the energy in green plants come from?

Ans: Green plants get their energy from the Sun.

Q: Plants Make sugar by photosynthesis.

A) What gas do they use?

B) In what way can we think of plants as a renewable energy source?

Ans **a.** carbon dioxide

Ans: **b.** Because they will be able to supply energy for millions of years.



Q46: (a) What is fermentation?

(b) Explain how fermentation helps to meet the demand for fuel in Brazil

Ans: a. Fermentation is the process by which sugar is changed into alcohol by using yeast.

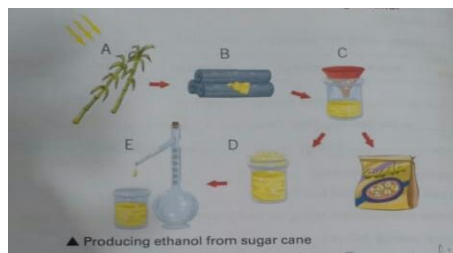
Ans:b. The alcohol produced by the fermentation of sugar in Brazil is mixed with petrol and used in cars and lorries as fuel.

Q:47(a) What is biogas?

(b) Explain how biogas can be especially useful in developing countries?

Ans a. Rotting biomass produces methane (natural gas) which is collected and used as a fuel. This gas is called biogas.

Ans:b. population lives in



Explain how biogas

Since most of the in developing countries villages and keeps cattle,

(c) biogas can easily be generated by using plant and animal waste and can be used as a fuel for heating and cooking. It is a cheap renewable energy source.

Assignment 1

Following diagram shows how energy can be obtained from sugar cane.

1) a. Where does the

energy in sugarcane come from?

b. What is the

process called?

2) what do the

arrows on the diagram shows?

Assignment 2:

The diagram shows waste gases into the atmosphere.



a coal-powered power station releasing



- i Name two gases, other than carbon dioxide, which may be released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned in power stations**
- ii. Explain how the release of these gases can harm the environment**
- iii. List some of the effects of the increased production of greenhouse gases by power stations**

ANSWER KEYS

Assignment 1:

- i. a. The Sun**
 - b. photosynthesis**
- ii. The stepwise process involved in the production of ethanol from sugar cane.**

Assignment 2:

- i. Sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide.**
- ii. These gases dissolve in rainwater and form acids which fall as acid rain. Acid rain harms plants, trees, and stonework.**
- iii. An increased production of greenhouse gases will lead to global warming, which will eventually cause ice caps to melt
sea levels to rise, weather patterns to change, more flooding in the low-lying parts of the world, larger deserts, more droughts, poor growth of crops, spread of disease-carrying insects that live in warm area.**





SUBJECT: S. STUDIES

Section:01

Geography



Chapter# 01

“Our country in the world”

Definition of Geography: The field of science to study lands, features, inhabitants, phenomena of Earth and planets.

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q# 1. Fill in the blanks.

1. The natural route through a mountain range is called a _____.
2. An area of high flat land is known as a _____.
3. Mountains with sharp peaks are _____ mountains.
4. The _____ and _____ passes connect Pakistan with China.
5. The _____ Pass is also historically important.
6. Mountains are usually above _____ to _____ metres or more in height.
7. _____ is Latin word meaning ‘ a smaller part of’, or ‘lesser’.
8. About _____ of Pakistan is suitable for farming, and most of that needs irrigation.
9. _____ are areas of flat land well above sea level.

Q# 2. Match these countries with their locations from Pakistan.

Name	Location
Afghanistan	East
China	North-east
India	West
Iran	North-west

Q# 3. Complete the sentences by selecting the correct words from the brackets.

- a) Mountains are the _____ lands. (flat, sandy, highest)
- b) Hills are not as _____ as the mountains. (dry, high, sharp)
- c) An _____ makes a good harbour for ships. (lake, estuary, delta)
- d) Areas of flat land at sea level are called _____. (valleys, deserts, plains)
- e) A hot, dry place with hardly any plants is called a _____. (plain, desert, plateau)



STSP



- f) Lakes are bodies of water, surrounded by _____. (land, rivers, seas)
- g) Rivers are bodies of _____ water. (frozen, flowing, salty)
- h) Where a river splits into smaller streams before falling into the sea, it is known as _____.
(an estuary, a lake, a delta)
- i) A tundra is a cold, dry desert found in _____ regions. (damp, polar, low-lying)

Q# 4. The areas of South Asian countries are given below. Rearrange them in the right-hand column in descending order, from the biggest to smallest.

	Country	Area ('000 sq km)		
A	Bangladesh	144	1	
B	Bhutan	47	2	
C	India	3288	3	
D	Maldives	0.3	4	
E	Nepal	147	5	
F	Pakistan	796	6	
G	Sri Lanka	66	7	

Q# 5. Short question answers.

1. Complete this statement: Pakistan's location is strategic because _____.
2. Name any ten countries of the Islamic bloc.
3. Find and write the names of South Asian countries (in alphabetical order).
4. What is relief map?
5. What are the two great river systems?
6. Which is the most fertile part of the India?
7. Which area of Pakistan gets very little rainfall?
8. Name the geographical terms.

Q# 6. Long question

1. (a) Where are most Islamic countries located? Why are they in this part of the world?
(b) in which parts of the world are there no Islamic countries?
2. In which parts of Pakistan are the deserts located?



3. Why, do you think, does the Punjab have the highest population in the country?

Activity:

1. Find at least three other words with 'sub' and say what they have to do with 'under' or 'below'.
2. Here are some more Latin prefixes. Find three words which contain each of them and say what they have to do with the meaning. (i) octo—meaning eight (ii) cent—meaning hundred (iii) super—meaning above or beyond.

Answers:

Q# 1. 1. pass 2. plateau 3. young 4. Khunjerab, Karakoram 5. Khyber 6. 2000 to 3000 7. sub 8. one-third 9. Plateaus.

Q# 2. Afghanistan—North-west; China—North-east; India—East; Iran—West.

Q# 3. a) highest b) sharp c) estuary d) plains e) desert f) land g) flowing h) delta i) polar.

Q# 4. India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives.

Q# 5.

1. Pakistan's location is strategic because it is like a hinge or link that connects Western and Central Asia to South and South-east Asia.
2. Select any ten from the countries shaded green in the map on page 1. E.g. Yemen, Egypt, Bahrain, UAE, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Uzbekistan, etc.
3. The names of South Asian countries (in alphabetical order) are:
 - Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - India
 - Maldives
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan,
 - and Sri Lanka.
4. A relief map shows, usually by means of different colours, the height of the land above sea level.
5. The two great river systems are, the Indus and the Ganges.
6. The valley of the River Ganges is the most fertile part of the India.
7. The western area of Pakistan is fairly high land which gets very little rainfall.
8. The geographical terms are:
 - Mountains
 - Hills
 - Plateaus
 - Plains
 - Deserts lakes
 - Rivers
 - Estuary
 - Delta





Q# 6.

1. a) Most Islamic countries are in the Middle East, Southern Asia, and Northern Africa.

The home of Islam is in Saudi Arabia and it spread outwards from here. Its progress was halted by the solid barriers of Christianity in Europe and western Russia; by the virtually empty steppes of central Asia; by the firmly established society in China; and the deserts of North Africa.

1. b) There are no Islamic countries in the Americas, Europe (apart from the tiny state of Albania where there are a few million Muslims), and in Australia.

2. In Pakistan, deserts (hot) are located in the east and south-east, in the centre, and in the west. Cold deserts are found in the high mountains of the north.

3. Punjab is the most populous as it is generally the most fertile and has a very extensive system of canals supplying water for agriculture, which is the main occupation of the people.

Section 01: Geography

Chapter# 02

Weather and climate

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q# 1: Fill in the blanks.

1. Bananas will not grow in _____.
2. _____ will not grow in northern Canada.
3. Height of Mount Kilimanjaro is _____.
4. The closer we are to the _____, the warmer and wetter it will be.
5. Less than 100 km away, on the plain at about sea level, the average temperature all year around is about _____ °C.

Q# 2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Climate is the average of the weather condition of _____.
(i) any one day (ii) few weeks (iii) whole year
2. The closer we are to the _____, the warmer and wetter it will be.
(i) mountains (ii) equator (iii) desert
3. _____ shows the height of a place from the sea level.
(i) Latitude (ii) Altitude (iii) A mountain
4. Places near the sea are _____ in summer and _____ in winter.
(i) hotter, wetter (ii) cooler, milder (iii) warmer, drier
5. Lahore is hotter than Karachi in summer because _____.
(i) it has mountains (ii) it is near the equator (iii) it is very far from the sea
6. When the air pressure is high the weather is usually _____ and dry.
(i) hot (ii) wet (iii) fine

Q# 3. Short question answer.

1. What is the difference between weather and climate.



STSP





2. Define ocean currents.
3. Give an example to show that ocean currents affect climate.
4. Briefly explain how climate affects agriculture.
5. Which is the driest place on Earth and where is it located?
6. Where is Cherrapunji? What is so special about this place?
7. Why are winds that blow from the north cold?
8. Why do winds blowing across a large area of sea bring rainfall?

Q# 4. Long question answer.

1. Why is the amount of rainfall so important for the climate?
2. How high would the rainfall in Cherrapunji reach in your school, if it all stayed on the ground?
3. Can you think of any other factors that might affect climate.

Activity:

a weather map: A weather map shows the weather conditions expected across the country on a particular day. It also predicts high and low temperature for the day in various cities.

Newspapers and television channels use symbols to report and predict the weather. Use those symbols below to show the weather conditions.

Rain	Wind direction	Snow
Clear sky	High pressure	Partly cloudy
Low pressure	Cloudy	35/25°C high and low daily temperature (Maximum/ Minimum)

Answers:

Q# 1.

1	2	3	4	5
Siberia	Cotton	5200 metres high	equator	30

Q# 2. 1. whole year 2. equator 3. Altitude 4. cooler, milder 5. it is very far from the sea 6. Fine.

Q# 3.













1. Weather means the daily climatic conditions i.e. sunny, cloudy, windy, rainy, hot, cold, etc. Climate is the average of the weather conditions over a whole year, observed and recorded for several, usually 30, years.
2. Currents are movements of water in the oceans.
3. The cold Humboldt Current brings low temperature to the west coast of South America; the warm Gulf Stream Current brings higher temperature to the east coast of North America.
4. Crops generally need good soil and a sunny climate with adequate rainfall to grow well. Agriculture cannot be successfully practised in places that are too dry, too wet, too hot or too cold. For example, rice cannot be grown in Pakistan's north or west as the climate is not suitable for it.
5. Atacama Desert is in Chile on the western coast of South America.
6. Cherrapunji is in Assam, India. It 1861 it had 22,990 mm (22.9 metres) of rain which is a world record to this day.
7. It is so because the North winds blow in from Arctic or colder regions.
8. These winds pick up large amounts of water while crossing the sea.

Q# 4.

1. Rainfall is important in determining the climate of a place as less rainfall can make a land dry and more rain affects the temperature of that place.
Crops and plants are also grown according to temperature of a place—rice, bananas, pineapples grown in hot countries, and wheat, maize, and barley in cooler ones. But in the absence of water, either natural precipitation or irrigation, nothing will grow at all. Some crops need more water than others—rice and sugar cane need large amounts, while grass (for stock raising), barley, and oats need less.
2. The rainfall in Cherrapunji was nearly 23 metres, enough to go over the tops of some buildings.
3. Location on the lee side of high ground, i.e. in the rain shadow; urban areas (towns, cities) have higher temperature (1–3 degrees) as compared to rural areas which have open spaces and more vegetation; size of a place: a small island has a different climate as compared to a land mass.

Activity:



Rain 	Wind direction 	Snow 
Clear sky 	High pressure 	Partly cloudy 
Low pressure 	Cloudy 	35/25°C high and low daily temperature (Maximum/Minimum) 25/35°C

Section 01: Geography

Chapter# 03

Winds and cyclones

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q# 1. Complete these paragraphs.

In an anticyclone, the air moves in a _____ direction. This means the pressure on the ground is _____. An anticyclone normally means _____ weather. The winds in an anticyclone are _____.

In a cyclone, the winds move in a _____ direction. The pressure on the ground is _____ and brings _____ weather. The winds in a cyclone are _____. The only part where they are different is in _____. Here, the winds are _____.

Cyclones are dangerous because they cause _____. Other names for storms on land and sea are _____, _____ and _____.

Q# 2. Define the following terms:

1. Tornado/hurricane
2. Twister/waterspout
3. Toofan
4. Breeze

Q# 3. Long questions:

1. What is cyclone?
2. What do you know about anticyclone?
3. Which parts were most affected by cyclones?

4. In which season do cyclones mostly occur?
5. How many cyclones have hit South Asia in the last two years?

Q# 4. Draw two figures to show the movement of wind in (i) a cyclone (ii) an anti-cyclone. Label them accordingly.

Activity: Collect information from an encyclopedia or the Internet, and newspapers about the tornado that struck Sialkot district on 19 March 2011.

Answers:

Q# 1. Clockwise, high, fine/warm/dry, light.

Anticlockwise, low, bad/wet/stormy, strong/fierce, center/eye, calm.

great damage, hurricanes, typhoons, and tornadoes.

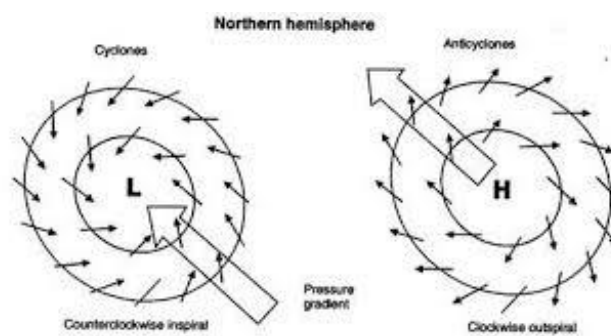
Q# 2.

1. A much smaller but much more violent kind of cyclone is called tornado, or hurricane.
2. Sometimes, tornado suck up a vast amount of water from the sea to form a swirling column of water called a twister or waterspout.
3. A tornado over the sea is called a ‘toofan’ in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu.
4. A gentle wind is called a breeze.

Q# 3.

1. In a cyclone, the winds spin around in an anticlockwise direction in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere. Cyclones are smaller than anticyclones, but the wind speeds are much stronger. Cyclones mean bad, stormy weather with a lot of rain.
2. In an anticyclone, the winds go around in a clockwise direction in the northern hemisphere and the opposite direction in the southern hemisphere. Anticyclone usually means fine, warm and dry weather. The winds are usually fairly gentle.
3. Bangladesh is particularly affected by cyclones which cause a lot of destruction
4. Cyclones mostly occur in tropical seasons.
5. Six cyclones have hit South Asia in the last two years.

Q#4.



Section 01: Geography

Chapter# 04 Measuring the weather

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q#1. Fill in the blanks.

10. _____ measures the amount of rain that has fallen.
11. A _____ is used to know the direction of the wind.
12. A _____ is used to measure the air pressure by weight of the air.
13. A _____ is used to measure the minimum and maximum temperature.

Q# 2. Short question answer.

1. What is:
 - Rain gauge
 - Wind vane
2. What is Thermometer? Explain with diagram.
3. What is Barometer also write the kinds of Barometer?

Q# 3. Long question answer.

1. Why do you think the glass measuring cylinder of the rain gauge is inside an outer container?
2. Why is it important to know which direction the wind is blowing from? Why does the vane have a 'tail'?
3. Which of these weather-measuring devices is also used in cooking/candle-making:
 - a) Rain gauge
 - b) Wind vane
 - c) Thermometer
 - d) Barometer
4. Why do we need to measure weather and keep a record?.

Q# 4. Draw the diagram of a rain gauge in the space below, and label it.

Extended knowledge

- The mercury barometer was invented in 1643 by an Italian physicist Evangelista Torricelli.
- The word aneroid means 'non-liquid'. The aneroid barometer uses air pressure instead of mercury.
- Petrol stations use a type of aneroid barometer to measure the air pressure in a vehicle tyre.

Answers:

Q# 1.

1	2	3	4
Rain gauge	wind vane	barometer	Minimum-Maximum thermometer

Q# 2.

1.

- Rain gauge
A rain gauge measures the amount of rain that has fallen. This is a plastic container at the top of which is a funnel. Inside the container is a glass cylinder marked in millimeters.
- Wind vane
A metal arrow with a 'tail' is mounted on a pole or roof so that it will turn around. It points in the direction from which the wind is blowing.

2. A thermometer measures the temperature. For weather purposes, we really need a maximum-minimum thermometer. It has a U-shaped tube and mercury moves up and down both 'arms'. Two small pieces of steel float on top of the columns of mercury. As the mercury goes upwards in the 'hot' column, it pushes up its steel marker. When mercury in the 'hot' side goes back down—i.e. the temperature falls—it leaves the steel marker behind, so that we can see the highest point it reached.

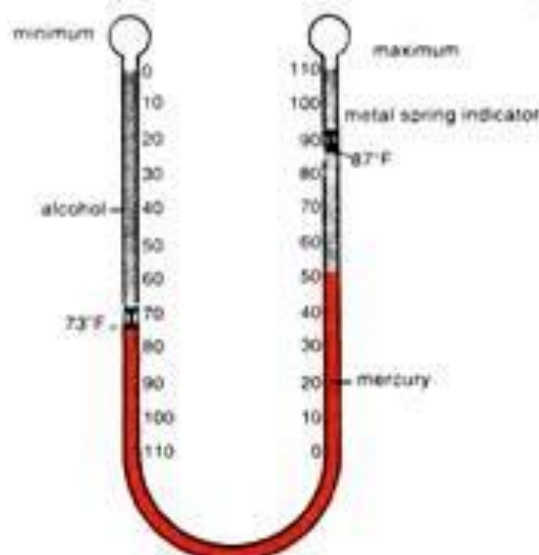


Fig 102 Maximum and minimum thermometers

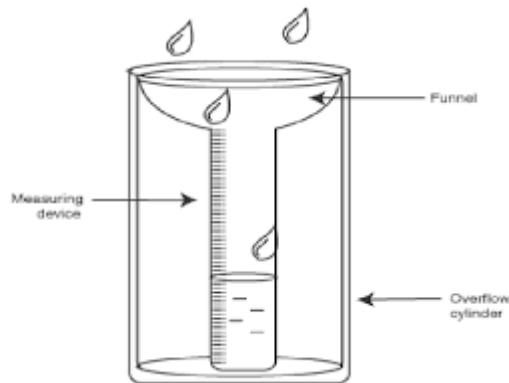
3. Barometer measures the pressure or the weight of the air. The two kinds of barometer are:

- The aneroid barometer
- The mercury barometer

Q# 3.

1. The measuring cylinder in the rain gauge is inside a container to prevent evaporation, as far as possible, which would give an incorrect reading.
2. The wind direction is important because it is a powerful factor in predicting the weather. Northerly winds generally mean cold and dry weather, winds from southerly direction, generally bring precipitation. The tail on the weathervane is to keep the arrow pointing in the direction from which the wind is blowing.
3. The only instrument used in cooking and candle making is the thermometer.
4. Measuring weather and keeping records can help in many ways e.g. weather warnings can help to protect life and property, day-to-day plans can be amended in the light of the forecast, and farmers can also benefit from this and plant their crops accordingly. Other possible answers can be discussed.

Q # 4.



Chapter# 05 The land and agriculture in Pakistan and South Asia

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q# 1. Here are the names of some countries jumbled together. Circle the countries of South Asia.

Pakistan	Malaysia	Indonesia	India
Singapore	China	Bangladesh	Saudi Arabia
Sri Lanka	Congo	Egypt	Bhutan
Libya	Nepal	Hawaii	Maldives

Q# 2. underline the correct answers.

1. Mount Everest is in
(a) Pakistan (b) Nepal (c) Bangladesh (d) Bhutan
2. Rubber is grown in



- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Nepal (c) Pakistan (d) Sri Lanka
3. The highest jute producer in the world is
(a) Sri Lanka (b) India (c) Bangladesh (d) India
4. Agricultural land in Pakistan is
(a) 57% (b) 67% (c) 27% (d) 37%
5. Forested area in Pakistan is
(a) 23% (b) 14% (c) 16% (d) 5%
6. Coconut trees are grown in
(a) deserts (b) mountains (c) coastal areas (d) plateaus
7. River Indus drains into the
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Arabian Sea (d) Bay of Bengal
8. Rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra drain into the
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean
(c) Arabian Sea (d) Bay of Bengal
9. This country is a delta region, crisscrossed by rivers:
(a) Maldives (b) Bangladesh
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan
10. Mangla Dam is in
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Pakistan (c) Nepal (d) India

Q# 3. Short question answers.

1. Which of the South Asian countries are islands?
2. Name the two land-locked countries of South Asia.
3. What is a Persian wheel?
4. Name the tributaries of River Indus in Pakistan.
5. Name the river system against each country.
 - a) Pakistan
 - b) India
 - c) Bangladesh
6. What is the timber used for?
7. What are the major problems in Pakistan?

Q# 4. Long questions:

1. People who use wood for construction and fuel cut down trees without much thought. How does this affect forests?





2. Why is firewood needed in some parts of Pakistan? what is the government trying to do to solve this problem?
3. What is the importance of agriculture for Pakistan? What are the sources of water for agriculture?
4. (a) Find out the names of the major rivers in India and Bangladesh.
(b) From your atlas look up the name and height of the highest peak in Sri Lanka.
(c) Name the capitals of Nepal and Bhutan.

Activity:

On the given outline map of South Asia label all the eight countries with their capitals (except Malé), and mark them with their national flags.





Answers:

Q# 1. Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives.

Q# 2. 1. Nepal 2. Sri Lanka 3. Bangladesh 4. 37% 5. 5% 6. coastal areas 7. Arabian Sea 8. Bay of Bengal 9 Bangladesh 10. Pakistan.

Q# 3.

1. Sri Lanka, Maldives.

2. Nepal, Bhutan are the two land-locked countries of South Asia

3. Persian wheels are clay pots fastened to a belt which is powered by oxen moving in a circle.

4. Chenab, Jhelum, Sutlej and Ravi are the tributaries of River Indus in Pakistan.

5.

- River Indus and its tributaries
- River Ganga and Jamuna
- Rivers Padma, Meghna and Karnafuli

6. The timber is used mainly for building, paper-making, furniture, and sports equipment such as cricket bats and hockey sticks.
7. Uncontrolled cutting down of trees is a major problem in Pakistan, especially in the north.

Q# 4.

1. Due to the indiscriminate cutting down of trees for fuel and construction, the forests which were once natural vegetation for Pakistan have shrunk in size and are only 5.2 per cent of ground cover; as a result, deforestation and desertification is taking place. The soil is damaged and washed away by rains and floods. Trees, if planted to replace those cut down, take many years to grow and mature.

2. Firewood is vital in many rural areas for fuel, for cooking, and heating because there is no electricity or gas available. People used to cooking outdoors find it difficult to adapt to a new method. Also firewood is 'free'—it just has to be cut down or collected.

The government is trying to solve this problem through electrification, provision of gas pipelines, education, and creating awareness about the importance of forests and how to preserve them.

3. Pakistan is not rich in mineral resources and most of its land is not suitable for agriculture. However, because of the river system, which provides irrigation, agriculture is possible. Agriculture is important because of the increase in the population and it also reduces import of food crop.

Sources of water for agriculture are flood water which is stored in dams and barrages, rivers, tube wells, rain water (but this is not sufficient), and irrigation.

4. a) Major rivers in India are: Ganges (Ganga), source: northern Himalayas; Yamuna, source: northern Himalayas; Narmada, source: Maikala Range, Central India; Mahanadi, source: Maikala Range; Godavari, source: Western Ghats; Krishna, source: Western Ghats.

Major rivers in Bangladesh are: Brahmaputra, source: Eastern Himalayas; Padma, source: Ganges/Yamuna (Padma is the name given to these rivers as they flow through this country).

- b) The highest peak in Sri Lanka is Mt Pidurutalagala, 2518m.
- c) The capital of Nepal is Kathmandu and the capital of Bhutan is Thimphu

Activity answer. Pakistan: Islamabad; India: Delhi; Bangladesh: Dhaka; Sri Lanka: Sri; Jayawardenapura-Kotte; Nepal: Kathmandu; Bhutan: Thimphu; Maldives: Male.

Section 2: History

Chapter# 16

Early Pakistan



Definition of history: Derived from Greek word Historia meaning acquired knowledge. It is the study of the past particularly of human beings.

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q# 1. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) About _____ ago, there was a mysterious state and very civilized state in the Indus Valley.
- 2) Mohen-Jo-Daro was about _____ km all around.
- 3) The houses in their were made of _____.
- 4) About 200BCE, some _____ seems to have struck Mohen-Jo-Daro.

Q# 2. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) The cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa were discovered in
(a) 1820s (b) 1920s
(c) 4500bce (d) 2000bce
- 2) Construction in Mohenjo Daro and Harappa was done using
(a) wood (b) cement
(c) mud bricks (d) steel
- 3) The original inhabitants of the Indus Valley Civilization were
(a) Aryans (b) Mughals
(c) Arabs (d) Dravidians
- 4) The Indus Valley people were
(a) warriors (b) invaders
(c) scholars (d) farmers

Q# 3. Give reasons to explain the following statements.

- a. It is believed that the Indus Empire was ruled by priests.
- b. The people of Mohenjo Daro used grains or goods for payment or trade.
- c. Archaeologists found fragments of cotton cloth during excavation in Mohenjo Daro; similar cloth pieces were also found in Mesopotamian excavations.
- d. A huge bath with steps leading to it, a proper sewage system with drains, and houses with waterproofed floors were discovered.

Q# 4. Write full forms of:

1. CE
2. BCE
3. BC

Q# 5. Give answers to the following questions.

1. Who followed them and settled here permanently?
2. Why did they settle here? What attracted them in this region?



STSP





3. Who were the original inhabitants of the subcontinent?
4. Who were the first people to enter present-day Pakistan? What was their route and when did they arrive here?
5. Modern Pakistan has a wide range of races, languages and customs. Why is this so?

Activity: The students do some research on the Indus Valley Civilization sites and compare their features to our present-day cities. What similarities and differences do they find? What amazes them most?

Answers:

Q# 1.

1	2	3	4
4500 years	seven	mud bricks	disaster

Q# 2.

1	2	3	4
1920s	mud bricks	Dravidians	farmers

Q# 3.

- a. No signs of palaces have been discovered.
- b. They had no concept of money; no coins have been discovered.
- c. It shows that the people knew how to grow and process cotton into cloth, and that they traded in fabrics with Mesopotamia.
- d. These show that this civilization was advanced for its time as the buildings were properly planned and constructed.

Q# 4. 1.Common Era

2. Before Common Era





3. Before Century

Q# 5.

1. See the table on textbook page 62.
2. Pasture for their animals, scenic beauty, plenty of water and food, better opportunities attracted Aryans in this region.
3. The Dravidians were the original inhabitants of the subcontinent.
4. The Aryans came from the North-west through the Khyber Pass in 1500bce.
5. Many of the invaders, conquerors or raiders who came into this region settled down here and they influenced the local culture, customs and language.

Section 2: History

Chapter# 17

The ancient invaders

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q# 1. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ (modern-day Iran) became a warlike nation in the 6th century BCE.
2. The Aryans spoke _____ language.
3. _____ became a great center of art and learning.
4. Persians made good _____ schemes in the Indus Valley.
5. The lower caste, _____, treated the outcasts as slaves.

Q# 2. Match the castes shown in Column A with their occupations in Column B.

A	B
a) Brahmins	i) traders, businessmen
b) Kshatriyas	ii) labourers, servants
c) Vaishyas	iii) priests
d) Shudras	iv) kings, soldiers

Q# 3. Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Persia is modern-day .

(a) Afghanistan	(b) Tajikistan
(c) Iran	(d) Syria
- 2) Alexander was a king.





- (a) Greek (b) Egyptian
(c) Persian (d) Turkish
- 3) The Persians conquered the .
a) Mohenjo Daro empire (b) Gandhara kingdom
(c) Greece (d) Mauryan kingdom
- 4) Porus was the king of.
(a) Sindh (b) Balochistan
(c) Punjab (d) Iran
- 5) Alexander defeated Raja Porus in a battle on River .
(a) Jhelum (b) Ravi
(c) Indus (d) Ganga
- 6) Alexander died at the age of .
(a) 43 years (b) 53 years
(c) 38 years (d) 33 years

Q# 4. Answer the given questions.

1. Name three languages which have Sanskrit as their base.
2. Aryans divided their people into four groups based on their occupations. Enlist them.
3. When was the Alexander became the king of Macedon?

Q# 5. Long questions

1. Who were the Aryans? What is their importance?
2. Explain what is meant by the caste system. How did this begin?
3. Why was Sanskrit important?
4. Look and the drawing at page no. 82 and say why the Greeks were able to defeat their opponents.

Activity:

Research and gather information about Aryans, Persians and Taxila, Alexander and Gandhara.

Answers:

Q# 1

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---



Persia	Sanskrit	Taxila	Irrigation	Shudras
--------	----------	--------	------------	---------

Q# 2.

a	b	c	d
iii	iv	i	ii

Q# 3:

1	2	3	4	5	6
Iran	Greek	Gandhara	Punjab	Jhelum	33 year

Q# 4.

1. Latin, French, English.
2. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras
3. Alexander became the king of Macedon when his father, Philip, was murdered in 336BCE.

Q# 5.

1. Aryans were the nomads from Central Asia who came in to the subcontinent of Asia and settled here. The Aryans defeated the local people and soon took over most of India. They are the forefathers of the present Hindus and the Hindu religion is based on the beliefs of the Aryans.

2. The caste system was brought by the Aryans. This system, based on occupations, was very rigid and people could not change their caste.

According to their occupation the people were divided in four castes as mentioned below in order of rank and importance:

Brahmins or the priests who conducted all religious activities;

Kshatriyas or the warriors i.e. the kings and their soldiers;

Vaishyas who were the traders or businessmen and farmers;

Shudras who were the lowest in rank comprising of the servants and labourers.

3. Sanskrit, the language of the Aryans is important as it is the basis of many other languages such as Hindi, Latin, French, and English.



4. The Greeks were able to defeat their opponents because of the fighting strategy that they used, which was the phalanx. A phalanx was a type of a miniature fortress of soldiers who attacked their opponents with spears.

Section 2: History

Chapter# 18 Buddhism and early kingdoms

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q #1. Complete the following statements about Asoka's reforms.

- He abolished the _____.
- _____ were opened for people and animals.
- There were rest homes for _____.
- The killing of wild animals was _____.
- _____ were made less severe.
- All _____ were treated alike.

Q# 2. Choose the correct answer.

- The Mauryans invaded the subcontinent in about
(a) 500bce (b) 100ce
(c) 300ce (d) 300bce
- The Mauryans invaded the subcontinent from
(a) Bihar in the east (b) Khyber Pass in the west
(c) Khunjerab Pass in the north (d) Sri Lanka in the south
- Asoka's laws were known as the
(a) Eight-Fold Path (b) edicts
(c) rock carvings (d) reforms
- The event that changed Asoka's beliefs was
(a) an earthquake (b) the birth of Siddhartha
(c) the Battle of Kalinga (d) the death of the Buddha

Q# 3. Write brief answers to the questions below.

- When and where did Buddhism begin?
- Why did Siddhartha leave his palace? How old was he?
- Briefly explain what is meant by 'karma'.
- Which one of Asoka's reforms could have been most popular with the common people?

Q# 4. List Buddha's Four-Fold Noble truths.



Q# 5. List Buddha's Noble Eight-Fold Path.

Q# 6 . List four Ashoka's reforms.

Activity:

Choose any one country where Buddhism is practiced, and study their culture

Answers:

Q# 1.

a = caste system; b= hospitals; c = old people; d = forbidden; e = Punishments; f = religions.

Q# 2. 1) 300bce 2) Bihar in the east 3) edicts 4) the Battle of Kalinga.

Q# 3.

- a. Buddhism began in the sixth century BCE in North-eastern India.
- b. He left home at the age of 29 in search of truth because he was upset to see people suffer.
- c. Karma means that people's actions in life determine their fate after death.
- d. Abolition of the caste system and equality for all could be the most popular.

Q# 4. See the textbook page 83.

Q# 5. See the textbook page 84.

Q# 6. See the textbook page 84.

Section 2: History

Chapter# 19 "The Gandhara civilization"

Note: Read chapter carefully and answer the following questions.

Q# 1. Match the terms in column A with their details in column B

i) Gandhara civilization	a. modern Afghanistan and Tajikistan
ii) Fa-Hsien and Huien Tsang	b. Kanishka
iii) The greatest Kushan ruler	c. Chandragupta
iv) Gupta dynasty's founded by	d. Chinese scholars
v) Bactria	e. in north-west Pakistan

Q# 2. Complete the statements.



- a) The great Buddhist monastery and university at _____ became very important under Harsha.
- b) Taxila was rediscovered in the second half of the _____ century.
- c) Samples of Gandhara sculpture are found in _____ in Pakistan.
- d) The Kushans were a people from _____ .
- e) The forty years of Harsha’s rule are known as the _____ .
- f) The Gupta Empire was attacked by the _____ in _____.

Q# 3. Answer the following question.

- 1. What made Gandhara an important place in the past?
- 2. Write what you know about the Kushans.
- 3. Who was Harsha and how do we know about him?

Activity:

Students do research and gather information about Fa Hsien and Huiyen Tsang, the Chinese scholars.

Answers

Q# 1

i	ii	iii	iv	v
e	d	b	c	a

Q# 2.

a	b	c	d	e	f
Nalanda	19th	Swat	Central Asia	Golden Age	Huns, 480ce

Q# 3.

- 1. Gandhara was an important state in the north-west Pakistan due to many reasons. Some are listed below: It was on the crossroad of trade routes. Because sculptors, artists, writers, and teachers settled here, it was a great place for learning. New styles of art were created here, especially sculpture. Taxila, the capital city, was flourishing and prospering and had many monasteries and temples.
- 2. The Kushans came from Central Asia; they were Buddhists; their most famous ruler was Kanishka. under the Kushans their empire in the subcontinent prospered. Buddhism spread into two branches during this period.





5. To which areas Islam was taken?
6. In which directions Islam was spread at that time?

Activity:

Make a timeline of events from the birth of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) to his demise. The important years are given below; the events should be placed alongside. 570CE; 610CE; 622CE; 632CE.

Answers:

Q# 1. 1) desert; 2) north; 3) Ahura Mazda; 4) Byzantines.

Q# 2. a) Kaaba, Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)

b) Makkah, Abyssinia, Jafar ibn Abu Talib (R.A)

c) Makkah, Madina, 622CE

d) Banu Hashim, ancestors

e) 632CE

f) merchants, travellers, armies

Q# 3.

1. The main center of Muslim worship was at Makka.
2. The Ka'aba had been built by the Prophet Ibrahim (A.S) and his son Ismail (A.S).
3. Quraish, a powerful tribe at Makka at that time.
4. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) was born in 570CE.
5. Islam was taken to other areas beyond Arabia by the groups of early Muslims who migrated to escape persecution at the hands of pagan leaders in Makka.
6. Islam spread westwards, eastwards, and north-eastwards with incredible speed. Often it was taken by merchants and travelers from Arabia. Sometimes, it was also spread by armies.



STSP





SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Chapter 1 to 4

Q#1 Multiple Choice Question:

1. _____ is a very large collection of computer.
(a) web page (b) website (c) Internet
2. URL _____ is a collection of interrelated webpage.
(a) Page (b) Address (c) Picture
3. _____ is a search engine.
(a) Discovery (b) Yahoo (c) Internet
4. _____ is buying and selling of products over internet.
(a) E-commerce (b) Chatting (c) Windows
5. _____ is a main OR introductory page of website.
(a) Home page (b) Web page (c) Website
6. Sign out is also known as _____.
(a) Sign out (b) Log out (c) None of these
7. _____ is a store-and –forward model of sending messages.
(a) E-mail (b) Internet (c) None of these
8. _____ help to send the same message to several people.
(a) CC (b) BCC (c) From
9. A _____ consists of letter and digits in a distorted manner.
(a) CAPTCHA (b) E-mail (c) None of these
10. you can also send a file as an _____ with your e-mail.
(a) Attachment (b) Card (c) Message
11. On Inserting WordArt ,the _____ tab automatically appears on the ribbon.
(a) Format (b) Home (c) Insert
12. D in 3-D represents _____.





(a) Dimensional (b) Diagonal (c) Device

13. The shortcut to use the Find option is _____.

(a) ctrl+ F (b) ctrl+ S (c) ctrl+ H

14. A large initial letter at the beginning of a paragraph is called _____.

(a) Initial cap (b) Marker (c) Drop cap

15. A _____ is a data made of enable quick access by user.

(a) Document (b) Bookmark (c) Comment

Q#2 Fill in the blanks.

1. Internet is often referred to as _____. (net)
2. A hyperlink may be a text or a _____. (picture)
3. _____ is a company or organization which provide access to use to use the internet. (Isp)
4. A process of stealing the information from one System _____. (Hacking)
5. _____ was the first person Who sent a mail across the network. (Ray Tomlinson)
6. A secret information for using e=mail _____. (password)
7. You can also change shadow _____ to Enhance your document appearance. (color)
8. _____ is the amount of space before or after a paragraph. (paragraph spacing)
9. _____ allows you to move from one page to another page. (Hyperlink)
10. Different words with same meaning are called _____. (Synonyms)

Q#3 Tick /Cross

1. External modems are more expensive. **T**
2. Home page is the first web page. **T**
3. The first web browser develop was Google Chrome. **F**
4. E-mail starting in 1965. **T**
5. Sign out is also known as sign up. **F**
6. Symbol can be added using of insert tab. **T**
7. Portrait and landscape are two types of paragraph setup. **F**
8. you cannot insert a hyperlink in a document. **F**
9. To use Thesaurus, you will click Review tab. **T**
10. A green wavy line indicates a grammatical mistake in a document. **T**

Q#4 Unscramble words.

1. RENTIETN
2. ODEMM
3. EGOGLO
4. PKINHERYL
5. PETNRAA
6. NGOISUT
7. NXOIB
8. RDOPSASW
9. PYERL
10. ACHAPTC

Q#5 Define the following:



STSP



1. Internet
2. www
3. ARPANET
4. ISP
5. URL
6. PCT/IP
7. E-MAIL
8. CC
9. BCC
10. Margin
11. Orientation
12. 3-D effect
13. AutoShape
14. Thesaurus
15. Homonyms
16. Synonyms
17. Antonyms
18. Bookmark

Q#6 Useful shortcut

Alt key +D----- To go to the address bar

Ctrl+Enter----- Automatically fill in the www.and the .com part of the URL.

Ctrl+T----- To open a new tab

Ctrl+F----- To refresh the current web page

Ctrl+N----- To open a new blank web page

Ctrl+Z----- To undo an action

Ctrl+Y----- To redo or repeat an action

Ctrl+S----- To save a document

Ctrl+W----- To close a document

Ctrl+1----- To set line spacing to single space

Ctrl+5----- To set line spacing to 1.5 spaces

Ctrl+2----- To set line spacing to double space

Ctrl+O----- To open a document

ESC-----To cancel an action

Ctrl+F----- To select Find option

Ctrl+H-----To select Replace option

Alt_F7-----To select Spelling and Grammar

Shift+f7-----To use Thesaurus

Q#7 Answer the following question:



STSP





Q1 what is Web browser?

Ans : It is a software application for accessing information on the World Wide Web.

Q2 what is address bar ?

Ans The address bar is known as a location bar, and in Google Chrome it's called the Omni box.

Q3 what is the home page?

Ans A home page is the main web page of a website. In the menu bar on the top of your browser, click Tools. Select Internet Options. Click the General tab. Under "Home page," enter: www.google.com

Q4 What is modem?

Ans A modem is a device or program that enables a computer to transmit data over, for example, telephone or cable lines...

Q5 what is an ISP? Give example.

Ans. An Internet service provider (ISP) is an organization that provides services for accessing, using, or participating in the Internet. ISP's use fiber-optics, satellite, copper wire, and other forms to provide Internet access to its customers

Q 6What do you mean by E-learning?

Ans E-learning refers to a learning system that we can obtain through the internet using an electronic device. We also call it online learning or online education

Q7what is search engine?

Ans Search engine is a service that allows Internet users to search for content via the World Wide Web (WWW)...

Q8 write a use of the internet any six?

Ans Electronic mail, Research, downloading files, Discussion groups, interactive game, education and self-improvement, electronic newspapers and magazines..

Q9 What is URL?

Ans A Uniform Resource Locator, this termed is used as a web address, is a reference to a web resource that specifies its location on a computer network.

Q10: What is the use of History Button?





Ans Use this button to view your previous searches or combine two or more searches. Select the Set you wish to view again. Click Go (left-hand side) to repeat a single search.

Q11 What is the components of Internet Access software?

Ans Internet access software is essential to set up and control the connection from the computer Internet. The two main component are: Dialer Software and TCP/IP network software.

Q12 Explain the internet services.

Ans E-learning ,E-commerce, Newspapers, newsgroups, chat rooms, E-mail, Interactive digital television, Advertising, online games and music, E-magazines, online banking

Q 13 Define paragraph spacing.

Ans Paragraph spacing determines the amount of space above or below a paragraph. When you press Enter to start a new paragraph, the spacing is carried over to the next paragraph, but you can change the settings for each paragraph.

Q14. Define page orientation.

Ans Orientation means the layout position of the document. You can set the orientation of your document in MS-Word.

Q15 Write the basic steps to insert symbols in a document?

- Ans.**
- 1)Click in the document
 - 2) Click the insert tab.
 - 3) Click symbol.
 - 4) Choose the symbol

Q16 what are the basic steps required to set line spacing?

- Ans**
- 1) select the text.
 - 2)click the home tab.
 - 3)click on line spacing.
 - 4)Select the line spacing.

Q17 Write the steps to insert word art text in a document?





Ans On the Insert tab, in the Text group, click WordArt, and then click the WordArt style that you want. Enter your text. You can add a fill or effect to a shape or text box as well as the text in the Wordart.

Q18 How would you change the shadow color of text?

Ans Select the WordArt text to change. Go to Shape Format > Text Effects.

Select Shadow > Shadow Options.

Select Color, and pick the color for the shadow.

Q19 How do you change the position of object in your document?

Ans

1) The image appears according to your choice.

2) click position.

3) select the style.

Q20 what is the advantages of email?

Ans Email is quick.

Email is service simple and fast.

Email allows for easy referencing.

Email is accessible from anywhere – as long as you have an internet connection.

Q21 what are the features of email?

Ans Email address is unique.

Email is less expensive.

Sends the same message to multiple recipients.

Composes and read messages offline.

Q22 explain captcha?

Ans A CAPTCHA is a type of challenge test used in computing to identify whether the user is human or not.

Q23 what is hyperlink?





Ans The definition of a hyperlink is text or an image within a file on your computer that you can click on that gives access to another document or image. Words on a website that are underlined and highlighted in blue and that you can click on in order to open a new web page are an example of a hyperlink.

Q24 what is use of spelling and grammar check?

Ans A useful feature when checking spelling and grammar is Word's AutoCorrect feature. When Word indicates a word in a document may be misspelled or incorrect, with a squiggle under it, you can right-click the word to see suggestions. If a suggestion is correct, simply select it to replace the word.

Q25 How do you create a drop cap letter? Explain

Ans 1) Select the first character of a paragraph.

2) Go to INSERT > Drop Cap.

3) Select the drop cap option you want. To create a drop cap that fits within your paragraph, select Dropped. To create a drop cap that is in the margin, outside of your paragraph, select in margin.

Q#8 project work

(a) Make a scrapbook for following activities:

- Paste or draw the pictures of computer parts with their names.
- Paste and draw the pictures of different computer devices.
- Paste or draw different kind of printers with their names.

Worksheet (1)

A. Fill in the blank

- The first browser developed was called the _____.(Mosaic)
- Google, Chrome, Mozilla, Firefox and Opera are example of _____.(web browser)
- On inserting WordArt text, the ___ tab opens.(insert)
- _____ is the space before or after a paragraph in a used document.(paragraph spacing)
- You can go to a certain line number in an MS-Word document using the _____ command.(Goto document)



B. State 'T' for True or 'F' for False.

1. URL Stand for Uniform Resource Locator.
2. Microsoft Internet Explorer is a part of MS windows Operating system.
3. Ray Charles was the person who initiated the use of @ sign to separate the name of user and their machine.
4. To respond to an email message, you must click on the new button.
5. It is possible to set page margins in MS Word 2010 document.

d. Match the column

Column A	Column B
1. The shortcut to use find option is	a. Feature to e mail
2. Proofing group in MS Word 2010	b. Editing
3. There are two types of these	c. search Engine
4. Create multiple folder to organise e-mail.	d. spelling error
5. It is designed to search information on world web wide.	e. Orientation, in MS –Word2010

Answer the following questions.

1. What is a modem and what are its types ? Explain
2. What are the steps in setting paragraph spacing for text in MS Word 2010?

Worksheet (2)

A. Fill in the blank

1. _____ button is used to create a new account.(sign up)
2. To reply to message .click the _____ button(reply)
3. _____ is the largest network of computer.(internet)

B. Match the column

ColumnA	ColumnB
1.To refresh the current web page	a. ALT+key+D
2.To open the new tab.	b.Ctrl+Enter
3.To open the new blank web page.	c. ctrl+T
4.To go to the address bar.	d. Ctrl+F5
5.Automatically fill in www and the .com part of the URL.	e. Ctrl+N



--	--

C. Answer the following questions.

Q#1 Differentiate between virus and hacking?

Q#2 Define 3-D effects. write the steps to apply 3D effect to shape?

Q#3 Define the following major part of email messages?

- a. Header
- b. Body

Worksheet (1) key

(A)

1	2	3	4	5
Mosaic	. Web browser	Insert	Paragraph spacing	Goto document

(B)

1	2	3	4	5
T	T	F	F	T

(C)

B	D	E	A	C
---	---	---	---	---

(D)

Ans#1 A modem or broadband modem is a hardware device that connects a computer or router to a broadband network. For example Cable Modem and DSL Modem.





Ans#2 Select the text you want to format .click the line and Paragraph Spacing command in the Paragraph group on the Home tab. Select the Desired spacing option from the drop-down menu. Also select Line Spacing Option to Open the Paragraph dialog box.

Worksheet (2) key

(A)

1.sign up 2.Reply 3.internet

(B)

D	c	E	a	B
---	---	---	---	---

(C)

Ans #1The differences between them are; hackers are experts in technology who breaks inside a computer network for profit, or not, to destroy the network or steal private information. A virus is software sent by a hacker with intent to annoy or crash the entire computer system and can spread to other computers.

Ans#2 In computers, 3-D (three dimensions or three-dimensional) describes an image that provides the perception of depth. ... Popular products for creating 3-D effects include Extreme 3D, Light Wave 3D, Ray Dream Studio, 3D Studio MAX, Softimage 3D, and Visual Reality

Ans#3

Header: A header is text at the top of a page in an electronic document or hard copy. For example, in Microsoft Word,

Body: Message itself

Answer key summer pack

Q#1 Multiple Choice Question:

1. Internet
2. Address
3. Yahoo
4. E-commerce
5. Home page
6. Logout





7. E-mail
8. CC
9. CAPTCHA
10. Attachment
11. Format
12. Dimensional
13. Ctrl + F
14. Drop cap
15. Bookmark

Q#2 Fill in the blanks.

1. Net
2. Picture
3. ISP
4. Hacking
5. Ray Tomlinson
6. Password
7. Color
8. paragraph spacing
9. hyperlink
10. Synonyms

Q#4 Unscramble words.

Internet Modem Google Hyperlink Arpanet Sign out Inbox Password Reply Captcha

Q#5 Define the following:

1. Internet =Collection of computer connected with each other.
2. www=World Wide Web.
3. ARPANET=Advanced Research Project Agency Network.
4. ISP=Internet Service Provider.
5. URL=Uniform Research Locator.
6. PCT/IP=Transmission Control Protocol/ internet protocol.
7. E-MAIL=Electronic Mail.



STSP



8. CC= Carbon copy.
9. BCC=Blink Carbon copy.
10. Margin=Blank space around the edges of a page.
11. Orientation=The layout position of the document (may be either portrait or Landscape).
12. 3-Deffect=It makes an object look three-dimensional.
13. AutoShape=It is a palette of pre-defined shape.
14. Thesaurus=A list of the word with synonyms and antonyms.
15. Homonyms=Word with same pronunciation but different meaning. **E.g.** see, sea.
16. Synonyms=Different word with the same meaning. **E.g.** .happy ,cheerful
17. Antonyms=Different word with opposite meaning. **E.g.** Hardware, Software.
18. Bookmark=A data made to enable quick access by a user. **E.g.** A record of address of a website.

SUBJECT: ISLAMIAT

سبق

اللہ تعالیٰ پر ایمان

* سوالات کے جواب *

سوال نمبر 1: اللہ تعالیٰ پر ایمان لانے کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

* جواب: اللہ تعالیٰ پر ایمان لانے کا مطلب ہے کہ زبان و دل سے اس بات کا اقرار کرنا کہ اللہ تعالیٰ عبادت کے لائق ہے اور اس کا کوئی شریک نہیں۔

سوال نمبر 2: توحید کس زبان کا لفظ ہے اور اس کے کیا معنی ہیں؟

* جواب: توحید عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی ہیں "ایک ماننا"

* سوال نمبر 1: عقیدہ توحید سے کیا مراد ہے؟

* جواب: اللہ تعالیٰ کو اسکی ذات و صفات کے لحاظ سے وحدہ لا شریک ماننا عقیدہ توحید کہلاتا ہے۔

* سوال نمبر 2: عقیدہ توحید کے تقاضے کیا ہیں؟

_ جواب: عقیدہ توحید کا اولین تقاضا یہ ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ کو اپنا واحد خالق و مالک مانتے ہوئے صرف اسی کی عبادت اور بندگی کی جائے صرف اسی کے سامنے سر جھکا یا جائے۔ صرف اسی کی ذات پر مکمل بھروسہ اور یقین کیا جائے۔ اس کے سوا کسی کا خوف و ڈر دل میں نہ ہو۔

* سوال 1: اذان سے کیا مراد ہے؟

* جواب: اذان کے لغوی معنی بلا و ایا اعلان کے ہیں۔ مخصوص کلمات میں کیا جانے والا اعلان

اذان کہلاتا ہے جو مسلمانوں کو پانچ وقت کی نماز کے بلاؤں کی غرض سے کیا جاتا ہے اذان کہلاتا ہے۔

* سوال 2: اذان کی ضرورت کیوں محسوس ہوئی؟

* جواب: ہجرت مدینہ کے بعد مسلمانوں کو ہر طرح کی عبادت کی آزاد فضا میسر آئی۔ اس وقت مسلمانوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہو گیا تھا تو اس بات کی ضرورت محسوس کی گئی کہ مسلمانوں کو مقررہ اوقات پر نماز کے لیے بلانے کا کوئی طریقہ اختیار کیا جائے۔

* سوال 3: اذان کی اہمیت لکھیے؟

* جواب: مسلم معاشرے میں اذان کو خاص اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ یہ فرض عبادت نماز کی ادائیگی کی طرف مسلمانوں کو متوجہ کرنے کیلئے دی جاتی ہے۔ اذان کا تعلق ایک ایسی عبادت سے ہے جس کی ادائیگی پر انسان کی نجات کا انحصار ہے

_ * سوال نمبر 4: اذان کی فضیلت بیان کریں؟

* جواب: رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم نے اذان کی فضیلت بیان کرتے ہوئے ارشاد فرمایا؟

* ترجمہ: قیامت کے روز اذان دینے والوں کی گردنیں تمام لوگوں سے زیادہ لمبی ہوگی۔

یعنی اللہ تعالیٰ قیامت کے روز ان لوگوں کو اذان دینے کے سبب عزت افزائی فرمائیں گے۔ حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے ارشاد فرمایا کہ جو شخص اذان کے کلمات سن کر انکا جواب دے گا اس کیلئے قیامت کے روز میری شفاعت لازم ہو جائے گی۔

* سوال نمبر 5: اذان کے کلمات کا اردو ترجمہ لکھیے اور بتائیں کہ یہ کلمات اذان میں کتنی بار ادا کیے جاتے ہیں؟

* جواب: اللہ سب سے بڑا ہے۔ یہ کلمات اذان میں 6 بار ادا کیے جاتے ہیں۔ میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں۔ میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ حضرت محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم اللہ کے رسول ہیں۔ یہ کلمات دو دو بار کہے جاتے ہیں۔ چلے آؤ نماز کی طرف۔ چلے آؤ کامیابی کی طرف۔ یہ کلمات بھی دو دو بار کہے جاتے ہیں۔ اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں۔

چوتھا باب

* طہارت اور پاکیزگی *

سوال نمبر 1: طہارت اور پاکیزگی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

* جواب: طہارت عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی پاکیزگی اور صفائی کے ہیں۔ اس سے مراد ہے پاک صاف رہنا اور ناپاکی سے دور رہنا۔

* سوال نمبر 2: دین اسلام میں صفائی اور پاکیزگی کی کیا اہمیت ہے؟

* جواب: اسلام ایک ایسا دین ہے جو انسانی فطرت کے مطابق ہے۔ اس لیے اسلام میں طہارت اور پاکیزگی کی بہت اہمیت ہے۔ لفظ طہارت دین اسلام میں ایک خاص طریقہ سے صفائی حاصل کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے مثلاً وضو، غسل، استنجاء، جسم اور لباس کو گندگی سے بچانا وغیرہ۔ اسلام ہمیں جسم لباس اور ہر قسم کی ظاہری پاکیزگی کا حکم دیتا ہے۔ طہارت اور پاکیزگی کی اہمیت اجاگر کرتے ہوئے رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا

* ترجمہ: * اور اپنے کپڑوں کو پاک رکھو اور ناپاکی سے دور رہو۔

سوال نمبر 3: رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم صفائی اور پاکیزگی کے لیے کیا اہتمام فرماتے؟

* جواب: ظاہری اور باطنی لحاظ سے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم ساری دنیا کے لیے بہترین نمونہ ہیں۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم ہمیشہ سادہ، صاف اور پاک لباس پہنتے۔ ہر نماز کے موقع پر وضو اور مسواک فرماتے۔ کپاہن اور پیاز جیسی بدبودار چیزیں کھا کر مسجد میں آنے سے منع فرماتے تاکہ نمازیوں کو تکلیف نہ ہو۔ کھانا کھانے سے پہلے اور بعد میں ہاتھ دھوتے۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم غسل فرماتے۔ سر اور داڑھی کے بالوں کو کنگھی کرتے۔ ان کو اچھی طرح سنوارتے۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے جمعہ کے دن غسل کرنے کی تلقین فرمائی۔

* سوال نمبر 4: صفائی اور پاکیزگی کے کیا فائدے ہیں؟

* جواب: ماحول کی صفائی اور پاکیزگی دل و دماغ اور روح کو راحت بخشتی ہے۔ ہمارے افکار اور خیالات کو صحت مندرخ اور خوشگوار عطا کرتی ہے۔ طہارت کا اہتمام ہمارے لیے نیکی کے حصول کا ذریعہ ہے۔

نماز کی اہمیت، فضیلت و فرائض۔

* سوال نمبر 1: اسلام میں نماز کی کیا اہمیت ہے

* جواب: نماز اسلام کی سب سے پہلی اور بنیادی عبادت ہے۔ دین اسلام میں اسے بڑی اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ قیامت کے دن بندے سے جو پہلا سوال پوچھا جائے گا وہ نماز کے بارے میں ہو گا۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کا ارشاد ہے

* ترجمہ: بے شک نماز مومنوں پر وقت کی پابندی کے ساتھ فرض کی گئی ہے۔

* سوال نمبر 2: نماز دین کا ستون ہے وضاحت کریں؟

جواب: رسول اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا

* ترجمہ: نماز دین کا ستون ہے جس نے اسے قائم کیا اس نے گویا پورے دین کو قائم کر لیا۔ اور جس نے اسے چھوڑ دیا اس نے گویا پورے دین کو چھوڑ دیا۔

سوال نمبر 3: نماز کے فوائد لکھیے؟

* جواب: نماز قرب الہی کا ذریعہ ہے۔ نماز وقت کی پابندی کا سبق سکھاتی ہے۔ باجماعت نماز ادا کرنے سے انسان پابندی وقت کا عادی ہو جاتا ہے۔ نماز اطاعت امیر کا سبق دیتی ہے۔ باجماعت نماز کی ادائیگی اور صف بندی مسلم معاشرے میں اتحاد و یگانگت پیدا کرتی ہے۔

* سوال نمبر 4: نماز سے قبل کن شرائط کو پورا کرنا چاہیے؟

* جواب: نماز سے قبل ان شرائط کو پورا کرنا لازم ہے

بدن کا پاک ہونا

لباس کا پاک ہونا

نماز کی جگہ کا پاک ہونا

ستر چھپا ہونا

نماز کا وقت ہونا

قبلہ رو ہونا

نیت کرنا

* سوال نمبر 5: نماز کے ارکان تحریر کیجئے؟

* جواب: نماز کے ارکان مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

تکبیر تحریمہ، قیام، قرأت، رکوع، سجدہ، قعدہ و تشہد، دعا و سلام

* سوال نمبر 4: حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی زندگی سے صداقت کا کوئی واقع اپنے الفاظ میں لکھیں

* جواب: * نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم اپنے قول و فعل میں اتنے سچے تھے کہ اعلان نبوت سے قبل لوگ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کو صادق اور امین کے لقب سے پکارتے تھے۔ حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے بدترین دشمن ابو جہل نے ایک بار کہا تھا کہ "محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم میں تجھے جھوٹا نہیں سمجھتا لیکن تیری تعلیم پر میرا دل نہیں ٹھہرتا"

صداقت

* سوال نمبر 1: صداقت سے کیا مراد ہے؟

* جواب: * صداقت عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی ہی "سچائی یا راست بازی۔"

اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جو بات جس طرح ہے اسی طرح کہہ دی جائے اور غلط بیانی نہ کی جائے۔ انسان اپنے قول و فعل اور نیت میں سچا ہو۔

* سوال نمبر 2: صداقت کی اہمیت بیان کیجئے؟

* جواب: * اسلام سچائی کا دین ہے۔ سچائی اللہ کی صفت ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے قرآن مجید میں ارشاد فرمایا

* ترجمہ: * اور اللہ سے بڑھ کر کون زیادہ سچا ہو سکتا ہے۔ دین اسلام کے ماننے والوں کی نجات بھی سچا بننے اور سچائی اختیار کرنے میں ہے۔ تمام اخلاقی اقدار میں سچائی کو اولیت حاصل ہے۔

* سوال نمبر 3: صداقت کی اقسام بیان کیجئے *

* جواب: * صداقت کی مندرجہ ذیل اقسام تین ہیں

زبان کی صداقت: زبان سے جو بات کہی جائے وہ سچ ہو۔ وعدہ پورا کرنا اور قول و قرار نبھانا وغیرہ۔

دل کی صداقت: اس سے مراد دل کی سچائی ہے یعنی جو انسان کی زبان پر ہو۔ وہ ہی اس کے دل میں ہو۔

عمل کی صداقت: اس سے مراد یہ ہے کہ اعمال اقوال کے مطابق ہو۔ یعنی انسان جو زبان سے کہے اس پر عمل کرے۔

* سوال نمبر 5: سچ بولنے کے فوائد اور جھوٹ بولنے کے نقصانات تحریر کیجئے؟

* جواب: * سچ بولنے سے انسان مطمئن رہتا ہے۔ سچ بولنے والے کو اللہ تعالیٰ پسند کرتے ہیں۔ سچ بولنا انسان کو جنت میں لے جاتا ہے۔ مومن ہمیشہ سچ بولتا ہے۔

جھوٹ بولنے سے اللہ تعالیٰ ناراض ہوتا ہے۔ جھوٹ بولنے والے کا کوئی یقین نہیں کرتا۔ مومن کا جھوٹ سے کوئی تعلق نہیں۔ جھوٹ بولنے سے انسان برائی کی طرف راغب ہوتا ہے

صلح حدیبیہ

* سوال نمبر 1: صلح حدیبیہ سے کیا مراد ہے؟

* جواب: 6 ہجری کو حدیبیہ کے مقام پر مسلمانوں اور کفار مکہ کے درمیان ایک معاہدہ طے پایا جو تاریخ میں صلح حدیبیہ کے نام سے مشہور ہوا۔ قرآن مجید میں اس صلح کو مسلمانوں کے لیے فتح مبین یعنی کھلی فتح کہا گیا۔

* سوال نمبر 2: صلح حدیبیہ کا پس منظر بیان کیجیے؟

* جواب: ہجرت کے چھٹے سال رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے خواب میں دیکھا کہ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم اپنے صحابہ کرام کے ساتھ مسجد حرام میں داخل ہوئے اور صحابہ سمیت بیت اللہ کا طواف کیا ہے۔ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اس خواب کی بنیاد پر عمرہ کے لیے جانے کا اعلان کیا۔ چنانچہ آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم اور آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے چودہ سوسا تھی مکہ کیلئے روانہ ہوئے۔ یہ لوگ محض خانہ کعبہ کی زیارت کے لئے جا رہے تھے اس لیے آپ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی ہدایت کے مطابق مسلح ہو کر نہیں جا رہے تھے۔ قربانی کے جانور بھی ساتھ تھے۔ یہ قافلہ مکہ سے کچھ فاصلے پر تھا تو یہ خبر ملی کہ قریش مکہ جنگ کی تیاری کر رہے ہیں۔

* سوال نمبر 3: بیعت رضوان کسے کہتے ہیں؟

* جواب: حضرت عثمان کی شہادت کا بدلہ لینے کیلئے نبی کریم صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے بول کے درخت کے نیچے صحابہ کا ہاتھ اپنے ہاتھ میں لے کر ان سے بیعت لی۔ اس بیعت کو بیعت رضوان کہا جاتا ہے۔

* سوال نمبر 4: صلح حدیبیہ کی شرائط لکھیے؟

* جواب: صلح حدیبیہ کی شرائط مندرجہ ذیل ہیں

مسلمان اس سال بیت اللہ کی زیارت یعنی عمرہ کے بغیر واپس چلے جائیں گے۔

اگلے سال بیت اللہ کی زیارت کے لئے آئیں مگر مکہ میں صرف تین دن قیام کریں گے۔

وہ اپنے ساتھ تلواریں لاسکیں گے جو نیام کے اندر رہیں گی۔

مکہ میں جو مسلمان رہائش پذیر ہیں انھیں اپنے ساتھ مدینہ لے کر نہیں جائیں گے۔

دس سال تک دونوں فریقین آپس میں جنگ نہیں کریں گے۔

عرب قبیلے مسلمانوں اور قریش میں سے کسی کا بھی ساتھ دینے میں آزاد ہوں گے۔

کفار مکہ کا کوئی آدمی بھاگ کر مسلمانوں کے پاس چلا جائے گا تو اسے واپس کر دیا جائے گا۔ لیکن مسلمانوں کا آدمی مکہ کے پاس چلا جائے گا تو اسے واپس نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

* سوال نمبر 5: صلح حدیبیہ کے کیا نتائج برآمد ہوئے؟

* جواب: اس صلح نامہ کی وجہ سے مسلمانوں کو موقع مل گیا کہ وہ آزادی اور سکون کے ساتھ تبلیغ اسلام کا کام جاری رکھیں۔ مسلمانوں کو اگلے سال ن صرف عمرہ ادا کرنے کا موقع ملا بلکہ اس کے ساتھ انہیں یہ موقع بھی ملا کہ وہ اپنے گھر والوں اور رشتہ داروں کے ساتھ ملاقات کر سکیں۔ یہ صلح نامہ فتح مکہ کا پیش خیمہ ثابت ہوا۔

SUBJECT: URDU

* اردو *

دس جواب کے سوالات ذیل درج

ہیں؟ کہتے کو نظم کس حمد: * 1 نمبر سوال

.. جائے کی بیا ن تعریف کی اللہ من نظم جس: * جواب

ہے؟ نام کیا کا شاعر کے حمد: * 2 سوال نمبر

: * جواب

ہے؟ کا لقب نبی کسی ر حمد: * 3 سوال نمبر

- ہے کا لقب (ص) محمد حضرت ر حمد: * جواب

ے؟ طلب کیا کا بنا نے کند ن کو خام مس: * 4 سوال نمبر

کوانسا ن مراد سے اس یہاں کرنا - تبد یل میں سونے خالص کوتا نے کہ ہے مطلب لفظی کا اس: * جواب کے کردار کوانسا نیت یعنی ہے دینا ہدایت اور دکھا ناراستہ کا کامرا نی اور کامیا بی فلاح ، کی انسا نیت کرنا متصف سے اوصاف اعلیٰ

ہوئیں؟ پیدا کہاں ورا کب جناح فاطمہ محترمہ: * 5 سوال نمبر

- ہوئیں پیدا میں کراچیء کو 1893 جولائی 31 جناح فاطمہ محترمہ: * جواب

ہیں؟ لائق کے لکھنے سے زر آب خدمات کی کون کی جناح فاطمہ محترمہ (2): *سوال 6* ممبر

زر آب خدمات کی جناح فاطمہ محترمہ میں دستگیر کی مہاجرین کشمیر کی اور آبادکار کی مہاجرین: *جواب*
- ہیں لائق کے لکھنے سے

ہے؟ ہوتا محسوس کیسا من روشنی کی ققموں برقی میں مری: *سوال 7* ممبر

پرزین ستارے سے آسمان جیسے ہے ہوتا محسوس ایسا میں روشنی کی ققموں برقی میں مری: *جواب*
ہیں۔ آئے اتر

لڑی؟ جنگ کو نسلی خلاف کے انگریزوں نے لوگوں کے مری: *سوال 8* ممبر

مارچھاپے مسلح جنگ گوریلا لڑی۔ جنگ گوریلا خلاف کے انگریزوں نے لوگوں کے مری: *جواب*
ہے۔ جاتا کہا کو جنگ کی سپاہیوں

آیا؟ میسر کب موقع کا جما نے قدم میں مری کو انگریزوں: *سوال 9* ممبر

موقع کا جما نے قدم میں مری کو انگریزوں تو ہوئی ناکامی کو مسلمانوں میں آزادی جنگ کی 1857: *جواب*
آیا۔ میسر

ہے؟ مراد کیا کی شاعر سے بندہ تھی: *سوال 10* ممبر

بند انگلیاں پاؤں چھٹے طرح جس رہنا۔ ہو کر متحد میں آہل پس کا وطن اہل ہے مراد سے شاعر کی بندہ تھی: *جواب*
ہے۔ بنا پاکستان وطن پاک سے ملنے کے فنا اور وفا قیام، چاروں طرح اسی ہے بنتی مٹھی سے کرنے

- ہے پیاری زیادہ سے جان عزت کی وطن پاک: *جواب* ہے؟ پیاری کتنی عزت کی وطن پاک: *سوال 11* ممبر
گے۔ کریں نہیں دریغ بھی سے لگانے بازی کی جان ہم لیے کے عظمت قومی یعنی

ہے؟ مطلب کیا کار شتہ ضرورت عدم: *سوال 12* ممبر

ہے۔ نہیں ضرورت کی رشتہ کہ ہے مراد سے رشتہ ضرورت عدم: *جواب*

نھی؟ کیوں ضرورت کی شے کو رنوجوان پنجاہ: *سوال 13* ممبر

تھا۔ شدہ شادی سے پہلے وہ کیونکہ تھی نہیں لیے اس ضرورت کی شے کو رنوجوان: *جواب*

گیا؟ پڑھ کیا بعد کے نعت اور تلاوت: *سوال 14* ممبر

ترا نہ قومی: *جواب*

ہے؟ گیا کہا کیوں کورق ہمارے بیچ کو کوٹ: *سوال 15* ممبر



کی سالوں گزشتہ کے تاریخھی۔ نے اس کیونکہ ہے گیا کہا لیے اس ورق کا تاریخ کو کوٹ: *جواب*
ہے۔ گزارا عرصہ زیادہ بہت طرح

: *بائیں .. ** جملے کے الفاظ ذیل درج*

مثل

عبرت

ژنپ سرد جنون

بٹھا نا سکھ

کنفن

ڈگری

دھارے

شبنم

آن

صحت افزا

دید قابل

اندیس دور

پیروکار

بٹھا نہ شانہ

: *! کھیے * معنی کے الفاظ ذیل درج*

* الفاظ *

❖ خوب، قدر، انوکھی، مس

لٹکاتے آنا، اوباش، پڑاؤ، گلن، آن، ہا، تھہ قرونوں، انتقال، سیاحوں، خام، خوب، قدر، انوکھی، مس

گلن طرح کی تیر منڈلانا، اسے پڑنا، لمیل، وضع، مثل، س سرد جنون



STSP



جوابات

: *بناکس .. ** جملے کے الفاظ ذیل درج * □

ہے مثل کی باغ خوبصورت ایک وطن پاک: * مثل *

ہیں۔ واقعات ناک عبرت سے بہت میں تاریخ کی دنیا: * عبرت *

کا بھارت بعد دن سترہ کے جنگ: * پڑنا سرد جنوں *

- پڑ گیا سرد جنوں

ہے ٹھادیا سکھ کا طاقت اپنی پردن نے ہم کر بنا میزا کل غوری: * بٹھا نا سکھ *

ہے۔ تا جا کیا تیار لیے کے والوں مرنے کفن: * کفن *

- کی حاصل ڈگری کی اے بی نے احمد: * ڈگری *

ہیں گرتے جا میں سمندر دھارے کے دریاؤں تمام: * دھارے *

ہیں۔ دیتے دکھا کی مانند کی موتیوں قطرے کے شبنم پر پھولوں وقت کے صبح: * شبنم *

ہیں۔ دیے کر قربان جان پر آن کی وطن اپنے پاکستا نی: * آن *

ہے۔ مقام افزا صحت ایک مری: افزا ہ صحت

ہیں دید کا بل مقامات دلکش اور خوبصورت کے مری: * دید کا بل *

- ہے اندیس دور بہت اسلم: اندیس دور

ہیں۔ پیروکا ر سچی کی اسلام جناح فاطمہ محترمہ: * پیروکا ر *

- رھ میں بٹا نشا نہ کے قائد اعظم پر موقع ہر اسلام جناح فاطمہ محترمہ: * بٹا نشا نہ *

* معنی الفاظ *

پیارا

مقدار

زرا

تا



زمانوں

وفات

والے کرنے سیر

جگہ کی ٹھرنے

آسمان

تزع،

جانارہ ہاتھ خالی

بدمعاش،

ہونا ختم جذبہ

تھوڑا

ٹوانب،

مثال

رہنا، طاری فوج،

لگنا ابر

اردو گرائمر:

سوال 1:

اسم نکرہ اور اسم معرفہ کو مثالوں سے واضح کریں:

سوال نمبر 2: مرکب جملوں کو مثالوں سے واضح کریں؟

سوال 3: علم کے فائدے موضوع پر مضمون لکھیں

سوال 4: صبح کی سیر موضوع پر مضمون لکھیں

سوال 5: درخواست برائے شمولیت شادی

سوال 6: درخواست برائے ضروری کام



STSP



جوابات:

اسم نکرہ، اسم معرفہ

اسم نکرہ کو اسم عام بھی کہتے ہیں۔ یہ ایسا اسم ہے جو ایک قسم کے تمام اشخاص جگہوں چیزوں کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے، جیسے: آدمی، دریا، درخت وغیرہ۔ آدمی کے کوئی بھی آدمی، دریا سے کوئی بھی دریا اور درخت سے کوئی بھی درخت مراد ہے۔ کسی خاص شخص، جگہ یا چیز کا نام اسم معرفہ یا اسم خاص کہلاتا ہے۔ اسم نکرہ اور اسم معرفہ بیان کے لیے مندرجہ ذیل مثالوں پر غور کریں۔

(الف) ایک گاؤں دریا کے کنارے آباد تھا۔

(ب) لاہور، راوی کے کنارے آباد ہے۔

پہلی مثال میں گاؤں اور دریا اسم نکرہ کی مثالیں ہیں کیوں کہ ان سے کوئی بھی گاؤں اور کوئی بھی دریا مراد لیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اس کے برعکس دوسری مثال میں لاہور اور راوی اسم معرفہ ہیں کیوں کہ ان سے ایک خاص شہر اور ایک خاص دریا مراد ہیں۔

اب آپ مندرجہ ذیل اس میں سے اسم نکرہ الگ کریں۔ قلم، مری، مسجد، قائد اعظم، لڑکا، دیوار چین، سمندر، شہر، اسلام آباد..... 1

دوسرا سوال:

سادہ اور مرکب جملے:

مندرجہ ذیل دو جملے دیکھیں:-

(الف) میں نے پانی پیا۔

(ب) وہ سکول نہیں آیا کیوں کہ وہ بیمار ہے۔

جملہ الف "میں ایک بات انخر بیان کی گئی ہے جب کہ جملہ ب" میں دو باتیں بتائی گئی ہیں۔ جس جملے میں ایک بات انخر بیان کی جائے اسے سادہ یا مفرد جملہ کہتے ہیں۔ جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ جملے مل کر کسی مفہوم یا خیال کو ادا کریں تو وہ جملہ مرکب کہلاتا ہے۔ دو سادہ جملوں کے درمیان اور، یا، تو، مگر، جو، پر، پھر، لیکن، کیوں کہ، وغیرہ جیسے حروف لگانے سے مرکب جملہ بنتا ہے۔ مرکب جملے کو سادہ (مفرد) بنانے کے لیے "حروف" کو ختم کیا جاتا ہے اور جملے کی دو باتوں کو ایک بنایا جاتا ہے،

جیسے:

مرکب جملہ: میں چاہتا ہوں کہ تم کامیاب ہو جاؤ۔ م سادہ جملہ: میں تمہیں کامیاب دیکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔

اب آپ مندرجہ ذیل مرکب جملوں کو سادہ جملوں میں تبدیل کریں۔

الف) میں یہی کہوں گا کہ محنت کرو۔

ب) تم آتے بھی ہو اور جاتے بھی ہو۔

ج) تم جو آؤ تو بہار آجائے۔

جوابات:

ا) میں تمہیں محنت کرنے کا کہوں گا۔

ب) تم آتے جاتے ہو۔

ج) تمہارے آنے سے بہار آجاتی ہے۔

تیسرا سوال

علم کے لغوی معنی ہیں جاننا اور آگاہ ہونا۔ علم ایک ایسا نور ہے جس سے جہالت کے اندھیرے دور ہو جاتے ہیں اور آگاہی اور شعور کے اجالے ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جس طرح چمن کی زیب و زینت کا انحصار پھول پر ہوتا ہے۔ اسی طرح معاشرے اور وطن کی سچ دھج اور خوبصورتی کا دار و مدار علم پر ہوتا ہے۔ قرآن پاک کی سورہ رحمن میں ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ "نہایت مہربان (خدا تعالیٰ) نے اس قرآن کی تعلیم دی ہے۔ اسی نے انسان کو پیدا کیا، اسے بولنا سکھایا۔"

ہمارے پیارے نبی اکرم ﷺ پر خدا تعالیٰ کی طرف سے جو پہلے الفاظ نازل ہوئے ان میں سب سے پہلا لفظ "اقراء" تھا یعنی پڑھ۔ یہی علم کی خشت اول تھی، جس پر انسانی فلاح و فوز اور تعلیم و تربیت کی عمارت کھڑی کی گئی اور یہی نور اولین کی وہ کرن تھی جس کے ذریعے انسان کے قلوب اور اذہان روشن ہو گئے۔ خدا نے اپنے پیارے محبوب حضرت محمد ﷺ سے مخاطب ہو کر فرمایا: "اور دعا کرو کہ اے پروردگار مجھے مزید علم عطا کر۔"

اقوال زریں

1. حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ فرماتے ہیں: "ہم اپنے درمیان خدائے جبار کی اس تقسیم پر راضی ہیں کہ اس پاک ذات نے ہمیں علم سے نوازا اور جاہلوں کو مال و زر دیا۔"

3. حضرت حسن بصری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ فرماتے ہیں: "اگر علم والے نہ ہوتے تو لوگ جانوروں کی مانند ہو جاتے" گویا عالم شخص کو مکارم اخلاق کا اعلیٰ نمونہ ہونا چاہیے تاکہ دوسرے اس کے کردار کو دیکھ کر اپنے اخلاق و کردار کی تعمیر کر سکیں۔"

کردار سازی

علم حاصل کرنے سے طلباء کے کردار کی تعمیر تشکیل ہوتی ہے۔ جب کوئی طالب علم اسکول، کالج اور یونیورسٹی میں تعلیم حاصل کرتا ہے تو وہ کتابی علم کے ساتھ ساتھ تربیت بھی حاصل کرتا ہے۔ اس کا علم عمل کی صورت اختیار کرتا جاتا ہے۔ یہی علم اس کے اندر اخلاقی قدریں پیدا کرتا ہے۔ طلباء ادب آداب، طرز گفتگو، اٹھنا، بیٹھنا، میل ملاپ وغیرہ کے ذریعے سیکھتے ہیں۔ علم انسان کے اندر دیانتداری، ہمدردی، خیر خواہی، ایثار، عجز و انکسار اور عالی ظرفیت پیدا کرتا ہے۔

"حصول رزق"

جب کوئی طالب علم کسی کالج یا یونیورسٹی سے کوئی ڈگری وغیرہ لیتا ہے تو وہ اس قابل ہو جاتا ہے کہ کسی نہ کسی نوکری لیے اپلائی (Apply) کرنے کے قابل ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ علم صرف کتابوں کی ورق گردانی کا نام نہیں بلکہ اس کی وجہ سے رزق کے ذرائع بھی میسر آجاتے ہیں۔ اسلام میں دوسروں سے مانگنے اور سوال کرنے کی بہت زیادہ مذمت کی گئی ہے۔ حضور اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم فرمایا کرتے تھے ”کسی سے کچھ نہ مانگو“ مزید حضور اکرم صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کا ارشاد ہے کہ: ”اگر کوئی اشد مجبوری کے بغیر لوگوں سے کچھ حاصل کرے گا، وہ اس پر حرام ہو گا۔ اپنے ہاتھ سے روزی کمانے والا چھیک مانگنے والے شخص سے زیادہ قابل احترام اور عظیم ہے۔“ اگر کوئی شخص اپنی محنت اور ہمت سے کوئی علم حاصل کرتا ہے تو وہ شخص اپنے رزق حلال کمانے کے لیے استعمال کر سکتا ہے۔

”علم شعور بخشا ہے“

اب ذرا انسان کے شب و روز پر غور کریں تو پتہ چلتا ہے کہ انسان کو جب بھوک محسوس ہوتی ہے تو کھانا کھا لیتا ہے، پیاس لگتی ہے تو وہ پانی پی لیتا ہے اسکی آنکھیں نیند سے بو جھل ہوتی ہیں تو وہ نرم نرم بستر پر دراز ہو جاتا ہے۔ اب ذرا سوچیں کہ یہ کام تو جانور بھی کرتے ہیں۔ کیا انسان کی زندگی کا مقصد صرف کھانا، پینا اور سونا ہے؟ علم ایک ایسی چیز ہے جو انسان کو شعور اور آگاہی بخشتی ہے۔ جب انسان کے اندر شعور کی شمع روشن ہو جاتی ہے تو اسے خیر و شر، نیکی و بدی اور برے اور بھلے کی تیز آ جاتی ہے۔ جب انسان کو خیر و شر کا شعور حاصل ہو جاتا ہے تو اس کے لیے نیکی کے راستے پر چلنا آسان ہو جاتا ہے۔ اگر اس کی آنکھوں پر جہالت کی پٹی بندھی رہے اور اس کا دل علم کے نور سے دور رہے تو پھر اسے زندگی کا کوئی مقصد سمجھ نہیں آئے گا اور جو مقصد سمجھ نہیں آئے گا تو وہ اپنے لئے کسی منزل کا انتخاب نہیں کر سکے گا۔ علم انسان کے اندر شانگلی پیدا کرتا ہے، تہذیب پیدا کرتا ہے اور حسن پیدا کرتا ہے۔ ایک جاہل شخص کا دل حسد عداوت اور لالچ کے تیروں کا جلد شکار ہو جاتا ہے جبکہ علم انسان کو حسد اور لالچ جیسی موذی بیماریوں سے بچاتا ہے۔ اسی وجہ سے ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم علم حاصل کر کے اپنے سماج کی ترقی میں اپنا حصہ پیش کریں اور ساتھ ہی اپنی زندگی کو آرام دہ اور پرسکون طریقے سے گزاریں۔

مضمون صبح کی سیر

انسانی زندگی میں صبح کی سیر کو بڑی اہمیت حاصل ہے کیونکہ انسانی زندگی کا انحصار ہوا اور غذا دونوں چیزوں پر ہے۔ ہوا غذا سے زیادہ اہم ہے کیونکہ بغیر غذا کے انسان کچھ وقت زندہ رہ سکتا ہے لیکن بغیر ہوا کے چند لمحوں بھی جینا محال ہے۔ اس لیے ہمیں ہوا کی اہمیت سے غافل نہیں رہنا چاہئے۔ ممکن ہو تو تمام وقت کھلی اور صاف ہوا میں صرف کرنا چاہیے۔ کھلی اور صاف ہوا میں رہنے سے صرف زندگی ہی قائم نہیں رہتی بلکہ جسمانی نشوونما بھی ٹھیک رہتی ہے۔

اسی مقصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے صبح کا وقت موزوں ہے۔ اس وقت ہوا بہت لطیف اور پاکیزہ ہوتی ہے۔ صبح کی ہوا میں زندگی کی جوتازگی ہے وہ صحت بخش اور فرحت انگیز ہوتی ہے۔ ایسی صورت میں ہمیں صبح کی خوشگوار اور صحت بخش ہواؤں سے فائدہ اٹھانا چاہیے۔ صرف ایک چھوٹی نیند کے لطف و کرم کے لیے صبح کی نعمت بخش اور فرحت انگیز اصولوں کو ٹھکرانا ایک بڑی نادانی ہے۔

جب صبح کی ہوا میں روح پرور، صحت بخش اور فائدہ مند ہیں تو ہم کیوں نہ ان سے مستفید ہوں۔ لیکن یہ ایک ہمت کا کام ہے کیونکہ صبح کی نیند بڑی نشہ آور اور میٹھی ہوتی ہے اس وقت بستر چھوڑنے کو جی نہیں چاہتا۔ نیند کی ذرا سی مٹھاس ہمیں مست بنا دیتی ہے۔ ہم اکثر صبح اٹھنے میں ناکام ہوتے ہیں آدمی صحت جیسی قیمتی شے کے حصول کے لیے کیا کچھ نہیں کرتا۔ اگر اس کے دماغ میں صحت کی اہمیت کا ذرا سا بھی احساس جاگ جائے تو وہ یقیناً صبح اٹھنے کی عادت ڈال سکتا ہے۔ ان کی کاہلی اور سستی جو اسی کا حامی بنی ہوئی ہوتی ہے اس سے وہ آسانی سے چھٹکارا حاصل کر سکتا ہے۔

صبح اٹھنے کے بے شمار فائدے ہیں۔ صبح اٹھنے والے صبح کی صاف اور صحت بخش ہواؤں سے پورا پورا فائدہ اٹھاتے ہیں۔ ان کے دماغ تروتازہ رہتے ہیں۔ وہ ایک خاص قسم کا لطف محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ اس سے وہ دن بھر تروتازہ رہتے ہیں۔ ان کے ہاتھ پاؤں میں چستی پھرتی آ جاتی ہے۔

ان کے جسم چست اور چالاک ہو جاتے ہیں۔ بچھونوں میں پڑے میٹھی نیند کے مزے لینے والے ان روح پرور ہواؤں سے محروم ہوتے ہیں۔ ان کی طبیعت تمام دن بیمار رہتی ہے۔ ہاتھ پیر ٹوٹتے ہیں۔ ان کا دل کسی کام میں نہیں لگتا۔ صبح کی تروتازہ ہوا میں سیر کرنے سے ہماری جسمانی اور دماغی قوتیں مضبوط ہوتی ہیں۔ تو پھر کیوں سویرے اٹھنے کی عادت نہ ڈالیں۔

صبح اٹھنے کے کچھ اصول ہیں ان پر پورا پورا پابند ہونا نہایت ضروری ہے۔ اس کے لئے ہم کورات میں جلد سونا چاہیے۔ اس کے لئے ہمیں پرندوں اور جانوروں کی زندگی سے سبق لینا چاہیے۔ پرندے اور جانور بہت کم بیمار ہوتے ہیں۔ وہ سورج غروب ہوتے ہی اپنے اپنے آشیانوں میں پناہ گزین ہو جاتے ہیں اور پھر پو پھٹنے سے پہلے اپنے آشیانوں کو چھوڑ کر چلے جاتے ہیں۔ وہ جانتے ہیں کہ رات آرام کے لئے آردن کام کے لیے ہے۔ جو لوگ اس اصول پر عمل نہیں کرتے وہ اپنی تندرستی سے ہاتھ دھو بیٹھتے ہیں۔

قدرت بھی یہی چاہتی ہے کہ انسان صبح سویرے نیند سے اٹھے۔ وہ یہ نہیں چاہتی کہ مخلوقات سورج نکلنے کے بعد تک پڑی سوئی ہے۔ انسان پرندوں اور جانوروں سے بھی کیا کم ہے کہ وہ صبح کے جمال سے لطف اندوز نہیں ہو جاتا۔ اس وقت ہر چیز پر خاموشی چھائی ہوتی ہے۔ ہوا کے ٹھنڈے جھونکے اس خاموشی کو چیتنے ہوئے دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ پھولوں کی بھی بھینی خوشبو اور غنچوں کا گلنا، پرندوں کا چہہانا، اونچے اونچے سایہ دار درخت، رنگ برنگے پھول، رس سے بھرے ہوئے پھل، چڑیوں کا جوم، گھنی جھاڑیوں سے صاف ستھری روشنی، محمل جیسا سبزہ، موتی جیسی شبنم، ٹٹمٹاتے ستارے۔ ان کی کشش اور تسکین کا کتنا سامان موجود ہے۔ آدمی کتنا ہی خستہ و خراب ہے، متفکر و غمگین کیوں نہ ہو دم کے دم میں ہشاش بشاش تازہ دم ہو جاتا ہے۔

اگر ان تمام لذتوں اور کیفیتوں سے صحت کے دامن کو بھرنا ہو اور صبح کے حسن کا تماشا دیکھنا ہو تو ہر شخص کو چاہیے کہ وہ صبح سویرے اٹھنے کی عادت ڈالے۔ یہ عادت صحت کی نشوونما کے لئے نہایت اہم ہے۔ صبح سویرے اٹھنے کا سب سے زیادہ فائدہ یہ ہے کہ خدا صبح سویرے اٹھنے اور اسکی یاد کرنے والوں سے خوش ہوتا ہے۔ ان کی روزی میں برکت کرتا ہے۔ اور اس وقت سونے والے ان سب نعمتوں سے محروم رہتے ہیں۔ اس لئے ہمیں چاہئے کہ صبح سویرے اٹھ کر خدا کی اس عظیم نعمت کا بخوبی استعمال کریں اور اس مالک کا شکر بجالائیں۔

شادی رخصت کی درخواست

بخدمت محترمہ پرنسپل صاحبہ، الائیڈ سکول.....
جناب عالی!

مؤدبانہ گزارش ہے کہ میں میری بڑی بہن کی شادی ہے جسکی وجہ سے میں سکول حاضر نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اس لیے مجھے تین دن بروز 12 جنوری سے 15 جنوری 2020ء تک کی چھٹی عنایت فرمائیں

- آپ کی عین نوازش ہوگی۔

آپکی شاگردہ،

اب، ج

درخواست برائے ضروری کام

بخدمت محترمہ پرنسپل صاحبہ، الائیڈ سکول.....

جناب عالی!

مؤدبانہ گزارش ہے کہ میں مجھے گھر پر ایک ضروری کام ہے جسکی وجہ سے میں سکول حاضر نہیں ہو سکتی۔ مہربانی فرما کر مجھے ایک یوم کی رخصت عنایت فرمائیں

- آپ کی عین نوازش ہوگی۔

آپکی شاگردہ،

اب، ج

BEST OF LUCK