

DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAININGS SHOPIAN



(Session: 2020)

TUTORIALS CUM ASSIGNMENTS FOR CLASS 4TH FOR UNIT-II

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions

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"A Cart loaded of books does not equal to one good Teacher" **M. Yasir-ul-Haq**

*" Contemporary Societies need innovation and Education forms basic pillar of societies.
We have to go with innovations."* **Syed Shahid Khurshid**

NOTE

Dear parent the first page of every Book have instructions how to download and use DIKSHA App. in your Android mobile phones and every chapter has barcode given kindly scan this barcode and get access to e-content regarding the chapter and explore the new things

1. THE FOWLER AND THE QUALIS**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter highlights the saying that 'Unity is a great virtue'. If we cooperate with each other, no one will be able to break us. But if we quarrel among ourselves, our enemies will take advantage of this and defeat us.

SUMMARY

Once upon a time there lived a quail in a forest. The quail was the head of thousand quails. A fowler, who came to catch the quails, used to imitate the note of the quails to attract the birds together. He would fling his net over them to catch them all at once before going home to sell them for a living. As this had created havoc among quails, their leader advised them to put their head through the net and together they must fly away with the net to a far off place and let the net down on the thorn-brake. During this they were able to escape from the fowler's net. Thus, fowler had to return home empty handed. His wife became angry and said to him that he had second-establishment to keep up elsewhere. The fowler only said to her that quails would not live in unity always. As soon as they would start quarrelling among themselves, he would catch them.

After few days a quail accidently trod on another quail's head. This led to a fight among them. Seeing this, the leader quail made a decision not to stay with quarrelsome lot and flew to another place. When the fowler came back after few days, he flung his net over them. But the quails started fighting among them instead of lifting the net. While they were fighting with each other, the fowler lifted them and crammed them into the basket.

MORAL: UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL

EVALUATION

1. "Forest' is a:
a. Noun b. Adverb c. Verb d. Adjective
2. Give opposite of 'angry'.
3. 'Thorn-brake' is a:
a. Noun b. Adverb c. Verb d. Adjective

4. Who used to imitate the note of the quails:
a. Fowler b. Fowler's wife c. Leader of quails d. None
5. Quarrelling is a:
a. Noun b. Adverb c. Verb d. Adjective
6. _____(there/their) lived a quail in a forest.
7. A quail accidentally trod on another quail's head (True/False).
8. Moral of the story is:
a. Honesty is the best policy
b. Unity is strength
c. A stitch in time saves nine.
9. 'Crammed' means:
a. Hate b. completely full c. Catch d. Confusion.
10. 'Accidentally' means:
a. Quarrel b. By chance c. Separate d. Trick
11. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words given in the bracket:
a. We _____ to God.(Prey/Pray)
b. We should not_____ rules.(brake/break).
c. My grandmother told me an interesting _____.(Story/Storey)

2. THE IDIOT BOX

INTRODUCTION

This poem is written by Arvind Gigo. The poem is about present generation who remain glued to television.

SUMMARY

In this poem, the poet speaks about those young children who are addicted to television. These children watch cartoon on Television instead of playing football. They shut themselves in separate room instead of enjoying in the fresh air. They do not read books or comics; they even do not enjoy their food. They are so much addicted to television that they have to wear thick glasses.

EVALUATION

- Q1 Who is 'He' in the poem?
- Q2 What do you understand by the idiot box?
- Q3 What is it that makes it laugh?
- Q4 **Use the clues to find the missing letters:**
- a. An officer of law __ _ d __ c
 - b. A green yellow fruit __ _ n __ o
 - c. A cow like animal __ _ k
 - d. Not easy to do __ _ _ f __ _ _ _ t
 - e. Single __ _ e
- Q5 **Give the opposites of the following words:**
- a. Open
 - b. Tall
 - c. Weak
 - d. Day
 - e. Right

3. BIRBAL THE WISE

INTRODUCTION

Birbal is famous for his wit. He was appointed poet and singer in the court of Emperor Akbar. His wit earned him a place of courtier among the narratives of Akbar. This story is one among many which shows his wit.

SUMMARY

Once Surya Singh, the Prince of Manipur, came to Delhi for a secret mission. On his way he saw a weak and tired man sitting on a road side. He stopped his horse and asked him which way he was going. The man replied that he was going to Delhi but was too tired to go any further. Surya Singh felt sorry for him and offered his horse up to Delhi. The man gladly got on to the Prince's horse. When they reached the city gates, Surya Singh asked the man to get down from the horse, but the man refused to give him his horse back.

Then they both went to Birbal to solve their matter. After listening to their stories, Birbal told them to come the next day. When both the men had left, Birbal told the servant to take the horse and follow the two men at a distance. After that let the horse free and wait to watch which one it would follow. The next day, Birbal called Surya Singh and the traveller and took them to the stable. There were about a dozen of horses of the same size and color. He said to the two men that their horse was there. The traveller could not recognize the horse where as Surya Singh found him at once. The horse knew his Master too. Then the traveller got fifty strokes of whip.

EVALUATION

Q1 Match the animals with the places they live in:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. Horse | a. Shed |
| 2. Lion | B Web |
| 3. Chicken | C Water |
| 4. Bird | D Tree |
| 5. Cow | E Stable |
| 6. Rabbit | F Hire |
| 7. Spider | G Coop |
| 8. Bee | H Nest |
| 9. Fish | I Burrow |
| 10. Owl | J Den |

- Q2
- Who was Birbal?
 - Surya Singh was the Prince of Delhi.(True/False)
 - He met Birbal on the road side. (True/False)
 - _____ refused to give the horse back. (Soldier/Traveller)
 - The two men went to Birbal to settle their dispute.(True/False)

Q3 Use the following words in your own sentences:

- Mission
- Stable
- Whip
- Servant
- Tired

4. THE SHADOW

INTRODUCTION

“The Shadow” is a short rhyming poem written by Robert Louis Stevenson. The poem is all about the child speakers' shadow which is personified as his self or friend who accompanies him all the time in the day. The shadow is personified as a part of the speaker, sometimes arrant (nonsense, stupid), sometimes coward and sometimes a sleepy one. It is given the naughty child's qualities.

SUMMARY

The poem has sixteen lines, consisting four stanzas of four lines each. The rhyme scheme of the poem is “aabb”. The poem is about the male child speaker's shadow which is personified as a naughty child, friend and his own 'self'. The shadow of the speaker is personified as "he". The shadow is little and sometimes gets tall like an Indian rubber ball when bounced back, jumps into the bed with the speaker. Sometimes it irritates the speaker when he talks to his nurse. Sometimes it appears as a coward when sticking to the speaker and sometimes proves to be dead sleepy before the sun rise when the speaker lonely goes to see the dewy buttercups.

EVALUATION

- Q1. Who is the speaker of the poem?
- Q2. What are the changes that occur in the poet's shadow?
- Q3. What did the speaker find one morning before the sun was up?
- Q5. Why is shadow called coward?
- Q6. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?
- Q7. Write down words rhyming with each of the following:
 - a. Ball
 - b. Found
 - c. Shine
 - d. Slow
 - e. See
 - f. Way
- Q8. Name the literary device/s used in the poem?

5. GULLIVER AMONG THE LITTLE PEOPLE

INTRODUCTION

“Gulliver’s Travels” has been written by Jonathan Swift, and is the story of the various adventures of Lemuel Gulliver, who is basically the narrator and protagonist in this book. Gulliver, a married surgeon from Nottinghamshire, England, is someone who loves travelling. He works as a surgeon on ships and lands up becoming a ship captain. Through many unfortunate events during his voyage at sea, Gulliver gets stranded in foreign lands and absurd situations, whether it’s getting captured by miniature Lilliputians or becoming friends with talking horses, the Houyhnhnms.

SUMMARY

On this voyage, Gulliver goes to the sea as a surgeon on a merchant ship, Antelope. The ship is destroyed during a heavy windstorm, and the Gulliver, the only survivor, swims to a nearby Island, Lilliput. Being nearly exhausted from the ordeal, he falls asleep. Upon waking, he finds that the island’s inhabitants, who are no larger than six inches tall, have captured him. After the inhabitants examine Gulliver and provide him with food, the Emperor of this country orders his subjects to move Gulliver to a little used temple, the only place large enough to house him.

EVALUATION

1. “Gulliver’s Travels” is written by Jonathan Swift. (True/False)
2. Gulliver works on a ship called Antelope. (True/False)
3. The ship is destroyed due to rain. (True/False)
4. Gulliver reaches the island of giant people. (True/False)
5. Gulliver is the only person who survives. (True/False)
6. Lilliputs are only six inches tall. (True/False)
7. Gulliver is captured by Lilliputs. (True/False)
8. When the Gulliver is released, he is taken to a palace. (True/False)
9. The only place large enough to house Gulliver is Temple. (True/False)
10. Lilliput is an island where Lilliputians live. (True/False)
11. Use the following words in your own sentences:
 - i) Ship
 - ii) giant
 - iii) island
 - iv) survivor
 - v) surgeon

Chapter: 1 The Fish Tale

✓ **Sizes of Fishes:**

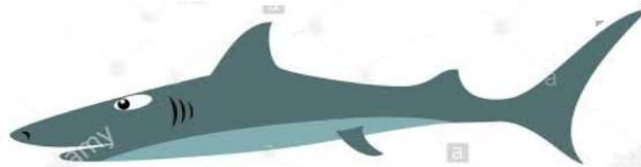
There are different types of fishes which vary in their sizes, shapes and weights. The smallest fish is about 1cm long. The biggest fish can be 18 m long, big whale shark is as long as 18



For Example : The smallest fish is about 1 cm long and the longest fish is about 18 m long.

Since 1 metre = 100 centimetre

Hence 18 m = 18 x 100 cm = 1800 cm

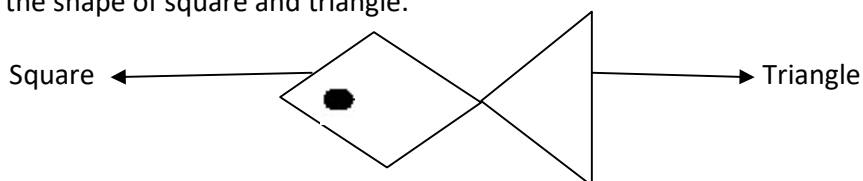


Hence longest fish is 1800 times longer than the smallest fish.

Whale is 18 m long means almost 12 children of size standing one on top of the other.

✓ **Shapes of a Fishes:-**

When we think of shape of fishes, triangle and Rhombus comes in our mind, but we can also make a fish with the shape of square and triangle.



✓ **Weights of fishes:-**

Just like size and shape, fishes also have different weight.

✓ **Place Value:-**

Place value can be defined as the value represented by a digit in a number on the basis of its position in the number.

A **place value** chart helps us to recognize large numbers. We read **place value** chart from left to right. In **Indian** system we start grouping the number from right in group of 3 and further in group of 2. The **place value** chart have been separated into groups called periods i.e. ones, thousands, lakhs and crores.

INDIAN NUMBER SYSTEM

Crores		LAKHS		THOUSANDS		ONES		
Ten Crore	Crore	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5,76,92,251	5	7	6	9	2	2	5	1

Five Crore Seventy Six Lakhs Ninety Two Thousand Two Hundred Fifty one

Q No. 1:- Choose the correct option:

- (i) The numeral for one crore is expressed as
- (a) 10000000 (b) 1000000 (c) 100000 (d) 10000
- (ii) If 1 Kg of fish is Rs 200/- , then the cost of half Kg is
- (a) Rs 400 (b) Rs 300 (c) Rs 200 (d) Rs 100
- (iii) How many zeros in one lakh have?
- (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
- (iv) Which is the correct numeral for three lakh twenty thousand fifteen?
- (a) 3,20,15 (b) 3,20,015 (c) 3,02,015 (d) 3,02,15
- (v) Cost of fish is Rs 120 per Kg. What is the cost of a fish weighs five and a half Kg?
- (a) Rs 400 (b) Rs 550 (c) Rs 600 (d) Rs 660

Q No. 2 :- Write the numbers in words and expanded form.

(i) 4,32,256 Word form : _____

Expanded form: _____

(ii) 5,30,23, 480 Word form : _____

Expanded form: _____

(iii) 66,42,593 Word form : _____

Expanded form: _____

(iv) 2,20,54,549 Word form : _____

Expanded form: _____

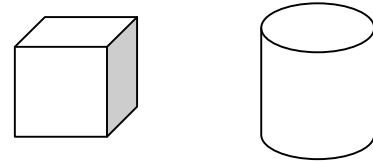
CHAPTER: 2 Shapes and Angles

- ✓ **SHAPES:-** A **shape** can be defined as the form of an object or its outline, outer boundary or outer surface. ... We can find different basic **shapes** such as the two-dimensional square, rectangle, and oval or the three-dimensional rectangular prism, cylinder, and sphere in the objects we see around us.

Two – dimensional Shapes

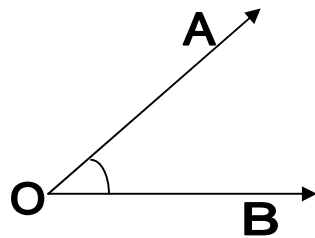


Three –dimensional shapes



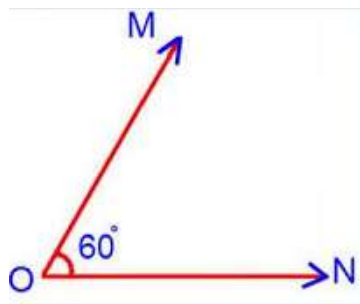
- ✓ **Angles:-**

An angle can be defined as the figure formed by two rays meeting at a common end point. An angle is represented by the symbol \angle . Here, the angle below is $\angle AOB$.

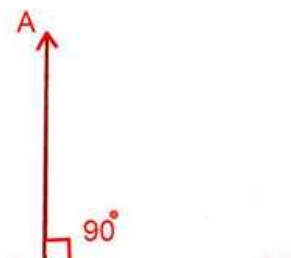


- ✓ **Types of Angles:-**

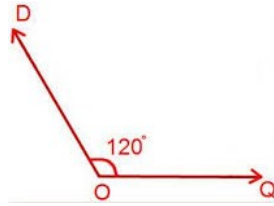
- ✓ **Acute Angle :-** An angle whose measure is less than 90° degrees. The following is an acute angle.



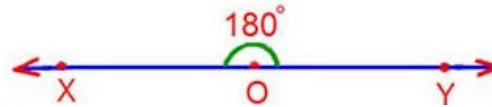
- ✓ **Right angle:-** An angle whose measure is 90° degrees. The following is a right angle.



- ✓ **Obtuse angle:-** An angle whose measure is bigger than 90° degrees but less than 180° degrees. Thus, it is between 90° degrees and 180° degrees. The following is an obtuse angle.

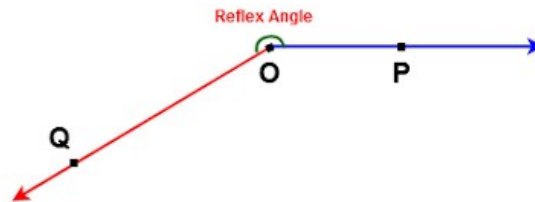


- ✓ **Straight angle:-** An angle whose measure is 180° degrees. Thus, a straight angle look like a straight line. The following is a straight angle.



- ✓ **Reflex angle:**

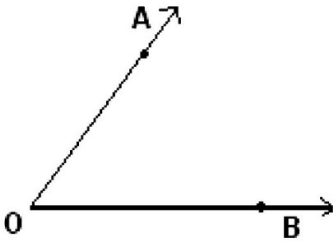
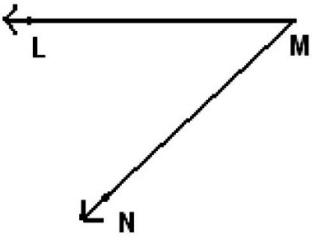

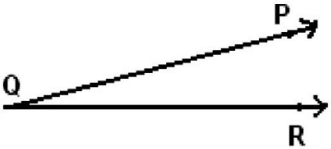
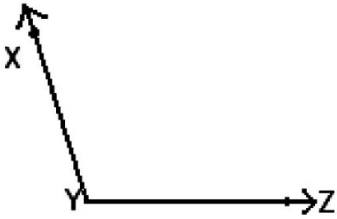
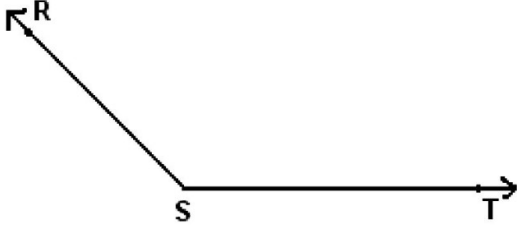
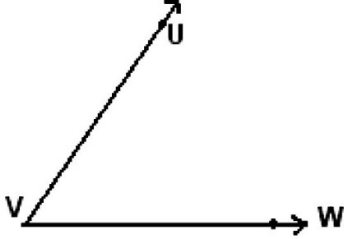
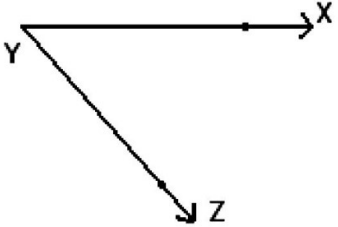
An angle whose measure is bigger than 180° degrees but less than 360° degrees. The following is a reflex angle.



Q No. 1:- Fill in the blanks:

1. An angle is formed by _____ rays.
2. An angle has _____ vertex.
3. The common end point is called the _____ of an angle.
4. An angle whose measure is in between 0° and 90° is called _____
5. Two rays with the common end point form an _____
6. An angle has _____ arms.
7. The symbol used for an angle is _____
8. An angle equal to 180° is called a _____ angle.
9. An angle greater than 90° but less than 180° is called an _____ angle.
10. AN angle equal to 90° is called _____ angle.

Q No. 2:- Name the vertex and sides formed by the angles.

 <p>Vertex: _____ Sides: _____</p>	 <p>Vertex: _____ Sides: _____</p>
 <p>Vertex: _____ Sides: _____</p>	 <p>Vertex: _____ Sides: _____</p>
 <p>Vertex: _____ Sides: _____</p>	 <p>Vertex: _____ Sides: _____</p>
 <p>Vertex: _____ Sides: _____</p>	 <p>Vertex: _____ Sides: _____</p>

Q No. 3:- Identify the following angles as acute, obtuse, right angles, straight or reflex angles:-

1. $124^\circ =$ _____

2. $45^\circ =$ _____

3. $90^\circ =$ _____

4. $180^\circ =$ _____

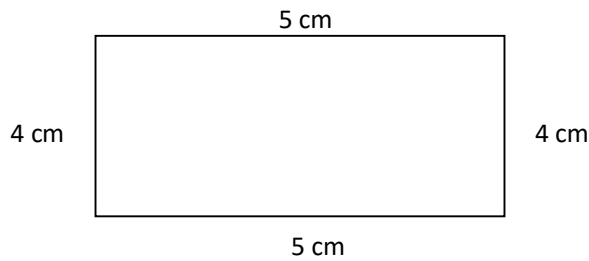
5. $270^\circ =$ _____

6. $67^\circ =$ _____

CHAPTER: 3 How many Squares?

❖ **Perimeter:-** The total Length of the boundary is called perimeter.

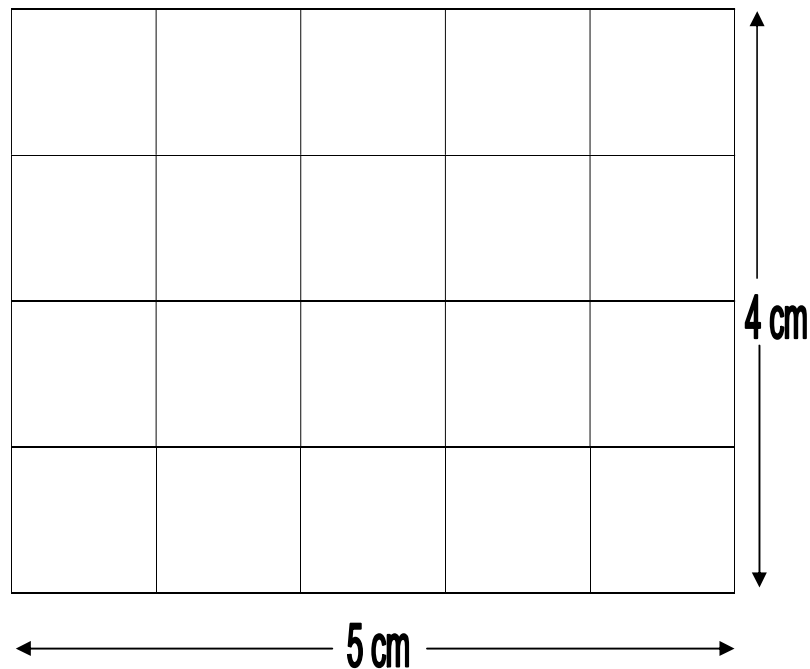
For Example:- We have to find the perimeter of the given figure



$$\text{Perimeter} = 4\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} = 18 \text{ cm}$$

❖ **Area:-** The space occupied by a flat shape or the surface of an object. The **area** of a figure is the number of unit squares that cover the surface of a closed figure. **Area** is measured in square units such as square centimetres, square feet, square inches, etc.

❖ For Example:- We have to find the area of the given figure



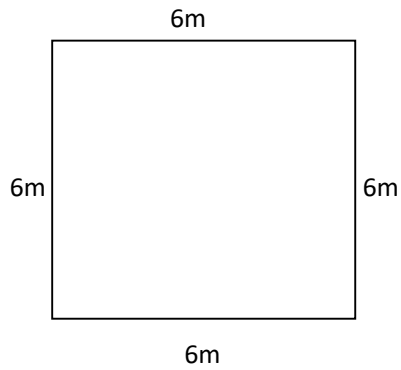
The above figure shows a rectangle of length 5 cm and breadth 4 cm.

The rectangle is divided into a number of squares of side 1 cm.

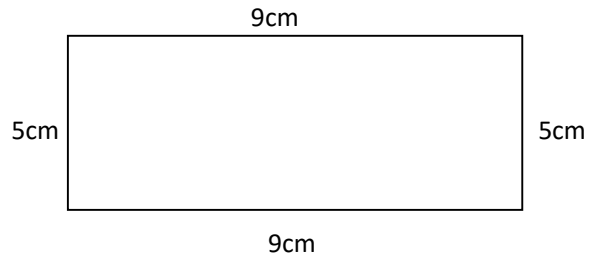
The rectangle is covered with 20 such squares.

Therefore, the area of the rectangle is 20 sq cm.

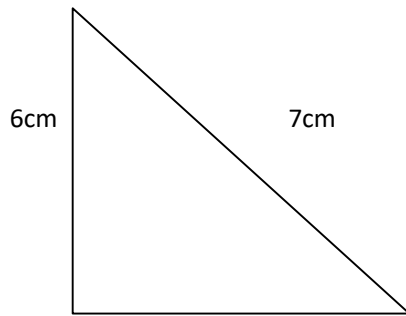
QNo. 1:- Find the perimeter of the following:



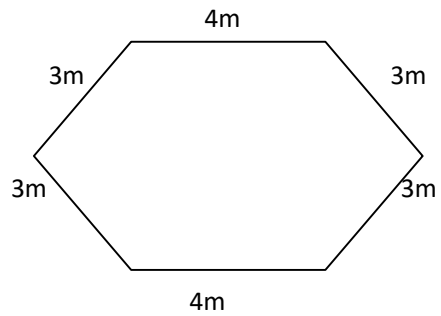
Perimeter =



Perimeter =

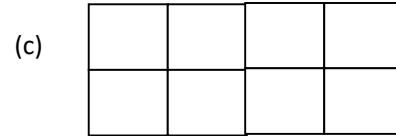
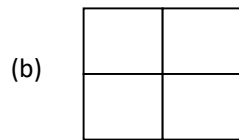
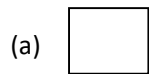


Perimeter =

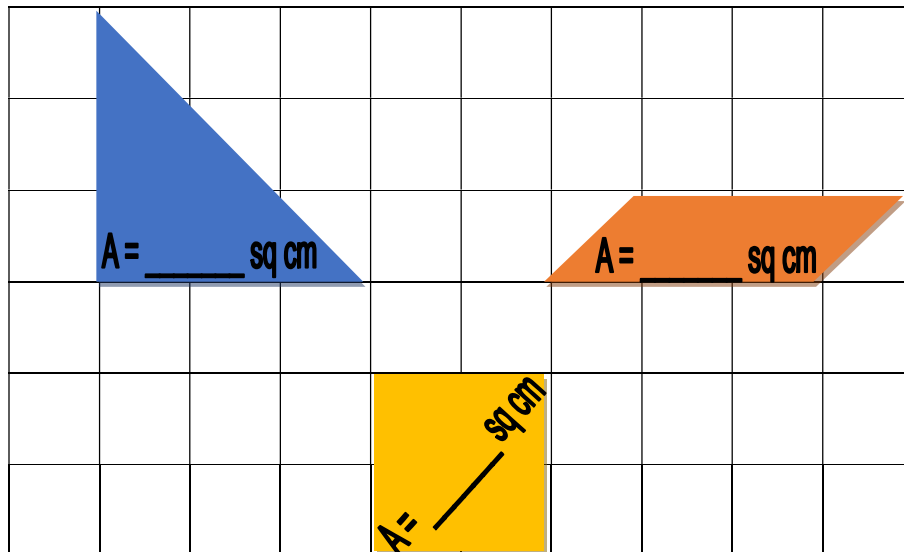


Perimeter =

Q No.2:- Find the area of each of the following figures by counting squares. Each square has an area = 1 sq cm.



Q No. 3:- Write the area (in square cm) of the shapes below:



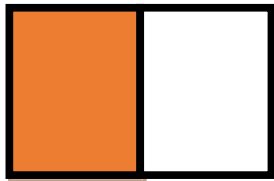
CHAPTER: 4 Parts and Wholes

❖ **Fraction**:- A number which can be put in the form of $\frac{a}{b}$, where a and b are both natural numbers

a is called numerator, b is called denominator and the – is called a division line.

(OR) **A Fraction is a part of a whole.**

For example $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, ... etc



$\frac{1}{2}$



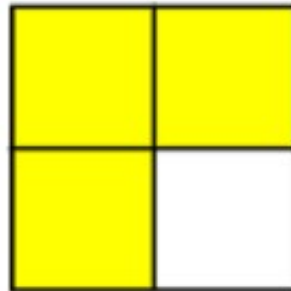
$\frac{2}{3}$

Q No 1:- Write the fraction representing the shaded portion:

(a)



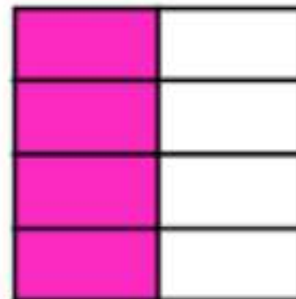
(b)



(c)



(d)



Q No 2:- Shade the part according to the given fraction:

(a)

$$\frac{1}{4}$$



(b)

$$\frac{5}{6}$$



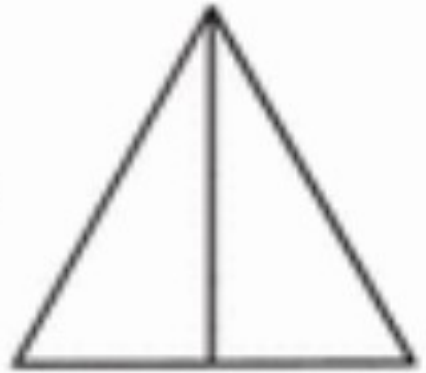
(c)

$$\frac{2}{4}$$



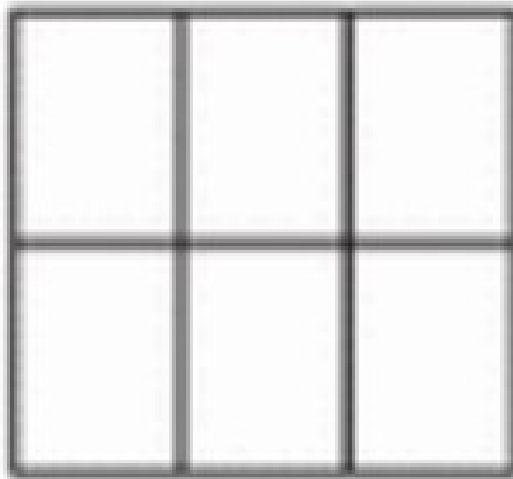
(d)

$$\frac{1}{2}$$



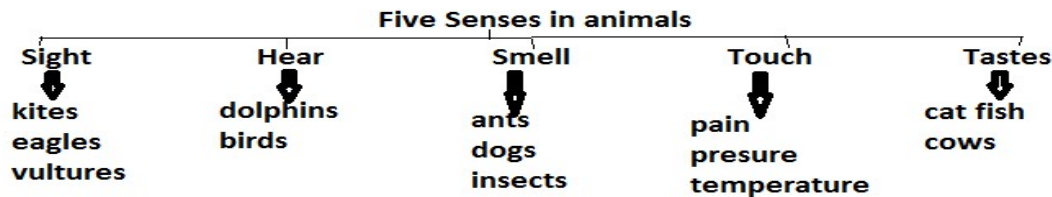
(e)

$$\frac{2}{6}$$



Chapter 1: Super Senses**INTRODUCTION**

Super Senses: Super refers to some especially good powerful sense that an animal or a person has. Animals have different senses.

SUMMARY

- ❖ Kites, Eagles, vultures can see four times as far as we can.
- ❖ Some male insects can recognize their female by their smell.
- ❖ Dolphins make different sounds to give message to each other.

Sleeping and Walking

Some animals go into a long sleep or deep sleep in certain reasons, e.g., frogs sloth. Sleeping time of cow - 3.9 hours, Python - 18 hours, giraffe - 9 hours, cat - 15 hours.

EVALUATION

Q1) Fill in the Blanks:

1. Super means _____ sense.
2. Animals have _____ sense.
3. Some birds can see _____ times as far as we can.
4. Some male insects can recognize their female by their _____.
5. A python sleeps _____ hours.
6. Sleeping time of cat is _____.
7. Sleeping time of giraffe is _____.
8. A dog's smelling power is stronger than ours. (True/False)
9. There are _____ senses in animals.
10. Dolphins make different sounds to give message to each other. (True/False)

Chapter 2: From Tasting to Digestion

INTRODUCTION

Taste buds and different tastes: Taste buds are sensory organs that are found on your tongue and allow you to taste, sweet, salty, sour and bitter.

SUMMARY

Digestion: Digestion is a process in which complex form of food is broken down into simpler form to release energy which then goes to different parts of the body through blood. It begins in the mouth and ends in the intestines. It involves different steps. They are:

1. **Ingestion:** Intake of food through mouth and chewed and mixed with saliva.
2. **Digestion:** Food taken in and digested by stomach.
3. **Absorption:** The nutrients absorbed in the blood.
4. **Assimilation:** Transport of energy in the cell.
5. **Egestion:** Throwing out of waste material.

EVALUATION

- 1) Throwing of waste material is called _____.
- 2) Imli (Tranasind) is (sour/sweet) taste.
- 3) Kerala bitter gourd is _____ in taste. (bitter/sour/salty)
- 4) We should eat slowly and chew well, so that food can digest properly. (Yes/False)
- 5) What is Digestion?
- 6) What is Absorption?
- 7) What is Assimilation?
- 8) How does the following taste?
 - a. Chilli _____
 - b. Rasgola _____
 - c. Lemon _____

Chapter 3: Seeds and Seeds

INTRODUCTION

Seeds are small hard part of a plant from which a new plant of the same kind can grow.

SUMMARY

A seed can be thought of as a baby plant. It needs water, sunlight to grow. Seeds contain high proteins, starch and oil.

Sprouting: It is a process by which seeds germinate and put out shoots.

There are about a million different types of seeds. Seeds are used as foods grains. Example Rice, Wheat.

Seeds are used as pulses. E.g., Rajma, green gram.

Seeds are used as spices. E.g., Black pepper, coriander.

Seed Dispersal: Seeds spread to far away places as they are carried away by birds, animals, air and water from one place to another.

EVALUATION

Q1) Define Seed?

Q2) What is sprouting?

Q3) What do you mean by seed dispersal?

Q4) Fill in the blanks:

- a. A seed contains _____ plant.
- b. _____ is a process by which seeds germinate.
- c. Seeds are used as _____.
- d. Rajma and green grains are _____.
- e. There are about a _____ different types of seeds in the world.
- f. _____ seeds are used as spices.
- g. Seeds are also used as spices. (True/False)

Chapter - 4: Experiments with Water

INTRODUCTION

Water is a colourless, tasteless and odourless substance found all over the earth. Water is an important substance of life. About 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water.

SUMMARY

Water exists in three forms, i.e.,

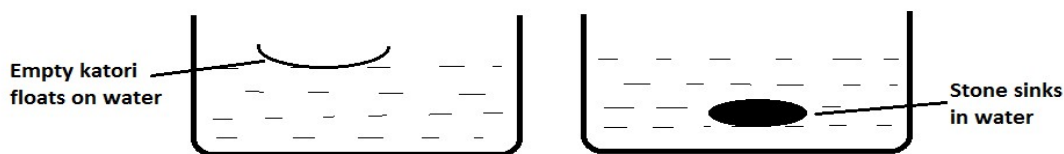
1. Solid – ice 2. Liquid – water 3. Gas - water vapour

Some substances dissolve easily in the water, e.g., sugar, salt etc. These are called Hydrophilic Substances. Many substances do not dissolve in water, e.g., oil, sand, etc.

Evaporation: It is the process by which water changes from a liquid to gas or vapour due to increase in temperature. When water is heated, the molecules of water vibrate and escape into the atmosphere.

What Floats What Sinks

If an object weighs more than an equal volume of water, it is denser and will sink and if its weight is less than an equal volume of water, it is less dense and will float.



Surface area also helps to keep the object afloat. More surface area gives an object a better chance to displace enough water to affect its own weight. Objects float better on a dense surface. Things like salt and coffee dissolve in water. They are soluble. Sand and stone are insoluble. They will not dissolve in water.

EVALUATION

- Q1) The three forms of water are: _____
- Q2) When water changes from a liquid to gas it is called as melting. (True/False)
- Q3) Ice melts to form _____.
- Q4) Oil does not dissolve in water. (True/False)
- Q5) Salt and Sugar do not dissolve in water. (True/False)
- Q6) When water is heated it changes into vapour, this process is called _____.
- Q7) How much water is there on Earth?
- Q8) What are Hydrophilic Substances?
- Q9) Sand is insoluble in water. (True/False)

Chapter 5: Our Health Services

INTRODUCTION

Health is defined as the state of being well and free from illness.

SUMMARY

In our country, the central and state governments provide health services for the people. The services are available at various levels, i.e., village level, block, district and small cities. In cities, facilities are more than those of villages. In places where the population is about 5000, there is a primary Health Sub Centre.

Vaccination: It helps in developing resistance against diseases like, diphtheria, tetanus, measles, etc.

Red Cross Society: It is a voluntary organisation which provides medical aid at the international level.

Mobile Van: It is an arrangement to provide medical facility to those areas where such facilities do not exist.

Blood Bank: It is a place where blood of all the different groups is stored and made available when required.

World Health Day is celebrated on 7th April every year throughout the world.

EVALUATION

Q1) Define Health?

Q2) What is Vaccination?

Q3) Name any three diseases against which vaccines are given to children?

Q4) What is Blood Bank?

Q5) When do we celebrate the world health day?

Q6) nFill in the blanks:

- a. World health day is celebrated on _____.
- b. _____ helps in protecting people against serious diseases.
- c. Red cross society is a _____ organisation.
- d. Blood bank is a place to produce _____.
- e. There is a Primary Health sub centre where the population is about _____.

Chapter 6: A Treat for Mosquitoes

INTRODUCTION

Mosquitoes comprise a group of about 3500 species of small insects that are flies.

SUMMARY

Malaria is a disease transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito (Female Anopheles). When this infected mosquito bites a person, the parasite is released into the blood stream of a person causing malaria. The word “malaria” comes from two words - 'Mal' meaning “Bad” and 'aria' means bad air (Foul air). The symptoms of malaria include high fever, headache, vomiting, shaking chills, etc. Malaria is more common in rainy season.

Precaution:

1. Get rid of pools of stagnant water as this water is the breeding habitat of mosquitoes.
2. Bed nets should be used to protect yourself.
3. Spray oil if water has collected at some places.

Treatment:

There are number of effective drugs available to treat malaria.

EVALUATION

- Q1) There are about 5000 species of mosquitoes. (True/False)
- Q2) The disease caused by female anopheles is called (Measles/Malaria).
- Q3) One of the symptoms of malaria is _____.
- Q4) Malaria literally means _____.
- Q5) Malaria is more common in (summer/rainy) season.
- Q6) _____ water is the home of mosquitoes.
- Q7) We should use (Bed nets/hail nets) to protect ourselves from malaria.
- Q8) Define Malaria?
- Q9) The symptoms of Malaria are _____ and _____.

NAME:- _____ ROLLNO:- _____

SCHOOL:- _____

کاسټر مضمون لکھو، حوالہ پوڻو، جملہ بابتہ جز اول تہ جز دوم خاطر گر کلام۔
سوالنمبر ۱:- فدا راجوری سینئر لیٹچمر نظم ”دعا“ گرو زبانی یاد۔

تھا ناوت کتھہ چھو زنان؟

سوالنمبر ۲:- دینہ اکنتہ پیر اگرافہ منتر کتھو ناوتو الگ الگ۔

زؤن آس دون اتفن کیتھہ نہ سماوار بیٹھو باز رکن گزھان۔ آفتاب
اوس دکانس بیٹھو بیٹھو زؤنہ پیاران۔ دکانس ہر ونہ کنہ اوس اکھ مور بیٹھو
منتر اکھ کوکرتہ اکھ کوکرتہ آفتابن مور کوکرتہ کوکرتہ زؤنہ حوالہ۔ زؤنہ روٹ
کوکرتہ تھوون زانہ منتر۔ زان تھوون کس بیٹھو تہ ذرایہ۔ ہون اوسس پتہ پتہ
پکان۔ گرو واژ دروازہ منتر تہ ذرایہ انڈر۔

سوالنمبر ۳:- (۱) حضرت شیخ العالمؒ۔ زندین شہر کن کپاہ چھو زنان؟

(تھا) حضرت شیخ العالمؒ۔ سینئر فاجہ کپاہ اوس ناو؟

(تھا) حضرت شیخ العالمؒ۔ کس کپاہ پانجام اوس؟

سوالنمبر ۴:- (۱) ماحول کتھہ چھو زنان؟

(تھا) جنگل کاپتپاہ فروری چھو سانہ خاطر؟

(تھا) اگر سون ماحول نا صاف آسہ تھہ میت کپاہ سپد؟

(تھا) سونہ لک۔ ماحول کتھہ چھو زنان؟

سوال نمبر ۵:- اگر "ہوڑ" لفظک ضد کچھ "بھون" دینے آ مقین لفظن ہونڈ ضد کیاہ آسیر؟

۱. دچھن :-

۲. صراف :-

۳. زمین :-

۴. روڈ :-

۵. سیپور :-

سوال نمبر ۶:- دد ہے دد ہے لیکھو۔

۱. دو یک زیاد کھوتہ زیاد درجہ حرارت :-

دو یک کم کھوتہ کم درجہ حرارت :-

۲. موسیج زان کاری :-

۳. نیشنل ہائے وے چایلیہ کینہ بند :-

۴. گاڈین چاکشیر پینٹہ جوم گزھنگ اجازت کینہ

جینہ پینٹہ کثیر ترنگ اجازت ؟ :-

۵. پیے بوزا از صہر کینہ نہ ؟ :-

سوال نمبر ۷:- ۴ دوه دش دیکھو از کیاہ اوس آسیر سین رو نہت :-

۱. کوتاہ روٹن ؟-

۲. کسپتس آو ؟

۳. کسم آو ؟

Class 5

مضمون :- اردو جز :- دوئم
" سیلس کے اسباق " انٹرنیٹ - گفتگو کے آداب - تصویر کشی
کیا آپ نے کبھی کمپیوٹر دیکھا ہے - اگر ہاں تو بتائیے اس میں
کون کون سی چیزیں ہوتی ہیں - جلو ہم بتاتے ہیں - کمپیوٹر میں
ماینیٹر - ماوس - کی بورڈ - اور سی - پی - یو ہوتا ہے - آئیے اب ان
چیزوں کا مشاہدہ کرتے ہیں - اور یہ دیکھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ ان چیزوں
کا کیا کام ہے - اگر آپ کا ہر کمپیوٹر انٹرنیٹ سے جڑا ہوا ہے تو آپ دنیا
بھر کی معلومات چند لمحوں میں حاصل کر سکتے ہیں - بھجو - انٹرنیٹ دنیا کا
سب سے بڑا کمپیوٹر نیٹ ورک ہے - اگر آپ اس نیٹ ورک سے جڑے ہیں
تو آپ کو ٹیلیفون - ریڈیو - پوسٹ آفس - ٹیلی ویژن اور لائبریری کو الگ الگ
رکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے بلکہ اپنے گھر سے بیٹھ کر ان ساری چیزوں کے فائدے
اٹھا سکتے ہیں -

عملی کام 1 - 1 - آپ اپنی کتاب پر کمپیوٹر کی شکل بنانے کی کوشش کیجیے۔

2 - اب بتائیے یہ انٹرنیٹ کیا ہوتا ہے۔

2 - جملے بنا نا - 1 - لیپ ٹاپ :- ہمارے استاد کے پاس لیپ ٹاپ ہے۔

آپ کمپیوٹر اور انٹرنیٹ الفاظ کے جملے بنائیے۔

3 - آپ اپنی کتاب کو دیکھ کر ان الفاظ کو ان کے

صحیح معنی کے ساتھ جوڑیے۔

مستعارف - کارگر

موٹر - آپس میں جان پہچان

مواصلاتی نظام - ذرائع نقل و حرکت کا جدید طرز

جب ہم ایک درس سے گفتگو کرتے تو ہمیں ^{ہماری} آواز کو اتنی دھیمی سمجھ کر
 سوچ کر سنائی نہ رہے۔ اتنی سمت بھی نہ ہو کہ سننے والے کو ناگوار لگے۔
 جلدی جلدی بھی نہیں کرنی چاہیے کہ بات سمجھ میں نہ آئے۔ کہتے ہیں پہلے تو بولو
 پھر بولو۔ یعنی بات کرنے سے پہلے ہی سوچنا چاہیے کہ جو ہم کہنے جا رہے ہیں
 وہ موقع اور وقت کے مطابق ہے یا نہیں۔ اس بات کو ہمیشہ یاد رکھنا چاہیے
 کہ کسی کی بات کو ہم بیچ میں نہ کاٹے۔ جھوٹوں سے گفتگو کرتے وقت نرمی
 اور مہربانی سے پیش آنا چاہیے۔ جھغل خوری یعنی کسی کے پیٹھ پیچھے برائی
 نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔ اس سے ہمیشہ بچنا چاہیے۔

مکملی کام۔ ۱۔ اب آپ بنائیے گفتگو کرنے وقت کن باتوں کا خیال رکھنا چاہیے۔؟

۲۔ جھغل خوری سے بچتے ہیں۔

ع	ا	آ	ک
و			ز
ا	د		
د	ا		ب

اس میں خالی ڈھوں کو مندرجہ ذیل حروف کی مدد سے
 پُر کیجئے تاکہ ایک بامعنی لفظ بن سکیں۔

(ا، آ، ن، ت)

لفظ سخت کی ضد نرم ہے۔

سردی کی ضد گرمی ہے۔

نفرت کی ضد محبت ہے۔

آرام کی ضد تکلیف ہے۔

عملی کام۔ آپ ان الفاظ کی ضد لکھئے۔

اچھائی۔ سچ۔ گوارا۔ اُوپر

۷۔ نشاط کشو اثری نے نظم "تصویر کشمیر" میں بہت ہی عمدہ اور دلکش انداز سے کشمیر کی لامثال خوبصورتی کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ پہلے بند میں شاعر نے شاعر نے سرزمین کشمیر کے اولیادوں پر عالموں، عابدوں اور ادیبوں اور شاعروں کی طرف اشارہ کیا ہے۔ دوسرے، تیسرے اور چوتھے بند میں شاعر نے یہاں کے مختلف سیاسی مقامات کا ذکر کیا ہے جیسے جشمہ شاہی، کوکرنارگ، نشاط باغ اور ظہرگ کا تذکرہ کرتے ان مقامات کی خوبصورتی کو بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ جنت کی تصویر، جس کا نام ہے "گلشن کشمیر"۔ آخری بند میں یہاں کے چناروں، پھولوں اور مشہور جمیل ڈال اور کشتوں کے سفاروں کی طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہے اور کہا گیا کہ۔

ہاں اسی جنت کی یہ تصویر ہے۔

نام جس کا گلشن کشمیر ہے۔

عملی کام: آپ اس نظم کو بیڑھ آپ کر بتائیے شاعر نے ان مقامات کی کس کس خوبصورتی کا ذکر کیا ہے۔

عارف = عارفوں
 عابد = عابدوں
 عالم = عالموں
 شاعر = شاعروں
 آبنشا = آبنشاؤں
 چنار = چناروں

چشمہ شامی :- یہ سرینگر سے جھمیل کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
 یہ ایک صاف پانی کا چشمہ ہے۔
 اس کے آگے ایک عالیشان باغ اور بارہ دری ہے۔

شالیمار باغ :- یہ باغ ڈل جھیل کے شمال مغرب میں واقع ایک
 مغلیہ باغ ہے۔ یہ باغ مغلیہ سلطنت کے شہنشاہ جہانگیر
 نے اپنی ملکہ نور جاں کے لیے ۱۶۱۹ء میں تعمیر کروایا۔

گل مرگ :- سرینگر سے ۵۹ میل کے فاصلے پر سیاچوں کے لے ایک
 دلکش جگہ ہے۔

اس حُسن کے میدان کو کشمیر کی جان بھی کہا گیا ہے۔

بجلی کا :- آپ کو کرناگ - اور نشاط باغ کے متعلق

دو دو جملے لکھئے۔