

DISTRICT INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION & TRAININGS SHOPIAN



(Session: 2020)

TUTORIALS CUM ASSIGNMENTS FOR CLASS 6th FOR UNIT-I & UNIT-II

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions

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Subject: English

Unit- I & II

1. A Different Kind of School

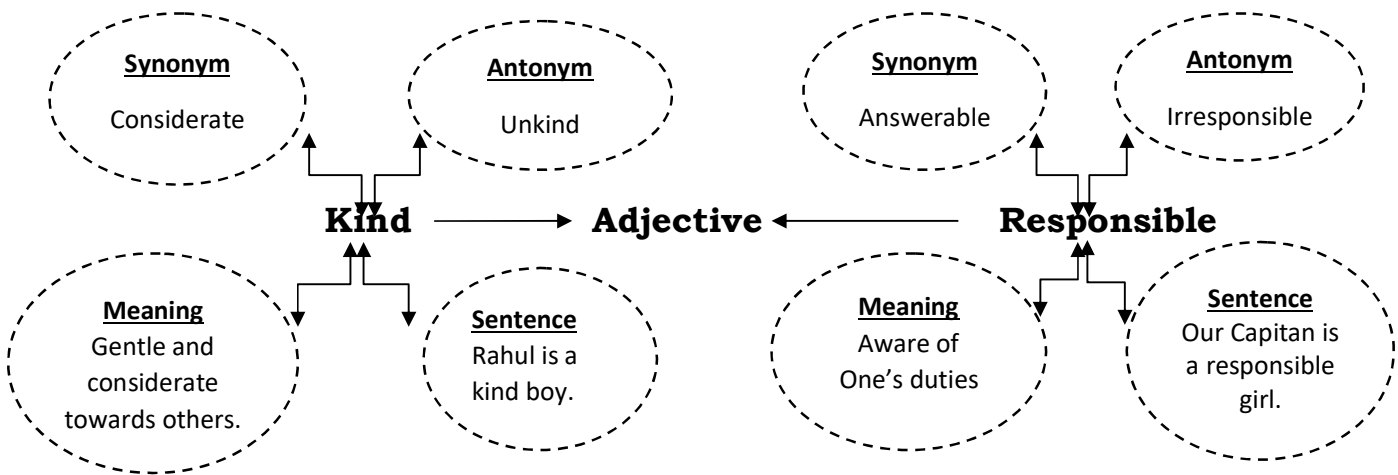
INTRODUCTION

This topic is from prose section and has been written by E.V Lucus. The narrator visits a school and is surprised to see its methodology.

SUMMARY

The topic revolves around a school with different teaching learning methods. The school is run by Miss Beam who is a middle aged lady. She is both understanding and authoritative in nature. The school aims at teaching the students to be kind and responsible.

Each child was given one blind, one lame, one deaf, one injured and one dumb day once in the term. The children were made to understand and share things. The purpose of those special days was to teach the children thoughtfulness, to appreciate and understand misfortune. By the end of the day the narrator also felt thoughtful.



EVALUATION

- Misfortune means _____
- The School is run by Miss _____
- Students were trained to share fortune /misfortune.
- The students became more responsible/irresponsible.
- Write three sentences on how you would feel if you were blind, deaf and dumb.

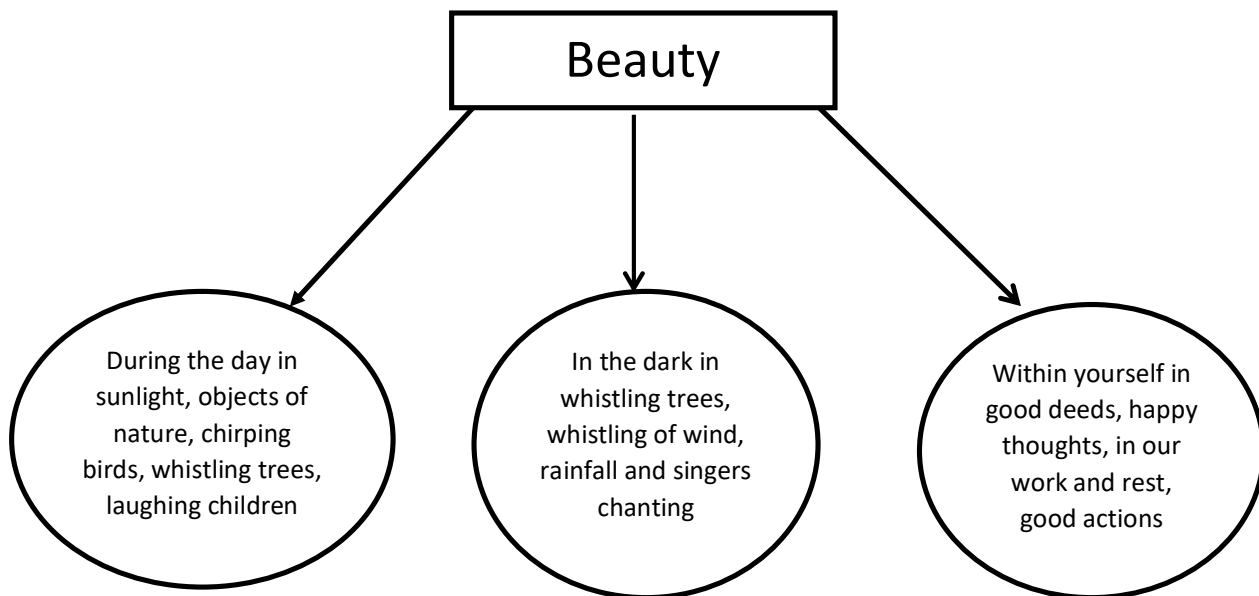
2. Beauty

INTRODUCTION

The poem has been written by E.Yeh.Shure. The poem consists of three stanzas with five lines in each stanza.

SUMMARY

In this poem, the poet reveals that beauty is everywhere in nature and within ourselves. Beauty gives pleasure to all our senses. It can be noticed in sunlight, trees, birds and in people who dance joyfully for the harvest. The poet says that beauty can be heard in the night when the wind makes a whistling sound, when the rain drops pour down and singers sing merrily. He says that beauty lies within ourselves in our noble actions and good deeds. The poet strongly believes that beauty is reflected in ones dreams and deeds. Beauty makes our life smooth.



EVALUATION

- a) The poem is written by Rabindranath Tagore/E-Yeh-Shure.
- b) The word deed means_____
- c) Beauty is seen in the sunlight (True/False).
- d) Beauty is _____
- e) Beauty is in yourself. (True/False)
- f) Write a few sentences about your concept of beauty.

3. A Tale of Two Birds

INTRODUCTION

A short story by Anonymous author. The story narrates the upbringing of two birds in different environments.

SUMMARY

The story is about two birds who get separated due to a big storm. The storm killed the mother bird and threw the baby birds in different directions. One of the birds fell near a cave where a gang of robbers lived and the other one landed outside a Rishi's Ashram. The birds imitated what they heard in their surroundings. One always heard the talk of robbers. imitated them and talked about robbing people. The other one was in the company of a kind Rishi, who welcomed people to the ashram.

Moral:- "One is known by the company One Keeps."

EVALUATION

- a) A big heavy _____ hit the nest and killed the bird.
- b) The baby birds were united/separated by the storm.
- c) One of the birds landed near a cave (True/False).
- d) Ones the king of the country came to the forest (True/False).
- e) Write five sentences on any shrine in your area or surrounding.

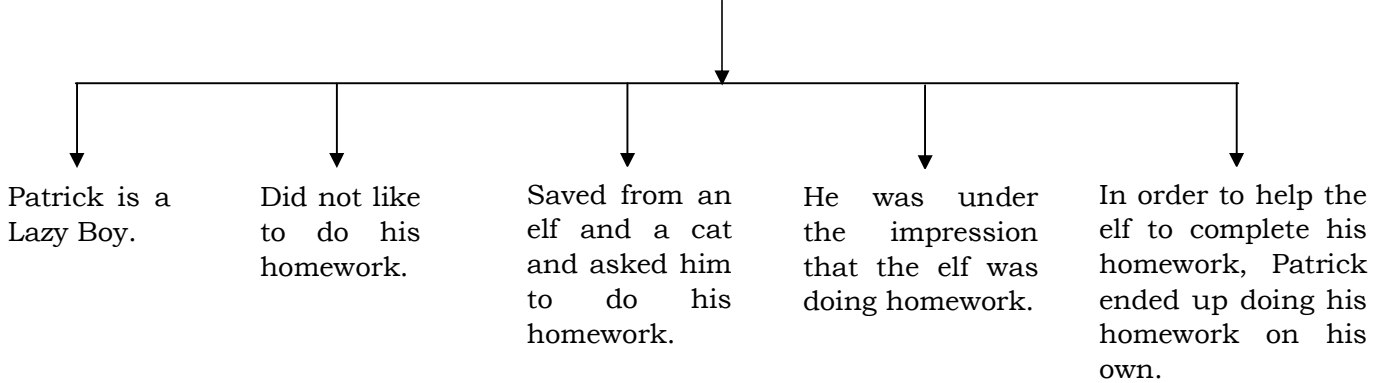
4. Who did Patrick's Homework

INTRODUCTION

It is written by Carl Moore and the chapter is about a Patrick who was lazy and hated to do his homework.

SUMMARY

PATRICK'S CHARACTERISTICS



Now write the character of Patrick by using the above given information in the space given below:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

EVALUATION

- a) Patrick is a _____ boy.
- b) Patrick saved the elf from a dog / cat.
- c) Patrick wished that the elf should do his homework (True/False).
- d) The elf helped Patrick (True/False).
- e) Write three sentences on how and when do you do your homework?

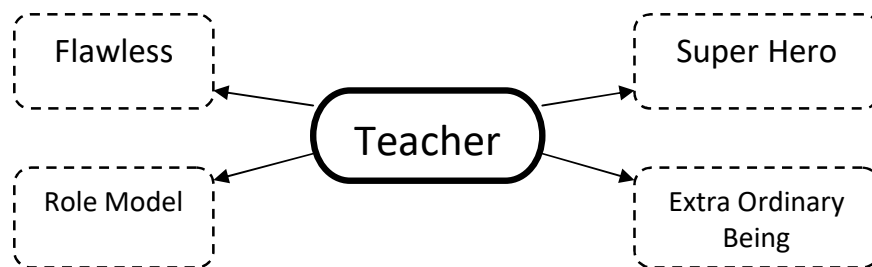
5. Where do all the teachers go

INTRODUCTION

The poem is written by Peter Dixon. The poem narrates the imaginations of a child about his teacher.

SUMMARY

The poem has been written from the point of view of a child. It is different for a small child to think of his/her teacher as an ordinary person. The child wonders where all the teachers go after 4:00 P.M daily. He also wonders if they live in houses, wash their socks, feel relaxed to watch TV and wear pajamas. The child wants to know if the teachers have parents and do they ever commit mistakes like a student does. He has decided to follow one of the teachers back home today and point out what they do. He wants to write a poem about it for the students to read.



Evaluation: -

- a) The poem is written by _____.
- b) The child wonders where all teachers go after 4/3.
- c) The child thinks the teachers are ordinary /extra ordinary beings.
- d) Write five sentences on any your class teacher.

6. A House A Home

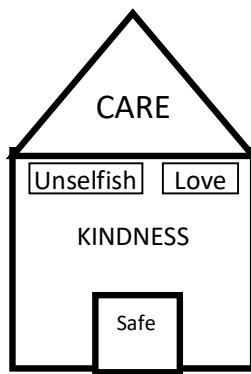
INTRODUCTION

The poem has been written by **Lorraine M.Halli**. It highlights the difference/s between a house and a home.

Summary

The poem is actually a comparison between a House and a Home. The poet says that a house is just a building made up of wood, stones and bricks. It has doors and windows, floor tiles etc.

A Home on the contrary is an abode of love and care. Its walls reflect the emotions of its dwellers. Its roof reflects the care of loved ones. Nothing can substitute the cozy atmosphere and feeling of safety that a home offers.



My Home

EVALUATION

- a) A house is made of _____.
- b) A home is made of _____.
- c) The poem is written by _____.
- d) Write three sentences on your house.
- e) Write three sentences on your home.

7. The Friendly Mongoose

INTRODUCTION

The Friendly Mongoose is a story from the Panchatantra. It highlights the loss often faced by us due to our hasty decisions.

SUMMARY

The story is about a farmer, his wife and his child. The farmer wanted to keep a pet for his child to play when he grows up. Once he brought a baby mongoose to keep as a pet. In a few months, the mongoose grew to full size.

One day the farmer's wife went for shopping and left the baby with his father. His father also went to his field leaving the baby alone with the mongoose. When the farmer's wife returned, she saw the mongoose soaked in blood. She immediately came to the conclusion that it was her son's blood. She hit the mongoose with a heavy basket, killing him on the spot and went inside. She saw the baby sleeping in the cradle and a snake torn into pieces lying on the floor. She understood that the mongoose had killed the snake to save the baby but it was too late because she had killed the mongoose by then.

Moral:- "Haste is Waste."

EVALUATION

- a) Friendly Mongoose is a story from the _____.
- b) The farmer brought a _____ to keep as a pet.
- c) The face of mongoose was soaked in Blood/Milk.
- d) The mongoose had killed the baby. (True/False)
- e) Write a brief paragraph on pet animal.

CHAPTER:1 KNOWING OUR NUMBERS

I. Smallest and Largest number / Greatest Number:

- The procedure of forming the greatest number is as follows:
 - (a) The smallest digit is placed at one’s place.
 - (b) The next greater digit is placed at ten’s place.
 - (c) The next greater digit is placed at Hundred’s place and so on.
 - (d) The greatest digit is placed at the highest place of the number.
- The Smallest number is formed by the following reverse procedure:
 - (a) The greatest digit is placed at one’s place.
 - (b) The next smaller digit at ten’s place and so on till all the given digits are finished.
 - (c) The smallest digit is placed at the highest place of the number.

Example: - Write the greatest and smallest number with the given 5 digits (2, 0, 5, 3, 9) without repeating any digit.

Solution:-

Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	
9	5	3	2	0	Greatest Number
2	0	3	5	9	Smallest Number

Whenever one of the given digits is 0 ; it is not written at the extreme left for the smallest number. It is written in the second place from the left.

QNo1:- Use the given digits without repetition and make the greatest and smallest 4 – digit numbers.

	Greatest Number	Smallest Number
(i) 2, 8, 7, 4	_____	_____
(ii) 9, 7, 1, 4	_____	_____
(iii) 4, 7, 5, 0	_____	_____
(iv) 5, 4, 0, 3	_____	_____

Q No. 2:- Encircle the correct option:

(i) Which is greatest?

- (a) 234 (b) 543 (c) 657 (d) 456

(ii) Which is smallest?

- (a) 4567 (b) 3456 (c) 2345 (d) 1234

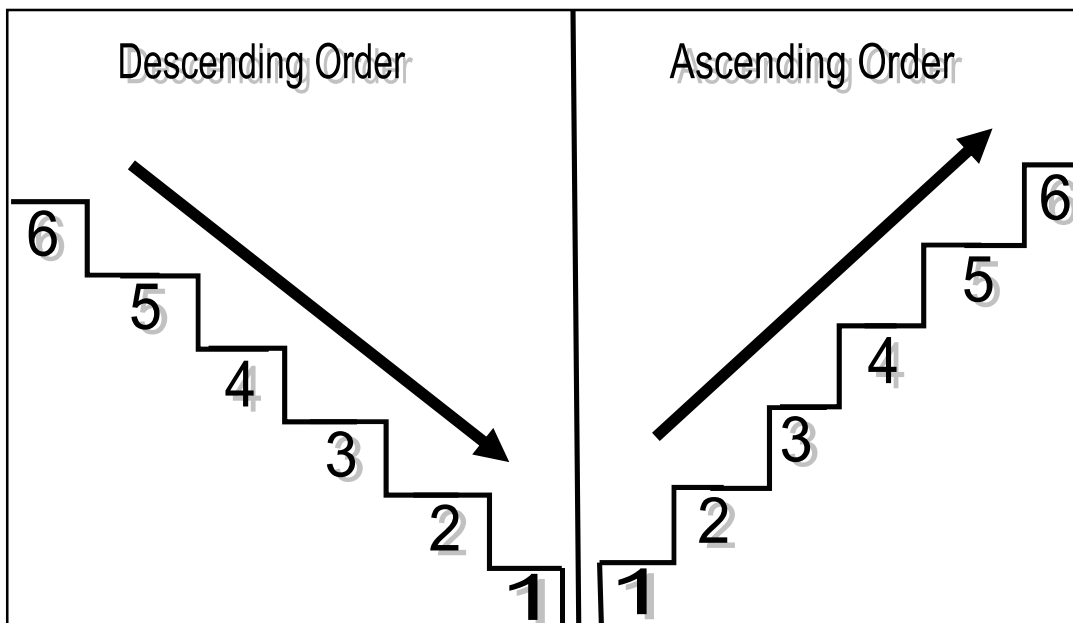
(iii) The greatest four digit number using 3 , 0 , 5 , 4 without repetition is:

- (a) 3054 (b) 4035 (c) 5403 (d) 5043

II. Ascending and Descending order:

Ascending order:- Ascending order means arrangement from the smallest to the greatest.

Descending Order:- Descending order means arrangement from the greatest to the smallest.



QNo 3:- Arrange the following numbers in Ascending and Descending Order:-

Ascending Order ↑

Descending Order ↓

(i) 42 , 98 , 57 , 83

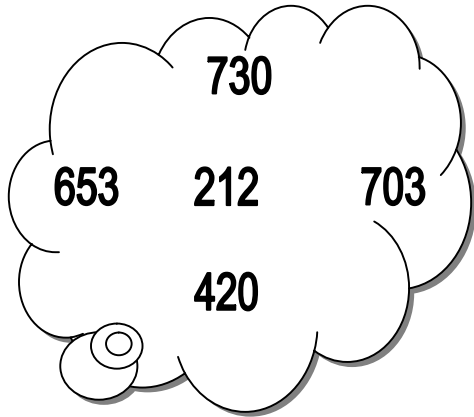
(ii) 847 , 9754 , 8320

(iii) 500 , 750 , 854 , 786

(iv) 7462 , 3402 , 8374

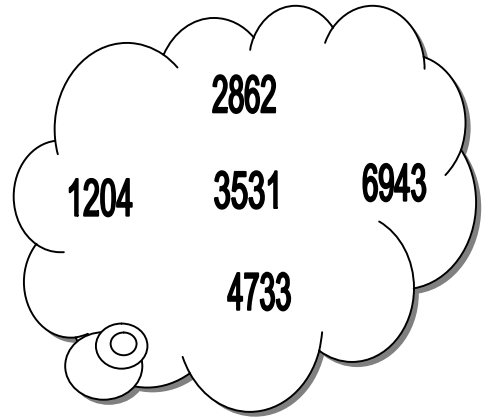
QNo. 4 :- Arrange the following numbers in Ascending order in the given boxes:

(a) **Ascending Order**



Five empty rectangular boxes arranged vertically, connected by upward-pointing arrows, intended for writing the numbers in ascending order.

Descending Order



Five empty rectangular boxes arranged vertically, connected by downward-pointing arrows, intended for writing the numbers in descending order.

(b) **Ascending Order :-**

340 463 848 732

(c) **Descending Order :-**

7942 6503 2890 4263

III. Indian & International System of Numeration

Values of the places in the international System of Numeration are **ONES , TENS , HUNDREDS , THOUSANDS, TEN THOUSANDS , HUNDRED THOUSANDS , MILLIONS , TEN MILLIONS** and so on.

INDIAN NUMBER SYSTEM

	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
94,12,871	9	4	1	2	8	7	1

Ninety Four lakhs Twelve Thousands Eight Hundred Seventy One.

INTERNATIONAL NUMBER SYSTEM

	Million	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5,734,145	5	7	3	4	1	4	5

Five Million Seven Hundred Thirty Four Thousand One Hundred Forty Five

Q No. 5:- Write the number names in **Indian** and **International** System of numeration:

(a) 523860

(b) 34512

(c) 398210

IV ROMAN NUMBERS

In various parts of the world people used various systems of writing numerals. What we use is the Hindu – Arabic system of numerals. Another system of writing numerals, which is still used in several places is the Roman system.

How to write Roman Numerals

1	I	9	IX	17	XVII	70	LXX
2	II	10	X	18	XVIII	80	LXXX
3	III	11	XI	19	XIX	90	XC
4	IV	12	XII	20	XX	100	C
5	V	13	XIII	30	XXX	500	D
6	VI	14	XIV	40	XL	1000	M
7	VII	15	XV	50	L		
8	VIII	16	XVI	60	LX		

➤ **The Rules for the system are:-**

- (i) If a symbol is repeated, its value is added as many times as it occurs:
i.e. II is equal to 2, XX is 20, and XXX is 30.
- (ii) A symbol is not repeated more than three times. But the symbol V, L and D are never repeated.
- (iii) If a symbol of smaller value is written to the right of a symbol of greater value, its value gets added to the value of the greater symbol.
 $VI = 5 + 1 = 6$; $XII = 10 + 2 = 12$; $LXV = 50 + 10 + 5 = 65$
- (iv) If a symbol of smaller value is written to the left of a symbol of greater value, its value is subtracted from the value of the greater symbol.
 $IV = 5 - 1 = 4$; $IX = 10 - 1 = 9$; $XL = 50 - 10 = 40$; $XC = 100 - 10 = 90$
- (v) The symbols V, L and D are never written to the left of a symbol of greater value
i.e. V, L and D are never subtracted.

**NOTE:- The symbol I can be subtracted from V and X only.
The symbol X can be subtracted from L, M and C only**

QNo.6:- Match the number to the Roman Numerals:

29	X
10	XXIX
2	XXXII
9	II
32	IX

CHAPTER 2: WHOLE NUMBERS

- **Natural Numbers:-** The numbers 1 , 2 , 3 , which we use for counting are known as natural numbers.
- **Whole numbers :-** The number '0' together with the natural numbers 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 are called whole numbers.
 - ✓ '0' is the smallest whole number.
 - ✓ There is no largest whole number.
 - ✓ Every natural number is a whole number but '0' is a whole number which is not a natural number.
 - ✓ There is no predecessor of '0' in whole numbers.
- **Successor :-** If we add 1 to a natural number we get its successor.
- **Predecessor:-** If we subtract 1 from a natural number we get its predecessor.

EXAMPLE:- The successor and Predecessor of 3246 is

SUCCESSOR :-

$$\begin{array}{r} 3246 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline 3247 \end{array}$$

PREDECESSOR:-

$$\begin{array}{r} 3246 \\ - \quad 1 \\ \hline 3245 \end{array}$$

QNo.7:- Fill in the blanks:-

- (i) Write the successor and Predecessor of 47932 _____
- (ii) The smallest whole number is _____
- (iii) The smallest even whole number is _____
- (iv) Division by _____ is not defined.
- (v) The whole number which does not have a predecessor _____

QNo. 8:- Write True or False of the following:

- (i) Zero is the smallest natural number.
- (ii) 999 is the Successor of 1000.
- (iii) 1 is smallest whole number.
- (iv) The whole number 0 has no predecessor.
- (v) All whole numbers are natural numbers.

CHAPTER:3 PLAYING WITH NUMBER

- **Factor**:- A factor of a number is an exact divisor of that number.

For example 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 18 are the factors of 18

- **Multiple**:- A multiple of a number 'a' is a number obtained by multiplying 'a' by a natural number.

- **Prime numbers**:- A natural number greater than 1, which has exactly two factors, namely 1 and itself is called a prime number.

Example 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, are prime numbers.

- **Composite Numbers**:- A natural number having at least one factor, besides 1 and itself is called a composite number.

Example : 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, are called composite numbers.

- **Co Prime Numbers**:- Numbers, which do not have any common factor between them other than 1, are called co prime numbers.

It is obvious that two prime numbers are always co prime.

Example : 7 and 13

- **Test for Divisibility of Numbers**:- Please refer to text Book of Page Numbers 67, 68, 69 and 70.
- **Highest Common Factor (HCF)**:- HCF of two or more given numbers is the highest or greatest of their common **factors**. It is also known as Greatest Common Divisor (GCD)
- **Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)**:- LCM of two or more given numbers is the lowest or smallest or least of their common **multiples**.

QNo 1:- Fill in the blanks:-

- (i) _____ is neither prime nor composite.
- (ii) A number which has more than two factors is called _____.
- (iii) If a number ends with 0, it is divisible by _____.
- (iv) If a number is divisible by 6, then
- (v) it is divisible by both _____ and _____.
- (vi) The greatest two digit prime number is _____.
- (vii) The smallest two digit prime number is _____.
- (viii) A prime number has only _____ factors.

Q No. 2:- Choose the correct one.

- (i) What are two numbers called having only 1 as common factor.
(a) Co – Prime Numbers (b) Prime Numbers
(b) (c) Composite Numbers (d) Twin prime numbers
- (ii) Which of these is the factor of 50.
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 3
- (iii) What is the multiple of 9?
(a) 2 (b) 27 (c) 17 (d) 35
- (iv) The HCF of 2 and 3 is.
(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) 3
- (v) The LCM of 5 and 5 is
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 5 (d) 15
- (vi) Which of them is a prime number?
(a) 14 (b) 15 (c) 16 (d) 17
- (vii) Which of them is composite number?
(a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 13 (d) 31
- (viii) Which of the following number is divisible by 2?
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 25 (d) 35
- (ix) Which of the following number is divisible by 3?
(a) 19 (b) 18 (c) 17 (d) 16
- (x) Which of the following number is divisible by 4?
(a) 6 (b) 28 (c) 10 (d) 15
- (xi) Which of the following number is divisible by 5?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 25
- (xii) Which of the following number is divisible by 10?
(a) 100 (b) 111 (c) 113 (d) 114

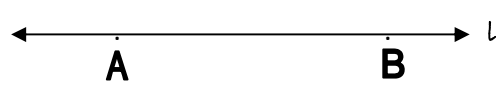
Q No 3:- Match the items in Column I and Column II

Column I	Column II
(i) 45	(a) multiple of 3
(ii) 15	(b) factor of 40
(iii) 24	(c) multiple of 7
(iv) 20	(d) factor of 30
(v) 35	(e) multiple of 9

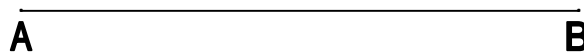
CHAPTER 4: BASIC GEOMETRICAL IDEAS

➤ **Point:-** A Point is used to represent any specified location or position. It has no size i.e. no width, no length and no depth. A point is shown by a dot.

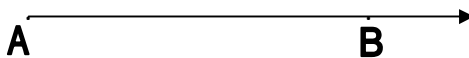
➤ **Line:-** Two points determine a line. Line is breadth less and has length only. Line extends indefinitely in both directions. A line is denoted by \overleftrightarrow{AB} or \overleftrightarrow{BA}



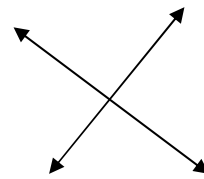
➤ **Line Segment:-** The definite length between two points. It is the shortest distance between two points. A line segment has two end points and is denoted by \overline{AB} or \overline{BA} .



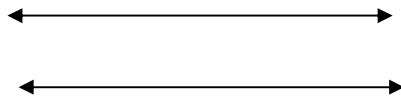
➤ **Ray:-** A ray is a portion of line. It starts at one point and goes endlessly in one direction. A ray is denoted by \overrightarrow{AB} .



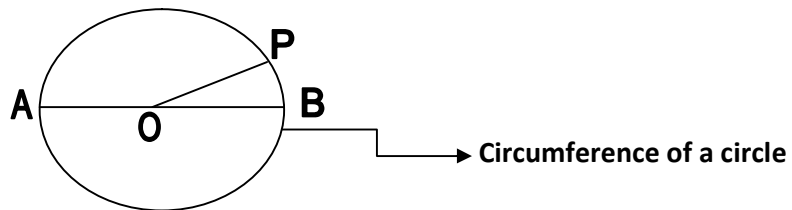
➤ **Intersecting Lines:-** Two lines which cross over each other.



➤ **Parallel Lines:-** Two lines which do not intersect each other.



➤ **Circle:-** The locus of a point which moves in such a way that its distance remains constant from the fixed point. The fixed point is called centre of the circle and the constant distance is called radius of the circle.



➤ **Circumference of Circle:-** Length of boundary of circle is the circumference.

➤ **Radius :-** The line segment that connect the centre of circle to any point on the circle. OP is the radius of the circle.

➤ **Diameter:-** The line segment that connects two points on the circle and passes through the centre of the circle. AB is the diameter of the circle.

➤ **Segment of Circle:-** A line which divides a circle into two parts.

➤ **Semi Circle:-** Equal half part of a circle divides by a diameter. 

➤ **Sector of a circle:-** Area bounded by an arc and two radius of circle.

Q No 4:- Write True or False:

- (i) A line segment has no length _____
- (ii) A ray has only one end point _____
- (iii) The line AB is same as that of line BA
- (iv) One line can be drawn passing through two given points _____
- (v) All radii of circle are equal in _____

Q No 5:- Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Triangle | (i) 5 sides |
| (b) Quadrilateral | (ii) 3 sides |
| (c) Octagon | (iii) 4 sides |
| (d) Hexagon | (iv) 8 sides |
| (e) Pentagon | (v) 6 sides |

Q No6:- What do the following things in our surrounding represent:- (Use the word given in the box)

A Point	A ray	A Line Segment
A Plane	Parallel Lines	Intersecting Lines

- (i) Tip of pencil _____
- (ii) Light coming out of torch _____
- (iii) Flat surface of a table _____
- (iv) Opposite edges of a ruler _____
- (v) Adjacent edges of a ruler _____
- (vi) Edge of a ruler _____

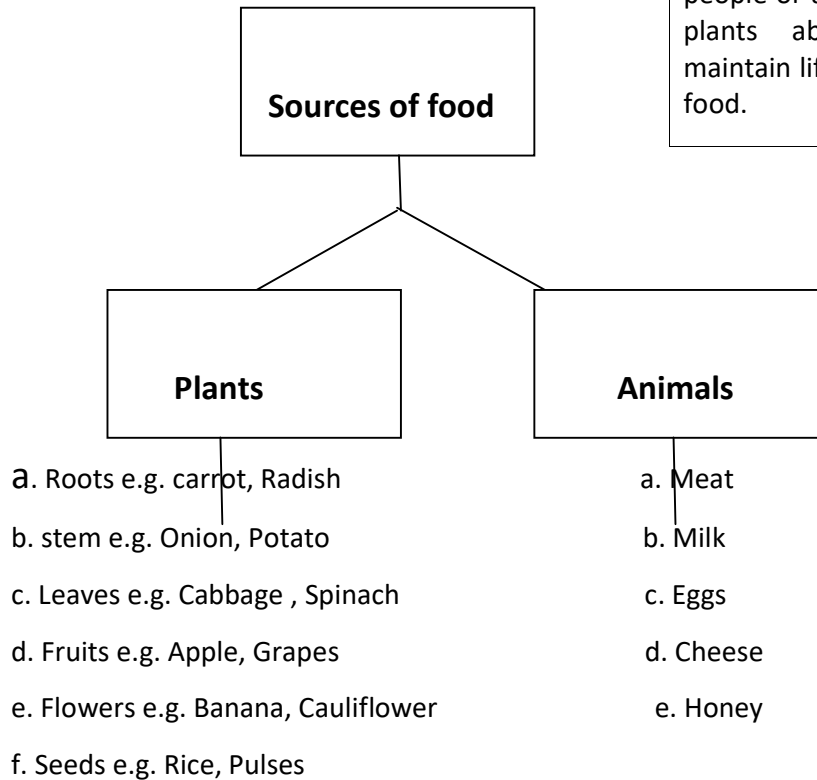
Chapter: 1 (Food - Where does it come from?)

Introduction:

Food is defined as a substance that gets absorbed into the body tissues and yield materials for production of energy, growth and regulation of life processes.

Summary/ Explanation/Mini topics:

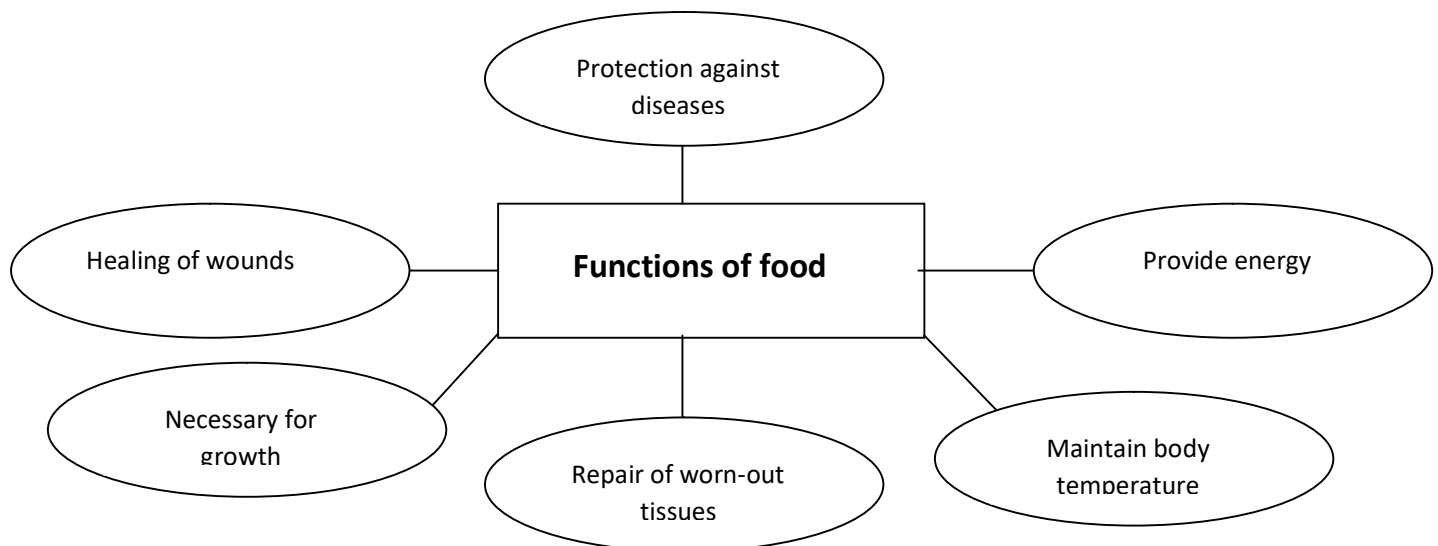
Any nutritious substance that people or animals eat or drink or plants absorb in order to maintain life and growth is called food.



What do Animals Eat?

On the basis of food habits organisms are divided into following groups.

Herbivores	Carnivores	Omnivores
Those organisms which eat only plants /plant products are called herbivores .e.g. Sheep, Horse etc	Those organisms which eat only flesh of other animals are called carnivores. E.g. Tiger, Wolf etc	Those organisms which eat both plants and animals are called omnivores. E.g. Man, Bear etc



Evaluation/Assessment

Q1: Define food?

Q2: Name two sources of food.

Q3: Fill in the blanks.

1. Any substance that plants or animals absorb in order to maintain life is called _____.
2. Food provides us _____.
3. _____ is necessary for growth.
4. Those organisms which eat only plants are called _____.
5. Carnivores are the organisms which eat _____ of other animals.

Q4: List two functions of food.

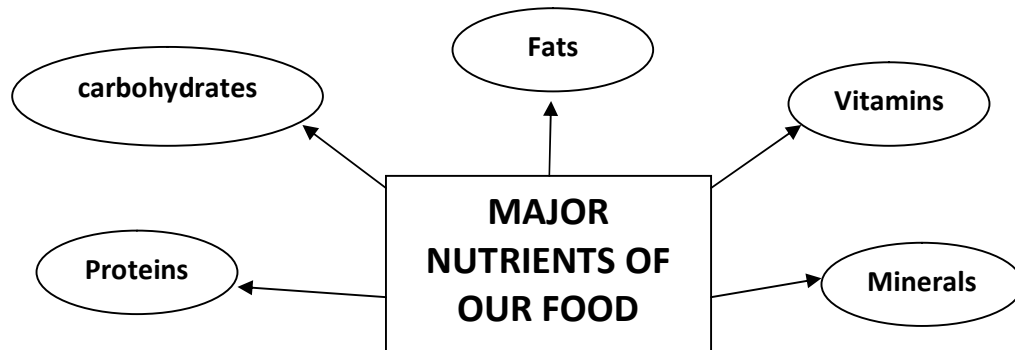
Q5: Animals grouping on basis of food habits.

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Chapter: 2 (COMPONENTS OF FOOD)

Introduction:

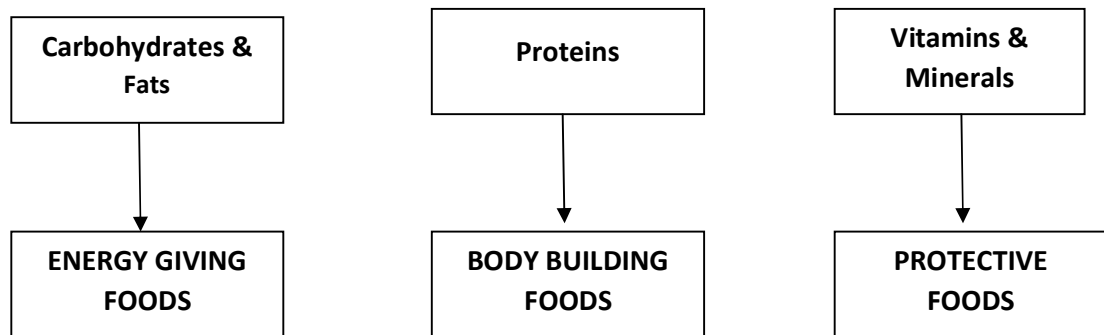
The food we eat is important for us, as it is needed by our body for growth, energy and many other life processes. Our food usually consists of a variety of things like rice, roti, milk, vegetables, meat, butter, chicken, egg etc. These varieties contain different components that are essential for our body. These essential components are called NUTRIENTS. In addition, food also contains dietary fibres and water.



Sub- Topics:

a) Functions of Nutrients

These major nutrients do different functions in our body. Carbohydrates and fats provide energy to our body, proteins help in growth and repair of our body while as vitamins and minerals help our body to fight against diseases. So these Nutrients are also called:



b) Balanced Diet:

Rice / Bread-----Carbohydrates
Dal / Meat/ chicken ----- Proteins
Milk/ Butter--Fats, Vitamins, Minerals
Fruits / veg----Vitamins & Minerals

A diet that contains all the nutrients needed by our body, in right quantities, is known as a Balanced Diet.

c) Deficiency Diseases:

A diseases caused by the lack of any nutrient, over a long-time, is called a deficiency disease. So as to protect ourselves from deficiency disease, we should take a balanced diet.

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Deficiency Disease</i>
Deficiency of Vitamin A	Loss of vision
Deficiency of Vitamin B1	Beri-Beri
Deficiency of Vitamin C	Scurvy
Deficiency of Vitamin D	Rickets
Deficiency of Calcium	Bone & Tooth Decay
Deficiency of Iodine	Goitre
Deficiency of Iron	Anaemia

Assessment/ Evaluation

Q1: Answer the following:

- i) Name the major nutrients of our food.
- ii) Name any two energy giving foods.
- iii) Name any two body-building foods.

Q2: Fill in the blanks:

- a) Carbohydrates are also called _____
- b) Vitamins and minerals are also called _____
- c) _____ helps in growth and repair of our body.
- d) In addition to major nutrients, our food also contain _____ & _____

Q3: Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| i) Iron | Beri-Beri |
| ii) Vitamin A | Anaemia |
| iii) Vitamin C | Goiter |
| iv) Vitamin B1 | Bone & Tooth decay |
| v) Calcium | Rickets |
| vi) Iodine | Scurvy |
| vii) Vitamin D | Loss of vision |

CHAPTER: 4 (SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS)**Introduction:**

In our daily life we see many things around us all the time. If we are at our home we see many domestic items there like dishes, bucket, towel, clothes, toys, bed, mirror, etc. If we are at school, we see desk, chair, whiteboard, flags etc there. Now if we are walking on a road, we see vehicles, poles, trees, stones, etc. We can put these all things in different groups on the basis of their properties like shape, size, texture and many others. This is known as sorting of materials into groups.

PLASTIC Chair, Toys, Bucket, Mug, dustbins	WOOD Doors, windows, chairs, desks, bed	METAL Utensils, nails, hammer, poles, taps	LEATHER Shoes, Bag, Jackets, etc
------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------

Sub-Topics:**Properties of Materials**

As we know, all the things are made up of some raw material(s). We choose a material(s) to make an object depending on its properties, and the purpose for which the object is to be used. Some of these properties are as follows:

1. Appearance: Different materials look different from each other in colour, texture, shine. Some materials are smooth while some are rough.

2. Hardness: some Materials are hard to compress while some are easy to compress. The materials that are hard to compress are called hard materials, e.g.; iron, wood etc. The materials that are easy to compress are called soft materials. E.g.; cotton, wool, sponge etc.

3. Transparency: Some substances like glass, water and some plastics are examples of **transparent materials** as we are able to see through them. On the other hand, there are some materials through which we cannot see. These substances are called **opaque**. e.g. cardboard, wood, metals, etc.

4. Objects may Float or Sink in water: There are some substances that when put into water do not sink, but keep floating on it. E.g. wood, dried leaves, polythene etc. But some substances sink in water. E.g. iron rod or iron nail, steel items, etc.

NOTE: Sorting of things makes it easier to locate different things in less time.

Assessment/ Evaluation

Q1: Answer these questions:

- a) Name five objects that can be made from wood.
- b) Choose the objects from the following, which shine:
Glass bowl, Steel spoon, Wooden chair, cotton Shirt, gold ring.
- c) Name two opaque objects.

Q2: Match the objects with the material from which they are made:

- | | | |
|------|--------|---------|
| i) | Book | Leather |
| ii) | Bucket | wood |
| iii) | Chair | Plastic |
| iv) | Shoes | cotton |
| v) | Shirt | Paper |

Q3: State whether true or false:

- a) Oil mixes with water.
- b) Sand settles down in water.
- c) A piece of wood floats on water.
- d) Stone is a transparent material.

CHAPTER: 5 (SEPARATION OF SUBSTANCES)

Introduction:

Many substances that we use in our daily life do not come in purified form. So before using such a substance, we need to separate harmful or non-useful substances that may be mixed with it. The substances to be separated may be particles of different sizes or materials. These may be solids, liquids or even gases.

Sub-Topics:

Methods of Separation

There are various methods by which impurities or unwanted substances are separated from the useful substances.

Hand Picking: In this method, large sized impurities like the pieces of dirt, stone, and husk from wheat, rice or pulses are removed by picking with hands. The quantity of such impurities is usually not very large.

Threshing: The process that is used to separate grain from stalks is called **threshing**. The stalks are beaten to free the grain seeds. Sometimes it is also done in machines.

Methods of Separation

Winnowing: In this method, the mixture of grain and husk is slid down from a Plate or tray, from a height in an open ground. The husk particles are carried away by the wind. The seeds of grain get separated and form a heap near the platform for winnowing.

Sieving: In this method, the flour containing impurities is sieved through a sieve. Sieving allows the fine flour particles to pass through the holes of the sieve while the bigger impurities remain on the sieve.

There are also some other methods to separate impurities from liquids. They are:

Sedimentation: In this process, the mixture to be separated is kept still, without disturbing it for some time. The heavier impurities get settled at the bottom of the mixture.

Decantation: After sedimentation, the liquid part is removed by pouring it in another vessel/container. This process is known as Decantation.

Filtration: It is a process in which the mixture is separated from impurities, using a filter/ filter paper.

Evaporation: The process of conversion of water into vapour is called evaporation. Many substances can be separated from other substances using this process. E.g. common salt is obtained by the process of evaporation in seas.

Assessment/ Evaluation

Q1: Fill in the blanks:

- a) Salt is obtained from seawater by the process of _____
- b) The method of separating grains from its stalk is called _____
- c) Rice or pulses are cleaned by the process of _____
- d) Using a filter paper for separating two substances is called _____

Q2: Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| a) Separate stones from rice | Evaporation |
| b) Separating tea leaves from tea | Winnowing |
| c) Separating grain from husk | Sieving |
| d) Separating salt from sea water | Hand picking |

Q3: Write any two methods of separation of substances, that you see at your home.

CHAPTER-1: WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN? (HISTORY)

Dear students, you know about profession/work of your parents or grandparents. Imagine that you want know about your great grandparents and distinct ancestors, for that you need to know about your family past or history. So you should know the meaning of the subject 'history' which means "the study of the past".

What, where, how and when are the terms related with history of man, like, what were the crops grown in India, 8000 years ago? Where did these crops grow? How were rivers in India very important for crop production? When did the rearing of animals like sheep and goat start in India?

On physical map of the subcontinent India find the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills in the north-west, the areas where man first began to grow crops like wheat and barley about 8000 years ago. The place where rice was first grown is to the north of the Vindhyas. Locate the Ganga and its tributaries. In ancient times the area along these rivers to the south of the Ganga was known as Magadha.

The names for our country, India and Bharat come from different sources. The word India comes from Indus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit. The name Bharat was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, mentioned in Rig-Veda.

FINDING OUT ABOUT THE PAST: There are several ways of finding the past. One is reading books, written long ago, called manuscripts. These books mention religious beliefs and practices, the lives of Kings and people in ancient times.

Second is the inscriptions, writings on hard surfaces such as stone or metal. Sometimes, kings got their orders inscribed, so that people could see and obey them. Those who study the things, made and used in past, are called archaeologists. They dig under the surface of the earth to find tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins.

MEANING OF DATES: Different dates are used in history like A.D and B.C. A.D comes from two Latin words, 'Anno Domini', meaning 'in the year of the Lord (i.e. Christ)', so 2020 can be written as 2020 A.D. B.C (Before Christ) are the dates before the birth of Christ and are counted backwards.

EVALUATION

1. Who are Historians?
2. Who are archaeologists?
3. How do archaeologists work to find the past?
4. What are different sources for historians to study the past?

MATCH:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Historian | River |
| b) Archaeologist | Anno Domini |
| c) A.D | Before Christ |
| d) B.C | Who studied the past |
| e) Ganga | Who studies objects used in the past |

CHAPTER II: FROM HUNTING GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD (HISTORY)

The earliest people:

The people, who lived in the sub continent India two million years ago, are described as hunters - gatherers. The name comes from the way, they got their food. They hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves and eggs. These hunter gatherers were always on move for finding food for their survival.

Archaeologists have found some of the things hunter gatherers made and used, like tools of stone, wood and bone, of which stone tools have survived best.

Look at the map, all the places marked with red triangles are sites from which archaeologists have found evidence of hunter gathers, mostly near sources of water, such as rivers and lakes.

Kurnool caves are the places where traces of ash have been found. This suggests that people were familiar with the use of fire.

Changing environment:

Around 12000 years ago, there were major changes in the climate of the world, with a shift to relatively warm conditions. In many areas, this led to the development of grass lands.

The Beginning of farming and Herding:

Climate change made several grain bearing grasses, including wheat, barley and rice. These grew naturally in different parts of the sub continent. People collected these food grains and learned when and where they grow and ripened. And this led them to grow plants on their own. In this way people became farmers.

With the starting of farming, people learnt to tame animals like dog, sheep, goat, cattle and also the pig, as they were fed by the farmers and the people became herders.

Cattle, Horses and Chariots

Horses were yoked to chariots that were used in battles. Battles were fought for land and cattle. Some battles were fought for water and to capture people for slavery.

Some of the wealth that was obtained was kept by leaders, some was given to priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people.

Most men took part in these wars. There was no regular army, but there were assemblies where people met and discussed matters of war and peace.

The Story of the Megaliths:

Megaliths (literally big stones): These stone boulders were carefully arranged by people, and were used to mark burial sites. The practice of making megaliths began about three thousand years ago and was prevalent throughout the Deccan, South India, in the north-east and Kashmir.

EVALUATION

1. Why were the people in sub-continent described as hunter – gatherers?
2. What are tools used by hunter gathers for hunting and food gathering?
3. When was there a climatic change?
4. How farming and herding of animals started.

5. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Hunter Gathers | tools of Stones and wood |
| b. Climatic Change | Traces of ash |
| c. Kurnool caves | 12000 years ago |
| d. Burzahama | Polished and fine |
| e. Neolithic tools | Kashmir |

CHAPTER 1: Understanding Diversity (CIVICS)

Diversity in India: India is a country of diversities. People in India speak different languages, eat different types of food, practice different religions.

Not only do people have different clothing or eating habits, but even the kinds of work they do are different.

Let us try to understand what we mean when we say that historical and geographical factors influence the diversity of a region. We can do this by reading about life in two different parts of the country, Kerala and Ladakh.

UT Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the northern part of India. Very little agriculture is possible there since the region does not receive any rain and is covered in snow for a large part of the year.

People here keep sheep and goat. The goats in this region are special because they produce Pashmina wool. The people eat meat and milk products like cheese and butter.

Buddhism reached Tibet via Ladakh. Islam was introduced in this region more than four hundred years ago.

Kerala is a state in the southwest corner of India. It is surrounded by sea on one side and hills on the other. A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills.

Because of various historical influences, people in Kerala practice different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism. The fertile land and climate are suited to growing rice and a majority of people eat rice, fish and vegetables.

Unity in Diversity

India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of its strength. When the British ruled India, women and men from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to oppose them.

India's freedom movement had thousands of people of different backgrounds in it. In the book "The Discovery of India" Jawaharlal Nehru says that Indian unity is not something imposed from the outside but rather it was something deeper and within its fold." It was Nehru, who coined the phrase, "Unity in Diversity".

Evaluation

1. How can you find diversity in India?
2. What is unity in diversity?

3. Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| a) Unity in diversity | Goat |
| b) Spices | Ladakh |
| c) Cold desert | Kerala |
| d) Pashmina Wool | Nehru |

CHAPTER I: THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM (GEOGRAPHY)

Dear students, you must have looked upwards towards sky at night. And observed some distant luminous objects in sky. The Sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.

Some celestial bodies are very big and hot. They are made up of gases. They have their own heat and light. These celestial bodies are called stars. The Sun is one of the stars. Countless twinkling stars in the night sky are similar to the Sun.

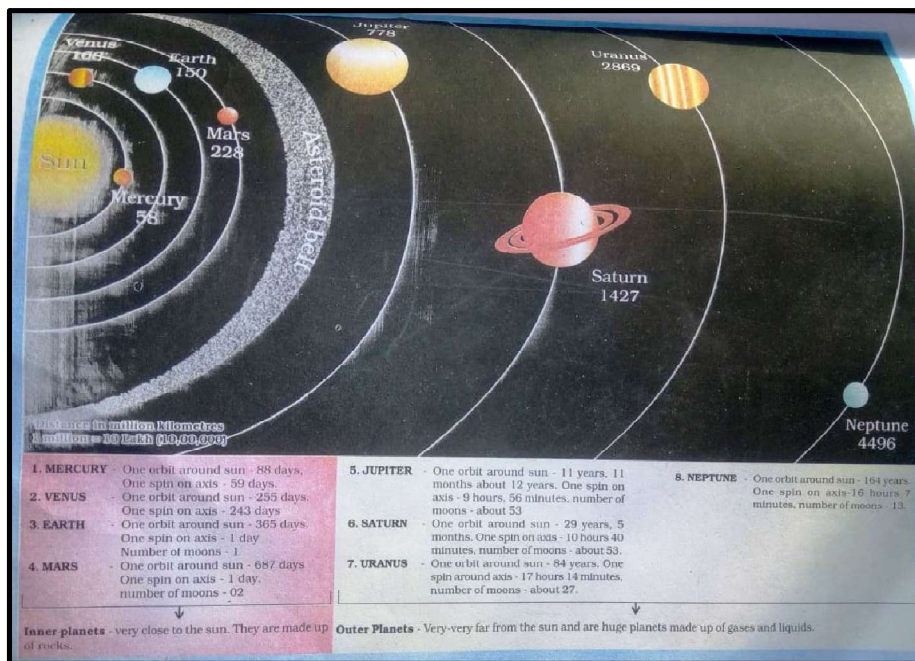
While watching the night sky, we notice various patterns formed by different groups of stars. These are called constellations.

The North Star indicates the north direction. It is also called the Pole Star.

Some celestial bodies do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of the stars. Such bodies are called Planets. The earth on which we live is a planet. Its gets all its heat and light from the Sun, that is our nearest star.

The moon that we see in the sky is a satellite, and moves around the earth.

The Solar System



Solar system is the family of sun and other celestial bodies/heavenly bodies. The Sun, eight planets, satellites, asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system.

The Sun is in the centre of the Solar System and planets revolve around it. The Sun is about 150 million kilometres away from the earth.

There are eight planets in our Solar system. In order of their distance from the Sun, they are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

The Earth is the third nearest planet to the Sun. In size, it is the fifth largest planet. It is slightly flattened at the poles. So, its shape is described as Geoids. Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the Earth. The

Earth is neither too hot nor too cold. It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival. The air has life supporting gases like oxygen. Because of these reasons, the Earth is a unique planet in the solar system.

Our earth has only one natural satellite, that is, the moon. The moon does not have conditions favourable for life.

Asteroids are tiny bodies that move around the sun. They are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Meteoroids are small pieces of rocks which move around the Sun. Sometimes, these meteoroids come near the Earth and during the process due to friction with the air they get heated up and burn. Sometimes, a meteor without being completely burnt falls on the earth and creates a hollow.

Galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars. There are millions of such galaxies that make the Universe.

Evaluation

1. What are the celestial bodies?
2. What do you mean by the word Constellation?
3. What are planets?
4. What are satellites?
5. Define Solar System.
6. Write the names of natural satellites of the Earth.

Match

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) Celestial bodies | Planet |
| b) Earth | The Sun, stars&themoon |
| c) Solar System | Group of stars |
| d) Constellation | Eight planets & Sun |

CHAPTER 3: IN THE EARLIEST CITIES (HISTORY)**The story of Harappa:**

About 8 years ago, archaeologists found the site of Harappa in present day Pakistan and realized that this was one of oldest cities in the sub continent. These cities developed about 4700 years ago. Many of these cities were divided into two or more parts. Usually, the part to the west was smaller but higher. Archaeologists describe this as the citadel. Generally, the part to the east was larger but lower. This is called the lower town. Very often walls of baked brick were built around each part.

In some cities, special buildings were constructed on the citadel. For example, in Mohenjo-Daro, a very special tank, which archaeologists call the great bath, was built. There were steps leading down to it from two sides, while there were rooms on all sides. Water was probably brought in from a well and drained out after use. Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa and Lothal had elaborate store houses. Generally, houses were either one or two storey high. Most houses had a separate bathing area and some had well to supply water.

Many of these cities covered drains. Each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow through it and inspection holes were provided at intervals to clean them.

Life in the City:

A Harappa city was very busy place. There were people who planned the construction of special buildings in the city. These were probably the rulers. Many had kept the most valuable objects, such as ornaments of gold and silver or beautiful beads for themselves.

Besides, there were men and women, craft persons, making all kinds of things. People were travelling to distant lands or returning with raw material. Children must have played with the terracolla toys which were found here.

Most of things found were made of stone, shell and metal including copper, bronze. The Harappans also made seals out of stone. Pots were also made with beautiful block designs. Harappans probably got copper from present day Rajasthan: tin, which was mixed with copper to produce bronze brought from present day Afghanistan: Gold could have come from Karnataka and Precious stones from Gujarat, Afghanistan and Iran.

Food for People:

While many people lived in the cities, others lived in the villages with crops and reared animals. Harappans grew wheat, barley, pulses, peas, rice, sesame, line seed and mustard.

The plough was used to dig the earth. The crops were given water through irrigation system.

The Harappans reared cattle, sheep, goat and buffalo. Water and pastures were available around settlements.

The Mystery of the End:

Around 3900 years ago we find the beginning of the collapse of the Harappa civilization. But nobody knows the real reasons behind its collapse.

EVALUATION

1. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. Great Bath | Copper |
| b. Harappa | Mohenjo-Daro |
| c. Karnataka | Pakistan |
| d. Rajasthan | Gold |

2. Write a short note on Harappa?

3. How was the construction done in Harappa?

4. What are the crops grown in Harappa?

CHAPTER 4: WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US (HISTORY)

What books and burial tell us?

One of the oldest books in the world: There are four Vedas - The Rig-Veda, Samveda, Yajurveda and Athurveda. The oldest Veda is the Rig-Veda, composed about 3500 years ago. The Rig-Veda is in old or Vedic Sanskrit.

How Historians study the Rig-Veda?

Some of the hymns in the Rig-Veda are in the form of dialogues between a sage named Vishmitra and two rivers (Bias and Sutlej) that were worshipped as Goddesses. Historians point out that these hymns were composed in the area where these rivers flow and where the sage lived with horses and cows.

Other rivers especially The Indus tributaries and the Sarasvati are also named in the hymns. The Ganga and Yamuna are named once.

Towards a settled life:

Archaeologists have found traces of huts or houses at some sites; for example in Burzahama (Kashmir), people built pit houses, which were dug into the ground with steps leading into them, providing shelter in cold weather. Hearths both inside and outside the huts were also found indicating that they lived a settled life.

The Neolithic tools as compared to Palaeolithic tools were polished. Mortars and pestles were used for grinding grains. Many earthen pots are also been found, used for storing things and also for cooking food.

Social Differences:

Archaeologists think that objects found with a skeleton probably belonged to the dead person. Sometimes more objects are found in one grave than others. This suggests that there was some difference in status amongst the people who were buried. Some were rich, others poor, some chiefs and other followers.

EVALUATION:

1. Name one of the oldest books in the world.
2. In which language is Rig-Veda written?
3. In which form is Rig-Veda composed?
4. Why are horses considered valuable animals in Rig-Veda?
5. What are megaliths?
6. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| a. Megaliths | Language |
| b. Oldest Book | Rivers |
| c. Bias and Sutlej | Rig-Veda |
| d. Sanskrit | Stone Boulders |

CHAPTER 2: DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION (CIVICS)

DIFFERENCE AND PREJUDICE: There are eight major religions in the world. Every single one of them is practiced in India. We have more than 1600 languages that are people's mother tongues and there are more than a hundred dance forms. But this diversity is not always celebrated. This is because we feel safe and secure with the people who look, talk, dress, and think like us. Sometimes when we meet people who are very different from us, we may find them strange and unfamiliar. People also form certain attitudes and opinions about others who are not like them.

PREJUDICE: means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior. For example, if we think English is the best language and other languages are not important, we are judging these other languages negatively. As a result, we might not respect people who speak languages other than English.

We can be prejudiced about many things, like people's religious beliefs, the colour of their skin, the region they come from, the clothes they wear etc. Often our prejudices about others are so strong that we don't want to form friendships with them.

CREATING STEREOTYPES:

When we fix people into one image we create a stereotype. When people say that those who belong to a particular country, religion, sex, race, or economic background are "strong", "lazy", "criminal", or "dumb", they are using stereotypes. There are strong and generous people everywhere, in every country, in every religion, in every group whether rich or poor, male or female. And just because some people are like that it is not fair to think that everyone will be the same.

INEQUALITY AND DISCRIMINATION: Discrimination happens when people form their prejudices or stereotypes. For example, if you do something to put other people down, if you stop them from taking part in certain activities or stop them from living in certain neighbourhoods, prevent them from taking water from the same well as others, you are discriminating against them.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, one of the greatest leaders of India, faced caste based discrimination, right from his childhood, as he belonged to Mahars who were treated as untouchables in Bombay at that time.

So, caste based discrimination is not only limited to preventing Dalits from undertaking certain economic activities but it also denies them the respect and dignity, given to others.

STRIVING FOR EQUALITY: Large groups of people not only fought against the British, but also fought to be treated with equality. Dalits, women, tribals and peasants fought against the inequalities they experienced in their lives.

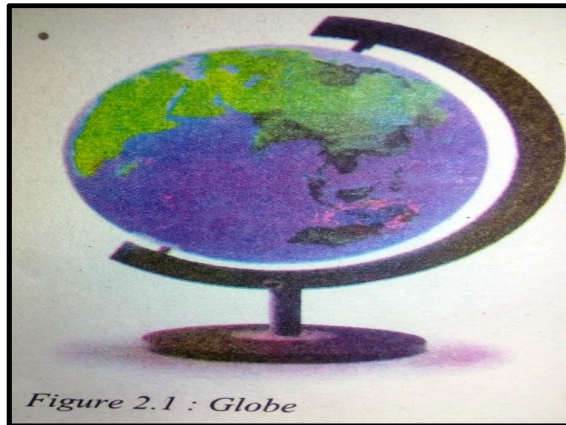
EVALUATION:

1. What is Prejudice?
2. What do you mean by Stereotype?
3. What is inequality and discrimination?
4. **MATCH:**

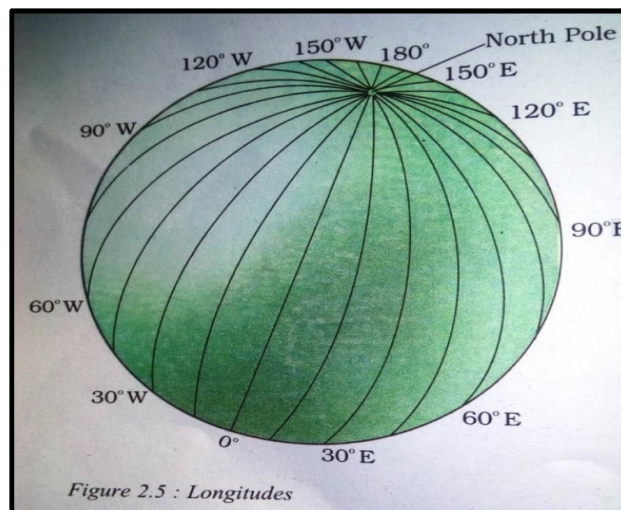
(a) Prejudice	Language
(b) English	Judging negatively
(c) Dalits	Religion
(d) Islam	Scheduled cast

CHAPTER 2: GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES (GEOGRAPHY)

Globe is the true model of the earth. On the globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their proportional size.



A needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner, which is called its axis. Two points on the globe through which the needle passes are two poles-North pole and South Pole. The globe can be moved around this needle from west to east, just as the earth moves. But, remember, the real earth has no such needle. It moves around its axis, which is an imaginary line.



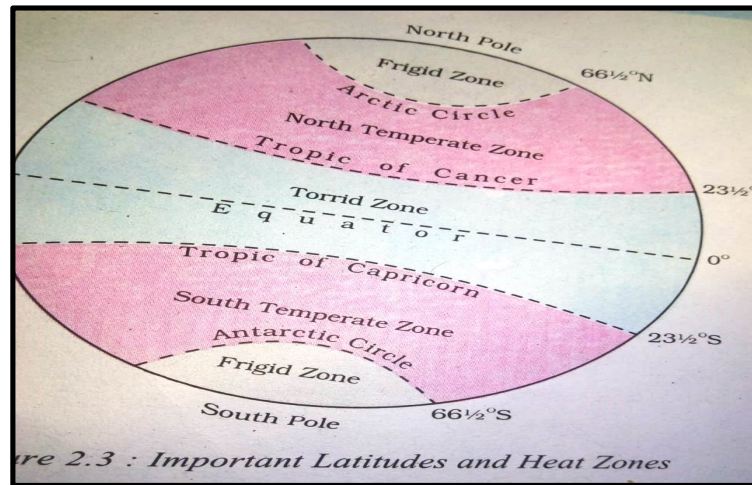
Another imaginary line running on the globe divides it into equal parts. This line is known as the equator. The northern half of the earth is known as the northern hemisphere and southern half is known as southern hemisphere. For referencing purposes and to locate places on surface of earth several imaginary lines are drawn on globe. They are of two types – latitudes and longitudes. All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes. The equator represents the zerodegree (0°) latitude. Since the distance from the equator to either of the poles is one-fourth of a circle round the earth, it will measure 1/4th of 360°, i.e., 90°. Thus 90° north latitude marks the North Pole and 90° south latitude marks the South Pole.

Parallels of latitudes: There are four important parallels of latitudes:

1. Tropic of cancer(23 ½° N)
2. Arctic circle at (66 ½° N)
3. Tropic of Capricorn (23 ½° S)
4. Antarctic circle at (66 ½° S)

Heat zones of the earth: The area between tropic of cancer and the tropic of Capricorn receives the maximum heat and is called the TORRID ZONE.

The areas beyond the tropic of cancer and tropic of Capricorn bound by Arctic circle in northern hemisphere and the arctic circle in southern hemisphere have moderates temperatures, and are called TEMPERATE ZONES. Areas between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole and the areas between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole, receive less heat and therefore are called FRIGID ZONE (very cold).



Longitudes: The lines of references from the North Pole to the South Pole are called the meridians of longitudes. Unlike parallels of latitude, all meridians are of equal length. The meridian which passes through Greenwich, where the British Royal observatory is located, is called the Prime Meridian. Its value is zero degree (0°) longitude and from it we convert 180° eastward as well as 180° westward. 180° meridian divides the earth into two equal halves, the eastern hemisphere and the western hemisphere.

Longitude and time: When the prime meridian of Greenwich has the sun at the highest point in the sky, all the places along his meridian will have midday or noon. The places that are east of Greenwich will be ahead of Greenwich Time and those to the west will be behind it. 12 noon at Greenwich, 15° east of Greenwich will be 1 hour ahead of Greenwich i.e. 1 P.M and 15° west of Greenwich will be 1 hour behind Greenwich Time i.e. 11A.M.

Standard time: The local time of places which are on different meridians is bound to differ. So, it is necessary to adopt the local time of some central meridian of a country as the standard time for the country. In India the longitude (82°30' E) is treated as the standard meridian. The local time at the meridian is taken as the standard time for the whole country. It is known as the Indian Standard Time (IST).

EVALUATION:

1. What is a globe?
2. What are the parallels of latitudes?
3. What are the meridians of longitudes?
4. How are longitude and time correlated?
5. What is standard time?

Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Globe | (82° 30'E) |
| (b) Tropic of Cancer | 0° longitude |
| (c) Prime Meridian | (23½ ° N) |
| (d) Indian Standard Time (IST) | Model of the Earth |
| (e) Equator | 0° latitude |

KASHMIRI GK U1+U2

NAME:- _____ ROLL NO :- _____

SCHOOL:- _____

کاشمیر مضمون کے حوالہ شمیمہ جہاز باپتہ جز اول تہ جز دوم خاطر گہرا کام۔

سوال نمبر ۱:- نظم ”دعا“ کو چھ لہجے میں لکھو؟

۱. نفا اٹھ نظمہ منتر کیاہ چھو بچہ خدا صاحبس سنگان؟

۲. نفا لیل دید کو مس آس؟

۳. لیل بندس کلاس کیاہ چھو ونان؟

۴. لیل دید بندس آبہ ٹیس کیاہ سپد موصتھر پاتھو کرو بیان پینہ نین لفظن منتر۔

سوال نمبر ۲:- دون صفوں میں پیشہ مشتمل اکھ اخبار بناؤ و ہتھ منتر ہر ہتھ دودھ

۱. زیادہ کھوتہ زیادہ درجہ حرارت

۲. کم کھوتہ کم درجہ حرارت

۳. موسیچ زان کاری، تاپھ چھا، او بر چھا، رو د چھا

۴. نیشنل ہائے ویٹیک صورتحال۔

۵. از کو مس خیر آس سرس؟

سوال نمبر ۳:- پیرزادہ غلام احمد مجبور صابزی نظم گلشن وطن چھو سوئے کر یون

ترجمہ منتر زبانی یاد۔

نفا اٹھ نظمہ منتر کمن کمن چیزن ہنر ذکر پتھ کرنہ آ منتر؟

سوال نمبر ۴:- دینہ آمتہ اقسا سہ منتر تراو واحد تہ جمع ناوڑ۔

میتے وچھ کرسی پیٹھ اس کا پی۔ یہ تخم تھوود۔ نظر تراوم لون کن
 اتہ آسہ کاپیہ و ہر ادتھ۔ راجوس کووم آلوا تہ سوزتن کاشہ شر۔ تمو وون شر
 چھ گیندہ دراپڑ۔ کرسیہ تھادہم شیرتھ۔ نظر تراوم دار اس یاکلہ آسہ ہوا میت
 اور یور کران۔ لٹجہ آسہ پانہ واڈ اتھواس کران۔ خوش کووم۔ مگر پھیووم
 تکلیز نزدیک یس کل اوس تھتھ آس لٹد پھتمتر۔ دار کرہم ہند تہ تر ایس اندر۔
 سوال نمبر ۵:- باہو قلہ "سبقس منتر کھس کھس راز سنیز ذکر چھ کرنہ آمتہ؟

(نفا قلہ کہ تعیر با پتھ کس کس چیز چھ استعمال کرنہ آمتہ؟

(نفا اپچی راجھ راوٹھ کس محکمہ چھ کران؟

سوال نمبر ۶:- دو سے لیکھو یمن سوالن ہندو جواب

۱. از کیاہ اوس آسہ سین روئمت؟

۲. کوتاہ اوس روئمت؟

۳. کیتس اوس اوئمت؟

۴. کھو اوس اوئمت؟

۵. کھو اوس روئمت؟

سوال نمبر ۷:- پر پتھ دوہ لیکھو زاز دوہ سس منتر کیاہ کیاہ کوور میتے۔

عنوان : دُعا

جماعت :- سہم
جزا - اول

مختصر سوالات

- ۱- بچہ کس قسم کی روشنی مانند رہا ہے ؟
جواب :- بچہ ناروں جیسی روشنی مانند رہا ہے ۔
- ۲- بچہ اللہ سے کیسی مہربان رہا ہے ؟
جواب :- بچہ پھولوں جیسی مہربان رہا ہے ۔
- ۳- حضرت ابوبکرؓ ، حضرت عمرؓ اور حضرت علیؓ کون تھے ۔
جواب :- حضرت ابوبکرؓ رسول اللہؐ سے سسر تھے ۔
حضرت عمرؓ رسول اللہؐ کے قریبی دوست تھے
حضرت علیؓ رسول اللہؐ کے داماد تھے ۔
- ۴- بچے کی سب سے بڑی تمنا کیا ہے ؟
جواب :- بچے کی سب سے بڑی تمنا ہے کہ وہ اللہ کے بتائے ہوئے راستے پر چلے ۔
- ۵- ہم اللہ سے کس کس بات کی دعا کرتے ہو ؟
جواب :- ہم اللہ سے نیک راہ پہ چلنے کی اور ایمان کی زندگی گزارنے کی دعا کرتے ہیں ۔
- ۶- بچہ اللہ سے کس چیز کی دولت مانگ رہا ہے ؟
جواب :- بچہ اللہ سے ایمان کی دولت مانگ رہا ہے ۔

(2)

خالی جگہیں پُر کیجئے

1. ملا بھولوں کو جیسا رنگ و بو ہے۔
مرے پہلو کو بھی اسی کا آرزو ہے۔
2. عطا نیل کی ہو مٹی بیانی
منور کر دے میری زندگی
- 3 لڑی ہی راہ پر یارب! چلوں میں
لڑے ہی رین کی خدمت کروں میں

متفاد الفاظ لکھئے

روشنی - تاریکی

زندگی - موت

میک - بدبو

مٹی پر سانی - تلخ سانی

3

UNIT (1)

بھارے سر میں جینٹل

جماعت ہفتم

جز اول

سوالات :-

1. بھاری ریاست جوں و کشمیر میں کسی قسم کے پیڑ
پودے ہوتے ہیں؟

جواب :- د یودار، بولو، چیل اور اخروٹ کے پیڑ پودے وغیرہ
بھاری ریاست میں ہوتے ہیں۔

2. جنگلوں کے فائدے بیان کیجئے۔

جواب :- جنگلوں کے ہمیں بے شمار فائدے ہیں۔ ان سے ہم
ایسڈکھن اور دھڑی حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ جنگلوں میں
پائی جانے والی جڑی بوٹیوں سے دوائیاں تیار کی
جاتی ہیں۔ جنگل بھاری زمین کو لٹاؤ اور مٹی سے
بچانے ہیں۔

3. جنگلوں سے موسموں پر کیا اثر پڑتا ہے؟

جواب :- جنگلوں سے موسموں پر بہت اثر پڑتا ہے
جسے کہ اگر جنگلات کا کٹاؤ نہ ہوتا جائے
تو جانوروں کی بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی پر اثر پڑتا ہے
جانور نایاب ہو جاتے ہیں۔ موسموں کی
تبدیلی میں غیر یقینی صورت حال پیدا ہو جاتی ہے۔
وقت برف باری ہوتی ہے مگر میوں میں درجہ حرارت
کافی بڑھ جاتا ہے۔

4. ریاست جوں و کشمیر کے جنگلوں میں باغیچے اور لکڑی

④

جواب :- نیل، مور، چکور، جنگلی مرغ و عینہ

5. جموں و کشمیر کے جنگلوں میں پائے جانے والے کچھ خالوروں کے نام لکھو

جواب :- بارہنگھا، ہرن، شیر، چیتا، رچھ اور

برفانی لومڑی وغیرہ جنگلوں میں پائے جاتے ہیں۔

6. ماحول کا توازن قائم رکھنے میں جنگلوں کی کیا اہمیت ہے؟

جواب :- جنگل ہماری زندگی کے لیے ضروری ہیں۔ خود آکسیجن

پانی اور ہوا کا جنٹلات سے بہرا تعلق ہے۔ درخت

تازہ ہوا مہیا کرتے ہیں اور ماحول کو آلودگی سے بچاتے ہیں۔

جنگل ماحول کا توازن قائم رکھنے میں بہت مدد کرتے ہیں۔

7. جنگلوں کو سبز سونا کیوں کہتے ہیں؟

جواب :- جنگل ایسی دولت ہیں جس کی انسان کو ہمیشہ ضرورت

رہتی ہے۔ اسے سبز سونا کی وجہ سے جنگل کو سبز سونا

کہتے ہیں۔

نیچے دیے گئے اسم کو صفت بنائیے

- | | | |
|----------|---|--------|
| 1. کشمیر | - | کشمیری |
| 2. موسم | - | موسمی |
| 3. زمین | - | زمینی |
| 4. فلم | - | فلمی |
| 5. کاغذ | - | کاغذی |
| 6. مردان | - | مردانہ |

11- سوالات

1. مہجور کا پورا نام کیا تھا؟

جواب :- مہجور کا پورا نام پیرزادہ غلام احمد تھا۔

2. مہجور کہاں پیدا ہوئے؟

جواب :- مہجور، منتری گام نلع پلوامہ میں 11 اگست 1882ء کو پیدا ہوئے۔

3. مہجور نے ابتدائی تعلیم کہاں حاصل کی؟

جواب :- مہجور نے ابتدائی تعلیم گھر میں ہی حاصل کی۔

4. مہجور نے پنجاب کا پہلا سفر کہاں کیا؟

جواب :- مہجور نے پہلی بار 1905ء میں پنجاب کا سفر کیا۔

5. مہجور نے شعر گوئی کا باقاعدہ آغاز کہاں کیا؟

جواب :- مہجور نے شعر گوئی کا باقاعدہ آغاز 1905ء میں پنجاب کے سفر کے دوران کیا۔

6. پشوا دی بننے کے بعد مہجور کہاں کہاں رہے؟

جواب :- پشوا دی بننے کے بعد مہجور لداخ، کراچل، حاجن، سورسپار، ہندوارہ اور آری گام میں رہے۔

7. مہجور کی چند کتابوں کے نام بتائیے۔

جواب :- مہجور کی چند کتابوں کے نام یہ ہیں: اورنگ آباد،

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8. مہجور کا کلام کین ز بالوں میں لڑتے ہوئے ہے۔

جواب:- ان کا کلام انگریزی، ہندی اور اردو میں لڑتا ہوا۔

9. ریاست سے باہر مہجور کہاں کہاں گئے؟

جواب:-

10. مہجور نے وظیفے کی پہلی قسط کب وصول کی؟

جواب:- 1951ء میں وظیفے کی پہلی قسط مہجور کو ملی۔

11. مہجور کا انتقال کب اور کہاں ہوا؟

جواب:- مہجور کا انتقال میٹری گام یلو امر میں 9 اپریل 1952ء کو ہوا۔

12. مہجور کا مزار کہاں ہے؟

جواب مہجور کا مزار الحقواجن میں ہے۔

13. مہجور نے اپنے کلام میں کین بالوں پر زور دیا ہے؟

جواب:- مہجور نے اپنے کلام میں اتحاد بھائی چارہ اور وطن پرست پر زور دیا ہے۔

14. درج ذیل الفاظ کو اپنے جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے۔

مروج:- آج کل مروج تعلیم کے لئے بچے ملک سے باہر بھی جاتے ہیں۔

دوسرا:- ہمیں محنتی لوگوں سے درس لینا چاہیے۔

خود داری:- خود داری انسان کو منزل تک لے جاتی ہے۔

شعر گوئی:- میری شعر گوئی کا آغاز آٹھ سال پہلے ہوا تھا۔

ملازمت:- آپ کسی میں ملازمت کرتے ہیں۔

مقام:-

- سیاح :- آج کشمیر میں بہت سیاح آئے۔
 اعزاز :- ہم نے بچوں کو کل اعزاز دیے۔
 مطالعہ :- اسی کتاب کا اچھی طرح مطالعہ کیجئے
 دلچسپی :- ہمیں لپڑھائی دلچسپی سے کرنی چاہئے۔
 عزت افزائی :- کل بہادری بہت کثرت افزائی ہوئی۔

سر :- درج ذیل الفاظ میں اسم علم تلاش کیجئے

- سرینگر - خالاب - پشوا دی - عاشق - سیدہ بیگم - مہر -
 قلندر - وظیفہ - حیات - رحیم - خالقاہ معلیٰ - اکھوا جن
 اسم علم بہ خالاب - پشوا دی - عاشق - قلندر - خالقاہ معلیٰ

۱۴ :- مہجور کے حالات زندگی پر مختصر نوٹ

- ۱ شاعر کشمیر مہجور کا پورا نام پسرزادہ غلام احمد تھا۔
 ۲ وہ بچپن ہی سے ذہین تھے۔
 ۳ ابتدائی تعلیم گھر میں ہی حاصل کی۔
 ۴ انہوں نے ترائل جاگے علی گڑھی عاشق ترائی سے بھی درس لیا۔
 ۵ مہجور نے پہلی بار ۱۹۰۵ء میں پنجاب کا سفر کیا۔
 ۶ مہجور ملازمت کے سلسلے میں لداخ، گڑگل، حاجن، ہونہار
 ۷ مہجور پہلے کشمیری شاعر ہیں۔
 ۸ مہجور نے لڑے اور مقبول شاعر ہیں۔

1. دن کے آنے کی خبر کون لادتا ہے؟

جواب :- دن کے آنے کی خبر صبح لادتی ہے۔

2. صبح اپنی آمد کی خبر کو کس طرح دیتی ہے؟

جواب :- صبح اپنی آمد کی خبر اُجالا پھیلا کر دیتی ہے۔

3. صبح کی رونق کہاں کہاں ہوتی ہے؟

جواب :- صبح کی رونق پیادوں، جنگلوں، باغوں اور پیرا کے
فلک میں ہوتی ہے۔

4. صبح اپنی آمد پر سونے والوں سے کیا کرنا کہہ رہی ہے؟

جواب صبح سونے والوں کو کہہ رہی ہے کہ سونیا رہ جاؤ
اور آنکھیں کھولو۔ کروٹیں لینا چھوڑ دو، منہ اٹھو
کر لڑا کہ یاد کرو۔

5. صبح ہمیں مشرق سے کیا دکھاتی ہے؟

جواب :- صبح ہمیں مشرق سے اپنی پیادہ دکھاتی ہے۔

۱۲- خالی جگہوں کو پر کیجئے

• یہ چیزیاں جو پیڑوں پر ہیں غل چاتی

• ادھر سے ادھر اڑتے ہیں آتی جاتی۔

• کھلاتی ہوئی پھول آئی جن میں۔

• بھواتی چلی شمع کو اچھنی میں
• لوشیا رہ جاؤ اور آنکھیں

۱۔ سوالات

۱. آدمی کسی طرح پہچانا جاتا ہے؟

جواب:- انسان کو اس کی عادتوں سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔

۲. دلیر سے جائنے کے کیا نقصانات ہوتے ہیں؟

جواب:- دلیر سے جائنے کی وجہ سے بچے سکول دلیر سے پہنچتے ہیں

سکول کا کام ٹھیک سے نہیں کر پاتے۔ کلاس میں استاد

کے سوالوں کا جواب نہیں دے پاتے۔

۳. آج کا کام کل لپرمت چھوڑو اس کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

جواب:- آج کا کام کل لپرمت چھوڑو اس کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

اس کا مطلب ہے وقت لپر کام کرو۔ وقت لپر کام کرنے

علا ہمیشہ کامیاب رہتا ہے۔

۴. آج کا کام کل لپرمت چھوڑنے سے کیا نقصان ہوتا ہے؟

جواب:- آج کا کام کل لپرمت چھوڑنے سے یہ نقصان ہوتا ہے

کہ کام کبھی مکمل نہیں ہوتا۔ کام جتنا ہوتا ہے وہ

بے ڈی اور جلدی سے ہوتا ہے۔ سمجھنے کا موقع

نہیں ملتا۔ کام میں کوئی نقص ضرور رہ جاتا ہے۔

۵. چھوٹ بولنا کیوں اچھا نہیں ہے؟

جواب:- چھوٹ بولنا کیوں اچھا نہیں ہے؟

اچھی عادتوں کے بارے میں چند جملے لکھو

1. انسان کو اس کی عادتوں سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔
2. اچھی عادتوں سے فائدے اور بُری عادتوں سے نقصان ہوتا ہے۔
3. سچ بولنا ایک بہت ہی اچھی عادت ہے۔
4. وقت کا پابند رہنا بھی اچھی عادتوں میں شمار ہے۔
5. اپنی مضامی کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے اس پاسی کو صاف و پاک رکھنا چاہیے۔
6. لمبڑوں کا احترام اور چھوٹوں سے پیار کرنا اچھی عادت ہے۔

متضاد لکھو

بُری عادت	اچھی عادت
نقصانات	فائدے
غیر حاضر	حاضر
آرام	تکلیف
دشمنی	دوستی
شام	صبح
سویر	دیر
سونا	چاندنا
سچ	جھوٹ
مضامی	بندگی

۱. بادشاہ نے کیا منت ماننا تھی؟

جواب: - بادشاہ نے منت ماننی تھی کہ اگر خدا نے اُسے صحت عطا فرمائی تو وہ مائٹی کے وزن کے برابر روپیہ نول کر سبھو کے نذر فقیریوں میں بانٹ دے گا۔

۲. صحت یاب ہونے پر بادشاہ کیوں پریشان ہوا؟

جواب: - صحت یاب ہونے پر بادشاہ اسی لیے پریشان ہوا کہ مائٹی کو کیوں کر تولے۔

۳. بادشاہ نے نذر کے روپے کئی لوگوں میں بانٹ دیے؟

جواب: - بادشاہ نے ناؤ میں بھرے ہوئے روپے بیسوں، بیواؤں، محتاجوں اور مسکینوں میں تقسیم کروا دیے۔

۴. بادشاہ کی پریشانی کو کسی نے دور کیا؟

جواب: - بادشاہ کی پریشانی کو ایک ملاح نے دور کیا۔

۵. مائٹی کو کس طرح تولا گیا؟

مائٹی کو ناؤ پر سوار کیا اور اس کے بعد ناؤ میں روپے بھرنے کے لیے کہا گیا۔ جب نشان تک ناؤ ڈھبائی تو ملاح نے کہا بس اب مائٹی کے وزن کے برابر ان روپیوں کا وزن چڑھائیے مائٹی کو تولا گیا۔

۲ - خالی جگہوں کو پُر کیجئے

• دربار میں بہت سے لوگ موجود تھے۔
• کئی مہینے اسی طرح گزر گئے۔

- یہ سن کر بادشاہ بہت خوش ہوا۔
- جہاں تک نائو پانی میں ڈوبی تھی۔
- اُسے اثنائے عام دیا کہ وہ حولت مند بن گیا۔

اپنے جملوں میں استعمال کیے

- مالامال کر دینا۔ بادشاہ نے اُسے مالامال کر دیا۔
- کوئی صورت بن نہ لڑنا۔ بہت کوشش کی لیکن کوئی صورت بن نہ لڑی
- جشن کرنا۔ اس کامیابی کی وجہ سے اُپھنوں نے جشن کیا۔
- عید کرنا۔ میں نے اُدھر جانے کا عید کر لیا۔
- ٹنشن وینچ میں ہونا۔ کرونا وائرس کی خبر سننے ہی سب
- لوگ ٹنشن وینچ میں لڑ گئے۔
- داد دینا۔ اُس کی محنت کی سب داد دیتے ہیں۔