

St. Mary's Convent Girls High School

1st Semester Outline Vacations Syllabus 2020 for Class 4 P/G/B

Subject: Computer

Chapter # 1:

(Reviewing Computers)

Answer these following questions:

Q1: Define word computer.

Ans: The word 'computer' came from 'compute' which means 'to calculate'.

Q2: What is a computer?

Ans: A computer is an electronic machine which can receive data, respond to a specific set of instructions, and execute a program.

Q3: How many kinds of computers?

Ans: There are three kinds of computers:

- 1) Mainframes
- 2) Minicomputers
- 3) Microcomputers

Q4: What is mainframe computer?

Ans: Mainframes are very powerful computers with large storage capacities, but they are expensive. Hundreds of peoples can use them at the same time.

Q5: What is minicomputer?

Ans: A minicomputer is smaller and less powerful than a mainframe. It serves fewer users at a time.

Q6: What is microcomputer?

Ans: Microcomputers are the smallest and cheapest computers. They are the computers that we see in homes and offices. A personal computer (PC) is a microcomputer.

Q7: What is supercomputer?

Ans: Supercomputers are made up of hundreds or thousands of computers, each with its own CPU. Supercomputers work on a single problem at a time. Supercomputers are the most expensive computers in the world.

Q8: What is hybrid computer?

Ans: Hybrid computers are computers that of both analog and digital computers. Hybrid computers are used in the medical field.

Q9: Define input and output devices?

Ans: Devices that help us to enter data and programs into a computer are called input devises. Devices that present processed data are called output devises.

Q10: Write difference between analog and digital computer.

Ans:

Analog Computer	Digital Computer
Work with extraordinary speed.	Slower than analog.
Difficult to program.	Easy to program.
Produce results that cannot be read with great precision.	Produce results that can be read with great precision.

Solve the clues and write the answers:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Display output | <u>Monitor</u> |
| 2. Processes data into information | <u>CPU</u> |
| 3. Personal computer | <u>Microcomputer</u> |
| 4. Powerful but bulky | <u>Mainframe</u> |
| 5. Electricity meter | <u>Analog Computer</u> |

Are these statements true or false?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. A computer cannot respond to instructions. | <u>F</u> |
| 2. Only one person can use a mainframe at a time. | <u>F</u> |
| 3. Medium – sized companies use minicomputers. | <u>T</u> |
| 4. Computers store data in their memory. | <u>T</u> |
| 5. A PC is a minicomputer. | <u>F</u> |

Circle the correct answer:

- _____ is an electronic machine.
(a) Monitor (b) **Computer** (c) CPU
- _____ displays output.
(a) Computer (b) CPU (c) **Monitor**
- Computers are extremely _____.
(a) Slow (b) **Fast** (c) Normal
- _____ are bulky and expensive.
(a) **Mainframe** (b) Minicomputer (c) Microcomputer
- Personal computers are _____.
(a) Minicomputer (b) Mainframe (c) **Microcomputer**

State whether the devices are input or output:

1. Keyboard input
2. Speakers output
3. Mouse input
4. Printer output
5. Scanner input
6. Microphone input
7. Headphones output
8. Monitor output

Chapter # 2:

(About the CPU)

Answer these following questions:

Q1: What is meant by CPU?

Ans: The central processing unit (CPU) is the brain of the computer. The computer cannot function without it. The CPU controls and processes all the information in the computer.

Q2: How many components of CPU?

Ans: The CPU has three components:

- 1) Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)
- 2) Control Unit (CU)
- 3) Memory Unit (MU)

Q3: What is ALU?

Ans: The arithmetic logic unit (ALU) performs all arithmetical calculations such as addition and multiplication and makes all logical decisions.

Q4: What is CU?

Ans: The Control unit (CU) directs different parts of the computer to carry our instructions. It controls communication and coordination between input/output devices and the computer.

Q5: What is MU?

Ans: The memory unit (MU) stores data and instructions to process data.

Does the CPU do the following? Answer with yes / no.

1. The CPU does not process data. no
2. The CPU directs the flow of information from the computer to the Printer. yes
3. The CPU does not enable a computer to function. no
4. The CPU is located in the scanner. no

Tick (✓) the correct statement:

1. The arithmetic logic unit performs all arithmetical calculations. ✓
2. The arithmetic logic unit directs are keyboard. x
3. The disk in the hard disk drive is unprotected. x
4. The disks in the hard disk drive are protected in an airtight case. ✓
5. The control unit contains instructions for processing data. x
6. The control unit controls communication between input/output devices. ✓
7. We can store films on DVDs. ✓
8. There is not enough storage save on DVDs for films. x
9. We can only attach a USB flash drive to the USB port. x
10. We can attach input and output devices as well as the USB flash drive to a USB port. ✓

Chapter # 1:

(Storing Data)

Answer these following questions:

Q1: What is a RAM?

Ans: RAM stands for **Random Access Memory**. Data in RAM is temporary. Once we turn off the computer, the data is deleted.

Q2: What is a ROM?

Ans: ROM stands for **Read Only Memory**. Data in ROM is permanent and is not erased when we shut down the computer.

Q3: What is a primary storage?

Ans: Primary storage is the internal memory of the computer. It includes the main memory or RAM. CPU can directly read and write in the memory.

Q4: What is a secondary storage?

Ans: Secondary storage is external memory where we can store data for future use. Hard drives, CDs, DVDs, Blu-ray discs and USB flash drives are secondary storage devices.

Q5: What is a disc?

Ans: Computers store data on discs. A disc is a round plate on which data is saved after being converted into machine code.

Q6: How many kinds of discs?

Ans: There are two kinds of discs:

4) Magnetic Disk

5) Optical Disc

Hard disks are magnetic disks and CDs are optical discs.

Q7: What is hard disk?

Ans: The Hard disk is a fixed storage device in the computer that stores and provides quick access to large amounts of data.

Q8: What is external hard disk drive?

Ans: An external hard disk is portable and can be connected to a computer.

Q9: Why it is important to make back up of data?

Ans: If the hard drive fails, you can lose all your saved data. That is why it is important to make a back-up of all data.

Q10: What is USB flash drive?

Ans: A USB flash drive is a portable storage device. It is compact, fast and stores a large amount of data in a very small space. USB flash drives are removable and rewritable.

Fill in the blanks:

1. The computer does not forget what is stored in the **ROM** .
2. RAM stands for **Random** **Access** memory.
3. Temporary data is stored in the **RAM** .
4. **Read** **Only** memory helps to start up the computer.

5. All the data in RAM is lost forever when the computer is switched off.

Are the following statements true or false?

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. RAM is available only when the computer is running. | <u>T</u> |
| 2. Blu-ray discs are primary storage devices. | <u>F</u> |
| 3. Instructions for booting up the computer are stored in the RAM. | <u>F</u> |
| 4. DVDs are external memory devices. | <u>T</u> |
| 5. Main memory is part of primary storage. | <u>T</u> |

Draw lines to match the words to their synonyms:

Portable	small
Removable	detachable
Compact	handy

Read each clue about a storage device carefully and write the answer in the given space:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Rewritable, scratch-and dust resistant | <u>USB Flash Drive</u> |
| 2. Stores digital data and audio files | <u>DVD</u> |
| 3. Fixed storage device in the computer that provides quick access to data | <u>Hard Disk</u> |
| 4. Portable hard disk | <u>External Hard Disk</u> |

Underline the correct answers:

1. Which is a magnetic device?
Compact disc / hard disk
2. Name the fixed storage device in the computer that stores large amounts of data.
USB flash drive / hard disk
3. What does CD stand for?
Central disc / Compact disc
4. Which is the most compact storage device?
External hard disc drive / USB flash drive

Syllabus of 1st Term, 2020

Page no. 15 Exercise 1 c (10)

Q.10 Write the quotients in the blanks.

1. $4900 \div 49 = \underline{100}$

2. $6500 \div 10 = \underline{650}$

3. $8000 \div 20 = \underline{400}$

4. $5100 \div 17 = \underline{300}$

5. $4800 \div 40 = \underline{120}$

Page no. 15 Exercise 1 c (5)

Q5. Write these vertically and multiply.

a) 72562 x 169

$$\begin{array}{r} 72562 \\ \times 169 \\ \hline 653058 \\ 435372x \\ 72562xx \\ \hline 12262978 \end{array}$$

b) 80093 x 200

$$\begin{array}{r} 80093 \\ \times 200 \\ \hline 00000 \\ 00000x \\ 160186xx \\ \hline 16018600 \end{array}$$

c) 40981 x 624

$$\begin{array}{r} 40981 \\ \times 624 \\ \hline 163924 \\ 81962x \\ 245886xx \\ \hline 25572144 \end{array}$$

Page no. 18 Exercise 4

Q. Solve those using DMAs rule.

a) $524 + 48 - 62$

$= 524 + 48$

$= 572 - 62$

$= 510$

b) $831 \times 500 \div 100$

$= 831 \times 5$

$= 4155$

c) $144 \div 9 \times 4$

$= 16 \times 4$

$= 64$

d) $120 \div 12 \times 3$

$= 120 \div 12 = 10$

$= 10 \times 3 = 30$

$= 30 - 15 = 15$

Q. Definitions.

Prime Numbers:

Numbers which have only two different factors, the number itself and 1, they are called prime numbers.

i.e 31, 17, 83.

Co-Prime numbers:

Two numbers which have only 1 as their common factors are called co-prime numbers.

i.e 3 and 5.

Page no. 28 Exercise 4

Q. Write (p) for each prime number and (c) for each composite number.

15 c

31 p

29 p

24 c

21 c

83 p

32 c

25 c

3 p

37 p

17 p

57 c

45 c

11 p

18 c

33 c

54 c

Page no. 28 Exercise 5

Q. Which of the following are co-prime numbers?

a) 3 and 5

Factors of 3 = 1 x 3

Factors of 5 = 1 x 5

Common factor = 1

Ans : 3 and 5 are co-prime numbers.

b) 31 and 62

Factors of 31 = 1 x 31

Factors of 62 = 1, 2, 31

Common factor = 1, 31

Ans : 31 and 62 are not co-prime numbers.

c) 4 and 9

Factors of 4 = 1, 2, 4

Factors of 9 = 1, 3, 9

Common factors = 1

Ans: 4 and 9 are co-prime numbers.

Page no. 31 Exercise 2 c (6)

Q. Write down the factors of these numbers.

a) 25

= 1 x 25

= 25 x 1

= 5x5

Factors of 25 = 1, 5, 25

b) 36

=1x6

=6x1

=3x12

=12x3

=2x18

=18x2

=4x9

=9x4

=36x1

Factors of 36 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 36

c) 50

=50x1

=1x50

$$=2 \times 25$$

$$=5 \times 10$$

$$=10 \times 5$$

Factors of 50 = 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50

d) 54

$$=1 \times 54$$

$$=54 \times 1$$

$$=2 \times 27$$

$$=27 \times 2$$

$$=3 \times 18$$

$$=18 \times 3$$

$$=6 \times 9$$

$$=9 \times 6$$

Factors of 54 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, 27, 54

Page no.38 Exercise 2 e (4)

Q. Write the factors of these pairs of numbers and circle the common numbers.

a) 10 and 18

Factors of 10 = 1, 2, 5, 10

Factors of 18 = 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18

Common factor = 1, 2

b) 12 and 1

Factors of 12 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12

Factors of 1 = 1

Common factors = 1

c) 25 and 15

Factors of 25 = 1, 5, 25

Factors of 15 = 1, 3, 5, 15

Common factor = 1, 5

Page no.38 Exercise 2 e (5)

Q. Find the HCF of the following pairs of numbers.

a) 32 and 24

Factors of 32 = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32

Factors of 24 = 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24

Common factors = 1, 4, 8

HCF = 8

b) 50 and 25

Factors of 50 = 1, 2, 5, 25, 50

Factors of 25 = 1, 5, 25

Common factors = 1, 5, 25

HCF = 25

c) 48 and 30

Factors of 48 = 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 48

Factors of 30 = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 30

Common factors = 1, 2, 3, 6

HCF = 6

Page no.49 Exercise 5

Q. Write in ascending order.

a) $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{7}$

$$\frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{6}{7}$$

b) $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}$

$$\frac{1}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$$

c) $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{4}{10}$

$$\frac{3}{10}, \frac{4}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{7}{10}$$

d) $\frac{2}{9}, \frac{8}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{4}{9}$

$$\frac{2}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9}$$

Page no.49 Exercise 6

Q. Write in descending order.

a) $\frac{4}{6}, \frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{5}{6}$

$$\frac{5}{6}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{2}{6}$$

b) $\frac{8}{7}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{7}$

$$\frac{8}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{1}{7}$$

c) $\frac{3}{9}, \frac{7}{9}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{5}{9}$

$$\frac{7}{9}, \frac{5}{9}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{1}{9}$$

Page no.50 Exercise 8

Q. Write the fractions in the box.

a) $\frac{4}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{4+3}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

b) $\frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = \frac{2+3+3}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$

c) $\frac{7}{9} - \frac{3}{9} = \frac{7-3}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$

Page no.50 Exercise 9

Q. Solve the following.

a) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 48 tickets

$$= \frac{1}{8} \times 48$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 48}{8} = \frac{48}{8}$$

$$= 6$$

b) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 2460 km

$$= \frac{1 \times 2460}{6}$$

$$= \frac{410}{6} = 68 \frac{2}{6}$$

$$= 68 \frac{1}{3}$$

c) $\frac{1}{10}$ of 120 kg

$$= \frac{1 \times 120}{10} = \frac{120}{10}$$

$$= 12$$

Page no.63 Exercise 7

Q. Change these into mixed fractions.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \frac{9}{2} \\ & = 4\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & \frac{15}{4} \\ & = 3\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } & \frac{45}{8} \\ & = 5\frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d) } & \frac{7}{3} \\ & = 2\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e) } & \frac{50}{7} \\ & = 7\frac{1}{7} \end{aligned}$$

Page no.70 Exercise3 c (4)

Q. Add the following fractions.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & \frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{7} \\ & = \frac{21+24}{28} = \frac{45}{28} = \left| \frac{17}{28} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } & \frac{3}{5} + \frac{8}{15} \\ & = \frac{9+8}{15} = \frac{17}{15} = \left| \frac{2}{15} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } & \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \\ & = \frac{5+3}{6} = \frac{8}{6} = \left| \frac{2}{6} \right. = \left| \frac{1}{3} \right. \end{aligned}$$

Page no.70 Exercise5

Q. Add these mixed fractions, giving your answer is in lowest term.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } & 5\frac{3}{5} + 2\frac{1}{10} \\ & = \frac{28}{5} + \frac{21}{10} \\ & = \frac{56+21}{10} \\ & = \frac{77}{10} = 7\frac{7}{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } 2\frac{3}{8} + 3\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{19}{8} + \frac{13}{4} \\
&= \frac{19+26}{8} \\
&= \frac{45}{8} = 5\frac{5}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

Page no.70 Exercise3 c (6)

Q. Solve them.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a) } &\frac{11}{12} - \frac{2}{3} \\
&= \frac{11-8}{12} \\
&= \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } &\frac{1}{2} - \frac{6}{16} \\
&= \frac{8-6}{16} \\
&= \frac{2}{16} = \frac{1}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

Page no.80 Exercise3 d (4)

Q. Solve the following sums.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a) } &35 \times \frac{5}{7} \\
&= \frac{35}{1} \times \frac{5}{7} \\
&= \frac{5}{1} \times \frac{5}{1} \\
&= \frac{5 \times 5}{1} \\
&= \frac{25}{1} \\
&= 25
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } &84 \times \frac{1}{9} \\
&= \frac{84}{1} \times \frac{1}{9} \\
&= \frac{84 \times 1}{1 \times 9} = \frac{84}{9} \\
&= 9\frac{3}{9} \\
&= 9\frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c) } &\frac{3}{4} \times 14 \\
&= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{14}{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{7}{1} \\
&= \frac{3 \times 7}{2 \times 1} \\
&= \frac{21}{2} \\
&= 10 \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

d) $\frac{1}{8} \times 34$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{34}{1} \\
&= \frac{34}{8} \\
&= 4 \frac{2}{8} \\
&= 4 \frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

Page no.86 Exercise3 d (6)

Q. Solve them.

a) $4\frac{1}{5} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{21}{5} \times \frac{15}{4} = \frac{21}{1} \times \frac{3}{4} \\
&= \frac{21 \times 3}{4} = \frac{63}{4} \\
&= 15 \frac{3}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

b) $2\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{25}{4} \\
&= \frac{5 \times 25}{2 \times 4} \\
&= \frac{125}{8} \\
&= 15 \frac{5}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

Page no.80 Exercise3 d (7)

a) $6 \div \frac{1}{9}$

$$= \frac{6}{1} \div \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{6}{1} \times \frac{9}{1} \\
&= \frac{6 \times 9}{1 \times 1} = \frac{63}{1} \\
&= 63
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } 30 \div \frac{1}{20} \\
&= \frac{30}{1} \div \frac{1}{20} \\
&= \frac{30}{1} \times \frac{20}{1} \\
&= \frac{30 \times 20}{1 \times 1} = \frac{600}{1} \\
&= 600
\end{aligned}$$

Page no.80 Exercise3 d (8)

Q. Divide.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a) } \frac{1}{9} \div 3 \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \div \frac{3}{1} \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{1}{3} \\
&= \frac{1}{27}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } \frac{5}{8} \div 15 \\
&= \frac{5}{8} \div \frac{15}{1} \\
&= \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{15} = \frac{5}{120} \\
&= \frac{1}{24}
\end{aligned}$$

Chapter no. 4

Page no.95 Exercise4a (7)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{a) } 283 \frac{3}{10} \\
= 2^{\text{H}} 8^{\text{T}} 3^{\text{O}} . 3^{\text{th th}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{b) } 24 \frac{5}{10} \\
= 2^{\text{H}} 2^{\text{T}} 4^{\text{O}} . 5^{\text{th th}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{c) } 410 \frac{1}{10} \\
= 4^{\text{H}} 1^{\text{T}} 0^{\text{O}} . 1^{\text{th th}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{d) } 500 \frac{51}{100} \\
= 5^{\text{H}} 0^{\text{T}} 0^{\text{U}} . 5^{\text{t}} 1^{\text{th th}}
\end{aligned}$$

e) **501.016**

$$= 5^{\text{H}} 0^{\text{T}} 1^{\text{U}} . 0^{\text{t}} 1^{\text{t}} 6^{\text{th}}$$

Page no.95 Exercise4a (8)

Q. Write these as decimal numbers:

a) $10\frac{1}{10}$
 $=10.1$

b) $\frac{4}{10}$
 $=0.4$

c) $15\frac{3}{10}$
 $=15.3$

d) $\frac{46}{100}$
 $=0.46$

e) $\frac{7}{100}$
 $=0.07$

Page no.95 Exercise4a (9)

Q. Write these as fractions.

a) **2.7**
 $=\frac{27}{10}$

b) **9.4**
 $=\frac{94}{10}$

c) **11.4**
 $=\frac{114}{10}$

d) **0.002**
 $=\frac{2}{1000}$

e) **0.15**
 $=\frac{15}{100}$

f) **0.10**
 $=\frac{10}{100}$

Page no.95 Exercise4a (1)

Q. Now change these as mixed numbers into decimal numbers.

a) $1\frac{3}{10}$
=1.3

b) $8\frac{1}{5}$
=8.2

c) $6\frac{27}{100}$
=6.27

d) $10\frac{47}{50}$
=10.94

e) $7\frac{43}{1000}$
=7.043

Page no.100 Exercise4b (4)

Q. Write vertically and add.

a) **653.47 + 122.52**

$$\begin{array}{r} 653.47 \\ + 122.52 \\ \hline 775.99 \end{array}$$

b) **465.31 + 284.66**

$$\begin{array}{r} 465.31 \\ + 284.66 \\ \hline 749.97 \end{array}$$

c) **509.18 + 482.39**

$$\begin{array}{r} 509.18 \\ + 482.39 \\ \hline 991.57 \end{array}$$

Page no.101 Exercise4b (5)

Q. Write vertically and subtract.

a) **985.64 – 139.55**

$$\begin{array}{r} 985.64 \\ - 139.55 \\ \hline 846.09 \end{array}$$

b) **702.72 – 484.38**

$$702.72$$

$$\begin{array}{r} - 484.38 \\ \hline 218.34 \end{array}$$

c) **521.81 – 199.11**

$$\begin{array}{r} 521.81 \\ - 199.11 \\ \hline 322.70 \end{array}$$

d) **619.90 – 487.45**

$$\begin{array}{r} 619.90 \\ - 487.45 \\ \hline 132.45 \end{array}$$

Page no.101 Exercise4b (7)

Q. Write vertically and multiply.

a) **15.1 x 13**

$$\begin{array}{r} 15.1 \\ \times 13 \\ \hline 453 \\ 151x \\ \hline 196.3 \end{array}$$

b) **29.5 x 47**

$$\begin{array}{r} 29.5 \\ \times 47 \\ \hline 2065 \\ 1180x \\ \hline 1386.5 \end{array}$$

Page no.115 Exercise5a (4)

Q. Convert into meters.

a) **39 km = 39 x 1000 = 39000m**

b) **405 km = 405 x 1000 = 405000 m**

c) **45 km 415 m = 45415 m**

d) **900 km = 900x 1000 = 900000 m**

e) **130 km 119 m = 130119 m**

Page no.115 Exercise5a (5)

Q. Convert into centimeters.

a) **42 m = 42 x 100 = 4200 cm**

b) **815 m** = $815 \times 100 = 81500$ cm

c) **12 m 80 cm** = 1280 cm

d) **673 m** = $673 \times 100 = 67300$ cm

e) **93 m** = $93 \times 100 = 9300$ cm

Page no.115 Exercise4a (6)

Q. Convert into millimeters.

a) **15 cm** = $15 \times 10 = 150$ mm

b) **8 cm** = $8 \times 10 = 80$ mm

c) **18 cm 5 mm** = 185 mm

d) **213 cm** = $213 \times 10 = 2130$ mm

e) **71 cm 7 m** = 717 mm

Page no.115 Exercise5a (9)

Q. Add the following.

a) **35 km 150 m + 47 km 940 m**

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \text{ km } 150 \text{ m} \\ + 47 \text{ km } 150 \text{ m} \\ \hline 83 \text{ km } 090 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

b) **103 km 25 m + 14 km 75 m**

$$\begin{array}{r} 103 \text{ km } 25 \text{ m} \\ + 14 \text{ km } 75 \text{ m} \\ \hline 117 \text{ km } 00 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

Page no.115 Exercise5a (10)

Q. Subtract the following.

a) **176 km 359 m – 92 km 450 m**

$$\begin{array}{r} 176 \text{ km } 359 \text{ m} \\ - 92 \text{ km } 450 \text{ m} \\ \hline 83 \text{ km } 909 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

b) **45 km 130 m – 27 km 28 m**

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \text{ km } 130 \text{ m} \\ - 27 \text{ km } 28 \text{ m} \\ \hline 18 \text{ km } 102 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

Page no.119 Exercise5b (4)

Q. Express in terms of grams.

- a) **375 kg** = $375 \times 1000 = 375000$ g
- b) **46 kg** = $46 \times 1000 = 46000$ g
- c) **1005 kg** = $1005 \times 1000 = 1005000$ g

Page no.119 Exercise5b (7)

Q. Convert the following.

- a) **14 kg 750 g into g** = 14750 g
- b) **32 kg 716 g into g** = 32716 g
- c) **350 kg into g** = $350 \times 100 = 35000$ g

Page no.124 Exercise5c (4)

- a) **35L** = $35 \times 1000 = 35000$ ml
- b) **18L 750 ml** = 18750 ml
- c) **129 L** = $129 \times 1000 = 129000$ ml
- d) **25 L 15 ml** = 25015 ml

Page no.125 Exercise5c (5)

Q. Convert the following into liters.

- a) **456 ml**
 $= \frac{456}{1000} = 0.456$ L
- b) **18 ml**
 $= \frac{18}{1000} = 0.018$ L

Page no.132 Exercise5d (11)

Q. How many seconds are there in?

- a) **3 min 15 sec**
 $= 3 \times 60 + 15$
 $= 180 + 15$
 $= 195$
- b) **21 min 30 sec**
 $= 21 \times 60 + 30$
 $= 1260 + 30$

$$=1290$$

c) 90 min 18 sec

$$= 90 \times 60 + 18$$

$$= 5400 + 18$$

$$= 5418$$

Page no.132 Exercise5d (12)

Q. How many seconds are in?

a) 2 h

$$= 2 \times 60 \times 60$$

$$= 2 \times 3600$$

$$= 7200 \text{ sec}$$

b) 9 h

$$= 9 \times 60 \times 60$$

$$= 9 \times 3600$$

$$= 32400 \text{ sec}$$

c) 4 h

$$= 4 \times 60 \times 60$$

$$= 4 \times 3600$$

$$= 14400 \text{ sec}$$

d) 24 h

$$= 24 \times 60 \times 60$$

$$= 24 \times 3600$$

$$= 86400 \text{ sec}$$

Page no.132 Exercise5d (17)

Q. How many weeks are there in?

a) 4 months

$$1 \text{ month} = 4 \text{ weeks}$$

$$= 4 \times 4$$

$$= 16 \text{ weeks}$$

b) 10 months

$$1 \text{ month} = 4 \text{ weeks}$$

$$= 10 \times 4$$

$$= 40 \text{ weeks}$$

Page no.132 Exercise5d (18)

Q. How many days are there in?

a) 7 weeks

1 week has 7 days

7×7

=49 days

b) 11 weeks

1 week has 7 days

11×7

=77 days

Page no.132 Exercise5d (16)

Q. Write vertically and complete.

1. 44 sec + 28 sec

$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \text{ sec} \\ + 28 \text{ sec} \\ \hline 72 \text{ sec} \end{array}$$

2. 59 sec – 28 sec

$$\begin{array}{r} 59 \text{ sec} \\ - 28 \text{ sec} \\ \hline 31 \text{ sec} \end{array}$$

3. 1 min 15 sec + 35 sec

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ min } 15 \text{ sec} \\ + 35 \text{ sec} \\ \hline 1 \text{ min } 50 \text{ sec} \end{array}$$

4. 7 min 30 sec + 3 min 28 sec

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \text{ min } 30 \text{ sec} \\ + 3 \text{ min } 28 \text{ sec} \\ \hline 10 \text{ min } 58 \text{ sec} \end{array}$$

5. 8 min 40 sec – 2 min 25 sec

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \text{ min } 40 \text{ sec} \\ - 2 \text{ min } 25 \text{ sec} \\ \hline 6 \text{ min } 15 \text{ sec} \end{array}$$

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q. Select the correct answer from the given options.

1. The sum of largest 5-digit number and smallest 4-digit number is:

- (a) 19999 (b) **100999** (c) 10999 (d) 1000999
2. **2500 000 plus 25000 is equal to**
 (a) **275000** (b) 252500 (c) 50000 (d) 2525
3. **2400+180+9 is equal to**
 (a) 4290 (b) 2409 (c) 2580 (d) **2589**
4. **The difference between 99,999 and 1000 is equal to**
 (a)89,999 (b) 80,001 (c) **98,999** (d) 8000
5. **Take away 874528 from 900059**
 (a) **25531** (b) 36531 (c) 174531 (d) 1773587
6. **The result of multiplication of two numbers is called**
 (a) multiplier (b) sum (c) **product** (d) quotient
7. **1500 x 200 equals**
 (a) 300 (b) **300000** (c) 3000 (d) 30000
8. **If we divide 4592 by 26 the remainder is**
 (a) 6 (b) 26 (c) **16** (d) 0
9. **The number left in the end of a long division is**
 (a) divisor (b) dividend (c) quotient (d) **remainder**
- 10.**If the cost of one book is Rs 35, then to find the cost of 13 books we will**
 (a) **multiply** (b) add (c) divide (d) subtract
- 11.**3 x 5 + 8**
 (a) 16 (b) 39 (c) 120 (d) **23**
- 12.**2 x 4 + 8 – 9**
 (a) 6 (b) 9 (c) **7** (d) 15
- 13.**10 ÷ 5 x 6 + 5**
 (a) 35 (b) 55 (c) **17** (d) 22
- 14.**18 – 4 + 9**
 (a) **23** (b) 31 (c) 5 (d) 13
- 15.**4 + 8 x 3 – 20**
 (a) 16 (b) **8** (c) 140 (d) 56

Q. Fill in the blanks.

1. A number is divisible by 5 if it has 5 at the unit place.
2. 156 is divisible by 2, 3 and 6.
3. If a number has 0 at the unit place, it is divisible by 2, 5 and 10.

4. If the sum of the digits is divisible by 3, then the number itself is divisible by 3.
5. All even numbers are divisible by 2.
6. **One** is the factor of all the numbers.
7. Factors of 6 are 1, 2, 3 and 6.
8. 1, 2 are the factors of 2.
9. The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 20.
10. 13 is a factor of 13.
11. Prime number can never be a **composite** number.
12. The common factor of 2 and 3 is 1.
13. The common factor of 32 and 4 are 2 and 4.
14. The common factor of 8 and 16 are 2, 4 and 8.
15. The HCF of 8, 10 and 12 is 2.
16. 6 is the HCF of 12 and 18.

Q. Mark true or false.

1. 4 and 6 have no common factor. **False**
2. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the only common factors of 12 and 24. **False**
3. 20 is the common factor of 10 and 20. **False**
4. The HCF of two or more prime numbers is equal to one. **True**
5. The HCF of 20, 30 and 40 is 240. **False**
6. The LCM of two or more prime numbers is equal to the product of the number. **True**
7. The LCM of 14 and 42 is 14. **False**
8. Multiples of 17 are 17, 34, 51, 68. **True**
9. The LCM of 5, 10, 15 is 30. **True**
10. Multiples of a number are finite. **False**

Science

Unit #1 - The Human Body

Answer the following questions.

Q.1 What are the main functions of the skeleton?

Ans. The Main functions of the skeleton:

1. Give strength and support to the body for example backbone called spine, helps you to stand straight.

2. Frame the shape of your body.

3. Protect some important and soft internal organs for example

The skull protect the brain, while ribcage protect the lungs and the heart

4. Helps to move the body.

a. What is a joint? Which two types of joints have been discussed in this unit? Where is each of them found in the body?

Ans.A joint is a place in a body where two or more bones meet

Two joints which are discussed in unit are:

1. Ball and Socket Joint.

2. Hinge Joint.

1. **Ball and Socket Joint:** It is found in shoulder and the one in hip

2. **Hinge Joint:** It is found in knee and elbow.

b. Write any one activity you can perform with the help of these joints.

Ans.With the help of these joints we can perform many activities

Such as we can play cricket.

Q.3 Differentiate between voluntary and involuntary muscles and give an example of each.

Ans:

Involuntary Muscles	Voluntary Muscles
1.Smooth muscle are called Involuntary muscles	Skeletal muscles are called voluntary muscles.
2.They perform their job automatically.	They move when you want them to move.
3.You cannot control what they do.	You can control what they do.
4.Example:Stomach.	Example: Bones

Q.4 How many types of muscles are there? Describe each of them with an example.

Ans. Types of Muscles:

There are three different types of muscles.

1.Smooth muscles.

2.Cardiac muscles

3.Skeletal muscles

Smooth muscles:Smooth muscles make up the internal hollow organs of our body

For example: the stomach, intestine and bladder.Smooth muscles are also called involuntary muscles.

Cardiac muscles: The muscles which make up the heart are the cardiac muscles .they are involuntary muscles .Example: Heart.

Skeletal muscles skeletal muscles are joined to the bones by Tendons. Skeletal muscles are also called involuntary muscles. They move when you want them to move .they work with bones to give our body strength.

Example:Bones.

Q.5 Suggest any two ways to take good care of muscles and bones.

Ans.Two ways to take good care of muscles and bones are:

- 1.Plenty of Exercise.
- 2.Eating Calcium-rich foods,like milk, cheese and yoghurt.

Unit#2 Food anda Balanced Diet

Answer these questions.

Q.1Why do we need food?

Ans.Foodgives us Energy to work and play.

Q.2 What do Protein do for the body?

Ans.They give us energy and are body-building. They help our body to build up and repair tissues and muscles.

Q3.Why does the body need Carbohydrate?

Ans.Carbohydrates are the major source of quick energy for us .Food in this group contain fibers which helps with digestion

Q4.How do dietary fibers help in digestion?

Ans.They help to move the waste through the digestive system.

Q5.In what way are vitamins good for the health?

Ans.Vitamins keep our bones and skin healthy. They help our eyesight, give us energy, and preventinfections. They also help wounds to heal.

Q6.What do we mean by a balanced diet?

Ans.A balanced diet means eating the right variety of foods in the right amounts.

Q7.How much water is neededby the body every day?

Ans.We should drink at least six to eight glasses of water daily.

Unit#3 Digestion

Answer the following questions.

Q1.Name four types of teeth?

Ans. 1.Premolars 2.molars
3.Canine 4.Incisors

Q2.What are the intestines and what are their functions?

Ans.They are tube like structures, a long tube called the small intestine and a shorter but wider tube called large intestine.

Function of the intestines

The food passes from the stomach by small intestine in small intestine digestive juices make the food softer now digested food in the form of nutrients passes through the walls of intestine into the blood vessels.

Undigested food pass the large intestine and solid part of it sent out of the body through the anus.

Q3.What is saliva? How does it help digestion?

Ans.Saliva is a watery substance produce in the mouth to help digest carbohydrates.

Q4.What does the liver do?

Ans. It helps to filter the blood and it stores food energy in the form of glucose. It produces digestive juice called Bile.

Q5:How do the nutrients from food get to the different parts of the body?

Ans.The digested food in the form of nutrients passes through the walls of intestines into the blood vessels the blood vessels transport nutrients to different parts of the body.

Q6:What is bile? Where in the body is it produced stored?

Ans: Bile is a digestive juice and it is produced in liver .Bile is stored in the Gall bladder.

Science (Objectives)

Unit# 2: Food and balanced diet.

Pg#13: Concept check:

We need to eat right amount of _____, _____, _____ and _____

Answer: (Carbohydrate, Protein, fats Dietary fiber)

1. Carbohydrates,Proteins,Fats.
2. Proteins
- 3.Dietary fiber
- 4.Carbohydrates, Fats.

Exercise: pg.: 16

1. Choose the correct answer.

Ans: 1.b: wheat 2.a bread 3.d. vitamin D.4:a.cheese.5:c.sweet.

2. Find the odd one:

Ans; 1.jam it is not a dairy product.2carrot it is not a green vegetable.

3. sugar cane it not a fruit.4. Onion.it is not a dry fruit.5.wood it not food nutrient.

Unit#3: Digestion.

Concept check pg#21.

Fill in the blanks.

Ans: 1.out.2 .twenty.3.32.4: incisors, canine, premolar, molar

Exercise pg26,

1. Choose the correct answer.

Ans: 1.d:incisors.2.c:anus.3.a:bile.4.b: into blood vessels.5.d: all of above.

2. Match the column.

Ans.1:b.2:d.3:e.4:c.5:f.6: a.

3. Fill in the blanks.

Ans.1.Saliva.2.An Acid.3.Water, Faeces.4.Bile.5Tongue.6.Liver, Gall bladder.7.Starches.

4. Mark these sentences with T and F.

1: T .2:F.3:F.4:T.5:F.

Subject: Social studies

Unit #1 'Geography

Topic: The earth in space

Objective + Subjective

Q1. Match the following words with their meanings.

Ans

1. Astronaut	an imaginary line round the middle of the earth	5
2. Revolution	the path of the Planet	4
3. Orbit	half of the earth	2
4. Globe	a circular movement around the another object	7
5. Axis	a person trained to travel in spacecraft	6
6. Equator	an imaginary line through the centre of the earth	1
7. Hemisphere	a spherical model of earth	3

Q2. List the seven continents and the five oceans.

Continents	Oceans
1. North America	1. Arctic Ocean
2. South America	2. Pacific Ocean
3. Europe	3. Atlantic Ocean
4. Africa	4. Indian Ocean
5. Antarctica	5. Southern Ocean
6. Asia	
7. Australia	

Q3. Describe the shape of the earth.

Ans. The earth is like a huge ball. It is not quite round but is flattened at the top and the bottom, at the North and South poles. We call this shape a Sphere.

Q4. Explain the difference between the rotation and revolution.

Ans. **Rotation:** The earth spins or rotates from west to east on its axis. It takes 24 hours.

Revolution: The earth moves around the sun. This movement is called its revolution. It takes a year.

Q5. How are the seasons caused?

Ans. The different seasons and the climatic conditions on the earth are caused by its revolution around the sun and by the tilt of the axis.

Q6. Where on the earth's surface is the sun hottest throughout the year?

Ans. Places that are close to the equator are generally hot throughout the year.

Q7. Explain why there is complete darkness at the North Pole for 24 hours a day in December?

Ans. Because of the Earth's tilt, areas above the Arctic Circle receive 24 hours of sunlight each summer but 24 hours of darkness each winter.

Q8. Explain what a globe and a map are and the difference between them.

1. A globe is a three dimensional sphere whereas a map is two dimensional.
2. A globe represents the whole earth, whereas a map may represents the whole earth or just a part of it.
3. A globe can be used to get a broad level picture of the world while maps may provide more information about the different places.

Unit no 1 'Geography'

Topic: Our country

Objective+ Subjective

Q1. Complete your fact files on Pakistan by adding the names of the provinces and the provincial capitals.

Provinces

Capitals

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Punjab | Islamabad |
| 2. Sindh | Karachi |
| 3. Balochistan | Quetta |
| 4. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | Peshawar |

Q2. Write down the names of five countries larger and smaller than Pakistan.

Larger

Smaller

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Turkey | Bangladesh |
| 2. Russia | Iraq |
| 3. India | Syria |
| 4. Iran | Afghanistan |
| 5. Sudan | America |

Q3. Name the countries that share border with Pakistan.

Ans. Iran, Afghanistan, China, and India.

Q4. Which sea lies to the south of Pakistan?

Ans. Arabian Sea lies to the South of Pakistan.

Q5. Find out the names of main deserts in Pakistan.

Ans. Thar, Cholistan, Thal, Kharan.

Q6. Where do the tributaries of the river Indus join it?

Ans. The Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum rivers join together to enter the Indus near Mithankot in Pakistan.

Q7. Where does the river Indus enter the sea?

Ans. The Indus Delta, to the South of Karachi flows into the Arabian Sea.

Q8. Where is the agricultural heartland of the Pakistan?

Ans. The Indus valley of Punjab is Pakistan's agricultural heartland.

Unit #1 'Geography'

Topic: Climate

Objective+ Subjective

Q1. True and false.

1. High areas are usually hot. **F**
2. Cool breezes blow from the sea towards the land. **T**
3. Deserts are very dry places. **T**
4. Forests do not receive much rainfall. **F**
5. Places close to the sea are always very hot. **F**
6. Pakistan has a very wet climate. **F**

Q2. What is the importance of climate for a region?

Ans. Climate means the weather in a region over a long period of time. The climate can also be very dry or wet, which shows that rainfall is an important feature of this Climate.

Q3. Which part of the Country is warmer? Look at the map.

Ans. In Pakistan some areas in Sindh and Baluchistan are throughout the year.

Q4. Explain how the height of a place affects its climate?

Ans. High above the earth surface the atmosphere is quite cold. This is why it is colder in the mountains than nearer to the coast.

Q4. Why do you think is rainfall such an important factor for climate?

Ans. Rainfall or humidity is a very important factor for climate and plant growth.

Q5. What effect does closeness to the sea have on the climate of a place?

Ans. Places close to the sea usually have cool breezes blowing from the sea towards the land. This helps to keep the temperatures down in the hot summer months.

Q6. Give examples if usefulness of weather forecasts.

Ans. Weather forecasts can help people to protect themselves and their property.

For Example: If farmers know that there will be no rain, They can arrange to water their crops. We also use weather forecasts to help us decide what to wear and whether to take an umbrella, a sunhat, a coat, or extra water with us when we go out.

English A

Unit # 2

Pin meets a Convict

Q. Answer these questions.

Q1. What was pip's full name?

Ans: His full name was Philip Pirrip.

Q2. Where did he live and with whom?

Ans: Pip lived in a small village with his sister and brother.

Q3. Why did Pip start to cry in the graveyard one day?

Ans. He started to cry because he realized that his parents had died.

Q4. Why did the Convict tell Pip to get for him?

Ans. He asked pip to get a file and some food for him.

Q5. Where and when did the convict want to meet him again?

Ans. He wanted to meet him at battery early next morning.

2. Answer the questions about this line from the story.

The man jumped and made a short run, but then he stopped and looked over his shoulder.

a. Who is this about?

Ans: It is about the convict.

b. Why did he start to run away?

Ans: He thought Pip's parents were nearby.

c. What did he realize that made him stop?

Ans: He realized that the direction Pip, pointed to have in fact nothing but graves.

Find the correct meaning of the following in a dictionary.

Words	Meanings
a. Iron	I strong hard metal.
b. Safe	protected from danger
c. Present	a gift
d. Danger	suffering injury or harm
e. Fail	not to be successful in doing something.
f. Tuck	To push in loose pieces of cloth
g. Tilt	To move into a sloping position
h. Hugged	A tool for shaping a hard metal.
i. Creep	to move slowly

Underline the adjectives in the following.

a. Once upon a time there lived a young girl.

b. She went to a good school and had a clever teacher.

c. By mistake she brought her old textbook to class instead of the new one.

d. The grateful girl thought the teacher would shout at her in a loud voice.

e. But the thoughtful teacher noticed the poor girl's expression.

f. The teacher opened her metal cupboard with a shiny key.

g. 'You can borrow this spare copy, said the kind teacher.

2. Add suitable adjective phrases to the following.

a. She bought a shirt with yellow lines.

b. I looked at the key in a small key-chain.

c. They saw the fox of red colour.

d. This is a shirt with a long collar.

e. He heard the tiger growling frighteningly nearby.

Lesson #2

The storyteller

Word	Easy English	Meaning
1. Awe	mixed feeling of respect and fear, great beauty.	رعب
2. Cuddled	hugged in the arms	دُبکنا - سمٹنا
3. Fables	short stories	حکایات
4. Phantoms	ghosts	بُھوت
5. Yore	time long past	پُرانا
6. Chill	coldness	ٹھنڈک

A. Answer these questions.

Qa. When were the stories told to the children?

Ans: The stories were told at the end of the day.

Qb. How do we know the children were comfortable and at ease?

Ans: They had taken baths and meals, and they were lying in bed.

Qc. How do we know the stories were interesting to the children?

Ans: Because the children listened in awe and with their eyes wide open.

Qd. What are fables of yore?

Ans: These are the stories of ancient times.

Qe. When would the shadows creep and phantoms appear?

Ans: when the children went to sleep without offering their prayers.

B. Find words in the poem that rhyme with the following.

Words

Rhyming Words

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| a. Bold | old – gold – told |
| b. Tables | fables |
| c. Fired | tired |
| d. Peel | feel |
| e. Stayed | played , prayed |
| f. Defeat | repeat |
| g. Red | fed, bed |
| h. Muddled | cuddled |

2. Write down the first word you think of when you see the following.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| a. doctor | <u>patient</u> | b. engine | <u>train</u> |
| c. school | <u>uniform</u> | d. beautiful | <u>scene</u> |

e. exciting	<u>game</u>	f. house	<u>work</u>
g. hospital	<u>doctor</u>	h. tiger	<u>roar</u>
i. jeep	<u>engine</u>	j. cruel	<u>king</u>
k. sleep	<u>bed</u>	l. mangoes	<u>juice</u>

Unit # 3

Anansi and five

Words	Easy English	Meaning
1. Charming	very attractive	پُرکشش
2. Delicacies	small tasty or rare foods	مزایدار پکوان
3. Furious	very angry	نہایت غصے میں
4. Glum	sad	اداس
5. Scowl	an angry expression	تیوری
6. Scurrying	moving hurriedly with quick short step	تیزی سے چلنا

1. Answer the Question

Qa. What was the witch's name and why didn't she like it?

Ans: The witch's name was five; she did not like it because people had laughed when they heard her name.

Qb. What was the witch doing in her garden?

Ans: The witch was stirring her big cooking pot and saying a spell in her garden.

Qc. Why was Anansi pleased?

Ans. Anansi was pleased because he thought he would be able to use her spell to get some money or food.

Qd. What was the first animal that Anansi tricked?

Ans. The first animal that Anansi tricked was Mrs. Rabbit.

Qe. Which animals were not fooled by Anansi?

Ans: Miss Frog and Mrs Shrew were not fooled by Anansi.

Qf. Why did Anansi get angry with Mrs Shrew?

Ans: anansi got angry with Mrs shrew because she would not say the number 5.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the story.

- Anansi was a trickster and he was having a difficult time.
- Anansi Peeked through a gap in the witch's fence.
- He imagined what delicious foods he would find.
- A scurrying sound pulled Anansi from his day dream.
- She walked to the nearest mound and stood on it.
- Anansi grinned and showed all his sharp teeth.

B. Find the answers to the following descriptions. Unscramble these four words to use in the spaces.

Cotord – netdist – runes – charete

- A person who treats people who are sick is a doctor.
- A person who looks after people in a hospital is a nurse.
- A person who helps children to learn is a teacher.
- A person who looks after people's teeth is a dentist.

2. Write the opposites of these words.

a. easy	difficult	b. nearest	furthest
c. unkind	kind	d. appear	disappeared
e. displeased	pleased	f. loved	hated
g. low	high	h. light	heavy
i. pleasant	unpleasant		

3. Change the following into Questions.

- A salesman can travel far
can a salesman travel for?
- Sodium Benzoate have a particular smell.
Does sodium Benzoate have a particular smell?
- The hotel's rooms are not expensive.
Are the hotel's rooms expensive?
- The cash drawer is full of note.
As the cash drawer full of notes?
- Sibi is a place in Balochistan.
Is Sibi a place in Balochistan?
- The salesman's goods are offered at a discount.
Are the salesman's goods offered at a discount?

Lesson No: 2

Leisure (Poem)

Words	Easy English	Meanings
Bough	a branch	شاخ
Broad	full-open	كُھلا
Care	worry	فكر
Glance	a look	نظر
Stare	look steadily	مسلسل ديكھنا

Answer these questions.

Qa. What is the meaning of word "Leisure"?

Ans. Leisure means “free time”.

Qb. What do you think the following phrases mean?

Ans: 1. Full of care		full of worries
2. Streams full of stars		streams shining in the sun.
3. broad daylight		the bright light of the sun

B. Make five words forms these prefixes.

- | | | |
|---------|--|--|
| a. en- | | enrich, enable, enact, enlarge, encamp |
| b. un- | | unlikely, unsuitable, unable, undo, unafraid |
| c. in- | | incorrect, inactive, inaccurate, inability, inaudible. |
| d. dis- | | dissatisfied, disappear, dismiss, dislocate, disable. |

C. Underline the subjects in the following sentences.

1. The girl ran down the road.
2. The girl and the boy ran down the road.
3. The tall girl and the short boy climbed the fence.
4. Three old men, two young girls and a dog were waiting for the bus.
5. The man who gave me the money is sitting in that shop.

Unit# 4

Variety Entertainment

Words	Easy English	Meaning
1- Audience	people watching or hearing something	سامعین
2-embarrassed	ashamed	شرمندہ
3-Vanish	disappear	غائب ہونا
4-glower	to danger	غصے سے دیکھنا
5- marvelous	excellent	شاندار

Answer these question.

Qa. Why did Mr Khan call the class together?

Ans: Mr. Khan wanted to make an announcement.

Qb. What news did the children think he was going to give them?

Ans: Children thought that he was going to scold them.

Qc. How did Mr Khan look at Ali ? Why?

Ans: Mr Khan looked at Ali angrily because he had interrupted him.

Qd. Who come to see the variety entertainment?

Ans. Students of other classes, staff, parents and guests came to see the variety entertainment.

Qe. What did Ali announce to the audience?

Ans: Ali announced that he was going to make his disappear.

Qf. Why did smokey leap out of Ali's arms?

Ans: Ali was not holding him tightly so smokey was allowed to leap out of his arms.

Qg. What did they think of his trick in the end?

Ans: They thought that Ali's trick was very good.

Qh. Did Ali's classmates know how the trick was done?

Ans. No, they did not know about it.

Qi. Did the audience like the show? How do we know?

Ans: Audience liked the show. They chapped and cheered loudly.

B1. Use these words in your own sentences.

Words	Sentences
1. Munching	smokey was munching biscuits.
2. Allowed	the teacher allowed the students to speak.
3. Variety	I have a variety of shoes
4. Entertainment	playing cricket is a source of entertainment.
5. Favorite	Allama Iqbal is my favorite poet.
6. Applaud	People applauded the children at their performance.
7. Vanish	Ali said that he will make smokey vanish.
8. Gasp	people gasped at his tricks
9. Wriggling	smokey was wriggling under the sheet.

2.Fill in the blanks according to the person's descriptions.

- A shopkeeper is a person who manages a store and items.
- A holymen is a person who is very religious.
- A washer man or woman is a person who washes clothes.
- A water-carrier was a person who transported water from wells to homes before pipes were common.
- A minister is a person who works in the government.
- A king is a person who rules a country.
- A cowman / milkmaid is a person who looks after cows and milks them.

h. A police officer is a person who presents crime and keeps order.

C1. Write the following and say whether they are statements, questions, exclamations or commands.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| a. Don't leave me here alone. | <u>Command</u> |
| b. This is your only chance. | <u>Statement</u> |
| c. Get out of my house. | <u>Command</u> |
| d. What a wonderful mountain that is! | <u>Exclamation</u> |
| e. Is it the highest mountain in the country? | <u>Question</u> |

2. change the following statements into questions.

Statements	Questions
a. My father is coming with me to Murree tomorrow.	a. Is my father coming with me to Murree tomorrow?
b. We are going by bus	b. Are we going by bus?
c. The road is very steep.	c. Is the road very steep?
d. I don't like travelling by bus.	d. Do I not like travelling by bus?
e. We shall get there at 5:30	e. Shall we get there at 5:30?

Lesson # 2

From a Railway Carriage

Words	Easy English	Meanings
1- Lumping	move with heavy steps	قدموں بوجھل سے چلنا
2- Scramble	To move quickly	تیزی سے حرکت کرنا
3- Meadow	grassy field	چراگاہ
4- Troops	groups of soldiers	فوجی دستے
5- Glimps	brief look	جھلک

A. Answer these question.

Qa. What are some of the things that can be seen from the train window?

Ans: Bridges, houses, hills, plains, horses, meadows, cattle, stations, flowers and people can be seen from the train window.

Qb. Are the stations really “whistling”?

Ans. No, the stations are not whistling by.

Qc. What does ‘tramp’ mean?

Ans. ‘Tramp’ is someone who travels on foot.

Qd. What does ‘brambles’ mean?

Ans. Brambles are a type of thorny bushes with berries.

Qe. How does the poet make us feel as if we are really travelling in a train?

Ans. The poem has a rhythm. It goes on clap , clap , clap, just like a train.

B .1.Make a list of all the words in the poem that describe movement.

Ans. Faster, charging, fly, whistle by, clamber, scramble, run, lumping.

2.Fill in the blanks with their adjectives.

Country	Adjectives	Country	
England	English	France	French
Pakistan	Pakistani	Holland	Dutch
Iraq	Iraqi	Africa	African
Spain	Spanish	Italy	Italian
Germany	German	Canada	
Canadian			
China	Chinese	America	
American			

3. Write the Singular of these nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	
Leaf	Leaves	wolf	
wolves			
Half	halves	child	
children			
Shelf	shelves	life	lives
Calf	calves	woman	
women			

C.1. Underline all the pronouns in the following sentences about Joan of Arc.

- She lived in France many years ago.
- One day another Country attached her country
- The soldiers came and burnt its village.
- Joan met the General; She asked him for a horse.
- Then she rode it into battle.
- She beat the army, which was attacking them.
- unfortunately, many people did not like her.
- They thought she was a witch.

2. Underline all the adverbs in the following sentences.

- Shirin walked slowly the street towards the river.
- She put her feet into the swiftly running water.
- 'Oh!' she said aloud, it's very cold!
- Suddenly she heard someone shouting loudly down the river.
- She ran quickly along the bank.

3. Put suitable prepositions in the blanks.

- It was very cold and Sara was asleep in bed.
- Suddenly she heard in the room below her.
- She jumped out of bed and ran down the stairs.
- In the corner of the room was a huge snake.
- The snake turned and kissed at her.
- She picked up a stick and threw it at the snake.

Unit # 5

The Ambassador's

Words	Easy English	Meanings
1. Ambassador	An officer sent by one country to another as representative	سفیر
2. Boast	Praise proudly	شیخی مارنا
3. Club	A stick with heavy end	
4. Lance	spear	نیزه
5. tribute	A payment made by one Ruler to another	- جزیہخراج

Answer these questions.

Qa. What were the Russian nobles boasting of?

Ans: Russian nobles were boasting of their qualities.

Qb. Why was the prince angry with Stavr?

Ans. Stavr had said that even the Prince was no match for his wife. This made the Prince angry.

Qc. Who did Katrina take with her to Kiev?

Ans: Katrina took thirty archers, thirty chess masters and thirty musicians with her.

Qd. What did the Greek ambassador want from the Prince?

Ans: The Greek ambassador wanted to collect tribute from the Prince.

Qe. Why did the Prince think that Katrina was a man?

Ans. Katrina defeated him in archery and chess. So, he thought that no woman can do these things.

Qf. Who was Zabava? Why did she refuse to marry the Greek ambassador?

Ans. Zabana was a prince's niece. She refused to marry the Greek ambassador because she knew that ambassador was a woman

B. Match the Following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. This is the man | which helped me find the cave. (b) |
| b. This the map | Who met me on the road. (a) |
| c. This is the path | Which I brought back to show you. |
| (e) | |
| d. This is the dog | Which took me to the cave (c) |
| e. This is the treasure | that guarded the cave (d) |

Lesson # 2

The snare (Poem)

Words	Easy English	Meaning
1. Aid	help	مدد
2. Frightened	afraid	خوفزده
3. Wrinkle	making lines appear on the face	جُھریاں

A. Answer the question.

Qa. What does the person hear?

Ans. The person hears a rabbit crying.

Qb. What kind of cry does the rabbit make?

Ans: Rabbit makes painful, High- pitched and long cry.

Qc. Which part of the rabbit is trapped?

Ans. The rabbit's foot is trapped.

B. Write the Singular form of these words.

Plural	Singular
a. Worries	Worry
b. Cherries	Cherry
c. Lilies	Lily
d. Lorries	lorry
e. Ladies	lady

Unit # 6

The Story of Doctor Dolittle

Words	Easy English	Meanings
1. Cracker	a thin crispy biscuit	بِسکٹ
2. Dresser	a low chest of drawers	نیچی الماری
3. Pantry	a small room usually near a kitchen	خانہ نعمت

4. Porridge a soft food made by oats
5. Folks people

دلیہ
لوگ

A. Answer these Question.

Qa. Who followed Doctor Dolittle?

Ans. The dogs and the children.

Qb. Did Doctor Dolittle live alone?

Ans. No, he lived with his sister, Sarah.

Qc. How many different kinds of pets lived with Doctor Dolittle.

Ans. A duck, a dog , an owl, goldfish, rabbits, white mice, a squirrel, a cow, an old horse and many other animals lived with Doctor Dolittle.

Qd. What did doctor Dolittle have to say about the best people?

Ans. He said that he liked the animals better than the best people.

Qe. Who gave Doctor Dolittle the idea to become an animals –doctors?

Ans. The Cat’s meat-Man.

B. Fill in the blanks with words from the Story.

- a. The people did not know his name; but when they saw him on the road they knew him by sight.
- b. Doctor Dolittle’s house was not in the town but on the edge of the town.
- c. The doctor’s favourite pets were a duck, a dog and a parrot.
- d. The children were not happy and grumbled all day because they could not go out.
- e. He wore such a ridiculous hat that the others all laughed and made fun of him.
- f. After he fell over, the boy picked himself up and dusted his shirt.
- g. The children rushed out of the class to see the parade passing along the road.

English B

1. Story: The Dog and his Shadow

Once a dog found a bone in the forest. He held the bone in his mouth. As he was crossing a stream, he looked into the water and saw another dog holding a bone in his mouth he wanted the other bone also. So, he barked at the dog whoa! Whoa!. As he opened his mouth to bark. The bone fell into the water.

He lost the bone. It was not another dog in the water. It was his own reflection. The greedy dog had learnt a lesson. We should not be greedy.

Moral: Greed is a curse.

2. Letter to uncle Thanks of gift

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C

Date: _____

Dear Uncle,

You have sent me a gift of wrist watch on my birthday. This is a beautiful gift. I am happy to receive it. It will make me punctual. Thank you, very much for this gift.

Your loving niece,

Name: _____

3. Application for fee concession

The Principal,

St. Mary's Convent Girls High School, Gujranwala.

Respected Sister,

With due respect, It is stated that my father is a poor man. His salary is very humble. He cannot pay my fee. I am an intelligent girl. I want to continue my studies please grant me full fee concession. I shall be very thankful to you.

Yours Obediently,

Name: _____

Class: _____ 4

Date _____

4. Parts of speech

There are nine parts of speech.

1. Noun
2. Verb
3. Objective
4. Pronoun
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction

8. Interjection

9. Articles

A. Noun:- A Noun is the name of a person, place or a thing. For example,

He is a boy

She lives in Lahore

I like Cricket.

B. Verb:- A verb is an action for example

(1) I Write (2) Sania goes

C. Adjective:- A word which describes the quality of a noun or pronoun. For example

(1) She is a good girl (2) His writing is bad.

D. Pronoun:- A pronoun is a word that is used as a substitution of a noun in a sentence. For example: I, we, they, he, she, it etc.

E. Adverb:- An adverb is a word that describes a verb, an adjective or even a whole sentence. Adverbs often in-by. For example:- Full, quickly etc.

F. Preposition:- A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence. Such as of, to, for, with, an at.

G. Conjunction:- A word used to connect sentences or to coordinate the words. e.g but, if, and, then etc.

H. Interjection:- An interjection is a word that expresses a strong emotion of joy, sorrow, wonder or pain. E.g. oh, wow, hurrah, Alas etc.

I. Articles:- The articles are the word a, an, the, they define whether something is specific or unspecific. For example:

(1) It Is a Ball

(2) It is an apple

(3) This is the lake.

What is abbreviation?

Abbreviation is a short form of word or a phrase

Abbreviations and their uses in sentences

a.	Mrs	Mistress
		Mrs Azeem was cooking dinner
b.	Mr	Mister
		Mr Azeem is buying groceries.
c.	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
		BBC was the first radio service in Britain.
d.	BC	Before Christ

		Alexander the Great died in 323 BC.
e.	AD	Anno Domini (after the birth of Christ)
		The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) was born in 571 AD.
f.	E	East
		The sun rises from the east.
g.	W	West
		The ship was going towards west.
h.	S	South
		The wind is blowing southwards.
i.	N	North
		A compass always points towards north.
j.	kg	Kilogram
		How many kilograms does this stone weight?
k.	in	Inch
		This knife has a six-inch long blade.
l.	m	Meter
		Please cut me a two-meter piece of this cloth

Subject: Islamiat

سینٹ میرز کانویینٹ گرلز ہائی سکول

جماعت: چہارم

سبق نمبر: ۱ "نزول وحی"

سوال نمبر ۱: مختصر سوالات کے جوابات دیجئے۔

سوال ۱۔ وحی کا مفہوم تحریر کریں۔

جواب۔ وحی کا لفظی معنی تیزی سے اشارہ کرنا ہے۔ اسلامی تعلیمات کے مطابق وحی سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کا وہ کلام ہے، جو وہ اپنے انبیاء کرام پر نازل فرماتا ہے۔ یہاں نزول وحی سے مراد ہمارے پیارے نبی حضرت محمدؐ پر نازل ہونے والی پہلی وحی ہے۔

سوال ۲۔ پہلی وحی میں کس سورت کی کتنی آیات نازل ہوئی؟

جواب۔ پہلی وحی میں سورت العلق کی پانچ آیات نازل ہوئی۔

سوال ۳۔ نزول وحی کا واقعہ کن کر حضرت خدیجہؓ نے آپؐ سے کیا کہا؟

جواب۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ نے آپؐ کو تسلی دیتے ہوئے کہا: "اللہ کی قسم! اللہ تعالیٰ آپؐ کو کبھی تہانہ چھوڑے گا کیونکہ آپؐ صلہ رحمی کرتے ہیں۔ لوگوں کا بوجھ برداشت کرتے ہیں۔ غریبوں کی مدد کرتے ہیں۔ مہمان نوازی کرتے ہیں اور مصیبت زدہ لوگوں کی مدد کرتے ہیں۔"

سوال ۴۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ آپؐ کو کس کے پاس لے گئیں؟

جواب۔ حضرت خدیجہؓ آپؐ کو اپنے چچا زاد بھائی ورقہ بن نوفل کے پاس لے گئیں جو تو رات اور انجیل کے عالم تھے۔

سوال ۵۔ پہلی وحی کہاں اور کس مہینے میں نازل ہوئی؟

جواب۔ پہلی وحی رمضان کے مہینے میں غار حرا میں نازل ہوئی۔

سوال نمبر ۲: خالی جگہ پر کریں۔

۱۔ وحی وہ کلام ہے جو اللہ تعالیٰ اپنے انبیاء کرامؐ پر نازل کرتا ہے۔

۲۔ نزول وحی سے پہلے نبی اکرمؐ مکہ مکرمہ کے نزدیک غار حرا میں عبادت کے لیے تشریف لے جاتے تھے۔

۳۔ غار حرا مکہ مکرمہ سے پانچ کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔

۴۔ ورقہ بن نوفل حضرت خدیجہؓ کے چچا زاد بھائی تھے۔

۵۔ ورقہ بن نوفل تو رات اور انجیل کے عالم تھے۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ درست جواب کا انتخاب کریں۔

۱۔ وحی کا لفظی معنی کیا ہے؟

(الف) گفتگو (ب) تقریر کرنا (ج) تیزی سے اشارہ کرنا

۲۔ سب سے پہلے کس سورت کی آیات نازل ہوئی؟

(الف) الفاتحہ (ب) البقرہ (ج) العلق

۳۔ پہلی وحی کس مہینے میں نازل ہوئی؟

(الف) محرم (ب) رمضان (ج) شوال

۴۔ غار حرا کس شہر کے قریب ہے؟

(الف) طائف (ب) مدینہ منورہ (ج) مکہ مکرمہ

۵۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے انسان کو کس چیز سے پیدا فرمایا ہے؟

(الف) آگ سے (ب) نور سے (ج) جھے ہوئے خون سے
سوال نمبر ۴۔ درست جملے کی سامنے (درست) اور غلط کے سامنے (غلط) لکھیں۔

- ۱۔ غارِ حرامہ مکرمہ سے پانچ کلومیٹر دور ہے۔ درست
۲۔ وحی کا لفظی معنی آہستہ سے اشارہ کرنا ہے۔ غلط
۳۔ نزولِ وحی کے واقعہ کے کچھ عرصہ بعد ورقہ بن نوفل کا انتقال ہو گیا۔ درست
۴۔ نزولِ وحی سے مراد آپ پر نازل ہونے والی پہلی وحی ہے۔ درست
۵۔ ورقہ بن نوفل زبور اور انجیل کے عالم تھے۔ غلط

سینٹ میریز کانویینٹ گرلز ہائی سکول

جماعت: چہارم

سبق نمبر ۲ ”دعوتِ اسلامی“

سوال نمبر ۱۔ مختصر سوالات کے جوابات دیں۔

سوال ۱۔ سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کرنے کا شرف کن کو حاصل ہوا؟

جواب: نزولِ وحی کے فوراً بعد نبی کریم کی زوجہ محترمہ حضرت خدیجہؓ، حضرت علیؓ، حضرت زید بن حارث اور حضرت ابوبکر صدیقؓ آپ پر ایمان لائے۔

سوال ۲۔ خاندان کو علانیہ دعوت کے موقع پر حضرت علیؓ نے کیا فرمایا؟

جواب: حضرت علیؓ نے فرمایا: ”اگر چیمیری آنکھوں میں تکلیف ہے اور میں سب سے چھوٹا ہوں اور میری ٹانگیں بھی پتلی ہیں لیکن میں آپ کا ساتھ دوں گا۔“

سوال ۳۔ آپ نے اپنے خاندان کے لوگوں سے کیا فرمایا؟

جواب: اللہ تعالیٰ کا حکم ملنے کے بعد حضور اکرمؐ نے اپنے خاندان کے پینالیس افراد کو ایک دعوت پر بلایا اور کھانے کے بعد ان کو اسلام کی دعوت دی۔ آپ نے حاضرین سے پوچھا کہ دین کے معاملے میں میرا ساتھ کون دے گا؟

سوال ۴۔ آپ نے کوہ صفا پر لوگوں سے کیا فرمایا؟

جواب: آپ نے فرمایا: ”اگر میں کہوں کہ اس پہاڑ کے پیچھے سے ایک لشکر آرہا ہے، جو تم پر حملہ کر دے گا، تو کیا تم میری بات کا یقین کر لو گے؟ سب لوگ پکار اٹھے: ہاں! کیونکہ ہم نے آپ کی زبان سے ہمیشہ سچ ہی سنا ہے۔ تب آپ نے فرمایا: ”تو میں کہتا ہوں کہ اگر تم لا الہ الا اللہ کہو گے تو کامیاب ہو جاؤ گے۔“

سوال ۵۔ علانیہ دعوت والی آیت مبارکہ کا ترجمہ لکھیں۔

جواب: ترجمہ: ”پس جو حکم تم کو (اللہ تعالیٰ کی طرف سے) ملا ہے، اس کا اعلان کر دیجیے اور مشرکوں کی پرواہ نہ کیجیے۔“

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
حمر	اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف	قدرت	طاقت
سنوارا	بہتر بنانا	جلانے	روشن کئے
چراغ	شع		
الفاظ	بجلی		
حمر	ہر بندہ اللہ تعالیٰ کی حمد کرتا ہے۔		
سنوارا	مائی نے باغ میں پھولوں کو سنوار کر رکھا ہے۔		
چراغ	رات ہوتے ہی چراغ جل اٹھتے ہیں۔		
قدرت	اللہ تعالیٰ ہر چیز پر قدرت رکھتا ہے۔		
گیت	میں نے ایک خوب صورت گیت سنا۔		

حمر

شعر 1:- یہ ہیں خدا کے نشان سارے زمین پہ پھول، آسمان پر تارے
 سچے ہیں یہ کیسے پیارے پیارے زمین پہ پھول، آسمان پر تارے
 تشریح:- شاعر کہتا ہے کہ سب چیزیں اللہ تعالیٰ نے پیدا کی ہیں۔ زمین پر کھلنے والے پھول آسمان پر چمکنے والے ستارے سب اللہ تعالیٰ نے بنائے ہیں۔ یہ سب اس کی نشانی ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے زمین پر پھولوں اور آسمان پر تاروں کو کتنا خوب صورت بنایا ہے۔ یہ کتنے پیارے لگتے ہیں۔

شعر 2:- یہ باغ ایسے کھلائے کس نے؟ یہ چراغ ایسے چلائے کس نے؟
 یہ سب خدا ہی نے ہیں سنوارے زمین پہ پھول، آسمان پر تارے

تشریح:- اللہ تعالیٰ ہی کی ذات ہے جس نے باغوں میں خوب صورت پھول کھلائے ہیں اور آسمان پر چمکنے والے ستارے یوں لگتے ہیں جیسے دیے جل رہے ہوں۔ یہ سب اللہ تعالیٰ ہی نے بنائے ہیں۔ اس نے چیزوں کو خوبصورت بنایا ہے۔

شعر 3:- خدا کی قدرت کے گیت گلو خدا کا اپنی دعائناؤ

خدا کی گاتے ہیں حمر سارے زمین پہ پھول آسمان پر تارے

تشریح:- شاعر کہتا ہے کہ ہمیں اللہ تعالیٰ ہی کی تعریف کرنی چاہیے۔ اس کی نشان میں نغمے گانے چاہیے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہی سے مانگنا چاہیے۔ ہر کوئی اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف کرتا ہے۔ زمین پر پھول اور آسمان پر تارے بھی اللہ تعالیٰ ہی کی تعریف کرتے ہیں۔

تلم:- "نعت"

املا کے الفاظ

خلق، ربو، احسان، ویرانہ

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
خلق	مخلوق	ویرانہ	غیر آباد جگہ
ربو	خراب	مہکانا	خوشبو پھیلانا
احسان	بھلائی		
الفاظ	بجلی		

خلق	اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہر چیز خلق کی ہے۔
بگوی	آمنہ کی کا پنی کی حالت بہت بگوی ہوئی تھی۔
احسان	ہنا نوں پر حضور ﷺ کے بہت احسان ہیں۔
ویرانہ	ویرانے میں خوب صورت مہول کھلے ہوئے تھے۔
رحمت	حضرت محمد ﷺ ساری دنیا کیلئے رحمت بن کر آئے۔

نعت

- شعر 1: رحمت بن کر آنے والے بگوی بات بتانے والے
 تخریج: حضرت محمد ﷺ ساری دنیا کیلئے رحمت بن کر تشریف لائے۔ آپ ﷺ اللہ تعالیٰ کے آخری نبی ہیں۔ ان کے آنے سے ہر بات سیدھی ہو گئی۔ آپ نے لوگوں کو سیدھا راستہ دکھایا۔
- شعر 2: اس دنیا کے ویرانے میں پھول ہی پھول کھلانے والے
 تخریج: آپ ﷺ کی آمد سے پہلے یہ دنیا بڑی بے ہوشی میں ڈوبا ہوئی تھی۔ ہر طرف جہالت تھی۔ ایسے میں آپ اس دنیا میں تشریف لائے۔ آپ کے آنے سے ہر طرف نیکیوں اور اچھائیوں کے پھول کھل گئے۔
- شعر 3: اچھی باتوں کی خوشبو سے دنیا کو ہکانے والے
 تخریج: آپ نے دنیا کے لوگوں کو اچھی باتیں بتائیں، آپ کی باتوں کی خوشبو ساری دنیا میں بس گئی۔ ہر طرف خوشبو پھیل گئی۔
- شعر 4: ساری خلق میں سب سے اچھے اچھائی پھیلانے والے
 تخریج: اس شعر میں شاعر نے حضور پاک کی تعریفوں میں بیان کی ہے۔ کہ حضور اللہ تعالیٰ کی ساری مخلوق میں سے بہترین مخلوق ہیں۔ اور وہ تمام خلق جہاں سے اچھے ہیں اور اچھائی پھیلانے والے ہیں
- سبق: خدمت گار کون

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
خدا ترس	رحم دل	بلاناغہ	روزانہ
عصا	اٹھی	پیوند	جوڑ
نا بیبا	اندھا		

جملے

خدا ترس	وہ خدا ترس اور نیک آدمی ہے
عصا	بڑھیا کے پاس عصا تھا۔
نا بیبا	بڑھیا ایک نا بیبا عورت تھی۔
بلاناغہ	حضرت ابو بکر صدیق بلاناغہ بڑھیا کے گھر جاتے تھے۔
بے سہارا	بڑھیا بے سہارا عورت تھی
املاء کے الفاظ:	خدا ترس - عصا - نا بیبا - بلاناغہ - پیوند

سوالات کے مختصر جوابات دیں۔

- س 1۔ بڑھیا کا گھر کیسا تھا؟
 ج: بڑھیا کا گھر کوڑا کرکٹ سے بھرا تھا۔
- س 2۔ خاموش خدمت گار کا کیا نام تھا؟
 ج: خاموش خدمت گار کا نام حضرت ابو بکر صدیق تھا۔
- س 3۔ بڑھیا کس شہر میں رہتی تھی؟
 ج: بڑھیا شہر مدینہ منورہ میں رہتی تھی۔
- س 4۔ حضرت عمرؓ نے حضرت ابو بکر صدیق کو دیکھ کر کیا سوچا؟
 ج: حضرت عمرؓ نے یہ دیکھ کر کہا کہ تینوں میں شاید حضرت ابو بکر صدیق سے آگے بڑھنا بہت مشکل ہے۔

سبق: آمد اور نئی پھیل

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
کدلا	میلا	موسیقی	گیت
آلودہ	گننا	شٹاف	نہایت صاف
ریلا	سیلاب		

جملے

الفاظ	معنی
شٹاف	پھیل کا پانی بہت شٹاف تھا۔

موسیقی ریلا آلودہ پریشانی
 نیلی موسیقی سننے کی، شو قہین تھی
 گندے پانی کا ریلا نیلی اور شہری کو بہا کر لے گیا۔
 ٹیکسری کے گندے اور زہریلے پانی سے جمیل آلودہ ووری تھی
 آلودہ پانی کو دیکھ کر آمنہ کی پریشانی بڑھ گئی

املا کے الفاظ: گندلا، آلودہ، ریلا، موسیقی، شفاف

سوالات کے جوابات دیں

- س ۱۔ جمیل کیسی تھی؟
 ج: جمیل بہت خوبصورت تھی۔
 س ۲۔ نیلی کونوں کا نڈا اتنی تھی؟
 ج: نیلی کو آمنہ دان ڈا اتنی تھی۔
 س ۳۔ جمیل میں آلودگی کیوں پھیل رہی تھی؟
 ج: ٹیکسری کے گندے اور زہریلے پانی کی وجہ سے جمیل میں آلودگی پھیل رہی تھی۔
 س ۴۔ ٹیکسری کے مالک نے آمنہ سے کیا کہا؟
 ج: اس نے کہا جو اس گندے پانی جمیل کی خوبصورتی خراب نہیں کرے گا۔

تعمیر - سویرے کا مہتا

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
تائیں اڑانا	نرم میں گانا	سویرے	صبح
مخمل	بہت نرم کپڑا	دم بھرنا	تعریف کرنا
بہترہ	ہریانی		

الفاظ

بہترہ
 باغ میں ہر طرف بہترہ تھا
 دم بھرنا
 پرندے خدا کا دم بھرتے ہیں۔
 مخمل
 باغ میں گھاس مخمل کا فرش معلوم ہوتا تھا۔
 تائیں اڑانا
 پرندے تائیں اڑاتے ہیں۔
 محنت
 ہمیں خوب محنت سے پڑھنا چاہیے۔

املا کے الفاظ

بہترہ۔ دم بھرنا۔ مخمل۔ تائیں اڑانا
 س۔ دو دو دم آنا الفاظ لکھیں۔

الفاظ	ہم آداب الفاظ	ہم آداب الفاظ
نرم	گرم	کرم
تکے	چلے	چلے
دم	ختم	سم
کھانا	جانا	آنا
آگے	بھاگے	جاگے

نظم: "سویرے اٹھنا"

مرکزی خیال

صبح سویرے اٹھنے کے بہت سے فائدے ہیں۔ جو بچے صبح سویرے اٹھتے ہیں وہ سارا دن چاق و چوبند رہتے ہیں۔

خلاصہ

جو بچے صبح سویرے اٹھتا ہے وہ سارا دن خوش رہتا ہے۔ صبح کی سیر اور پرندوں کے گیت اچھے لگتے ہیں۔ پرندے اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف میں مصروف ہوتے ہیں۔ اچھا بچہ اپنی ماں کے ہاتھ سے کھانا کھا کر اسکول جاتا ہے۔ وہ محنت کرتا ہے اور سب سے آگے بڑھتا ہے۔

بیت میرزا کا فونیت گرتھائی سکول

تجیبوں کا کام

جماعت: چہارم اینک انگریز لیبو

مضمون: اردو (ب)

س- حرف کی تعریف کریں۔

ج- حرف کی تعریف:-

انسان کے منہ سے نکلنے والی آوازوں کو مختلف شکلوں سے ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان شکلوں کو حرف کہا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً، ا، ب، س، ص، ع، ک وغیرہ

س- لفظ کی تعریف اور تمام لکھیں؟

ج- لفظ کی تعریف:-

حرف کے مجموعے کو لفظ کہتے ہیں مثلاً

نُدا، رُسل، علم وغیرہ

لفظ کی دو قسمیں ہیں

(1) کلمہ (۲) مہمل

(1) کلمہ:- ایسا لفظ جس کے کچھ معنی ہوں کلمہ کہلاتا ہے مثلاً پانی، بات، کام وغیرہ

(۲) مہمل:- ایسا لفظ جس کے کچھ معنی نہ ہوں مہمل کہلاتا ہے وانی، چیت، کان وغیرہ

س- پیاری کی درخواست لکھیں۔

بخدمت جناب ہیڈ مسٹریس صاحبہ بیت میرزا گرتھائی سکول گوجرا نوالہ

جناب عالیہ!

گزارش ہے کہ مجھے سات کو تیز بخار ہوا ہے اور زلہ زکام بھی ہے جس کی وجہ سے سکول حاضر ہونے سے قاصر ہوں۔ مہربانی فرما کر ایک یوم کی رخصت عطایت کریں۔

العارض

آپ کی شاگردہ

نام:-

جماعت چہارم

16 مارچ 2020ء

س: والد کے نام خط لکھیں۔

کمرہ امتحان،

شہر، ب، ج،

16 مارچ 2020ء

پیارے سدا جان!

اسلام علیکم! آپ کا خط ملا۔ مجھے بہت خوشی ہوئی آپ کو یہ پڑھ کر خوشی ہوگی کہ میں اپنی جماعت میں اول آئی ہوں۔ ساری جان کو بھی یہ خوشخبری ضرور سنا دیں۔ ہیڈ مسٹریس نے مجھے انعام بھی دیا ہے۔ ساری جان اور بہن بھائیوں کو سلام۔

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
صوبہ	صوبے	بُھوکا	بُھوکے
شیشہ	شیشے	ستارہ	ستارے
تکیہ	تکیے	قاعدہ	قاعدے
روزہ	روزے	فوارہ	فوارے
بندہ	بندے	میوہ	میوے
دروازہ	دروازے	طوطا	طوطے

خاکر	خاکر	خاکے	خاکر
فرشتہ	فرشتہ	فرشتے	فرشتہ
تخت	تختہ	تخت	تخت
بچہ	بچا	بچے	بچہ
حصہ	حصہ	حصے	حصہ
راستہ	راستہ	راستے	راستہ
غذاکر	غذاکر	موضع	موضع
سالہ	سالہ	سالہ	سالہ
پوتا	پوتا	پوتی	پوتی
بیٹا	بیٹا	بیٹا	بیٹا
کنوارا	کنوارا	کنواری	کنواری
شہزادہ	شہزادہ	شہزادی	شہزادی
گھوڑا	گھوڑا	گھوڑی	گھوڑی
بیٹا	بیٹا	بیٹی	بیٹی
نواسا	نواسا	نواسی	نواسی
بکرا	بکرا	بکری	بکری
تایا	تایا	تائی	تائی
تیز	تیز	تیزی	تیزی
دھوئی	دھوئی	دھوین	دھوین
درزن	درزن	درزن	درزن

س۔ "پیارا کوا" کہانی لکھیں

کوئے بڑے عقلمند ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک کوا بڑا ہی پیارا تھا۔ وہ چابی کی تلاش میں نکلا۔ گھروں کے صحنوں میں پانی تلاش کرتا رہا اُسے پانی کہیں نظر نہ آیا۔ وہ چنگل کی طرف نکل آیا۔ اس نے درخت کے نیچے ایک گھڑے کو دیکھا۔ اسے خیال آیا ہو سکتا ہے کہ اس گھرے میں پانی ہو چنانچہ وہ نیچے اتر آیا۔ جب گھڑے کو دیکھا تو اس میں پانی تو تھا لیکن بھیدے میں تھا اور اس تک کو نہیں پہنچ سکتا تھا۔ آخر کار کوئے نے کنگریوں کے ڈھیر سے کنگر اٹھانے شروع کر دیئے۔ وہ کنگر اٹھا تا اور گھڑے میں ڈال دیتا۔ بار بار اس طرح کرنے سے گھڑے کا پانی اوپر آ گیا۔ کوئے نے پانی پیا اور اڑ گیا۔

نتیجہ: ضرورت ایجاد کی ماں ہے

س۔ "گائے" معنوں لکھیں۔

- ۱۔ ایک گائے ہے۔
- ۲۔ یہ میری گائے ہے۔
- ۳۔ اس کا رنگ سرخ ہے۔
- ۴۔ گائے ایک پالتو جانور ہے۔
- ۵۔ گائے کی چار انگلیں اور دو سینگ ہوتے ہیں۔
- ۶۔ یہ بہت زیادہ دودھ دیتی ہے۔
- ۷۔ ہم اس کا دودھ پیتے ہیں۔
- ۸۔ ہم اس کا دودھ پیتے بھی ہیں۔
- ۹۔ ہم گائے کی کھال کے جوتے بناتے ہیں۔
- ۱۰۔ گائے بہت مفید جانور ہے۔