

# St.Mary's Convent Girls High School

## Syllabus for holidays

**Class: 8<sup>th</sup> Subject English A & B**

**English A:** Do reading and translation of Unit 2: Patriotism and Unit 3: Media and its Impacts. Learn all the Words/Meanings given in “glossary”

### **Unit 1: The Savior of Mankind**

**Answer these Questions:**

**(1) What type of land is Arabia?**

**Ans:** Arabia is the land of unparalleled charm and beauty, with its trackless deserts of sand dunes in the dazzling rays of the tropical sun.

**(2) Why was the Holy Quran sent in Arabia?**

**Ans:** The Arabs spoke Arabic and it was the language of eloquent people so the Holy Quran was sent in Arabic.

**(3) For which ability the Arabs were found?**

**Ans:** The Arabs were famous for a remarkable memory and were eloquent people.

**(4) What was the condition of mankind before the Rasool?**

**Ans.** Mankind stood on the verge of chaos. It seemed that the civilization which had taken four thousand years to grow had started crumbling.

**(5) Why did the Rasool stay in the cave of Hira?**

**Ans:** In the cave of Hira, he used to retire with food and water and spend days and weeks in remembrance of Allah almighty.

**(6) What was the first revelation?**

**Ans:** Read in the name of thy Lord who created man from a clot (of congealed blood): Read in thy Lord, is the most bountiful, who taught (the use of) the pen, taught man that which he knew not.

**(7) Why did the pagan Arabs threaten Rasool's uncle?**

**Ans:** The pagan Arabs threatened the uncle because the belief of oneness of God was threatening their dominance in the society. So they wanted to restrain the Rasool from preaching Allah almighty's message.

### **Unit 2: Patriotism**

**Answer these Questions:**

**1. Who offers sacrifice for the country?**

**Ans:** A Patriot offers sacrifice for the country.

**2. What is the highest military award of Pakistan?**

**Ans:** Nishan-e-Haider is the highest military award of Pakistan.

**3. Who led the muslims of the subcontinent in their struggle for a separate homeland?**

**Ans:**Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah led the Muslims of the subcontinent struggle for a separate homeland.

### **Words**

### **Sentences**

Sacrifice	We should sacrifice our lives for our country.
Commendable	Patriotism is a commendable quality.
Prosperity	I will pray for your prosperity.
Invasion	The spirit of Patriotism makes us stay alert in the wake of foreign Invasion.
Motherland	Pakistan is our motherland.
Responsible	We need to be a responsible citizen.
Nationalism	Nationalism makes a man great.

**Answer these Questions: -**

**(1) How will you define Patriotism?**

**Ans:** Patriotism means love for the motherland or devotion to one's country.

**(2) What are the qualities of a patriot?**

**Ans:** A patriot loves his country and is willing to sacrifice when the need arises. He is also a brave and courageous man and works for the best interest of his country.

**(3) As a citizen of Pakistan what are your duties towards your country?**

**Ans:** As a citizen of Pakistan our duties towards our country are that: We should work for the betterment of our country. We should obey the laws. As a citizen of Pakistan the defense of our country should be our supreme duty.

**(4) What makes us alert in the wake of foreign invasion?**

**Ans:** The spirit of Patriotism makes us alert in the wake of foreign invasion.

**(5) Elaborate the given quote of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. "We must develop a sense of patriotism which galvanizes us all into one united and strong nation"?**

**Ans:** Quaid-e-Azam was a great patriot. He wanted the muslims to know the traditions and culture and wanted to inculcate the spirit of patriotism in them that makes the muslims strong and united nation.

**English B:** Comprehension: 2, 3, 4. Letter: 2 &3. Use of 'it' and 'there' page 69. Use of 'is' 'am' and 'are' page 70.

Story: The farmer and his sons, The Kindness of Rasool

**(Learn and do all the work in copy)**

## **Chapter No 1: The Saviour of Mankind ( Book work)**

Part A:(On Page No 7) (Q)Write the contextual meanings of the followings words : Dazzling - Extremely bright , Imagination - thought or concept , remarkable-excellent , Composed – to wrote , Preservation-protection , Bestowed- to confer as a gift , message-report , superstition-wrong belief,

Abandon-to leave .

Part B:(On Page No 7)

(Q) Match the column: Charm-attraction , compose-write, Civilization-culture , faith-belief, Eradicate-eliminate, Eloquent-fluent, Bestowed with-to confer as a gift , Demolish-destroy, Proselytizing-preaching, Everlasting-never ending, Embodiment-living example, Chaos- confusion, Verge-Edge, Wonder-surprise, Dignity-pride

Part C:(On Page No 10) Complete the sentences using the given verbs: (1) Invite (2) Go (3) play (4) Help (5) Sell (6) Allow (7) Give (8) Hurry (9) Inform (10) Win

Part D ( On Page No 10) (1) Have been (2) Came (3) Come (4) Will (5) Will come

Part D: ( On Page No 8) Add appropriate prefixes or suffixes : One – Oneness , Belief- disbelief , Paralell-unparalell, Justice-injustice, Flinching-unflinching, Knowledge-knowledgeable, Construction-reconstruction.

Part A: (On Page No 8) : (b) Famous , (c) informative (b) anxious ,(a) advisable , (b) responsible

## **Chapter No 2: Patriotism ( Book work)**

Part B : ( On Page No 19 ) (Q) Identify the following sentences (1) Assertive (2) Exclamatory (3) Imperative (4) Interrogative (5) Negative

Chapter No 3:Media and its Impact ( Book work)

Part B : ( On Page No 26) : (Q) Put these words in relevant columns to identify the parts of speech :

Media –noun, Audience-noun, Means-nouns, Eagerly-adverb, Global-adjective , Corrective-adjective, Communication-noun, Information-noun, Impact-noun, Constructive-adjective, False-adjective, Loudly-adverb,

Grammar: Part A: Change the followings words into nouns: (1) Safety (2) Excitement (3) Devastation (4) Activity (5) Helplessness ( 6) Hopelessness (7) Ability (8) justification

Part B : (On Page No 27) : Identify personal , possessive , reflexive and indefinite pronoun.

Part D : ( On Page No 27 ) : Complete the sentences choosing right options : (1) Plays (2) Has (3) Have (4) Are (5) Provides

Part E : (On Page No 27) : Change the Voice : (1) People are helped by media to share knowledge . (2) It expresses their feelings and opinions. (3) The attention of a very large audience is attracted by media.

(4) The television is switched on after entering the house.

(5) We are not only informed but also entertained by it .

### **Chapter No 3: Media and its Impact**

**Answer these Questions: -**

**Q1. Guess the meaning of tutorial?**

**Ans:** A teaching session under the direction of a teacher is called tutorial.

**Q2. What are the two major means of communication action? Give three examples for each.**

**Ans:** There are two means of communication, electronic media and print media. This media includes film, radio, television, internet, books, Magazines and newspapers.

**Q3. What is the most important function that media performs?**

**Ans:**Media is the most powerful mode of communication. It shares all types of news and information with people.

**Q4. How does media provide entertainment?**

**Ans:** Media provides us entertainments by showing film, movies, news, music and plays etc.

**Q5. What happens when media is allowed to play its role unchecked?**

**Ans:** Some dishonest, selfish and business minded people use it dishonestly and for their own interest.

**Q6. What it your favorite programs? And why?**

**Ans:** My favorite T.V program is “Capital talk”. It is a very informative program.

**Q7. Give 3 reasons in support of your favorite T.V program.**

**Ans:** My favorite T.V program is ARY news. It entertains us. It tells us about awareness. It generally informs us about the facts around us.

**Q8. What type of information does media provide?**

**Ans:** Media is the most powerful mode of communication. It shares news and information with people.s

**Chapter: 1 “Fundamentals of chemistry”**

**Short Questions.**

1. Define chemistry.

A: The branch of science which deals with the composition, structure, properties and reactions of matter is Chemistry.

2. Define Industrial chemistry and analytical chemistry.(pg#3)

3. Differentiate between organic and inorganic chemistry? (pg#2)

4. Give scope of biochemistry.

Ans: scope of this branch covers the field of medicine, food science and agriculture.

5. Differentiate between substance and mixture.

A: A piece of matter in pure form is termed as substance.

Impure matter is called mixture.

6. Differentiate between physical and chemical properties. (pg# 4)

7. Define elements.

A: A substance made up of same type of atoms, having same atomic number and cannot be decomposed into simple substances by ordinary chemical means.

8. Define valency.

A: It is combining capacity of an element with other elements. It depends upon the number of electrons in the outermost shell.

9. Differentiate between compound and mixture.

A: Compound is a substance made up of two or more elements chemically combined together in a fixed ratio by mass.

When two or more elements or compounds mix up physically without any fixed ratio, they form a mixture.

10. Define atomic number and mass number.

A: The atomic number of an element is equal to the number of proton present in the nucleus of its atoms. It is represented by symbol 'Z'.

The mass number is the sum of number of proton and neutrons present in the nucleus of an atom. It is represented by symbol 'A'.

11. Define empirical formula with an example.

A: It is the simplest whole number ratio of atoms present in a compound. Silica has simplest ratio of 1:2 of silicon and Oxygen respectively.

12. Define molecular formula. (pg#13)

13. Define molecular and formula mass. (pg#13)

14. Define Ions and its types anion and cation.(pg# 14)

15. Differentiate between molecule and Molecular ion.(pg#15)

16. What are free radicals.(pg#15)

17. Differentiate between homoatomic and heteroatomic molecule.(pg#16)

18. Define Avogadro's number. (pg#18)

19. State the name of the substance formed by combining the following:

Ans: 1.Zinc+ Copper = Brass 2. Water+ sugar = solution of sugar 3.Aluminium+Sulphur= Aluminium sulphide

4. Iron+chromium+Nickel = Steel

20. Why atomic mass unit is needed?

Ans: It is needed because the mass of an atom is too small to be determined practically so, there was a need of a standard with reference to which atomic masses of the other elements can be determined.

21. How does homogeneous mixture differ from heterogeneous mixture?(pg#8)

22. What is the relative atomic mass how is it related to gram? (pg# 11)

23. Classify the following into , compounds or mixture.

Ans: **Element:** He, H<sub>2</sub>, Co, Iron. **Compound:** CO, water. **Mixture:** milk, brass, steel

24. Define gram atomic mass and gram molecular mass.(pg#17)

25. Differentiate between monoatomic and diatomic molecule. (pg#16)

26. Define gram formula mass.(pg#17)

27. What is the significance of the symbol of an element?

Ans: Symbol is an abbreviation for the English, Latin, Greek or German name of an element.

- It represents the name of the element such as, if it is one letter it will be capital as H for Hydrogen. In case of two letters symbol, only first letter is capital e.g. Ca for Calcium
- Symbol represent one atom of the element.
- It also represents one mole of atom of the element i.e.  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  atoms.

### Long Questions.

1. Write any eight branches of chemistry.(pg#2,3)

2. Differentiate between compound and mixture. (pg#9)

3. Write a note on types of molecules. (pg#16)

4. How to write a chemical formula? (pg#11,12)

5. Differentiate between following:

- a. Atom and Ion    b. Ions and free radicals

### Chapter: 2 “ Structure of Atoms”

Short Questions.

1. Who discover protons and electrons.(pg#28)

2. What is the nature of charge on cathode rays?

Ans: Cathode rays are negatively charged particles because they are attracted towards the positive plate in an electric field.

3. Give five characteristics of cathode rays. (pg#29)

4. Give any three properties of neutrons.

A: properties of neutron are:

- Neutron carry no charge i .e. they are neutral.
- They are highly penetrating.
- Mass of these particles was nearly equal to the mass of a proton.

5. Do you know any element having no neutrons in its atoms?

Ans: Hydrogen element have no neutrons in its atoms.

6. Write any two defects of Rutherford atomic model.

A: • According to classical theory of radiation, electrons being the charged particles should release or emit energy continuously and they should ultimately fall into the nucleus.

- If the electrons emit energy continuously, they should form a continuous spectrum but in fact, line spectrum was observed.

7. Write the postulates of Bohr atomic theory?(pg#33)

8. Differentiate between Rutherford and Bohr atomic theory?(pg#34)

9. Define Electronic Configuration.

A: The distribution of electrons around the nucleus in various shells and subshells according to their increasing energy,

is called electronic configuration.

10. Differentiate between shell and subshell with example.

A: Shell: It is the main energy level where the electron revolves around the nucleus are designated by capital letters.

For example: K,L,M,N

Subshell: Sub energy levels in a main shell are called sub shells. They are designated by small letters. For example s,p,d,f.

11. Define Isotopes.

A: The atoms of an element that have same atomic number but different mass number.

12. For what purpose U-235 is used?

A: U-235 is used in power generation.

## Long Questions.

1. How are cathode rays produced? What are its five major characteristics? (Pg#28,29)

2. How was it proved that electrons are fundamental particles of an atom? (Pg#29)

3. Give the applications of isotopes in the field of radiotherapy and medicine? (Pg#40)

4. What is an isotope? Describe the isotopes of hydrogen with diagrams.(Pg#38)

5. Give main postulates of Bohr Atomic Model? (Pg#33)

## Multiple Choice Questions.

### Chp # 1

1. Industrial chemistry deals with the manufacturing of compounds:

Ans. On commercial scale.

2. Which one of the following compounds can be separated by physical means?

Ans. Mixture.

3. The most abundant element occurring in the oceans is:

Ans. Oxygen.

4. Which one of the following elements is found in the most abundant in Earth's crust?

Ans. Oxygen.

5. The third abundant gas found in the Earth's atmosphere is:

Ans. Argon

6. One amu is equivalent to:

Ans.  $1.66 \times 10^{-24}$  g

7. Which one of the following molecules is not tri-atomic?

Ans. H<sub>2</sub>.

8. The mass of one molecule of water is:

Ans. 18g

9. The molar mass of sulphuric acid is:

Ans. 98amu

10. Which one of the following is the molecular mass of Oxygen in amu?

Ans. 32 amu.

### Multiple Choice Questions.

#### Chp # 2

1. Which one of the following results in the discovery of proton:

Ans. Canal rays.

2. Which one of the following is most penetrating:

Ans. Neutron.

3. The concept of orbit was used by:

Ans. Bohr .

4. Which one of the following shells consists of three subshells?

Ans. M.

5. Which radioisotope is used for the diagnosis of tumor in the body?

Ans. Iodine-131.

6. When U-235 breaks up, it produces:

Ans. Neutrons.

7. The p subshell has:

Ans. Three orbitals.

8. Deuterium is used to make:

Ans. Heavy water.

9. The isotope C-12 is present in abundance of :

Ans. None of these.

10. Who discovered the proton:

Ans. Goldstein.



## Biology Class 8

### Chapter 1

#### Introduction to biology

Learn the complete topics from chapter 1 (pg.no.2,3,4,5,7,10,11,12,13)

#### Answer all the questions:

1. Define science.
2. Define biology.
3. What are the three main divisions of biology? Also give examples.
4. Define all the branches of biology with examples.
5. Define molecular biology
6. What are parasites? Give examples.
7. What are the major human problems today?
8. What is the difference between microbiology and cell biology?
9. What is meant by fossils?
10. What is meant by biogeography?
11. Define biometry.
12. Write the importance of surgery.
13. What is animal husbandry?
14. Define biophysics.
15. What is the role of Abu-al-Hasan Ali-Shirazi in biology?
16. Name the famous books of Jabir-Bin-Hayan.
17. What is meant by bio elements?
18. Differentiate between micro molecules and macromolecules.
19. Define habitat, with example.
20. Define population, with example.
21. What is species? Give example.
22. What is meant by zone of life or biosphere?
23. Write down the levels of organization in sequence.
24. What is organ system?
25. What are unicellular organisms? Give examples.
26. Define colonial organization.
27. What is volvox?
28. What is meant by multicellular organization?
29. Name the vegetative and reproductive parts of mustard plant.
30. Write the scientific name of frog and mustard plant.

31. Write two uses of mustard plant.
32. Name any four unicellular organisms.

### Long question

1. How biology is related to other sciences? Describe any four.
2. Explain the molecular and tissue level in organisms.
3. Explain any four careers in biology
4. Explain the types of cellular organization.

## Chapter 2

### Solving a biological problem

#### 1. Define scientific method.

The method which is used by all scientists to solve a problem is called scientific method.

#### 2. What is a biological method?

The scientific method in which biological problems are solved is called biological method.

#### 3. Write down the names of steps included in biological method.

- Recognition of biological problem
- Observations
- Hypothesis formulation
- Deductions
- Experimentations
- Summarization of results
- Reporting the results

#### 4. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative observations.

Qualitative	Quantitative
1.Def:The observations that includes our five senses and does not include any number. 2.Example: freezing point of water is lesser than its boiling point.	1.Def:Theobservation that includes the numbers and digits is called quantitative observations. 2.Example: freezing point of water is 0 degree centigrade and its boiling point to 100 degree centigrade.

**5. Define hypothesis.**

Tentative explanation of observations is called hypothesis.

**6. Write characteristics of hypothesis.**

A good hypothesis should have following characteristics:

- It should be a general statement.
- It should be a tentative idea.
- It should agree with available observations.
- It should be kept as simple as possible.
- It should be testable and potentially falsifiable.

**7. Differentiate between control and experimental control group.**

Control group	Experimental group
Group of healthy persons is called control group. <b>Example:</b> in an experiment to test a necessity of carbon dioxide for photosynthesis plant with freely available carbon dioxide is control group.	Group of effected persons called experimental group. <b>Example:</b> in an experiment to test necessity of carbon dioxide for photosynthesis a plant with no CO2 available is experimental group.

**8. What do you mean by the word malaria?**

The Italian words “mala” means bad and “aria” means air.

**9. What is female anopheles and to which disease it relates?**

Female anopheles is a mosquito and it relates to malaria.

**10. What were the four major observations of malaria in the last part of 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

Observations:

- Malaria and marshy areas have some relation.
- Quinine is an effective drug for treating malaria.
- Drinking water of marshes does not cause malaria.
- Plasmodium is seen in the blood of malarial patients.

**11. Write down two controls of malaria.**

Control of malaria: followings are some control of malaria.

- If sleeping places are open then use smoky fire to keep away mosquito.
- Use wire gauze on windows and doors to keep away mosquitoes to control malaria.

**12. Write down the important observations of A.F.A king**

Some important observations of A.F.A king were:

- People who slept outdoors were more likely to get malaria than those who slept indoors.

- People who slept under fine nets were less likely to get malaria than those who did not use such nets.
- Individuals who slept near a smoky fire usually did not get malaria.

**13. Why female mosquito inject saliva in to wound before drawing blood.**

A female mosquito injects a small amount of saliva into the wound before drawing blood. So that, the saliva prevents the blood from clotting in her food canal.

**14. Why do we do itching after biting of mosquito?**

When a female mosquito pierces the skin with her mouth parts, she injects a small amount of saliva into the wound before drawing blood. This kind of saliva is caused of itching.

**15. How aedes mosquito spreads dengue fever.**

When aedes mosquito bites on the skin of any person, then it pierces then skin with its mouth parts and injects a small amount of saliva there. This saliva contains germs of dengue, which latter cause's dengue fever.

**16. Define scientific law.**

A scientific law is uniform or constant fact of nature. it is an irrefutable theory. Examples of biological laws are Hardy Weinberg law and Mendles law of inheritance.

**17. What is meant by productive theory?**

The theory that keep on suggesting new hypothesis and so testing goes on is called productive theory.

**18. What is bioinformatics?**

Bioinformatics refers to the computational and statistical techniques for the analysis of biological data.

**19. Differentiate between ratio and proportion.**

Ratio	Proportion
<p>Def: When the relation between a and b is expressed in the form of quotient, then such relation is called a ratio. A ratio between by division(<math>\div</math>) or colon (<math>:</math>) sign between two quantities.</p> <p>Example: For example the ratio between 50 malarial patient and 150 healthy patients is 1:3.</p>	<p>Def: Proportion means to join two equal ratios by the sign of equality(<math>=</math>). For example: <math>a:b=c:d</math> is a proportion between two ratios. This proportion may also be expressed as a <math>a:b::c:d</math>. When three values in a proportion are known, the fourth one (X) can be calculated.</p>

**20. What is the relation of cinchona and Quina –quina?**

Many plants from America were sent back to Europe to be used as medicines. The bark of a tree known as Quina-quina was very suitable for curing fevers. It was so beneficial that soon it was

impossible to carry enough bark to Europe. Some dishonest merchants began to substitute the bark of another tree, cinchona which closely resembled quina-quina. This dishonesty proved much valuable for mankind. Cinchona bark was found to be excellent for treating malaria.

## St. Mary's Convent Girls High School

### Physics -Class 8<sup>th</sup>

#### Chapter- 1 &2

#### Physical Qualities and Measurements

#### Short Questions:

1. What is the difference between base and derived quantities? Give three examples.

#### Ans: Base Quantities:

Base quantities are the quantities on the basis of which other quantities are derived e.g. Mass, length, time, temperature, electric current.

#### Derived Quantities:

The quantities that are expressed as base quantities are called derived quantities e.g. Volume, speed, force, work, energy, power.

2. Pick out the base units in the following:

**Joule, Newton, kilogram, Hertz, Mole, Ampere, Metre, Kelvin, Coulomb and Watt.**

Ans: Base Units: Kilogram, Mole, Ampere, Metre and Kelvin.

3. Estimate your age in seconds.

Ans: My age is 17 years old. So,

$$1 \text{ year} = 365 \text{ days} \quad 1 \text{ day} = 24 \text{ hours}$$

$$1 \text{ hour} = 60 \text{ min} \quad 1 \text{ min} = 60 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{Total sec in one year} = 365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \text{ sec} = 31536000 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{Total sec in 17 years} = 17 \times 31536000$$

$$\text{My age in seconds} = 536112000 \text{ sec}$$

4. Find the base quantities involved in each of the following derived quantities?

a) Speed    b) Volume    c) Force    d) Work

Ans: **Speed:** Derived from 'length and time'.

**Volume:** Derive from 'Length'.

**Force:** Derive from 'Mass, length and time'.

**Work:** Derived from 'Mass, length and time'.

**5. What role SI units have played in the development of science?**

**Ans:** SI units have brought consistency and uniformity in calculations and results. SI units are very helpful to exchange scientific and technical information to the international level.

**6. What is meant by Vernier Constant?**

**Ans:** The least count of Vernier Calipers is known as Vernier Constant.

**Vernier Constant:** It is ratio between small reading on main scale to the total divisions on Vernier scale.

**Vernier Constant = smallest reading on main scale / Total no.of divisions on vernier scale.**

**7. Why is the use of zero error necessary in the measuring instrument?**

**Ans:** Zero error is necessary in the measuring instrument to obtain an extreme correct value.

**8. What do you understand by the zero error of a measuring instrument?**

**Ans:** When zero of Vernier scale does not coincide with the zero of main scale, then instrument has zero error.

**9. What is a stopwatch? What is the least count of mechanical stopwatch you have used in the laboratory?**

**Ans: Stopwatch:** It is a device used to measure time intervals of an event.

**Least coun:** Mechanical stopwatch has a least count upto 0.1 sec

**10. What is meant by the Significant figures of measurement?**

**Ans:** All the accurately known digits and the first doubtful digit in an expression is known as Significant figures.

Significant figures reflect the precision of a measured value of a physical quantity.

**11. Why do we need to measure extremely small interval of time?**

**Ans:** We need to measure extremely small interval of time to calculate the time intervals of natural and artificial events. As in nature and also in physics, there are so many phenomena which vary with respect to small intervals of time.

**12. How is precision related to the Significant figures in a measured quantity?**

**Ans:** An improvement in the quality of measurement by using better instrument increase the significant figures in the measured results. The Significant figures are all accurately known digits and the one estimated digit.

**Chapter # 2**

**Kinematics,**

**Short Questions:**

**1. Explain translatory motion and give examples of various types of translatory motion.**

**Ans:** The motion in which a body moves along a line (straight or curved) without any rotation is called translatory motion. e.g. Motion of a ferris wheel.

Types of translatory motion:

- a) Circular motion      b) Linear motion      c) Random motion

**2. Define the following terms:**

**Ans: Speed:** Rate of change of position with time is called speed. Its unit is  $\text{ms}^{-1}$

**Velocity:** Rate of change of displacement is called velocity and its unit is  $\text{ms}^{-1}$

**Acceleration:** Rate of change of velocity is called acceleration and its unit is  $\text{ms}^{-2}$

**3. Differentiate between the following:**

**Ans:**

<b>Rest</b>	<b>Motion</b>
A condition in which a body does not change its position with respect to its surrounding.	A condition in which a body change its position with respect to its surrounding.

<b>Circular motion</b>	<b>Rotatory motion</b>
Motion of a body in circular path is called circular motion.	The motion of a body around an axis passing through it is called rotatory motion.

<b>Distance</b>	<b>Displacement</b>
Total length of a path between two points is called distance.	The shortest distance between two points is called displacement.

**4. Can a body moving at a constant speed have acceleration?**

**Ans:** Yes, a body moving at constant speed has acceleration if it changes its direction or moving in a circular path.

**5. How do riders in a ferris wheel possess translatory motion and not rotatory motion?**

**Ans:** In rotatory motion the line, about which a body moves, its passing through the body itself. Here, riders in Ferris wheel have circular motion because the line about which wheel riders goes around lies outside the body.

**6. What would be the shape-time graph of a body moving with variable speed?**

**Ans:** The shape of velocity-time graph is zigzag i.e. not a straight line, when the body is moving with variable speed.

**7. Which of the following can be obtained from speed-time graph of a body?**

- a) Initial speed    b) final speed    c) Distance covered in time t    d) Acceleration of motion

**Ans:** All the above quantities can be obtained from speed-time graph of a body.

### 8. How can vector quantities be represented graphically?

**Ans:** Vector are graphically represented by straight line with an arrow head. The length of a line shows magnitude and arrow head tells about direction.

### 9. How are vector quantities important to us in daily life?

**Ans:** Vector quantities are important to us in our daily life because they provide information about quantity i.e. magnitude and direction.

### 10. Why vector quantities cannot be added and subtracted like scalar quantities?

**Ans:** Scalar quantities are the quantities which can be described completely by magnitude while vectors quantities need direction and magnitude for their complete description. The quantities having direction cannot be added or subtracted.

## Numerical Problems

### Chapter no. 1

#### 1.1) Express the following quantities using prefixes.

a) 5000 g      b) 2000000 W      c)  $52 \times 10^{-10}$  kg      d)  $225 \times 10^{-8}$  g

a) 5000 g :

$$= 5 \times 10^3 \text{ g} = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$* 1000 \text{ g} = 1\text{kg}$$

b) 2000000 W:

$$= 2 \times 10^6 \text{ W} = 2 \text{ MW}$$

$$* 10^6 = \text{Mega}$$

c)  $52 \times 10^{-10}$  kg:

$$= 5.2 \times 10^1 \times 10^{-10} \times 10^3 \text{ g}$$

$$= 5.2 \times 10^{1-10+3} = 5.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ g} = 5.2 \text{ } \mu\text{g}$$

$$* 10^{-6} = \text{Micro}$$

d)  $225 \times 10^{-8}$  S:

$$= 2.25 \times 10^2 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$= 2.25 \times 10^{2-8} \text{ S}$$

$$* 10^{-6} = \text{Micro}$$

$$= 2.25 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S} = 2.25 \text{ } \mu\text{S}$$

#### 1.2) How do the prefixes micro, nano and pico relate to each other?

**Ans:** Micro =  $10^{-6}$ , Nano =  $10^{-9}$ , Pico =  $10^{-12}$

$$1000 \text{ pico} = 1000 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$= 10^3 \times 10^{-12} = 10^{3-12} = 10^{-9} = 1 \text{ nano}$$

$$1000000 \text{ pico} = 1000000 \times 10^{-12}$$

$$= 10^6 \times 10^{-12} = 10^{6-12} = 10^{-6} = 1 \text{ micro}$$

$$1000 \text{ nano} = 1000 \times 10^{-9}$$

$$= 10^3 \times 10^{-9}$$



$$\backslash \quad = 10^{3-9} = 10^{-6} = 1 \text{ micro}$$

**1.3) Your hairs grow at the rate of 1 mm per day. Find their growth rate in  $\text{nms}^{-1}$ .**

**Given data:**

$$1 \text{ nano} = 10^{-9}$$

Hair growth rate 1 mm per day=?

**Solution:** Growth rate =  $\frac{1 \text{ mm}}{\text{day}}$

$$= \frac{1 \times 10^{-3}}{24 \times 60 \times 60}$$

$$= \frac{1 \times 10^{-3}}{86400 \text{ sec}}$$

$$= 1.157 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 11.57 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 11.57 \text{ nm/s}$$

**1.4) Rewrite the following in standard form.**

a)  $1168 \times 10^{-27}$       b)  $32 \times 10^5$       c)  $725 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg}$       d)  $0.02 \times 10^{-8}$

**Ans: a)  $1168 \times 10^{-27}$**

$$= 1.168 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-27} = 1.168 \times 10^{3-27}$$

$$= 1.168 \times 10^{-24}$$

**b)  $32 \times 10^5$**

$$= 3.2 \times 10^1 \times 10^5 = 3.2 \times 10^{1+5}$$

$$= 3.2 \times 10^6$$

**c)  $725 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg}$**

$$= 7.25 \times 10^2 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^3 \text{ g}$$

$$= 7.25 \times 10^{2-5+3} \text{ g}$$

$$= 7.25 \times 10^0 \text{ g} = 7.25 \times 1 \text{ g} = 7.25 \text{ g}$$

**d)  $0.02 \times 10^{-8}$**

$$= 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{-8}$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-2-8} = 2 \times 10^{-10}$$

**1.5) Write the following quantities in standard form.**

- a) 6400 km      b) 380000 km      c) 300000000 ms<sup>-1</sup>      d) seconds in a day

**Ans: a) 6400 km**

$$= 6.4 \times 10^3 \text{ km}$$

**b) 380000 km**

$$= 3.8 \times 10^5 \text{ km}$$

**c) 300000000 ms<sup>-1</sup>**

$$= 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

**d) Seconds in a day**

$$= 24 \times 60 \times 60 = 86400 \text{ sec}$$

$$= 8.64 \times 10^4 \text{ sec}$$

**1.10) A chocolate wrapper is 6.7 cm long and 5.4 cm wide. Calculate its area up to reasonable number of significant figures.**

**Given data:**

Length of chocolate wrapper= 6.7 cm

Width of chocolate wrapper= 5.4 cm

**Find out:**

**Area of chocolate wrapper= ?**

**Solution:**

**Area of chocolate wrapper= length x width**

$$= 6.7 \times 5.4$$

$$\text{Area} = 36.18 \text{ cm}^2$$

## **Chapter no. 2**

**2.1) A train moves with a uniform velocity of 36 kmh<sup>-1</sup> for 10s. Find the distance travelled by it.**

**Given data:**

$$\text{Speed} = V = 36 \text{ kmh}^{-1} = 36 \times 1000 / 60 \times 60 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Time} = t = 10 \text{ sec}$$

**Find out:**

$$\text{Distance} = ?$$

**Solution:**

$$\text{Distance} = \text{speed} \times \text{time}$$

$$= 10 \times 10$$

$$S = 100 \text{ m}$$

**2.2) A train starts from rest. It moves through 1 km in 100s with uniform acceleration. What will be its speed at the end of 100s?**

**Given data:**

$$\text{Initial velocity} = v_1 = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Time} = t = 100 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{Distance} = S = 1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$$

**Find out:**

$$\text{Final velocity} = v_f = ?$$

**Solution:**

$$S = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$1000 = (0)(100) + \frac{1}{2} a (100)^2$$

$$1000 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} a (10000)$$

$$1000 = a \times 5000$$

$$\frac{1000}{5000} = a$$

$$0.2 = a \quad \Longrightarrow \quad a = 0.2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v_f = v_i + at$$

$$= 0 + (0.2)(100)$$

$$v_f = 20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

**2.3) A car has a velocity of  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . It accelerates at  $0.2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  for half minute. Find the distance travelled during this time and the final velocity of the car.**

**Given data:**

$$\text{Initial velocity} = v_i = 10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Acceleration} = a = 0.2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Time} = t = \text{half minute} = 30 \text{ sec}$$

**Find out:**

(i) **Distance = S = ?**

(ii) **Final velocity =  $v_f$  = ?**

**Solution:**

**We know that,**

(i)  $S = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$   
 $= (10) (30) + \frac{1}{2} (0.2) (30)^2$   
 $= 300 + \frac{1}{2} (0.2) (900)$   
 $= 300 + 90$   
**S = 390 m**

(ii)  $v_f = v_i + a t$   
 $= 10 + (0.2) (30)$   
 $= 10 + 6$   
 **$v_f = 16 \text{ ms}^{-1}$**

**2.4) A tennis ball is hit vertically upward with a velocity of  $30 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . It takes 3s to reach the highest point. Calculate the maximum height reached by the ball. How long it will take to return to ground?**

**Given data:**

$$\text{Initial velocity} = v_i = 30 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Gravitational acceleration} = g = -10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Time for upward motion} = t = 3 \text{ sec}$$

**Find out:**

(i) **Distance = S = ?**

(ii) **Time to return to ground = t = ?**

**Solution:**

**We know that,**

(i) **For Distance ,**

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= v_i t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\
&= 30 (3) + \frac{1}{2} (-10) (3)^2 \\
&= 90 - (5) (9) \\
&= 90 - 45 \\
S &= 45 \text{ m}
\end{aligned}$$

- (ii) **Total time = time for upward + time for downward**  
**T = 3 sec + 3 sec = 6 sec**

**2.5) A car moves with a uniform velocity of  $40 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  for 5s. It comes to rest in the next 10s with uniform deceleration. Find**

- (i) **Deceleration**  
(ii) **Total distance travelled by the car**

**Given data:**

Initial velocity =  $v_i = 40 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

Time for motion with uniform velocity =  $t_1 = 5 \text{ sec}$

Time for motion with uniform deceleration =  $t_2 = 10 \text{ sec}$

Final velocity =  $v_f = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

**Find out:**

- (i) **Deceleration = a = ?**  
(ii) **Total distance = S = ?**

**Solution:**

- (i) **Distance covered during uniform velocity**

$$S_1 = v \times t$$

$$S_1 = 40 \times 5 = 200 \text{ m}$$

**We know that,**

$$v_f = v_i + at$$

$$0 = 40 + a (10)$$

$$10 a = -40$$

$$a = -40/10 = -4 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

- (ii) **Distance**

$$2aS_2 = v_f^2 - v_i^2$$

$$2(-4)S_2 = (0)^2 - (40)^2$$

$$-8S_2 = 0 - 1600$$

$$S_2 = \frac{-1600}{-8}$$

$$S_2 = 200 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total distance} = S_1 + S_2$$

$$= 200 + 200 = 400 \text{ m}$$

**2.6) A train starts from rest with an acceleration of  $0.5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ . Find its speed in  $\text{kmh}^{-1}$ , when it has moved through 100m.**

**Given data:**

$$\text{Initial velocity} = v_i = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Acceleration} = a = 0.5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Distance} = S = 100 \text{ m}$$

**Find out:**

$$\text{Final velocity in } \text{kmh}^{-1} = v_f = ?$$

**Solution:**

We know that,

$$2aS_2 = v_f^2 - v_i^2$$

$$2(0.5)(100) = v_f^2 - (0)^2$$

$$\sqrt{100} = \sqrt{v_f^2}$$

$$10 = v_f \quad \Longrightarrow \quad v_f = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_f = \frac{10 \times 60 \times 60}{1000}$$

$$v_f = 36 \text{ km/h}$$

**2.7) A train starting from rest accelerates uniformly and attains a velocity of 48 km/h in 2 minutes. It travels at this speed for 5 minutes. Finally, it moves with uniform retardation and is stopped after 3 minutes. Find the total distance travelled by train.**

**Given data:**

$$\text{Initial velocity} = v_i = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Final velocity} = v_f = 48 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{48 \times 1000}{60 \times 60}$$

$$v_f = 13.33 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Time during motion with acceleration =  $t_1 = 2 \text{ min} = 2 \times 60 = 120 \text{ sec}$

Time during motion with uniform velocity =  $t_2 = 5 \text{ min} = 5 \times 60 = 300 \text{ sec}$

Time during motion with deceleration =  $t_3 = 3 \text{ min} = 3 \times 60 = 180 \text{ sec}$

**Find out:**

**Total distance travelled = S = ?**

**Solution:**

**i) During motion with uniform acceleration**

$$V_f = v_i + at$$

$$13.33 = 0 + a(120)$$

$$\frac{13.33}{120} = a$$

$$a = 0.111 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$\text{Distance covered: } 2aS_1 = v_f^2 - v_i^2$$

$$2(0.111) \times S_1 = (13.33)^2 - (0)^2$$

$$0.222 S_1 = 177.6889$$

$$S_1 = \frac{177.6889}{0.222}$$

$$S_1 = 800.4 \text{ m}$$

**ii) During motion with uniform velocity**

$$S_2 = v \times t$$

$$= 13.33 \times 300$$

$$S_2 = 3999 \text{ m}$$

**iii) During motion with deceleration**

$$V_i = 13.33 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$V_f = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$T = 180 \text{ sec}$$

$$V_f = v_i + at$$

$$0 = 13.33 + a(180)$$

$$-13.33 = a(180)$$

$$\frac{-13.33}{180} = a$$

$$a = -0.074 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$2aS_3 = v_f^2 - v_i^2$$

$$2(-0.074)S_3 = (0)^2 - (13.33)^2$$

$$-0.148 \times S_3 = 0 - 177.6889$$

$$S_3 = \frac{-177.6889}{-0.148}$$

$$S_3 = 1200.6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Total distance} = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 = 800.4 + 3339 + 1200.6 = 6000 \text{ m}$$

2.8) A cricket ball is hit vertically upwards and returns to ground 6s later. Calculate

i) Maximum height reached by the ball

ii) Initial velocity of the ball

**Given data:**

Gravitational acceleration =  $g = 10 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

Time for up and down motion = 6 sec

Time for upward motion =  $t = 6/2 = 3 \text{ sec}$

Final velocity =  $v_f = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

**Find out:**

i) Initial velocity =  $v_i = ?$

ii) Maximum height =  $h = S = ?$

**Solution:**

i) For initial velocity

$$V_f = v_i + gt$$

$$0 = v_i + (-10)(3)$$

$$0 = v_i - 30$$

$$30 = v_i$$

$$V_i = 30 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

ii) Maximum height

$$S = v_i t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$= (30)(3) + \frac{1}{2}(-10)(3)^2$$

$$= 90 - \frac{1}{2}(90)$$

$$S = 90 - 45 = 45 \text{ m}$$



**2.9) When brakes are applied, the speed of a train decreases from  $96 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$  to  $48 \text{ kmh}^{-1}$  in 800 m. how much further will the train move before coming to rest? (assuming the retardation to be constant)**

**Given data:**

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Initial velocity} = v_i &= 96 \text{ kmh}^{-1} \\ &= \frac{96 \times 1000}{60 \times 60} \\ &= 26.67 \text{ ms}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Final velocity} = v_f &= 48 \text{ kmh}^{-1} \\ &= \frac{48 \times 1000}{60 \times 60} \\ &= 13.33 \text{ ms}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Distance} = S = 800 \text{ m}$$

**Find out:**

**Distance covered by train before rest = S = ?**

**Solution:**

**For acceleration**

$$\begin{aligned}2aS &= v_f^2 - v_i^2 \\ 2a(800) &= (13.33)^2 - (26.67)^2 \\ 1600a &= 177.6889 - 711.2889 \\ 1600a &= -533.6 \\ a &= \frac{-533.6}{1600} \\ a &= -0.3335 \text{ ms}^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

**For distance before rest = S**

$$\begin{aligned}2aS &= v_f^2 - v_i^2 \\ 2(-0.3335)S &= (0)^2 - (13.33)^2 \\ -0.667S &= 0 - 177.6889 \\ -0.667S &= -177.6889 \\ S &= \frac{177.6889}{0.667}\end{aligned}$$

$$S = 266.4 \text{ m}$$

**Total distance covered by train coming before rest**

$$S = 266.4 \text{ m}$$

**2.10) In the above problem, find the time taken by the train to stop after the application of brakes.**

**Given data:**

$$\text{Initial velocity} = v_i = 26.67 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Final velocity} = v_f = 0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

$$\text{Acceleration} = a = -0.3335 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

**Find out:**

$$\text{Time} = t = ?$$

**Solution:**

$$V_f = v_i + at$$

$$0 = 26.67 + (-0.3335) t$$

$$0 = 26.67 - 0.3335 \times t$$

$$0.3335 \times t = 26.67$$

$$T = \frac{26.67}{0.3335}$$

$$T = 80 \text{ sec}$$

سینٹ میریز گزربائی سکول گوجرانوالہ

آرٹو ایف: حصہ ۲: سبق نمبر ۱ مرزا محمد سعید تا سبق نمبر ۸ مع حصہ نظم نظم نمبر ۱ حمد تا نظم نمبر ۴ فاطمہ بنت عبد اللہ  
حصہ غزل غزل نمبر ۱ معصیت بھی راحت فرا تا غزل نمبر ۴ یہ شعر تو حاصل ہے  
آرٹو بی: قواعد: نکلے کی اقسام تا ام صفت کی اقسام ، تفہیم عبارات تا ۷ اعراب تا ۱۰ مضامین زمزم تا چاندنی رات

سینٹ میریز گزربائی سکول گوجرانوالہ

جماعت ہشتم پنک / گرین / بیلو

سلیبس آرٹو الف

سبق نمبر ۲ - مرزا غالب کے عادات و خصائل  
مختصر جواب دیں -

۱- مرزا غالب کیسے اخلاق کے مالک تھے؟

جواب- مرزا غالب نہایت وسیع اخلاق کے مالک تھے۔ یعنی مرزا غالب بہت خوش اخلاق تھے۔ وہ ہر شخص سے بہت کشادہ پیشانی سے ملتے تھے۔

۲- دوستوں کو دیکھ کر غالب کی کیا حالت ہوتی تھی؟

جواب- مرزا غالب دوستوں کو دیکھ کر باغ باغ ہو جاتے تھے اور ان کی خوشی میں خوش اور غم میں غمگین ہوتے تھے۔

۳- مرزا غالب کو کہاں کہاں سے خط آتے تھے؟

جواب- مرزا غالب کے نہ صرف دہلی بلکہ تمام ہندوستان میں بے شمار دوست تھے اور انہیں ہندوستان بھر سے خطوط آتے تھے۔

۴- اکثر لوگ غالب کو کس طرح کے خط بھیجتے تھے؟

جواب، اکثر لوگ مرزا غالب کو پیرنگ خط بھیجتے تھے مگر ان کو کبھی نامگوار نہ گزرتا تھا

۵- سانکوں کے ساتھ مرزا غالب کا سلوک کیسا تھا؟

جواب- اگرچہ مرزا غالب کی آمدنی قلیل تھی مگر حوصلہ فراخ تھا۔ سانک ان کے دروازے سے خالی ہاتھ بہت کم جاتا تھا۔

۶- دوستوں کے ساتھ مرزا غالب کا سلوک کیسا تھا؟

جواب- مرزا اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ جو گردش روزگار سے بگڑ گئے تھے، نہایت شریفانہ طور سے سلوک کرتے تھے۔

۷- مرزا غالب کے مزاج کی خاص خوبی کیا تھی؟

جواب- مرزا غالب کے مزاج کی خاص خوبی ظراحت تھی۔

۸- مرزا غالب کو کونسا پھل پسند تھا؟

جواب- مرزا غالب کو آم بہت پسند تھا۔

۹- سبق مرزا غالب کے عادات و خصائل کس کتاب لیا گیا ہے؟

جواب- یہ سبق یادگار غالب سے لیا گیا ہے۔

۱۰- سبق مرزا غالب کے عادات و خصائل کے مصنف کون ہیں؟

جواب- اس سبق کے مصنف مولانا الطاف حسین حالی ہیں۔

مختصر جواب دیں۔

۱۔ دلی قومی کو بے کار چھوڑ دینے کا کیا مطلب ہے ؟  
جواب۔ دلی قومی کو بے کار چھوڑ دینے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ انسان اپنی فکر ، ذہانت اور عقل کو کام میں نہ لائے۔ اور زندگی میں کوئی عملی و تعمیری کام سر انجام نہ دے جو سب سے بڑی کاہلی ہے۔

۲۔ انسان کب سخت کاہل اور وحشی ہو جاتا ہے؟

جواب۔ جب انسان اپنے دلی قومی کو بے کار چھوڑ دیتا ہے تو وہ سخت کاہل اور وحشی صفت ہو جاتا ہے۔

۳۔ کسی نہ کسی بات کی فکر و کوشش میں مصروف رہنا کیوں لازم ہے۔

جواب۔ کسی نہ کسی بات کی فکر و کوشش میں مصروف رہنا لازم ہے تاکہ ہم کو اپنی تمام ضروریات کے انجام کرنے کی فکر و مستعدی

رہے۔

۴۔ قوم کی بہتری کیسے ممکن ہے؟

جواب۔ جب تک ہماری قوم سے کاہلی یعنی دل کو بے کار پڑا رکھنا نہ چھوڑے گا اس وقت تک ہم کو اپنی قوم کی بہتری کی توقع کچھ نہیں ہے۔

( ب ) ہیڈ ماسٹر صاحب کے نام ضروری کام ، فیس معافی اور بیماری کی درخواست یاد کریں ۔

## Social Studies

### [First term syllabus Chapter 1 (Class 8 P/G/B)]

#### Chapter no. 1

#### IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

#### Solved exercise:

**Q.1 Four possible options are given for each statement Mark (✓) on the correct option.**

**i. When did the Hindi Urdu Controversy start?**

(a) 1861 (b) 1863 (c) 1865 (d) 1867 ✓

**ii. The first pillar of Islam is**

(a) Touheed and Prophet hood ✓ (b) Namaaz (c) Keeping fast (d) Zakat

**iii. When was the fight of freedom fought?**

(a) 1855 (b) 1857 ✓ (c) 1859 (d) 1861

**iv. Who has Supreme authority in Islam?**

(a) Almighty Allah ✓ (b) parliament (c) President of the state (d) People

**v. Who gave the Presidential Address in the resolution of Lahore (23<sup>rd</sup> March 1940)?**

- (a) Quaid-e-Azam ✓ (b) Fazl-ul-Haque (c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (d) Liaquat Ali Khan

**vi. Who gave the idea of a separate state for the Muslims in 1930?**

- (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Khan (c) Sir Agha Khan (d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal ✓

**vii. In which century did Pakistan come into being?**

- (a) Eighteenth (b) Nineteenth (c) Twentieth ✓ (d) Twenty first

**viii. State bank of Pakistan was inaugurated on:**

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> July 1948 ✓ (b) 5<sup>th</sup> May 1948 (c) 14<sup>th</sup> August 1949 (d) 1<sup>st</sup> October 1949

**ix. The ideology of Pakistan is based on:**

- (a) Collective System (b) Programme (c) Progressivism (d) Islamic Ideology ✓

**x. The word "Pakistan" was coined by:**

- (a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal (b) Sir Agha Khan (c) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali ✓ (d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

**xi. When did Allama Muhammad Iqbal address at Allahabad?**

- (a) 1929 (b) 1930 (c) 1933 ✓ (d) 1940

**xii. The Third Pillar of Islam is:**

- (a) Namaaz (b) zakat (c) Keeping fast ✓ (d) Hajj

**Q.2 Match Column "A" with the Column "B".**

Column A	Column B
Inauguration of State Bank	1867
Establishment_ of Pakistan	The religion of Islam
The basis of the Ideology of Pakistan	1940
Urdu Hindi Controversy	1948
Lahore resolution	Twentieth century

**Answer:**

Column A	Column B
Inauguration of State Bank	1948
Establishment_ of Pakistan	Twentieth century
The basis of the Ideology of Pakistan	The religion of Islam
Urdu Hindi Controversy	1867
Lahore resolution	1940

### Q.3 Fill in the blanks.

- i. The foundation of the Ideology of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_. (**The religion of Islam**)
- ii. Ideology is the set of political and cultural principles on which the \_\_\_ of a nation or civilization is laid. (**basis**)
- iii. If a nation ignores its \_\_\_\_ it endangers its existence. (**ideology**)
- iv. Ideology of Pakistan is the name of \_\_\_ society based on the principles of Quran and Sunnah. (**creating**)
- v. Ideology of Pakistan is the name of establishment of a state where the \_\_\_\_ of the people is considered. (**welfare**)
- vi. Islamic \_\_\_\_ and society is based upon consultation. (**State**)
- vii. Sense to provide security to the \_\_\_ was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. (**minorities**)
- viii. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term "ideology of Pakistan" in the year \_\_\_\_ . (**1867**)
- ix. Allama Muhammad Iqbal gave the idea of a separate \_\_\_ to or the Muslims in his address at Allahabad ( 1930). (**State**)
- x. Quaid-e-Azam was a staunch supporter of the \_\_\_ Theory. (**Two Nation**)

### Q.4 Write the short answers.

#### i. What is meant by "Touheed?"

**Answer::** To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Touheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe. No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge.

#### ii. Write the translation of : **أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ**

**Answer:** "It means Allah hath power over all things."

#### iii: WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THE FAITH IN PROPHEETHOOD?

**Answer:** A Faith in Prophet hood means to believe that Allah sent messengers-for the guidance of mankind. It is compulsory for a Muslim to have a staunch belief in Prophet hood without having any kind of doubt.

**iv. WHAT IS MEANT BY THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN?**

**Answer:** The ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the South Asian sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic ideology.

**v. WHILE INAUGURATING THE STATE 'BANK, WHAT DID 1 QUAID-E-AZAM SAY?**

**Answer:** "The economic system of West was creating unsolvable problems and had failed to do justice with the people. They had to present a new economic system which should be based on the true concepts of Islam and social justice.

**vi. WHAT DID ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL SAY ABOUT THE FOUNDATION OF MUSLIM MILLAT?**

**ANSWER:** Don't presume that your nation is like the nations of the West, the people who believe in the Prophet have distinctive formation of the nation. The western community depends upon territorial and racial basis whereas your (Islamic) community is strengthened by the force of the religion.

**vii. WHAT IS THE SAYING OF HOLY PROPHET ABOUT BROTHERHOOD?**

**ANSWER:** Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust. He ought to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims; should live united. They should help each other.

**viii. WHAT DID QUAID-E-AZAM SAY ABOUT NATIONALISM?**

Quaid-e-Azam said: "They should think above the differences of Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi and Pathan. They were Pakistani first and last. Now it was their duty to live like a Pakistani.

**ix. WHAT IS MEANT BY TWO-NATION THEORY IN THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE SUB-CONTINENT?**

The ideology of Pakistan was the consciousness of the Muslims in the historical perspective of the South Asian sub-continent that they were a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic ideology.

**x. WHAT DID QUAID-E-AZAM SAY ABOUT THE SECURITY OF MINORITIES?**

**ANSWER:** He announced that minorities would be given a complete sense of security and that they would enjoy equal rights. This is the fundamental teaching of Islam.

**xi. WHAT DID ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL MENTION IN HIS FAMOUS ALLAHABAD ADDRESS?**

**ANSWER:** Allama Iqbal said in his famous address of Allahabad: "I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh' and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state, self-government within or without the British Empire. Consolidated formation of north-West Indian Muslim state appears to me the final destiny of Muslims at least of north-West India."

**xii. WHAT IS MEANT BY IDEOLOGY?**

**ANSWER:** Ideology means such a plan or programme as is based upon philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues, and problems.

**xiii. WHEN DID CHAUDHARY REHMAT ALI PROPOSE THE WORD "PAKISTAN"?**

**ANSWER:** Chaudhary Rehmat Ali proposed the word "Pakistan" in 1933.

**WRITE THE ANSWERS IN DETAIL:**

**Q.5 Evaluate the Islamic values that are the basis of the Ideology of Pakistan.**

**Ans: Basis of the Ideology of Pakistan:**

The Muslims of the Sub-continent got a separate homeland so that they might give practical shape to the final and absolute authority of Almighty Allah. The people might implement the absolute power of Almighty Allah and such a system might be practiced as was based upon the principles of the Holy Quran and the teachings of the Holy Prophet. Islam is not merely the set of rituals and worships. But it is a complete code of ' life. It has the ability to fulfill all the demands of human life. It can fulfill all the economical. Moral and political purposes of the society. Islamic system is in perfect harmony with modern demands and is completely practicable for every age. The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islamic ideology Islamic values such as beliefs of worships, justice, and promotion of democracy. Fraternity and the duties of the citizens are the basis of the ideology of Pakistan. Detail of these values is given below

**1. Beliefs and Prayers:**

The Muslims of the Sub-continent put up the demand for Pakistan because they wanted to lead their lives in accordance with their beliefs. They also wanted to worship Almighty Allah without any obstruction belief of Islam includes belief in the oneness of God (Touheed). The finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad (Life here-after, Angels and the Books revealed by Almighty Allah. This set of the above mentioned beliefs is called Eemaan.

**•Touheed and the finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad**

To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophet Hood of Hazrat Muhammad is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Touheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe.



No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge. It means Allah hath power over all things. Nothing is beyond His Power Man is the deputy of Almighty Allah. Therefore, it is obligatory for Muslims to obey the commands of Almighty Allah. It is evident from the belief of the absolute authority of Allah, the Man, being His deputy has the authority to the extent of the power given to him by Allah. But the real power lies with Almighty Allah.

- Faith in Prophet Hood means to believe that Allah sent messengers for the guidance of mankind. It is compulsory for a Muslim to have a staunch belief in Prophethood without having any kind of doubt. This belief demands that the Holy Quran and the noble life of the Holy Prophet must be acknowledged as the source of guidance

- **Namaaz:**

The second pillar of Islam is "Namaaz". It is obligatory to offer prayers at the fixed hours. In fact to be steadfast in prayers is similar to be steadfast in religion. Such a system of submission to Almighty Allah should be maintained all over the society.

- **Fast:**

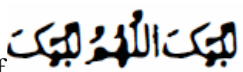
The third pillar of Islam is to keep fast. Like all other prayers, it is the best manifestation of obligation.

- **Zakat:**

The fourth pillar of Islam is "Zakat" It is a monetary prayer. It is the means of strengthening the economic system of Islam. With the system of "Zakat" wealth circulates instead of accumulating in a few hands. Thus it reaches to the poor class of the society.

- **Hajj:**

"Hajj" is the fifth pillar of Islam. It is an obligation only for those who are financially able to perform it. On

the occasion of "Hajj", the call of  (Here I am! at your service, O Lord!) presents the unprecedented model of unity and brotherhood.

## **2. Justice and Equality:**

While establishing a just society, the Muslims put an emphasis on justice. It is determined in Islamic belief that all human beings are to be given equal status without any discrimination of caste, colour, creed, language and culture. The establishment of equal law and same judiciary system for all living in the state is intended. Independent Judiciary and the supremacy of law are - the basic conditions for the establishment of equality and justice. Islamic System has laid stress on the elevation of justice. In his sermon on his final pilgrimage (Khutba-e-Hajja Tul-Wida), Hazrat Muhammad explained this fact in the following words:

"O people, all of you have one God and all mankind is the offspring of Adam. An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab. Nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black, nor a black has any superiority over white."

## **3. Promotion of Democracy:**

Consultation and deliberation are the basis of Islamic state and society. Democracy is promoted in an Islamic State and the rights of the people are protected. Every citizen enjoys equal status. People lead their

lives observing and respecting the law of the land. Laws provide security to the people. All are equal in the eyes of law. No discrimination is allowed on the basis of caste, colour, creed or language. The system of the government is run for the welfare of all the people. While addressing at Sibbi on 14<sup>th</sup> of February, 1948. Quaid-e-Azam described the purpose of achievement of Pakistan in the following words:

"Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of the truly Islamic principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussions and consultations."

#### **4. Fraternity and Brotherhood:**

Fraternity and Brotherhood has special significance in an Islamic society. When Islamic government was formed in Madina, the example of Fraternity and Brotherhood set there was worth seeing. Today, the Islamic society needs the same Fraternity and Brotherhood. Before the advent of Islam, people were not aware of this principle. They were the enemies of each other. But as the Islamic state of Madina was established the Holy Prophet advised his followers to treat the orphan, widows and the poor kindly. He gave the people a code of life so that they might live peacefully and an atmosphere of brotherhood might flourish in the society. He constituted a system of "Zakat" and charity. He declared the usury unlawful because there is no room for exploitation in Islam. Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone. The Holy Prophet Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united. They should help each other.

#### **5. Rights and Duties of Citizens:**

When Pakistan appeared on the map of the world. The significance of the rights of the citizens was acknowledged. At the same time much emphasis was laid on the duties of the citizens. In an Islamic State rights and duties are closely connected and both go hand in hand. The right of one person becomes the duty of the other to fulfill. Rights and duties are correlative. When a person does his duties, he deserves to enjoy rights. Duties cover both individual as well as collective aspects of man. Mutual balance between rights and duties is the key to make an Islamic State a successful one. Sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam said very clearly that the rights of the minorities **will** be fully protected in Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.

#### **Q.6 Elaborate the Ideology of Pakistan in the light of the Pronouncements of Quaid-e-Azam.**

**Answer:** According to Quaid-e-Azam the territories having Muslim majority i.e. Punjab, Bengal, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan should be put together to form Pakistan where people may lead their lives in accordance with the principles of their religion, civilization, traditions, ethics and economics. The Muslims may run the affairs of the state according to their values freely. The minorities should enjoy equal rights too.

- i. Quaid-e-Azam considered the Islamic system, fully applicable. He wanted to

establish the system of the country on the basis of Quran In the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943, he said: 'What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected. Which is the sheet anchor providing basis to the Muslim Millat the relationship. The sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran.'

**ii.** While addressing the students in March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam, said:  
"Islam Is our guide and it is the complete code of life,"

**iii.** Addressing at Aligarh. Quaid-e-Azam, explained the ideology of Pakistan in the following words:  
'What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and what was the reason of separate state for the Muslims? Why was there a need to divide India? Its reason is neither narrowmindedness of the Hindus nor tactics of the British. It is the fundamental demand of Islam.'

**iv.** Addressing the Officers of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on 11th October, 1947. Quaid-e-Azam, said: "The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by grace of God, an established fact today. But the creation of a State of our own was a means to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find fair play."

**v.** On one occasion, while explaining the Ideology of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam, said:  
'We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles.'

**vi.** On 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam, addressed the people of Dhaka. He said 'What we want is not to talk about Bengali, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Pathan and so on. We are nothing but Pakistani. Now it is our duty to act like Pakistani.' Besides it, he announced that minorities would be given a complete sense of security and that they would enjoy equal rights. This is the fundamental teaching of Islam.

**vii.** On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1948. Quaid-e-Azam, inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan. On this occasion, he said: "The economic system of the West has created almost insoluble problems for humanity. It has failed to do justice between man and man. We must present to the world an economic system based on true Islamic concept of equality of manhood and social justice."