. گوجرانواله	مير بزگرلز کا نونٹ ہائی سکول میز چوک	س <b>ب</b> ند
برائے جماعت چہارم	نصاب سيحى تعليم	ۍ یکې سیه ما بمې چېکې سیه ما بمې
	ت	سبق نمبر1_ پاک يوخرسه
ل _ يوخرست _ كلمات	ں۔فضائل حقیق منبع ۔ پاک شراکت یعمتوں ۔ تبدا	الملا:_ اصطلاح_ شکر گزارد
	لكھيں۔	المحمندرجة ديل الفاظ كے معانی

معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
سرچشمه	منبع	شکرگزاری	لوخرست
قيامتكادن	يوم آخر	مطابق	اصطلاح
کلمہ کی جمع	كلمات	اعلى	افضل
ځُدا کې دی ہوئی چیز	نعمت	فضل کی جمع	فضائل
پا کیزہ	پاڪترين	سچا	حقيقى

سوال نمبر 1 مشقى سوالات

11:-پاک یو خرست کیا ہے؟ 5:- یو خرست یو نانی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ جس سے معنی ' دشکر گزاری' کے بیں گر کا تھولک اصلاح میں پاک ماس کی قربانی کو پاک یو خرست کہا جاتا ہے۔ 2:- عام رو ڈی اور پاک یو خرست میں کیا فرق ہے؟۔ 5:- پاک یو خرست رُوح کی غذا ہے جو صرف پاک ماس کے دوران پاک شراکت لینے کی صورت میں حاصل ہوتی ہے اس لیے پاک 2:- پاک یو خرست رُوح کی غذا ہے جو صرف پاک ماس کے دوران پاک شراکت لینے کی صورت میں حاصل ہوتی ہے اس لیے پاک 5:- پاک یو خرست رُوح کی غذا ہے جو صرف پاک ماس کے دوران پاک شراکت لینے کی صورت میں حاصل ہوتی ہے اس لیے پاک 5:- تبدل کے کلمات کیا ہیں؟ 7:- تبدل کے کلمات کیا ہیں؟ 1:- تبدل کے کلمات دو الفاظ ہیں جو خدادند یہوع میں جنا ہے تہ خری کھانے کے موقعہ پر خود کیے بیٹے ' نہ میرا بدن ہے۔ یہ میرا خون ہے''۔ 5:- پہلی پاک شراکت لینے سے پہلے کیا ضروری ہے؟

س5: - یاک شراکت لینا کیوں ضروری ہے؟

ج:۔خُداوندیسوع سیح نے فرمایا کہ میں تم سے پیج پیج کہتا ہوں اگرتم ابن انسان کا گوشت نہ کھا وًاوراس کا خون نہ پیؤتو تم میں زندگی نہیں ہو گی۔(مُقدس بیحنا6:54)۔وہ جو پاک شراکت لیتے ہیں ہمیشہ کی زندگی رکھتے ہیں اورخُد اوندیسوع میں گان سے دعدہ کرتے ہیں کہ'' جو میرا گوشت کھا تا اور میرا خون پیتا ہے۔ وہ ہمیشہ کی زندگی رکھتا ہے۔ اور میں اُسے یومِ آخر میں پھر زندہ کروں گا'' (مُقدس بیحنا 55:6)۔ اِس لیے ہمیشہ کی زندگی پانے کے لیے پاک شراکت لینا نہایت ضروری ہے۔ سوال نمبر 2:۔خالی جگہ میرکر س۔

> 1۔لفظ یو خرست کے معنی خُدا کی شکر گزاری کرنے کا ممل ہے۔ 2۔ پاک یو خرست میں ہم ب<u>اپ</u> کی نعمتوں اور خاص طور پر اُس کے بیٹے کا شکر بیادا کرتے ہیں۔ 3۔ تبدل کے کلمات وہ الفاظ ہیں جو خُد اوند یسوع میتے نے <u>آخری کھانے</u> کے موقعہ پر خود کہے تھے۔ 4۔ پاک یو خرست سب ساکر امنٹوں سے <u>افضل اور پاک ترین</u> ساکر امنٹ ہے۔ 5۔جو میر<u>ا گوشت</u> کھا تا اور میراخون پیتا ہے۔وہ ہمیشہ کی زندگی رکھتا ہے۔ سوال نمبر 3۔ کا کم الف کو کا کم ب سے ملائیں۔



کھ املا

معراج۔ پہلو۔ضیافت ۔ بہشت ۔ برکت ۔ رسولوں ۔ اعمال فصح ۔ یہودی۔ پوست۔

الله- مندرجهذيل الفاظ كے معانی لکھیں۔

معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
پاکشراکت	ہوستیہ	دعوت	ضيافت
ملاہوا	يبوست	جنت	بهشت
شامل کیا ہوا	منسلک	مينڈھا	0%
دعوت	ضيافت	عمل کی جمع	اعمال
پاك يوخرست	پاک شراکت	يہود يوں کى عير	فضح

سوال نمبر 1 مشقى سوالات

س - پاک یو خرست کو کن ناموں سے پکارا جاتا ہے؟ ن - پاک یو خرست کو مندرجہ ذیل ناموں سے پکارا جاتا ہے۔ اس کا ہرنا م اس کے خاص پہلو کو اُجا گر کرتا ہے۔ 1 - آخری کھانا 2 - رو ٹی تو ڑنا 3 - حُد اوند کی قصح کی یا دگاری 4 - پاک سا کر امنٹ 5 - پاک شرا کت 6 - آسانی رو ٹی 7 - پاک ماس 2 - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟ ن - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا اس لیے کہا جاتا ہے؟ ن - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا اس لیے کہا جاتا ہے؟ ن - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا اس لیے کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ ہم اُس کھانے کو یا دکرتے ہیں جو یہ ہو ع می نے اپنے کپر وائے جانے سے پہلے ن - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا اس لیے کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ ہم اُس کھانے کو یا دکرتے ہیں جو یہ ہو ع می نے اپنے کپر وائے جانے سے پہلے ن - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا اس لیے کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ ہم اُس کھانے کو یا دکرتے ہیں جو یہ ہو ع می نے اپنے کپر وائے جانے سے پہلے ن - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا اس لیے کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ ہم اُس کھانے کو یا دکرتے ہیں جو یہ ہو ع می نے اپنے کپر وائے جانے سے پہلے ن - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا اس لیے کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ ہم اُس کھانے کو یا دکرتے ہیں جو یہ ہو ع می نے اپنے کپر ن - پاک یو خرست کو آخری کھانا اس لیے کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ ہم اُس کھانے کو یا دکر نے ہیں جو کھا ہے کہ کو فی خوائے جانے سے پہلے اپنی شاگر دوں کے ساتھ کھایا تھا۔ بیکوں کہتے ہیں؟ ن - پاک یو خرست کور دو ٹی تو ڈر نا اس کہتے ہیں۔ کو نہ خدی اوند کو می حی نے آخری کھا نے کہ موقعہ پر ' رو ڈی لیا اور برکت دی اور ڈر ٹی کھر اور شاگر دوں کو دے کر کہا۔ لو کھاؤ یہ میر ایم ن ج' ۔ (مقد س می 26 20 کے ایک ایس ہم پر حیتے ہیں کہ ایندائی سی جی گھر دو ٹی تو ڈر اکر تے تھی' (رسولوں کے اعبال 260)۔

ج۔ پپ پی پی سی میں اوٹی اس لیے کہتے ہیں کیونکہ پاک یوخرست کے بارے خُداوند یسوع مسیح نے کہا'' میں وہ زندہ روٹی ہوں جوآ سان سے اُتری ہے۔اگرکوئی اس روٹی میں سے کھائے گا تو وہ ہمیشہ تک زندہ رہے گا۔اور جوروٹی جہان کی زندگی کے لئے میں دوں گا وہ میرا گوشت ہے'۔

س5- عام كفظول ميں پاك يوخرست كوكيا كہتے ہيں؟

ج۔ پوخرستی عبادت کوعام لفظوں میں پاک ماس کہاجا تاہے۔جس میں ہم ہراتوارکواپنے خاندان کے ساتھ شامل ہوتے ہے۔

سوال نمبر 2\_درست جواب پر (٧) لگائیں۔

1- یو خرست کو کہتے ہیں۔ 2- ابتدائی مسیحی گھر گھر تو ڈاکرتے تھے (مروٹی بسکٹ بادام اخروٹ) 3- ابتدائی مسیحی گھر گھر تو ڈاکرتے تھے (مروٹی بسکٹ بادام اخروٹ) 3- آخری کھانا شادی کی ضیافت کا پیش نشان ہے۔ (مربہ سی کی بھیڑ کی بیل کی گائے کی) 4- برے کی شادی کی ضیافت کس بات کی علامت ہے (مربہ شت کی دوزخ کی اعراف کی عالم اسفل کی) 5- یسوع نے آخری کھانا کھایا۔ (بچوں کے ساتھ مرش گردوں کے ساتھ ہوم کے ساتھ بوڑھوں کے ساتھ) سوال نمبر 3- کالم الف کو کالم بے لائیں۔



کھے املا

ظاہری نشان ۔مقرر۔دعوت ۔ابدی۔ یوم آخر۔ بہتیروں ۔علاج بہایا۔ گنہگار۔قوتِ مدافعت۔ الله- مندرجه ذيل الفاظ كے معانی لکھيں۔

معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
طاقت	قوت	شكل	صورت
جماعت	كليسيا	نظرآ نے والانشان	ظاہری نشان
قابل	لائق	روح کی غذا	روحانی خوراک
معانى	مطلب	ہ <b>میشہر بنے وال</b> ا	ابدى
لازمى	ضرورى	آسمان کی دعوت	آسانی ضیافت

سوال نمبر 1\_مشقى سوالات س1 \_خداوند یسوع میچ نے کتنے سا کرامنٹ مقرر کئے ہیں؟ ج دخداوند یسوغ سیخ نے سات سا کرامنٹ مقرر کئے ہیں۔ س2-کیا تمام ساکرامنٹ ایک ہی طرح کافضل دیتے ہیں؟ ج-جنهیں تمام ساکرامنٹ ایک ہی طرح کافضل نہیں دیتے ہیں۔ بلکہ ہر ساکرامنٹ سے ہمیں ایک خاص فضل ملتاہے، اگرتمام سا کرامنٹوں سے ایک ہی طرح کافضل ملتا توایک ہی سا کرامنٹ کافی تھا۔ س3-ياك يوخرست كاساكرامن كيول مقرركيا كياب؟ ج۔ یوٹرست کا ساکرامنٹ روح کی غذائے لیے مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ اس لئے اس کا ظاہری نشان روٹی اور مے ہے۔ جوروحانی خوراک کی علامت ہے۔ س4۔خداوندیسوغ سیح نے پاک شراکت لینے والوں سے کیا وعدہ کیا تھا؟ ج۔ پاک پوٹرست میں خداوند یسوع مسیح ہم سے ابدی زندگی کا دعدہ کرتے ہیں۔ وہ کہتے ہیں''جومیرا گوشت کھا تا ادرمیراخون پیتا ہے وہ ہمیشہ کی زندگی رکھتا ہے۔ میں اُسے یوم آخر میں پھرزندہ کرؤں گا (مقدس یوحنا6 ؛55)۔خداوندیسوغ مسیح مزید فرماتے ہیں کہ جو بیر د ٹی كھائے گا۔وہ ابدتك زندہ رہے گا۔ س5-ایمان کے بغیریاک شراکت لینا کیوں جائز نہیں ہے؟ ج\_مقدس پولوس رسول لکھتے ہیں کہ' جونالائق طور پرکھا تااور پیتا ہے وہ اس بدن کی تمیز نہ کرکےاپنی سزا کھا تااور پیتا ہے۔''جس کا مطلب ہے کہ ایسا شخص جو بغیر ایمان کے اِسے صرف روٹی اور مے سمجھ کر لیتا ہے۔ تو وہ گنہ گارکھ ہرتا ہے۔ یاک شراکت لائق طور پر لینے کے لئےضر وری ہے کہ دہ خص خداوند یسوع مسیح اوراُس کی باتوں پرایمان رکھتا ہو۔ سوال نمبر 2\_خالی جگه پُر کریں۔ 1- اگركونى إس <u>رونى</u> مىن سى كھائے تو بميشە تك زندەر سے گا-2۔ ہمیشہ کی زندگی یانے کے لئے **پاک شراکت** ضروری ہے۔ 3-جوبیروٹی کھائے گاوہ ہمیشہ تک زندہ رہے گا۔ 4 یاک یوخرست <u>گناہ</u> کاعلان ہے۔ 5\_ پاک يوخرست ميں ہمارے گنا ہوں کی معافی ہے

سوال نمبر 3۔غلط فقرات کی نشاند ہی کریں۔ 1۔روٹی اور مے یوٹرست کا ظاہری نشان ہے۔ 2۔ بیمیراخون ہے جو بہتروں کی بہتری کے لئے بہایا جائے گا۔

الله\_\_إملا

معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
واقفيت	آ گاہی	خاندان	گھرانا
فرق	تميز	گردش	محور
فضل کی جمع	فضائل	جوڑ اہوا	پوست

س1۔ خدا کے خاندان کا کیا ہے؟ ن5۔ خُد ا کے خاندان کے علاوہ ہمارا ایک بڑا خاندان ہے۔ بیخاندان خُد ا کا گھر اند کہلا تا ہے۔ (ا۔ تیموتا وُس۱۵:۳) س2۔ بھوک کی کوئی دواقسام ہوتی ہیں: 5۔ بھوک کی مندرجہ ذیل دواقسام ہوتی ہیں: 1۔ جسمانی بھوک 2۔ دوزندگی کی روٹی کھائے گا اُس پر کیا اثر ہوگا؟ س4۔ ہم خُد ا کے خاندان میں کس طرح شامل ہوتے ہیں؟ ن5۔ بپتسمہ پانے سے ہم خُد ا کے فرزند بن جاتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ہم خُد ا کے خاندان میں شامل ہوجاتے ہیں۔

	ہمواز نہ کرکے کالم ج میں جواب کھیں۔	وال نمبر 4- کالم الف کا کالم ب
كالم	كالمب	كالممالف
توہم نے بیپسمہ پایاتھا	عالمگیر کے ہیں	جب،تم چھوٹے تھے
عالمگیر کے ہیں	ہم خُداکے فرزند بن گئے تھے	کا تھولک کے معنی
ہم خُداکے فرزند بن گئے تھے	توہم نے بپتسمہ پایاتھا	بپتسمه پانے سے ہم
سا کرامنٹوں کامحور ہے	كليسيا كہلاتا ہے	پاک يوخرست
كليسيا كہلاتا ہے	سا کرامنٹوں کامحور ہے	خُداكا گھرانہ
	بیشادی	ىبقى <del>نمبر 5_ قاناك<sup>ى</sup>كىل مەر</del>

الملا

ہیر ۔ پاکماس	۔ ایمان ۔	ضیافت ۔ جلال	، ۔ گباب ۔ میرِ	یوں ۔ رسمِ طہارت ۔ مطلح <b>عانی</b>	شادی ۔ خاد مشکل الفاظ کے	4
•		•		•		

معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
خدمت كرنے والا	خادم	دعوت	ضيافت	کم ہوگئی	گھٹ گئی
راز	بجير	عام	معمولى	مٹی کاپانی بھرنے والا برتن	مطک
بدل ديا	تبريل كرديا	قدرت	جلال	ناپنے کا آلہ	يبانه
				مُنة تك بفرديا	لباب جفرديا

سوال نمبر 1 مشقى سوالات

س1۔جس شادی میں خُداوند یسوع مسیح شریک ہوئے وہ کہاں تھی؟ ج۔جس شادی میں خُداوند یسوع مسیح شریک ہوئے وہ قانائے گلیل میں تھی۔ س2۔قانائے گلیل میں شادی پر کون لوگ بُلائے گئے تھے؟ ج۔قانائے گلیل میں شادی پر محمر اوند یسوع مسیح، اُس کی مال مریم اور اُس کے شاگر دبُلائے گئے تھے۔ س3۔جب مُقد سہ مریم نے دیکھا کہ قانائے گلیل کی شادی پر مے ختم ہوگئی ہے تو اس نے کیا کیا؟ جہ مُقد سہ مریم نے دیکھا کہ قانائے گلیل کی شادی پر مے ختم ہوگئی ہے تو اس نے کیا کیا؟

س4۔خُدادندیسوع سیج نے شادی کے موقع پر کیا کیا؟ ج۔خُداوندیسوع میں نے شادی نے موقع پر پانی کو مے میں تبدیل کیا۔ س5۔قانائے گلیل میں شادی کے موقع پر خُداوندیسو عمسے نے پانی کے کتنے مٹکوں کوم میں تبدیل کیا؟ ج۔قانائے گلیل میں شادی کے موقع پر خُداوند یہوع میں جنے پانی کے چھے مٹکوں کو مے میں تبدیل کیا۔ سوال نمبر 2\_درست اورغلط فقرات کی نشاند ہی کر س\_ 1۔قانائے گلیل کی شادی میں غیر قوم لوگ بُلائے گئے تھے۔ (**x**) 2۔مُقد سہ مریم نے بیوع سے کہا۔ان کے پاس مے ہیں رہی۔ ( 🗸 ) 3۔قانائے گلیل میں شادی کے موقع پر پتجر کے چھ مٹلے رکھے ہوئے تھے۔ ( 🗸 ) 4۔خادموں نے مٹکوں کومے سے جمردیا۔ (x) 5-میر ضیافت نے کہاتم نے اچھی مے اب تک رکھ چھوڑی ہے۔ ( 🗸 ) سوال نمبر 3\_درست لفظ لگا کرخالی جگه پُر کریں۔ 1۔مُقد سہ مریم نے خادموں کو پاس بُلا کر کہا جو کچھ بیتم سے کہے وہ۔۔۔۔ خودکرد) (مت کرو √ کرو نوکروں کو کرنے دو 2\_جب میر ضیافت نے وہ پانی چھکا جومے بن گیا تھا تو اُس نے۔۔۔۔۔کو کبلایا۔ ( ۋلېن ∕ دُلها ميزبان) مهمان 3۔قانائے گلیل میں خُداوندیسوع مسیح کا بیہ۔۔۔۔۔معجز ہتھا۔ (√یہلا دوسرا تیسرا چوتھا) 4۔قانائے گلیل میں خُداوندیسوع میچ نے پانی کو۔۔۔۔میں تبدیل کردیا۔ مشروب یانی) (خون 21 5۔قانائے گلیل کی شادی میں خُداوند یہوع مسیح نے پاک یوخرست کے۔۔۔۔ کوڈنیامیں ظاہر کرنا شروع کیا تھا۔ فضل (√بھيد) نور) کام سبق نمبر6- بالنج رو ٹيوں اور دو مجھليوں کا معجزه الملاك لتحالفاظ بھوک ۔ جسمانی ۔ روحانی ۔ فرصت ۔ آرام ۔ نڈھال ۔ ہجوم ۔ مزدور ۔ ٹو کریاں ۔ معجزہ

، مُشكل الفاظ معانى

سوال نمبر 3 ۔ خالی جگہ پُر کریں۔ 1 ۔ جب ہمیں بھوک لگتی ہے تو ہم <u>روٹی</u> تلاش کرتے ہیں۔ 2 ۔ بھوک <u>دو</u> قشم کی ہوتی ہے۔ 3 ۔ دوسود ینارایک عام مزدور کی سال بھر کی <u>اُجرت</u> تھی۔ 4 ۔ یسوع کو خُد اوند یسوع میچ کی باتیں <u>اچھی</u> لگتی تھیں۔ 5 ۔ خُد اوند یسوع میچ کے پیچھے ہو لینے والے لوگ شام کو تھکے ہوئے اور <u>نڈ ھال</u> تھے۔ **5 سبق نمبر 7 ۔ یاک یو خرست کا دعدہ** 

﴾۔اِملاکے لئے الفاظ کفرنحوم ۔ نشان ۔ جہان ۔ گوشت ۔ نامکن ۔ خدشات ۔ سخت ۔ غیرتوم ۔ جیر ۔ ٹھوکر ﴾۔مُشکل الفاظ کے معانی

معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
قيامتكادن	يوم آخر	معجز ہ	كرشمه
لڑائی جھگڑا	تكرار	برڈا ، اعلیٰ	عظيم
		ۇنيا	جهان

سوال نمبر 1 مشقى سوالات

س5۔:جب خُداوند یسوع مسیح نے اپنے شاگردوں سے یو چھا کہ کیاتم بھی چلے جانا جا ہتے ہو۔تومُقد س پطرس نے جواب میں کیا کہا؟ ج۔ شمعون پطرس نے اُسے جواب دیا کہ۔اے خُدادند ہم کس کے پاس جا کیں؟ ہمیشہ کی زندگی کی باتیں تو تیرے ہی پاس ہیں۔اور ہم تو ایمان لائیں ہیں اور جان گئے ہیں کہ خُد اکا قد دس تو ہی ہے۔(مُقدس بِوِحنا6:70) سوال نمبر 2\_درست لفظ لگا کرخالی جگه پُر کریں۔ 1۔خُداوند بیوع میچ کے بہ الفاطسُن کریہودی آپس میں ۔۔۔۔۔کرنے لگے۔ گمان √ تکرار (لڑائی بحث) ہمیں کیونکر کھانے کودے سکتا ہے؟ 2-بياپنا-(كلام √ گوشت كطانا (0/ 3۔خُداوندیسوع میسج کی یوخرست کے بارے میں بات اُن کے لئے۔۔۔ \_\_\_\_کاباعث بنی\_ (√ڭھوكر) نفرت عزت حقارت) 4\_اگرتم ابن انسان کا گوشت نه کھا وُاور\_\_\_\_\_ ہوگی۔ (مشروب √خون رورھ ) رس 5۔خُداوند یہوع میچ کے بہت سے شاگر دبیرُن کر کہنے لگے کہ بیہ۔۔۔۔۔۔ سخت ہے۔ تقرير) √ کلام (انسان بيغام سوال نمبر 3\_كالم الف كاكالم ب سے موازنہ كركے كالم ج میں جواب كيس -كالمح كالمب كالمالف كباتم بهجى ہم کس کے پاس جائیں؟ ہمیشہ کی زندگی <u>ط</u>ے جانا جاتے ہو کی با تیں تو تیرے ہی یاس ہیں خُدا کا قدوں توہی ہے ہم جان گئے ہیں کہ چلے جانا چاہتے ہو ہم کس کے پاس جائیں؟ ہمیشہ کی زندگی خُدا کا قدوس توہی ہے شعمون پطرس نے کہا کی با تیں تو تیرے ہی یاس ہیں خُدادند ییوغ سے کے ساتھ رہ گئے ہمیں گناہوں کےخلاف لڑنے کافضل صرف بإره شاگرد دیت ہے ہمیں گنا ہوں کےخلاف لڑنے کافضل خُداوندیسوع سیح کے ساتھ رہ گئے ياك شراكت دیتی ہے

سبق نمبر 8۔ پیخرست کے وعدہ کی تکمیل

الملاك لتحالفاظ

وعدہ ۔ سچا ۔ برکت ۔ پئو ۔ مُقدس لوقا ۔ یادگاری ۔ حقیقت ۔ مُقدس پولوس ۔مانند ۔ یو خرست کی مُشکل الفاظ کے معانی

معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
سچائى	حقيقت	آگاه کرنا	خبرداركرنا	عہدو پیان	وعره
راز	بجفيد	مُشابه	مانند	דיו	بيان كرنا
مضبوطي	پختگی	ادب	تميز	قسم	عہد

سوال نمبر 1 مشقى سوالات

س1۔خُداوندیسوع مسیح نے پاک یوخرست کے بارے میں کیا دعد ہ کیا تھا؟

ن ۔ خُد انپ وعدوں کا سچا ہے وہ جو وعدہ کرتا ہے اُسے پورا کرتا ہے۔ خُد اوندیسوع مسیح نے اپنابدن کھانے اور اپنا خون پینے کو دینے کا جو وعدہ کیا تھا۔ اُس کا وعدہ بیتھا کہ۔ جور دیٹی جہان کی زندگی کے لئے میں دُوں گا۔ وہ میر اگوشت ہے۔ (مُقدس یو حنا ۲۰۱۳) س2۔ خُد اوندیسوع مسیح نے پاک یو خرست کا وعدہ کب اور کیسے پورا کیا ؟ ن5۔ اُس نے اپنا یہ وعدہ اپنے آخری کھانے کے موقع پر اِس طرح پورا کیا۔ جب وہ کھانا کھا رہے تھے تو یسوع نے روٹی لی اور برکت دی اور توڑی اور شاگر دول کو دے کر کہا لوکھا نے موقع پر اِس طرح پورا کیا۔ جب وہ کھانا کھا رہے تھے تو یسوع نے روٹی لی اور برکت دی عہد کا بیر میر اخون ہے جو بہتیروں کی خاطر گنا ہوں کی معافی کے لئے بہایا جا تا ہے۔ (مُقدس میں اس میں سے پئو ۔ کیونکہ نے

س3۔ خُد اوند یسوع سیح نے آخری کھانے کے موقع پر شاگر دول کو کیا حکم دیا؟ ج۔ اُس نے بید عدہ اپنے آخری کھانے کے موقع پر اس طرح پورا کیا کہ جب وہ کھا نا کھار ہے تصوّیسوع نے روٹی لی اور برکت دی اور توڑی اور شاگر دول کو دے کر کہا لو کھا وَ بید میر ابد ن ہے۔ پھر پیالہ لے کر شگر کیا اور اُنہیں دے کر کہا تم سب اس میں سے پئیو ۔ کیونکہ نے عہد کا بید میر اخون ہے۔ جو بہتیروں جو بہتیروں کی خاطر گنا ہوں کی معافی کے لئے بہایا جاتا ہے۔ (مُقد س متی 10 میں سے پئیو ۔ کیونکہ نے س 4۔ مُقد س پولوس رسول یو نرسی تعلیم میں کس بات سے خبر دار کرتے ہیں؟ جہ مقد س پولوس رسول نوٹر تی تعلیم میں کس بات سے خبر دار کرتے ہیں؟

پئیے ۔ کیونکہ نالائق طور پر (مسیح کابدن ) کھا تااور (خون ) پتیاہے۔وہ اس بدن کی تمیز نہ کر کے اپنی سزا کھا تااور پتیاہے۔ (1۔قرنتیوں11:28۔29)

س5- پاک شراکت لینے سے پہلے کس بات کی ضرورت ہے؟ ج۔ پاک شراکت لینے سے پہلے یاک یوٹرست کے بارے میں تعلیم حاصل کرنا بہت ضروری ہے تا کہ ہم اس بھیدکوا چھی طرح سمجھ سکیں اور ایمان کے ساتھاس لیے سکیں۔ سوال نمبر 2\_خالى جگە پُركرس\_ 1۔جوروٹی جہان کی زندگی کے لئے میں دوں گا۔وہ میرا <u>گوشت</u> ہے۔ 2\_اگرتم این انسان کا گوشت نه کطاؤادراُس کاخون نه پیچو تو تم میں <u>زندگی</u> نہیں۔ 3۔ نئے عہد کا بیمیرا خون ہے جو بہتیروں کی خاطر گنا ہوں کی معافی کے لئے بہایا جاتا ہے۔ 4-میری بادگاری کے لئے یہی کیا کروں۔ 5۔کاپ یوٹرست میں کا حقیق ب<u>دن</u> اور حقیق خون ہے۔ سوال نمبر 3- کالم الف کا کالم ب سے مواز نہ کر کے کالم ج میں جواب کھیں۔ كالمح كالمب كالمالف بيميرابدن ہے جوتمہارے داسطے خُدا اینے دعدوں کا سچاہے دياجاتاب آخری کھانے کے دقت یورا کردیا میر ے اُس خون میں نیاعہد ہے جوتمہارے ىيە پيالىر واسطے بہایاجا تاہے چرروٹی لی اور شگر کر کے تو ڑی وہ اس بدن کی تمیز نہ کر کے اپنی سز الیہ میر ابدن ہے جوتہ ہارے داسطے دیا جاتا ہے اورىيە كېمەكرانىمىي دى كە کھا تااور پیتاہے آخری کھانے کے دفت یورا کر دیا أس نے یوخرست کا دعدہ اینے دعدوں کا سچاہے وہ اس بدن کی تمیز نہ کر کے اپنی سزا کھا تااور جوکوئی نالائق طور برکھا تااور پتیا 🛛 میرے اُس خون میں نیاعہد ہے جوتمهارے واسطے بہایا جاتا ہے پیتاہے 4 سبق نمبر 9۔ یاک یوخرست یادگاری ہے

کی۔ اِملا کے لئے الفاظ موقع ۔ یہی ۔ حُکم ۔ تبدل ۔ اختیار ۔ کلیسیا ۔ جانشینوں ۔ جتنی ۔ پہنچا ۔ الطار

المشكل الفاظ محاني

معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
رہنمائی	نمائندگی	صاف	واضح
مذہبی خدمت کی رسم	كهانت	من	اختيار
خُداكى تعريف كرنا	R	وارث	جانشين
بدل جاتے ہیں	تبدیل ہوجاتے ہیں	<b>م</b> رتبی را <i>ب</i> نما	کانہن
خوراک	غذا	تبديل كرنا	تبدل

سوال نمبر 1 مشقى سوالات

س5۔ خُداوندیسوع سیح نے آخری کھانے کے موقع پر کیا کرنے کا طُکم دیا؟ ج۔خُداوندیسوع سیح نے آخری کھانے کے موقع پر داضح طُکم دیا کہ۔میری یادگاری کے داسطے یہی کیا کرو۔ (مُقد س لوقا 22:19) سوال نمبر 2۔ خالی جگہ پُر کریں 1۔ میری یادگاری کے واسط میں کیا کرو۔ 2۔ آج کے دن تک کلیسیا خُد اوند یسوع مسیح کے آخری کھانے پر دیئے گئے تھم کو پورا کرتی چلی آرہی ہے۔ 3۔ خُد اوند یسوع سیح نے آخری کھانے کے موقع پر کہا۔ بیہ میر ابدن ہے۔ بیمیر ا<u>خون</u> ہے۔ 4۔ وہ الفاظ جورو ٹی اور مے کو سیح کے بدن اور خون میں تبدیل کرتے ہیں بیر تبدل کے کلمات کہلاتے ہیں۔ 5۔ پاک شراکت روح کی <u>غذا</u> ہے۔

كالم	كالمب	كالممالف
مسيح خود ہمارا کا ہنِ اعظم ہوتا ہے	اور میں نےتم کو بھی پہنچادی ہے	پاک يوخرست ميں
اپنے کا ہنوں کے ذریعے اس حُکم کو پورا	روح کی غذاہے	كليسيا
کرتی چلی آرہی ہے		
روح کی غذاہے	جوخُداوندیسوغ سیح نے آخری کھانے	پاک شراکت
	کے موقع پر کہے تھے	
اور میں نےتم کوبھی پہنچادی ہے	اپنے کا ہنوں کے ذریعے اس حُکم کو پورا	وہبات جھےخُدادند سے پیچی ہے
	کرتی چلی آرہی ہے	
جوخُدادندیسوع مسیح نے آخری کھانے	مسيح خود ہمارا کا ہنِ اعظم ہوتا ہے	تبدل كےكلماوہالفاظ ہيں
کے موقع پر کہے تھے		

# St. Mary's Convent Girls High School

# 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester Vacations Syllabus 2020 for Class 4 P/G/B

# **Subject: Computer**

## Chapter # 4:

# (Computer Software)

## Answer these following questions:

Q1: Define Software.

- **Ans:** Software consists of programs. A program is an organized set of instructions that tells a computer what to do and how to do it.
- **Q2:** What is the difference between system software and application software?

#### Ans:

System Software	Application Software	
System Software is software used to control all the	Application software consists of programs used to	
activities within a computer system. System	perform specific tasks. Application software may	
software controls, manages, and integrates the	comprise of a word processing program or include	
functioning of the different parts of the computer.	a collection of programs such as Microsoft Office	
The Microsoft windows operating system is an	with different programs on database management,	
example of system software.	spreadsheets, word processing, etc.	

- Q3: Which software would you use to design a brochure?
- Ans: We use desktop publishing software to design posters, newsletters, brochures, and book.
- Q4: What does database management software enable you to do?
- **Ans:** An orderly collection of record or data stored in a computer is called a database. Database management programs enable us to store, retrieve, and manage a large amount of data.

## Are these system software or application software?

1. Microsoft Access	Application Software
2. Linux	System Software
<b>3.</b> Mac OS X	System Software
4. Mozilla Firefox	Application Software
<b>5.</b> Microsoft Excel	Application Software
6. Microsoft Publisher	Application Software
7. Microsoft Windows	System Software
8. Microsoft word	Application Software
	— Page 1 ————

# Match the software to its function:

r		
	Α	В
(1)	Mac OS	(2) Helps to create a document.
(2)	Microsoft word	(1) Manages the different parts of the computer.
(3)	Microsoft Office	(5) Combines text and graphics in a single
		document.
(4)	Microsoft Excel	(3) Is a collection of programs to perform
		specific task.
(5)	Microsoft Publisher	(4) is used for calculating, budgeting, and
		organizing data

# Chapter # 5:

# (Introducing Spreadsheets)

# (Practical Chapter)

# Chapter # 6:

# (Computer Viruses)

## Answer these following questions:

- Q1: What are two different ways a virus may harm your computer?
- **Ans:** When a virus gets into your computer, it may copy itself over and over again. In the end it fills up the hard drive and the computer can't do any work.

They can be sent to your computer by E-mails or over the internet. You can also get a virus by sharing discs with other people.

- **Q2:** What does the word delete mean?
- **Ans:** Delete is computer terminology for remove or erase. You can delete text from a document of delete entire files or folders from your hard drive.
- **Q3:** Write three types of Virus.
- Ans: Some of the most common viruses are,
  - 1. Boot Sector Virus
  - 2. Direct Action Virus
  - **3.** Resident Virus
  - 4. Overwrite Virus

# Fill in the blanks:

- 1. A computer virus is a program\_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Viruses are written by <u>vandals</u>.
- **3.** Programs are written to <u>damage</u> the computer data.
- **4.** Computer viruses are a type of <u>malware</u>.
- 5. Viruses can be sent to your computer by <u>e.mails</u>.

## **Underline the correct answers:**

1. Which of the following is destructive program to infect the computer system?

<u>Virus</u> / Antivirus Program

2. Viruses can spread through external sources.

CD Only / Floppy Only

3. Antivirus is a kind of?

Hardware / Software

# Chapter # 7:

# (Computer Networks)

# Answer these following questions:

**Q1:** What is a computer network?

- **Ans:** A computer network is a group of interconnected computers. Computer networks enable computers and users to share information and computer hardware, and to communicate with each other.
- **Q2:** State the different between LAN and WAN.

#### Ans:

LAN	WAN
The devices connected on a LAN are known as	A Computer network where the communication links
nodes. Nodes are connected by wires called cables.	between computers cover a broad geographical area
For a LAN to work, software must be installed on all	is called a wide area network or WAN. WANs are
the computers linked to the network.	connected by modems and telephone wires or by
	satellites.

**Q3:** What is the function of a modem?

**Ans:** A modem is used to convert signals from the computer into a form that can be sent over telephone wires. The modem has a special socket that is connected to the telephone.

# Are these statements true or false?

1.	A CPU connected to a laser printer is an example of a network.	F
2.	A group of computers and devices connected to share a single disk	
	drive is called a LAN.	T
3.	All network cables connect at the hub.	T
4.	The Internet is an example of a Wan.	T
5.	A Browser is required to access the Internet.	T
6.	Email cannot be sent through the Internet.	F
7.	LAN stands for land area networks.	T

# St. Mary Convent Girls High School

## Science

#### Final Term

Class: 4th P/G/B

#### Unit# 7 the Study of Matter

#### Ex #1 choose the correct answer.

- 1. Which of the following is NOT one of the properties of water ?
- Ans. (c) It has definite shape.
- 2. Which of following are ways to separate salt from water?
- Ans. (b) Evaporation.
- 3. What can you use to remove iron filings from a mixture of substances?
- Ans. (A) magnet.
- 4. A solution is created when
- Ans. (a) a solute is mixed in a solvent.
- 5. Which TWO of the following will NOT dissolve in water?
- Ans. (c) oil (d) sand.
- Ex#2 Match the definition in column A with the correct term in column B.

ColumnA	Column B
1.the solid that remains on the	a. decantation (3)
Filter paper after filtration.	
2.the liquid that passes through a filter paper	b. evaporation (5)
3. the method used to separate heavier solid	c. residue (1)
Particles from aliquid.	
4. When particles in a liquid fall to	d. filtrate (2)
The bottom	
5.the method of separation in which the	e. sedimentation(4)

Liquid is heated.

- Answer the following questions in short
- Q1. Write few properties of the following substances.

1.Salt 2. Flour 3. Roti.

- 2. Salt: salt is hard
- 2.salt is crystalline solid
- 3 .salt is white, odorless

### 4. it has a salty taste

Flour: 1. fiour is a solid ,odorless

- 2.they have swelling capacity.
- 3. water absorption capacity.
- 4.it has oil absorption capacity
- Roti: 1.it is solid in state.
- 2. it has a soluble fibre
- 3. digest easily
- 4.has plenty of complex carbohydrates.
- Q2 Give two properties for each of the following:

1.solid 2. Liquid 3.gas.

- Ans. Solid 1. It has a definite shape and vlume
- 2. the particles are packed together , they can not move about freely.
- Liquid 1.they have a definite volume, but they do not have a fixed shape.
- 2.the particles move about more freely.
- Gas: 1.it does not have a fixed shape,
- **2** . it does not have a definite volume.

Q3. In which states can water exist?

Ans. Water exist in three states .

1.solid state :Ice 2. Liquid: water 3. Gas: steam.

Q4.Does water contain oxygen? How do we know?

**Ans**. Yes water contain oxygen ,living things which live in water , like fish, are able to breath in water because oxygen dissolves in water.

**Q5.** What are all substances made up of?

Ans. All substances made up of one type of atom or molecule .

**Q6.** What are some of the properties of water?

Ans. Properties of water: The particles in water are not packed together so closely .

The particles move about more freely.

The space between the particles are greater . That's why water can flow easily.

Water can be poured into any shape of container. Water do not have

Any fixed shape, but have a definite volume.

### Answer the following questions in detail:

**Q1.** You have a mixture of sand ,salt , and iron filings. How will you separate all the components of this mixture?

Ans. Method of separation: Here is a way in which we can separate them.

1. We can remove the iron filings by using a magnet.

2. We can put the remaining substance into water . The salt will dissolve; the sand will not .

3. We can strain the liquid through a filter. The sand will be separated.

4. We can heat the water till it all evaporates . The salt will remain.

Q2. Where do we use the magnetic method of separation ? Give an example.

Ans. Magnetic method of separation. Magnets are used to separate magnetic materials from non-magnetic materials .

Example: Electromagets are used to sort magnetic metals in a scrapyard.

Q3. Why we can not taste all substance to tell them what is give at least two reasons.

Ans. It is not always easy to tell what is in a substance or a solution. We can taste a cup of tea to find out if it has a sugar in it. But we can not taste every substance to find out what it contains .Because:

1. It may be poisonous. 2. Tasting them could be dangerous ,it may even cause death.

#### **Unit#8 Force, Energy and Machines**

#### **Objectives : Ex1. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Temperature is the <u>average</u> energy of particles.

Ans. (b) average

2. Heat is the total energy of particles.

Ans. (a) total.

3. The flow of thermal energy from a warmer object to a cooler object is known as heat

Ans. (a) heat.

**4.** Any temperature on the Celsius scale which is lower than that of melting ice  $(0^0)$  is written with a <u>minus</u> sign.

Ans. (a) minus

**5.** The normal human body temperature on the Celsius scale is  $37^{0}$ .

**Ans.** (37<sup>0</sup>)

### Ex:2 Match the definition in column A with the correct term in column B.

	Column A		Column B	
1.	. The total energy of particles of a substance	(a)	heat	

1

- 2. The average energy of particles of a substance
- (b) thermal energy 3
- 3. The flow of energy from a warmer to a coolerSubject(c) temperature(c) temperature<l

#### Ex#3. Fill in the blanks:

- 1. The average energy of particles in a substance is called <u>temperature</u>.
- ii. The total energy of particles in a substance is called heat .
- iii The flow of thermal energy from a warmer object to a cooler object is known as <u>heat</u>
- iv. The instrument which is used to measure temperature is called a thermometer
- v. The normal human body temperature on the Celsius scale is  $\underline{37'C}$
- vi. The melting point of ice is <u>32' F</u> Fahrenheit and <u>0'C</u> Celsius.
- vii. The temperature at which pure water boils is <u>212'F</u> Fahrenheit and <u>100 'C</u> Celsius.
- viii. A temperature that is lower than 0'C is written with minus sign .
- ix. Nothing can get colder than <u>-273'C</u> Celsius and this is called <u>absolute zero</u>

#### Answer the following questions :

- **Q1.** Define the following terms.
- a. heat b. temperature
- Ans: **Heat :** The heat an object contains is the total amount of thermal energy it has. Heat is the transfer or flow of thermal energy from a warmer object to a cooler object.
- Temperature : Temperature is the measure of the average energy of particles.
- Temperature is how hot or cold something is.
- Q2. Which two scales are commonly used to measure temperature?
- Ans: There are two scales to measure temperature:

1.Celsius scale .which is also called centigrade and we write it like this 'C

2.Fahrenheit scale we write it like this' F

Q3.An instrument called a thermometer is used to measure the temperature .A

Thermometer is made up of transparent glass .At one end of the thermometer there is a bulb .This bulb contains a liquid which can be mercury or alcohol.



Q4. What happens to the liquid in a thermometer when the air around it gets.

a. Warmer? b. Colder?

### Ans. Warmer:

When the air around the thermometer gets warmer the liquid inside the thermometer begins to expand.

It moves upwards inside the tube.

## Colder:

When the air is cold, the liquid contract and move downward

### **Unit#9 Force and Machines**

### **Objectives:** Choose the correct answer.

i. Which of the following is not an example of a simple machine?

Ans.(a) juicer

ii. A light bulb is an example of a :

Ans. (b) screw

iii. A fork is an example of a:

Ans. (c) wedge

iv. Toilet paper on roller is an example of a:

Ans, (a) pulley

v.The metal cap of a bottle can be opened by using a bottle opener. In this case the bottle opener works as a

(c) lever

- vi. A flag pole is an example of a
- (c) pulley
- Ex #2. Fill in the blanks.
- 1. A device or tool used to make the work easier and faster is called a machine
- 2. A simple machine is made up of two or no moving parts.
- 3. A <u>compound</u> machine is made up of two or more simple machines combined together.
- 4.A simple machine made up of a bar or rod, which rests turns on a fixed point is called a lever
- 5. A simple machine used to cut or split things apart is called a wedge
- 6. A simple machine that is used to fasten or hold materials together is called a screw
- 7. A fork is an example of a simple called wedge
- 8. A simple machine with a slanting surface used to move heavy load s up or down is called a <u>inclined plane</u>
- 9.A simple machine consisting of a rope or string .wound around a grooved wheel is called a pulley
- 10. The rod that goes through the wheel and helps the wheel to move is called an <u>axle</u>

Answer the following questions:

Q1.If an object is acting as a lever, what is the force applied on the object called?

Ans. The force which is applied on the object is called the effort, the object that is moved or lifted is called the load .

Q2. What is the point where a lever moves called?

The point where a lever moves on a support called a fulcrum or pivot.

Q3. How is a simple machine different from a compound machine?

Ans. **Simple machine :** simple machine has few or no moving parts and is used to apply force to do work

**Compound machine :** When two or more simple machines are put together, they make a compound machine

Q4. Where do you see the use of pulley ? Give at least three examples from your daily life.

Ans. Pulleys are used to pull objects up, down, or sideways .

Examples: 1. Flagpoles 2. Curtain rods 3. Cranes.

Q5. How do wheels and axles make work easier?

Ans. It is a simple machine which rolls easily ,and is used for moving heavy loads or to multiply the distance travelled. Cars, cycles, and wagons all moves with the help of wheels and axles.

## Unit#10 : Circuits and Switches

## **Objectives:**

## Ex#1 choose the correct answer.

1. The materials which allows electricity to pass through them are called.

Ans, (b) conductors

2. The materials which do not allow electricity to pass through them are called

Ans.(a) insulators,

3. Which of the following is an example of an insulator?

Ans. (a) rubber

4. Which of the following is an example of a conductor?

Ans.(b) copper

5. Which kind of circuit has two or more paths for the current to flow along? Ans.(b) parallel circuit.

6. Which kind of the following describes the flow of current in a series circuit?Ans. (c) The current only has one path to flow along

#### **Ex#2.** Fill in the blanks:

i. Electricity which flows through a material is called <u>conductor</u>
ii. A complete path for electricity to flow along is called <u>circuit</u>
iii. If there is a gap or break in the circuit, it is called an <u>open circuit</u>
iv. If there is no gap or break in the circuit, it is called a <u>closed circuit</u>
v. The device which is used to turn an electrical appliance on or off is called <u>switch</u>
vi. In a <u>series</u> circuit, the appliances are connected in a line, one after the other.
vii. In a <u>parallel</u> circuit, the current flows through different branches or paths.
viii. A substance which allows electricity to pass through is called a <u>conductor</u>
ix. A substance which does not allow electricity to pass through is called an <u>insulator</u>
Ex#3 Match the definition in column A with the correct term in column B.

Column A	Colum	n B
i. The complete path along which electricity flows	a.	conductor(iii)
ii. A device or connection used to turn or off.	b.	insulator (iv)
iii. A matter which allows electricity to pass through.	с.	circuit(i)
iv. A material which does not allow electricity	d.	switch(ii)
to pass through it.		

#### **Ex#4.** Answer the following questions.

Q1. Define following terms.

a. conductor b. insulator.

c. electric current. d. circuit.

Ans. **Conductor.** If a material allows electricity to pass through it, it is called a conductor.

Examples; copper, silver, iron.

**Insulator.** A material that does not allows electricity to pass through it, is called insulator. Example; rubber, wood, plastic.

Electric current. The flow of electrons are called electric current.

Circuit. The path which electricity flows is called a circuit.

Q2. What is a switch used for?

Ans. A switch is a device or connection that is used to turn an electrical appliance on or off.

Q3.Compare series or parallel circuit.

Ans. .Series circuit. In a series circuit appliances like light bulbs are connected to one after another. The current has only one path to flow along so if one bulb is removed, the circuit breaks and all the other bulbs stop working.

**Parallel circuit**. In a parallel circuit the current divides into two or more paths before going back to the battery. If you remove one bulb from this circuit, the other will stay lit up, because each path is complete circuit. There is more than one path for the current to flow along.

Q4. Draw and label the following circuits with a battery, wire ,and two light bulb in each.

a. series circuit. b.closed circuit.

Ans.Draw diagram from pg#94

### Unit# 11;Magnetism.

### **Ex:1** Choose the correct answer.

i. Which pair listed below would attract each other?

Ans. (b) North pole and south pole

ii. Which of the following is magnetic?
Ans. (d) Iron nail
iii. Material which a magnet can attract are?
Ans. (b) Magnetic
iv. A freely suspended magnet always points in which direction?
Ans. (d) North-south
v. How can a magnet become demagnetized?
Ans. (d) All of these

## **Ex:2** fill in the blanks from the brackets.

i. All magnets have two poles (three-two)

**ii.** An iron nail is not attracted to a magnet if it is <u>far from</u> the magnet's magnetic field (near to, far from)

iii. Some materials are attracted to magnets. (Some / all)

iv. A magnet's power is strongest at the poles.(strongest/ weakest)

# **Ex:3** Answer these questions:

#### i. What is a magnetic field?

Ans. The area of invisible force around a magnet is called magnetic field.



### ii. Where are the poles of a magnet situated?

**Ans.** A magnet has two ends called poles .These are the places where magnetism, is the strongest.

#### iii. How can we make temporary magnets?

**Ans.** Temporary magnets can be made by stroking them across magnets by passing on electric current through them.

#### Unit#12; Sound

### Objectives

#### Choose the correct answer;

i. More vibration per second produce

Ans. (b) high sounds

ii. Which of the following frequencies cannot be heard

**Ans.** (a) 5 Hz

iii. The frequency of a sound wave is the

Ans. (a) number of vibration per second

iv. An echo is produced when

Ans. (b) sound waves bounces of a surface

v. If an object vibrates five hundred times in a second, this frequency will be

Ans. (c) 5000 Hz.

### Ex:2 Match the column A with column B.

Column A	Column B
i. Repeated motion of an object	a. echo(iii)
ii. The unit of measuring frequency	b. sound waves(iv).
iii. The bouncing back of a sound	c. vibration(i)

waves from one surface to another.

iv. Vibration passing from particle to particle. d . hertz(ii)

- i <u>vibration</u> ii <u>hertz</u>
- iii. <u>echo</u> iv <u>sound waves</u>

Ex. Fill in the blanks.

i. Sound waves can not travel in a waves

ii. The number of vibrations per second is called <u>frequency</u>.

iii. The number of vibrations is measured in units called hertz.

<u>iv.</u> A recurring disturbance or movement that transfers energy through matter is called a <u>vibration</u>.

v. Most humans can hear sounds ranging between <u>20.</u> And <u>16,000</u> hertz.

vi. Sound needs a medium . to travel

vii. Sound travel faster through a solid medium

viii Sound travel mostly through a gases medium

ix. Bats use a property of sound called echoes. To tell where they are going.

x. A mouse can hear a sound up to <u>102,000 Hz.</u>

Ex.4. Answer the following questions;

i. Define the following terms;

a. Sound b. echo c. frequency

Ans. Sound. Sound is a form of energy. It is produce by vibrations and travel in waves.

Echo. An echo is produced when sound waves bounces off surfaces.

### Frequency .

The number of vibrations per second is called the frequency.

ii. In what conditions do sound echo?

Ans. In a large, empty room produces an echo . an echo is produce when sound waves bounces off surce.

iii. Can sound travel in vacuum?Explain your answer.

Ans. Sound can not travel through outer space .There is complete silence. Because it is a vacuum that contain nothing to carry sound.

#### Unit# 13; The movement of the Earth.

#### Ex1 .choose the correct answer.

i. How many days does the Earth take to complete one orbit around the sun?

Ans. (c) 365 days.

ii. How many hours does the Earth take to complete one turn on its axis?

Ans. (a) 24 hours

iii. Which of the following is correct? Seasons are caused due to the

Ans. (c) revolution and tilted axis of the Earth.

iv. The fixed path of the Earth on which it moves around the sun is called its

Ans. (b) orbit

v. The time of earth takes to rotate once on its axis is called a

Ans. (d) day

Ex#2. Match the column.

Column A	ColumnB
i. The spinning of the body on its axis.	A. a day.(v)
ii. The orbiting of one object around other,	b. orbit.(iv)
iii . To lean incline, slopes or slant	c.revolution.(ii)
iv. The path in space of one body as it goes	d. rotation.(i)
around another body.	
v. The time the Earth takes to complete one rotation	e . tilt (iii)

on its axis.

Ex#3. Fill in the blanks.

i. the imaginary line on which the earth rotates is called the <u>axis</u>		
ii. the movement of the earth causing day and night, is called <u>rotation</u>		
iii. the Earth moves around the sun and this mov ement is called revolution		
iv. the earth takes one day to spin once in its axis		
v. the earth takes 365 days to complete one orbit around the sun		
vi. The path in space of one body as it goes around another body is called an orbit.		
Vii . Changing seasons on the Earth are caused by the Earth's tilt on its axis.		
viii. The area of the Earth which leans towards the Sun has the Summer. Season.		
ix. The area of the Earth which leans away from the Sun has the <u>Winter.seaon</u>		
x. The time the Earth takes to rotate once on its axis is called a <u>day.</u>		
Ex#4. Mark these sentences with tick or cross		
i. The Earth takes 364 days to revolve around Sun $\underline{x}$		
ii. The Earth spins on its axis tick		
iii. The rotation and revolution of the Earth is what causes season . $\underline{x}$		
iv. The equator isan imaginary line running between the north tick		
and south poles.		
v. The Earth is divided by its axis into two hemispheres. Tick		
vi. The Earth rotates from east to west tick		
Ex#5. Answer the following questions.		
i. Define rotation and revolution.		

Ans. **Rotation**. The Earth spins on its axis, just like a top, in an anticlockwise direction. This movement is called **rotation**.
**Revolution**. As the Earth spins on its axis, it also move around the Sun . This movement is called **revolution**.

ii. Why is summer hotter than winter?

Ans. Summer is hotter than winter , because the area of the Earth leans or tilt towards the Sun .

iii. How many seasons are there ? Name them.

Ans. There are four seasons :

- 1.Summer 2. Winter
- 3. Autumn 4. Spring

## St. Mary convent Girls High School

## Second Term

## Class: 4

## Lesson no 9: Money

## Q. Write what each of these words means.

- 1. Budget: an estimate of income for a set period of time.
- 2. Savings: the money one has saved through a bank.
- **3. Economics:** relating to economics or the economy.
- 4. Economic choice: decision which are made by firms and government.

## Q. What services do you use every day?

Ans. Web based E.mail, Social networking, File sharing, video calls, entertainment services.

## Q. What is an opportunity cost?

Ans. The cost of giving up on the next best choice is called an opportunity cost.

## Lesson no10: Our History/ past

## Q. Make a list of these in the order in which they ruled.

1. Persion	2. Greeks	3. Mauryans	4. Kushans
5. Guptas	6. Parthians	7.Huns	8. Nanda

## Q. True and false.

- 1. The Indus valley civilization flourished in about 2600 BCE. T
- 2. The people of Mehenjo Daro traded goods with England. F
- 3. The Aryan were tribe from Africa. F
- 4. The culture of Gandhara and Texila was influenced by the Greeks. T
- 5. Ashoka became a buddist after the battle of Kalinga. T
- 6. Nalanda university was set by the Kushans. F

## Q. Write a sentence explaining what each word means.

- 1. Archaeology: Analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.
- 2. Inscription: anything inscribed as on a monuments or in a book.
- **3.** Dynasty: a live of hereditary rulers of a country.

## Q. What does Mohenjo daro mean? Where it is located?

Ans. Mohenjo Daro means The mound of the dead, and it is located in Sindh.

## Q. Who were the Aryans?

**Ans.** Aryans, a large tribe from central asia , who came into the subcontinent from North west around 1500 BCE.

## Q. How do we know that Indus valley civilization was advance of its time?

**Ans.** They used Wheels, made pots, and other vessels, and made things of metals such as copper. They also made cloth.

## Lesson no 11 : Muslim rule in the subcontinent

## Q. Complete this one by writing the events from the lesson against the dates given below.

- 1. 712: M. Bin Qasim conquered the lands.
- 2. 997-1030: Mahmood ruled.
- 3. 1192: Bengal was conquered by M. Ghori.
- 4. 1206: Qutbudin Aibak formed Dehli sultanate .
- 5. 1246-87: Balban was king.
- 6. 1398: Dehli was attacked by Timur.
- 7. **1526:** Babar marched into the India.
- 8. 1540: Hamayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri.
- 9. 1556-1605: Akbar ruled capably.
- 10. 1658-1707: Aurangzeb ruled.

## Q.Why was the M.Bin Qasim sent to Sindh?

Ans. M. Bin Qasim was sent to deal with Raja Dahir the ruler of Daibal.

## Q. What did arabs learnt from Indians?

**Ans.** They took many useful ideas from the Indians. The most important ideas were the digital numbers and the concept of zero.

## Q.Why is Balban considered to have been an effective ruler?

**Ans.** The Strongest the Dehli kings was Balban. He was also very clever and capable general and he save subcontinent from the attacks of the Mongols.

## Lesson no 12 Communication and transport

## Q. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. Roads are an important part of our transport System.
- 2. The first trains were pulled by <u>Steam</u> engines.
- 3. The first aeroplane was flown in the year 1995.

4. Pakistan has 263.775 kilometers of roads.

## 5. The Makran Coastal highway links Karachi to Gawadar.

## Q. Explain what communication means?

Ans. Communication means ways of keeping in touch with someone else.

## Q. What are the main means of communication in our country?

Ans. Post offices, newspaper, radio, teleohones, television, and Email.

## Q. Define term transport.

Ans. Transport means ways of moving goods or people from one place to another.

## Q. What are the names of the international airports in Pakistan?

- 1. PIA
- 2. Karachi Jinnah international airport.
- 3. LHR Allama Iqbal international airport.

## Q. Which are the major ports in Pakistan?

Ans. We have two large ports, at Karachi and Mohammad Bin Qasim.

## Lesson no 13 Religion and languages.

## **Q.** Complete the word puzzle.

1. The national language of Pakistan	Urdu
2. A Foreign language spoken in big cities and towns	English
3. The religion of 96 percent Pakistanis	Islam
4. Hindus worship in	Temple
5. Muslim place of worship	Mosque
7. Christian place of worship church	Church
8. The holy book of the Parsees	Avesta

## Q. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. The sacred book of the Muslim is called the **Quran.**
- 2. Sikhism was preached by Guru Nanak.
- 3. <u>Parsees</u> follow the teachings of Zoroaster
- 4. The main language of Balochistan is **Dialect.**
- 5. The  $\underline{Bible}$  contains the teachings of Jesus Christ.

## Q. Explain in your own words, what is meant by culture?

**Ans.** The culture of a country is made up of its traditions, customs, religions, languages, science, foods, arts including literature, architecture, painting, music, and handicrafts.

## Q. List the main religions of the subcontinent.

- 1. Hinduism
- 2. Jainism
- 3. Buddhism
- 4. Sikhism

## Q. Find out about any four dialects spoken in Pakistan.

- 1. Punjabi
- 2. Pashto
- 3. Sindhi
- 4. Balochi

## Q. In which games or sports do you think these things are used.

- 1. Bat: Cricket
- 2. Ball: Football
- 3. Glove: Boxing
- 4. Racket: Badminton
- 5. Shuttlecock: Badminton
- 6. Net: Basketball
- 7. Club: hockey
- 8. Cue: Billiard

## Q. Can you name some types of dances performed in Pakistan.

- 1. Luddi
- 2. Folk
- 3. Banghara
- 4. Jhoomar
- 5. Khattak

## Q. Which art form is typical of Pakistan ? Where it can be seen ?

Ans. Truck art is typical of Pakistan. It can be seen on most of our buses and trucks.

## Q. How many spices can you name?

Ans. Turmeric, Black pepper, Cloves, Green Chili

## Q. What is the staple food of Pakistan?

Ans. As whole, milk, lentils, vegetaables, and wheat, products. Chapatis is a flat bread from wheat and is a staple at most meals.sssssss

# English A

# (Second term)

## Class 4(pink/blue/green)

## Unit # 7: Hair Cut

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Bemused	Confused	ألجفاق ا
2	Determined	Decided	پرُ <sup>ع</sup> زم
3	Grubby	Covered with dust	ميلاكچيلا
4	Marveled	Showed surprised	حيران مع ا
5	Soundly	Deeply	گېر ا
6	Tramp	A beggar	بھکاری
7	Weary	Tired	تقرأني ا
8	Yanked	Pulled quickly	جعثكاديا

## Answer these questions.

#### Q.a. What was it that people marveled at about DNP?

Ans: People marveled at DNP's name.

## Q.b. Why did DNP grow a beard?

Ans: DNP grew a beard because he thought people would think more highly of him if he did so.

## Q.c. When did DNP decide to have a haircut and why?

Ans: DNP decided to have a haircut after people gave him money because they thought he was a tramp.

## Q.d. What was funny about the name of the barber shop?

Ans: The name of the barber's shop was funny because it contained a spelling mistake. The meaning of stile is an arrangement of steps that allows people to climb. The shop's name should have used 'style' instead of 'stile'

#### Q.e. What was strange about the way Mr. Sami spoke?

Ans: Mr. Sami's way of speaking was strange because he spoke in broken English, using one or two word sentences.

#### Q.f. Who gave DNP a haircut?

Ans: One of the assistant barber's gave DNP a haircut.

## Q.g Why did DNP argue with Mr. Sami?

Ans: DNP argued with Mr.Sami because he had asked for his beard to be trimmed but the assistant had shaved it off.

#### Q.h How did the lady at the bus stop make DNP feel happy?

Ans: The lady at the bus stop made DNP feel happy because she called him 'young man' when she asked him what time it was.

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

#### Where did these came from? He asked himself, looking bemused.

#### Q.a. Who said these words and where?

Ans: DNP said these words after he woke up on the bench in the park.

#### Q.b. What is referred to by these?

Ans: These refer to the coins people had left in his hat.

#### Q.c Why did the speaker look bemused?

Ans: DNP looked bemused because he was confused about the coins that how had come to be in his hat.

## Q.d .What did the speakers decide to do because of his incident?

Ans: He decided to get a new look by having a haircut.

#### **B.1** Punctuate the following.

a) Yes it's all looking a little crumpled he thought to himself.

## 'Yes, it's all looking a little crumpled, 'he thought to himself'

b) sitting please said the man pointing to an empty chair.

## ' Sitting, please, said the man, pointing to an empty chair.

c) ah said Danish Nasiruddin Pirzada to himself as he sat down two words

## Ah! Said Danish Nasiruddin Pirzada to himself as he sat down. 'Two words!'

d) where is it i asked you to trim my beard not shave it off

#### 'Where is it? I asked to trim my beard, not shave it off.

#### 1. Find words in the story that have the opposite meaning to the following

А	Last	First
b	Rose	Fell
С	Many	Few
d	Slowness	Speed
Е	Approximately	Precisely
F	Correct	Incorrect
G	Opened	Closed
h	Forgot	Remembered

#### C.1 Complete the following.

- a) The man caught the boys **stealing apples**.
- b) We spent the afternoon **playing cricket**.
- c) She locked the cupboard while **standing on a stool**.
- 2. Change the following. Put going to in place of the future tense and future tense in place of going to.
- a) My father is going to build a boat next Saturday.
- My father will build a boat next Saturday.
- b) I shall sail it on the lake.
- I am going to sail it on the lake.
- c) It looks as if it will rain soon.
- It looks as if it is going to rain soon.
- d) I shall go to the lake on Saturday.
- I am going to the lake on Saturday.
- e) There will be a a holiday on Saturday.

There is going to be a holiday on Saturday.

## Lesson # 2 : My Doves

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Alms	Things given as charity to the poor	نی <i>ر</i> ات
2	Cease	Stop	ر کنا
3	Cooing	Making a soft sound of a dove	غڑغوں کرنا
4	Strew	To spread something	بکھیر نا

5	Uproar	A loud or noisy disturbance	ل	شورو

#### Answer these questions.

#### Q.a Where do the doves come every day?

Ans: The doves come on the roof, opposite the chamber window of the poet.

#### Q.b. How are the doves described in the poem?

Ans: They are white as snow. Their necks shine. They have rosy feet and twinkling eyes. They trip while walking and coo.

#### Q.c. Is the poet happy to see the doves? How do we know?

Ans: Yes, the poet is happy to see the doves we know that by the way she praises them.

#### Q.d. How does the poet get the doves to sit on her window ledge?

Ans: She scatters crumbs of bread on her window ledge to make the doves sit there.

#### Q.e. What does the poet do so as not to frighten the doves?

Ans: She hides behind the curtain so as not frighten the doves.

#### Answer the questions about these lines from the poem.

And my alms are freely taken by the shyest little dove.

#### Q.a. Who is giving the alms and who is taking them?

Ans: The poet is giving alms and the doves are taking them.

#### Q.b. Is what form are the alms given?

Ans: The alms are given in the form of bread crumbs.

#### Q.c. What is the result of the giving of alms?

Ans: The result is that the doves have ceased to fear the poet.

#### a. How many syllables are there in each of the following words.

А	Slack	Slack	1
В	Lived	Lived	1
С	Marriage	Mar-riage	2
D	Efforts	Ef-forts	2
Е	Sorrowed	Sor-rowed	2
F	Unfortunately	Un-for-tu-nate-ly	5
G	Behind	Be-hind	2

h	Perfectly	Per-fect-ly	3
Ι	Chapter	Chap-ter	2
J	Mused	Mused	1
К	Unhappily	Un-hap-pi-ly	4
L	Though	Though	1

#### b. Match column A the adjectives with the nouns in column B.

Α		В	С
As black		a bat	night
As cold		a fiddle	Ice
As blind		a post	a bat
As deaf		Night	a post
As fit	As	Ice	a fiddle
As flat		a bird	a pancake
As free		a wolf	a bird
As graceful		a rose	a swan
As hungry		a pancake	a wolf
As red		a swan	a rose

## Unit # 8: The wise Village

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Curious	Eager to know something	متجس
2	Fertile	Able to produce	زر خیز
3	Lunatic	Crazy or foolish	پاگل
4	Penknife	Pocket knife	جيبى چاقو
5	Wildfire	Rapidly spreading fire	جنگل کی آگ

#### Answer these questions.

#### Q.a. Did the villages have any enemies?

Ans: The villagers had no enemies and lived peacefully.

#### Q.b Where was the new road going to be built?

Ans: The new road was to be built between two towns.

## Q.c. What were the men doing with the rope and a cup?

Ans: The men were collection water with the help of a rope and a cup.

## Q.d What were the villages doing with penknife?

Ans: They were cutting down trees with penknife.

#### Q.e. What were the villagers doing with the ants?

Ans: They were moving the ants by taking them one by one.

#### Q.f. What answer did the villagers always give to the towns folks about their methods?

Ans: They always said: "It is slow but it is a good method, it always works.

#### Q.g. Do you think the villagers were clever or stupid? Why?

Ans: The villagers were very clever by pretending to be stupid, they saved their fields.

#### Answer the questions about these lines from the story.

The villagers were very angry. They sat in the meeting for a long time but at last they thought up a plan.

#### Q.a Why were the villagers angry?

Ans: They were angry because the new road was about to destroy their best fields.

#### Q.b What did they talk about at the meeting?

Ans: They talked about a plan to protect their fields.

#### Q.c What was their plan?

Ans: Their plan was to act as if they are mad or stupid.

#### Q.d Did their plan work?

Ans: Yes their plan worked.

#### B.1 Find words in the story which have the same meaning as the following.

Mad	Lunatic
Build	Construct
Townsmen	Townsfolk
Peaceful	Undisturbed
Talk about	Discuss
Road	Route
Declared	Announced
a	-

#### 2. Use these words and phrases in sentences.

Words	Sentences	
In peace	The villagers lived in peace.	
Dangerous	Scorpion is a dangerous insect.	
Far away	Our village is far away from city.	
Method	Our method of studying is very effective.	
Moist	The ground was moist after the light rain.	
Odd behavior	His odd behavior earned him the name of lunatic.	

C.1 Fill in the simple past and past participles of the following words.

Present participle	Simple past	Past participle
Walking	Walked	Walked
Spending	Spent	Spent

Writing	Wrote	Written
Jumping	Jumped	Jumped
Eating	Ate	Eaten
Speaking	Spoke	Spoken

#### 2. Odd suitable past participles to the following sentences.

- a) This book was **<u>read</u>** by me. (read)
- b) This tea was made by my mother. (make)
- c) All the cakes were <u>eaten</u> by the children. (eat)
- d) This building was **<u>built</u>** by my father. (build)
- e) When the branch was **shaken** the apples fell down. (shake)
- f) This picture was **<u>painted</u>** by my uncle. (paint)
- g) The books were **given** to the school by maha. (give)

## Unit #9: Beauty and the Beast (I)

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Afford	To have the money to do something	برداشت کرنا /خرچ
2	Castle	A large building like a fort	قلعہ۔ محل
3	Cinders	Ashes	راكط
4	Industrious	Hard working	محنتى
5	Owing	Having	مالک ہونا
6	Suit	A store	مناسب ہونا
7	Warehouse	House	گودام
8	Commotion	A confused	شور شرابه

#### Answer these questions.

## Q.a How many characters are in the room at the start of the play? Why are they?

Ans: There are seven characters in the room at the start of the play and they are the merchant and his six children.

#### Q.b What work does the merchant do?

Ans: The merchant runs a warehouse. He imports goods and sells them.

#### Q.c Who is the most hard-working of the children?

Ans: His youngest daughter, beauty is the most hardworking.

#### Q.d What is the first misfortune that the family suffers?

Ans: The family suffers their first misfortune when the warehouse catches fire and all the goods are reduced to ashes.

## Q.e What is the second piece of bad news for the family?

Ans: They receive the news that the ship with their goods for warehouse is lost at sea.

## Q.f Where do the sons and the father do and why?

Ans: They go to find some work somewhere else.

## Q.g. What do June and April ask their father to bring them?

Ans: They ask their father to bring clothes and jewellery upon his return.

## Q.h. What does Beauty ask her father to bring?

Ans: She doesn't wish anything to bring.

## Q.i. What makes the Beast angry?

Ans: The merchant's picking a rose without his permission from his garden, makes the Beast angry.

## Q.j. In what ways is Beauty a good person?

Ans: Beauty serves his father as an obedient child and does her domestic chores as a responsible person. She is not selfish like her sisters. All in all, she is a good person.

## 2. Which of these statements are true?

- a) The merchant had three daughters and three sons.  $\sqrt{}$
- b) The merchant stored only vegetables and fruits in his warehouse. x
- c) Beauty made tea for her father he was thirsty. x
- d) Jack agreed to go with his father. x
- e) The merchant and his son found a castle in the forest.  $~~\sqrt{}~~$

## Answer the questions about these lines from the play.

#### Yes, yes. If I return and if I have some money.

#### Q.a. Who speaks these words and to whom?

Ans: The merchant speaks these words to his elder daughter, April and June.

## Q.b Where is the speaker planning to go and why?

Ans: He is planning to go somewhere else to find some work and earn some money.

#### Q.c. What is the speaker promising to do?

Ans: He is promising his elder daughters to bring clothes and jewelry on his return.

#### Q.d. What does the speakers say after this and to whom does he address his words?

Ans: He addresses his youngest daughter Beauty and asks her to tell him what would she him to bring for her.

#### B.1 Find words which have same meanings as the following.

Possessing	Owning
Storeroom	Warehouse
Gimmick	Trick
Ashes	Cinders
Secure	Safe
Hardships	Difficulty

#### 2. Add the correct prefix (un or dis) to the following.

Нарру	Unhappy
Agree	Disagree
Please	Displease
Appear	Disappear
Believe	disbelieved
Allowed	Disallowed
Appoint	Disappoint
Clear	Unclear
Attached	Unattached
Satisfy	Dissatisfy
Honest	Dishonest
Able	Disable
Limited	Unlimited
Certain	Uncertain
Educated	Uneducated

#### C. Underline the present participles in the following sentences.

- a) One day I saw a man <u>reading</u> a book.
- b) I saw another man painting a wall.
- c) The man reading a book was standing up.
- d) The man <u>painting</u> the wall was <u>standing</u> up too.
- e) The man <u>reading</u> a book was using a <u>magnifying</u> glass.
- f) The man painting the wall was using an old <u>rotting</u> brush.
- g) Suddenly, I saw a fierce dog <u>running</u> towards them.
- h) The men saw the dog <u>approaching</u> them.

I) They began to run, <u>leaving</u> their things on the ground.

j) The dog went to sleep.

## Unit # 10: Beauty and the Beast (II)

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Barn	A large farm used for sheltering animals	باژه
2	Behold	To see	د کیھنا
3	Concealed	Hidden	نفيه
4	Dreadful	Shocking or bad	12
5	Scrambled	Mixed	مليط
6	State	Condition	حالت
7	Transformed	Changed in form	شكل بدل گئ

#### Answer these questions.

## Q.a Where are the merchant and George returning from?

Ans: The merchant and George are returning from the Beast's castle in the forest.

#### Q.b .What kind of news does the merchant bring back?

Ans: The merchant brings back good and bad news.

## Q.c .What promise did the merchant make and to whom?

Ans: The merchant made a promise to the Beast that he would send one of his daughters to him.

#### Q.d. Who says he will go with Beauty and what for?

Ans: George says he will go with Beauty to keep her safe.

#### Q.e. What reason does Beauty give for returning home?

Ans: Beauty says that she has returned because the Beast gave her permission to do so.

#### Q.f .How does the Beast treat Beauty?

Ans: The Beast treats Beauty well he is kind and generous to her.

#### Q.g. Do April and June want their sister to go away soon?

Ans: April and June do not want Beauty to go back because they want her to look after their father, the house and them.

#### Q.h. What reason does Beauty give for wanting to return to the castle?

Ans: Beauty says that she wants to return to the castle because she wanted to keep her promise.

#### Q.i. What does Beauty agree to do when the Beast arrives at her house?

Ans: Beauty agrees to marry the Beast when he arrives at her house.

#### 2. Who said the following?

- a) And it smells so sweet.
- And: Beauty
- b) Who on earth is he?

And: Jack

c) Is he kind to you?

And: The merchant

#### d) He didn't harm you, did he?

And: Joseph

#### e) And mine!

And: June

#### f) I am dying because of my love for you?

And: The beast

g) Shall I clear your plates away now?

And: Beauty

3. Who might have said the following.

## a) Hurry up with that cleaning.

And: Aril and June

b) He was frightening to look at.

And: The merchant

#### c) The treated me with kindness and love.

And: Beauty

#### d) You are all invited to the wedding.

And: Beauty or the Beast.

4. Answer the questions about this line from the play.

At Play! My wish has come true!

#### a) Who is speaking to whom?

And: The merchant is speaking to Beauty.

#### b) Why does the speaker say At last?

And: Beauty has been away for over two months. He father is worried about her and wishes for her to return home.

#### c) What was the wish?

And: The merchant's wish was that the Beast would allow Beauty to come home for a day.

#### d) What effect does the wish coming true have on the speakers?

And: The wish coming true brings new life into the merchant's old body.

#### B.1 Match them.

Α	В
Again and	Then
More or	There
Now and	Twice
Once or	Less
Here and	Again

2. Use the complete phrases in sentences.

Words	Sentences	
Again and again	I have to go to the market again and again.	
More or less	Pakistan has a population of 170 million, more	
	or less	
Now and then	I used to go in that park now and then.	
Once or twice	I have taken coke once or twice in my life.	
Here and there	He picked up some experience here and there.	

## Lesson # 2: Limericks

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Ain't	Are not	نېيں ہو
2	Hush	Make quiet	خاموش کرانا
3	Ewell	A place in southern England	جنوبی انگلینڈ کاایک مقام
4	Gruel	A type of food made from a cereal	دليه
5	Subsisted	Maintain or survive	زنده ر بنا

Answer these questions.

#### Q.a.What happened to the old man's boat?

Ans: The old man's boat sank.

#### Q.b What did the man from Ewell eat?

Ans: The man from Ewell ate gruel.

#### Q.c What did the lady of Russia do?

Ans: The lay of Russia screamed very loudly.

#### Answer the questions about these lines from one of the limericks.

#### When they said, 'No! you ain't! He was ready to faint,

#### Q.a What is this limerick about?

Ans: This limerick is about an old man in a boat.

#### Q.b Is what does No! you ain't mean?

Ans: It means that you are not afloat. (No! you are not)

#### Q.c Why was he ready to faint?

Ans: He was ready to faint because he found out that he was not afloat.

#### B. Match the following

Α	В
All's well	Before you leap
Cut your coat	Before they hatch
Don't count your	That ends well
chickens	
Look	Is not gold
A stitch in time	According to
All that glitters	Your cloth

#### C. Write the past participles of the following.

Begin	Begun	Blow	Blown
Break	Broken	Bring	Brought
Buy	Bought	Catch	Caught
Come	Come	Draw	Drawn
Drive	Driven	Fight	Fought
Find	Found	Play	Played
Fly	Flown	Give	Given
Go	Gone	Hear	Heard
Hit	Hit	Learn	Learnt
Put	Put	Read	Read
Say	Said	See	Seen

Sell	Sold	Send	Sent
Shut	Shut	Shoot	Shot
Sing	Sung	Sleep	Slept
Smell	Smelled	Stand	Stood
Steal	Stolen	Swim	Swum
Teach	Taught	Tell	Told
Think	Thought	Write	Wrote

2. Use five of the past participles in your own sentences.

Words	Sentences
Brought	My mother has brought me a dog.
Drawn	I have drawn this picture.
Driven	He had driven to Lahore.
Sent	I have sent a letter to my mother.
Shut	Please shut the door.

## Unit # 11 : The Thousand Rupee Note

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Doze of	Slept lightly	آ نکھ لگ جانا
2	Fuss	A noisy disagreement	شوروغوغا
3	Huffing and puffing	Breathing noisily	جلدی جلدی
4	Hastily	Hurriedly, quickly	سانس چُھول جانا
5	Wares	Goods or produce to sell	يتحيخ كاسامان
6	Yawn	Open the mouth wide and take a breathe	جائى لينا

## Answer these questions.

## Q.a Why did the man shake his wife gently?

Ans: The man shook his wife gently to awake her up.

## Q.b Did the lady get up immediately?

Ans: No, she did not get up immediately. She dozed off again.

## Q.c What kinds of containers were being carried on the bus?

Ans: The bus was carrying baskets, sacks, Boxes, bags and trunks.

#### Q.d Where did the lady sit?

Ans: The lady sat on the edge of seat next to a very heavy woman.

#### Q.e Why did the bus stop suddenly?

Ans: A box on the roof fell off the bus. The bus stopped for it.

#### Q.f Why did the lady open the woman's bag?

Ans: The lady opened the woman's bag to look for her thousand rupee note.

#### Q.g Who helped the lady?

Ans: A young boy helped the lady with bags and parcels.

#### Q.h Why did the woman look so upset?

Ans: The woman looked upset because her thousand rupee note was stolen.

#### Q.i Why did the man scratch his head and look puzzled?

Ans: The man was puzzled because his wife had left the money at home and he was wondering and how did she manage to buy so much without money

#### 2. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- a) I shall have to hurry or I will <u>miss</u> the bus.
- b) He shook her gently to wake her up.
- c) Because she was in a hurry, she **<u>grabbed</u>** her bag and left.
- d) To her shock and **dismay** the purse was empty.
- e) The lady stopped to look at the people and the **traffic**.
- f) Luckily, the lady was early and found a seat.

#### 3. Answer the questions about these lines from the story.

She felt sorry for her, but she also felt very cross. She decided not to make a big fuss or call for the police.

#### Q.a Who felt sorry for whom?

Ans: The lady felt sorry for the poor woman.

#### Q.b Why was she also cross?

Ans: She was also cross because she thought the woman had stolen her money.

## Q.c What did she decide to do instead of calling the police?

Ans: She decided to search the woman's bag instead of calling the police.

## B.1Complete the following sentences by finding a suitable end in the boxes below.

- a) The man woke his wife with a cup of tea.
- b) When she reached the bus stop, she was huffing and puffing.
- c) She walked up and down the market and stopped to look at the people.

d) In the town there are wonderful things to look at in the shops.

e)It was not too uncomfortable as she had a nice plump cushion on one side.



#### 2. Use the following in sentences.

Sentences
The bus screeched to a halt.
The old chair creaked and groaned whenever anybody sat on it
The car rattled and clanked but took us to our school at time.
He cheered when he got a first prize.
We gazed at the lovely painting.
I tucked away my warm clothes as the summer approached.
I was very puzzled by your questions.

**3.** Write the opposites of these words.

Words	Opposites
Comfortable	Uncomfortable
Closed	Open
Carelessly	Carefully
Slowly	Quickly
Clean	Dirty
Softly	Loudly

C.1 Underline the adverbs in the following.

a) Rahim ran **<u>quickly</u>** after the house.

b) Rehanna sat **<u>comfortably</u>** in her chair.

c) **<u>Slowly</u>**, sara walked to the telephone.

2. Use the adverbs of time from the box to complete the sentences.



- a) I am going to Quetta next week.
- b) This morning the train was late.
- c) **Tomorrow** I am going to get up at nine o' clock.
- d) I am not going to bed **<u>yet</u>**.
- e) At the moment the man is eating his breakfast.
- f) He **usually** eats before ten o'clock.

## 3. Use the adverbs of place from the box to complete the sentences.

Outside here along past

- a) Don't go **<u>outside</u>** because it is dangerous.
- b) The tiger ran <u>along</u> the road.
- c) Sameer comes <u>here</u> every day.
- d) The boys marched **<u>past</u>** and saluted the flag.

## Lesson # 2 : The mock Turtle's song

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Askance	To look at some with doubt	شک کی نظر سے دیکھنا
2	Beloved	A much loved person	پیارا
3	Notion	Idea	خيال
4	Porpoise	A sea-dwelling mammal	سنگمایی
5	Scaly shingle	Covered in scales	کھپر دں بھر اگول پتھر
6	Whiting	A type of fish	ایک طرح کی مچھلی

#### Answer these questions.

#### Q.a Who is invited to join the dance?

Ans: It is the snail who is being invited to join the dance.

#### Q.b List the five creatures named in the poem?

Ans: The five creatures named in the poem are: whiting, snail, porpoise, lobsters, turtles.

#### Q.c Which character is referred to as 'his scaly friend?

Ans: The whiting is referred to as his scaly friend.

## Q.d How many questions does the whiting ask the snail?

Ans: He asks him two main questions. The other eight are just a repetition of these two.

## Q.e What does the dance involve?

Ans: It involves all types of swimming, rising, falling, diving, surfing.

It involves all types of swimming, rising, falling, diving, surfing

## Q.f What is meant by 'turn not pale'?

Ans: It means 'don't be afraid'.

2. Write the rhyme scheme for the poem.

Ans: The rhyme scheme for the poem is : abcdefegege.

## 3. Answer the questions about these lines from the poem.

But the snail replied 'too far too far!'

And gave a look askance.

#### Q.a Who is the snail replying to?

Ans: The snail is replying to the whiting.

#### Q.b What does he mean when he says 'too far'?

Ans: He means that he will be thrown too far out in the sea, if he joins the dance.

#### Q.c What does 'askance' mean?

Ans: It means 'with disapproval or distrust'.

B.1 Complete these well-known phrases?

- a) Again and again
- b) More or <u>less</u>
- c) Up and down
- d) Far and wide
- e) Neither here nor there
- f) Backwards and forwards
- g) Here and there
- h) Once or <u>twice</u>

#### 2. Use these words in your sentences.

Words	Sentences	
Advance	The captain ordered the soldiers to advance.	
Notion	I have no notion to solve this question.	
Scaly	Most fish have scaly bodies.	
Pale	He is looking so pale because of weakness.	

#### C. Turn the following into indirect speech; make sure you change the pronoun.

#### a) I am going to the market, he tells me.

He tells me that he is going to the market.

#### b) 'I am eating my dinner now', he says.

He says that he is eating his dinner right now.

#### c) This is my house, she explained.

She explained that this was her house.

#### d) I am a girl, she says.

She says that she is a girl.

e) We are boys, they say.

They say that they are boys.

#### f) My father is a builder, he says.

He says that his father is a builder.

#### g) He works in a very big factory, he told me.

He told me that he worked in a very big factory.

#### 2. Change these sentences into direct speech.

#### a) He says he is eating now.

I am eating now' he says.

#### b) She says she is working hard.

I am working hard, she says.

#### c) They say their friend is not here.

Our friend is not here, they says.

#### d) He tells me his father is a write.

My father is a writer, he tells me.

#### e) Amna tells me she is not well today.

I am not well today, Amna tells me.

## Unit # 12: The Weeping Princess (I)

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Forged	Copied illegally	جعلى
2	Gloomily	Unhappy	اُداس کے ساتھ
3	Keen	Eager and willing	شو قين
4	Delicious	Tasty	مزيدار
5	Precious	Valuable	فتمتى
6	Rare	Not often found	كم ياب
7	Shaft	A ray, a streak	كرن

#### Answer these questions.

Q.a What did Asim do as soon as he woke up?

Ans: Asim washed and ran downstairs to the kitchen.

#### Q.b What sort of noise does thunder make?

Ans: The thunder makes a deep rumbling sound.

#### Q.c What was the uncle Mike's present to Asim?

Ans: Uncle Mike gave Asim a stamp album as a present.

#### Q.d Where were uncle Mike's own children?

Ans: Uncle Mike's children had grown up and gone abroad.

#### Q.e What was the first postage stamp called?

Ans: The first postage was called "penny black".

#### Q.f What was wrong with every 21st stamp on a sheet of 100?

Ans: There was a tiny coloured mark under the eye of the princess on every 21<sup>st</sup> stamp on a sheet of 100.

#### Q.g Did Uncle Mike like puris? How do we know?

Ans: Uncle Mike loved puris and often came to breakfast just to eat puris made by Asim's mother.

#### Q.h. Why did people pay high prices for the forged stamp?

Ans: They thought these forged stamps were the real ones.

#### Q.i. What is the use of collecting old stamps? Do you have a stamp album?

Ans: Old stamps tell us a lot about different countries and persons. No, I do not have a stamp album.

#### 2. Answer the questions about these lines from the story.

He gave him the packet and as soon as they got inside the house, Asim opened it.

#### Q.a. Who had given Asim the packet?

Ans: Uncle Mike gave the Packet to Asim.

#### Q.b. What was this person doing in Asim's house?

Ans: Uncle Mike often came to Asim's house to eat puris.

#### Q.c. What has inside the packet?

Ans: There was an old album and a metal box inside the packet.

#### Q.d. Was it a useful gift on a day like this? What was the day like?

Ans: It was a useful gift on a day like this because it was raining.

#### B.1 Match the following abbreviations and their meanings.

Lb	Fahrenheit
Dec	Miles per hour
F	Before Christ era
Н	North-East
Mph	Master of Arts
NE	Hour (s)
MA	Pound (s) weight
BCE	December

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

А	Bright day	f	Weeping princess
В	Rumbling noise	g	Colourful stamps
С	Old album	h	Old Austin
D	Large packet	i	Delicious
е	Tall English man	j	Metal box

## Unit # 13: The Weeping Princess (II)

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Damaged	Harmed , spoil	نقصان ده
2	Faded	Faint	مد <sup>حک</sup> م
3	Soak	Make wet	گيلاكرنا
4	Shower	Rain	بارش

#### Answer these questions.

#### Q.a. What did Asim do when he went to his room?

Ans: He sorted out the stamps.

#### Q.b Did Asim find any stamps from China?

Ans: Yes, there were some stamps from China too.

#### Q.c. What did Asim write on each envelope?

Ans: Asim wrote the name of a country on each envelop.

#### Q.d. What advice did Asim's father give Asim?

Ans: Asim's father advised him to soak the envelopes in water.

#### Q.e. How many stamps were there on each page of the album?

Ans: There were about nine or ten stamps on each page of the album.

#### Q.f .What was written on each page of the album?

Ans: On the bottom of every page, there was something written about the stamps.

#### Q.g. Who do you think Michael Davidson was?

Ans: Michael Davidson in fact, was Uncle Mike. Mike is his nickname.

#### Q.h Where and what is Toronto?

Ans: Toronto is a city of Canada. It is capital of Ontario province.

#### Q.i What did Asim do when he found the weeping princess?

Ans: He jumped into the air, shouting, "The weeping princess"

#### Q.j What make of car did Uncle Mike have?

Ans: Uncle Mike had an old Austin car.

#### 2. Answer the questions about these lines from the story.

Don't pull them off, but leave them to soak in water. Then they will come off, easily and won't be damaged.

#### Q.a Who was giving this advice, and to whom?

Ans: Asim's father was giving the advice to Asim.

## Q.b Why was the speaker giving this advice?

Ans: He was afraid that Asim might damage stamps by pulling them off.

#### Q.c What happened after this?

Ans: Asim found 'The weeping princess'.

#### B. Write words which have same meaning as the following.

- a) A small paper packet in which letters are put envelope.
- b) Something that makes objects appears large magnifying glass.
- c) Crying <u>Weeping</u>
- d) With great attention and care *carefully*.
- e) A small printed label put on envelopes to show that postage has been paid stamp.
- f) Looked at very carefully examined.
- g) One of two parts a whole is divided into <u>half</u>.

- h) Not common or ordinary <u>rare</u>.
- i) Very quickly <u>raced</u>.
- j) a heap <u>pile</u>.

## C. Which of the following verbs are transitive?

- a) She <u>makes</u> delicious cakes.
- b) The children **<u>played</u>** well.
- c) My aunt **<u>showed</u>** the house to her neighbours.
- d) He <u>drove</u> the bus into a tree.
- e) The pencil **broke** into small pieces.
- f) The boy **<u>broke</u>** the pencil.
- g) Our school team **<u>played</u>** cricket yesterday.

# English B

# (Second term)

## Class 4

## Essay: 1. My Country

- 1. The name of my country is Pakistan.
- 2. It came into being on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.
- 3. Our neighbor countries are: Afghanistan, China, Iran and India.
- 4. It is basically an agricultural country.
- 5. Urdu is our national language.
- 6. Sindhi, Pashto, Punjabi and Balochi are the other important dialect languages of our country.
- 7. Islamabad is the capital city.
- 8. It has four provinces: Sindh, Balochistan, KPK, and Punjab.
- 9. It has high mountains and moderate climate.
- 10. I like my country so much. May God help us to make it more blessed.

## 2. A visit to Zoo

The most famous Zoo of Pakistan is the Lahore Zoo. We visited the Zoo last Sunday. We got tickets and entered the Zoo.

We walked around the cages of animal. There were stags and deer, bears and wolves. We saw birds of different colours. The pea-cock looks very beautiful. We saw tigers and lions. They were in the cages.

Monkeys were jumping. We rode on the big elephant. Then we took lunch. We became very happy and we enjoyed the visit very much.

## 3. My Best Friend

\_\_\_\_\_\_ is my best friend. She is a student of 4 class. She is nine years old. She is my class-fellow. Her father is a doctor. She has no brothers and sister. She goes to school daily. She gets up early in the morning. She prays five times a day. She is an intelligent girl. She lives near my house. She is an obedient girl and always stood first in class. She is active and smart. All the teachers appreciate her. I am proud of her. May God bless her.

## 1. Discipline

Discipline is very important for everybody in whatever field he may be. Discipline means to lead our life with proper rules and regulations. Manners and etiquettes are the parts of discipline. Discipline teaches us how to live in the home as well outside. It also showcases us as a gentle in the society.

We learn discipline from the starting of our life. Our parents in our home, teachers in school and our elders teach us discipline so that we could become a gentleman. Discipline makes us to behave in a controlled manner and to obey the rules and regulations in a proper way. It is the most important thing which helps us to progress in our lives.

## **Stories**

## 1. Try, Try again

Bruce was a brave king of Scotland. His country was conquered by the English. He took refuge in a cave in a thick jungle. He fought against the English eight times, but could not regain his throne. One day he saw a spider falling from its web. It tried eight times to reach its home, but every time it failed. Yet, it did not lose heart. It tried for the ninth time and met with success. This filled the king with new hope. He gathered his army for the ninth time and fought against the English. He defeated than and regained his last throne.

Moral: God helps those, who help themselves.

## 2. Hare and the Tortoise

Once, a hare saw a tortoise walking slowly with a heavy shell on his back. The hare was very proud of him selves and he asked the tortoise. "Shall we have a race"?

The tortoise agreed, They started the running race. The hare ran very fast. But the tortoise walked very slowly. The proud hare rested under a tree and soon slept off. But the tortoise walked very fast, slowly and steadily and reached the goal. At last, the tortoise won the race.

Moral: Pride goes before a fall.

## 3. A Foolish Stag

Once a stag was drinking water at a pond. He saw his reflection in its clean water. He looked at his beautiful horns and admired them. He also saw his thin and lean legs. He disliked them. Just then he saw some hounds coming toward him. He ran as fast as his legs carried him far away. He rushed into a forest. His beautiful horns were caught in a bush. He tried hard to free himself but in vain. Soon the hounds reached the spot and tore him into pieces.

## Moral:

- **1.** All that glitters is not gold.
- 2. Appearances are often deceptive.
- **3.** Pride hath a fall.

## **Applications**

1. Leaves for marriage ceremony of your sister.

The Principal,

St. Mary's Convent Girls High School,

Gujranwala.

Subject: Leave for marriage ceremony.

Respected Sister,

Most respectfully, I submit that I have to attend the marriage ceremony of my sister on 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> of this month. Kindly grant me leave for two days.

Thanks

Yours Obediently,

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: 4<sup>th</sup>

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Leaves for school leaving certificate.

The Principal,

St. Mary's Convent Girls High School,

Gujranwala.

Subject: Leave for school leaving certificate.

Respected Sister,

I beg to say that my father is a government servant. He has been transferred to Karachi. So, I cannot continue my study here.

I, therefore, request you to issue me a school leaving certificate so, that I may join the new school there.

Thanking you,

Yours Obediently,

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: 4<sup>th</sup>

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Letters

## 1. Write a letter to your cousin inviting her to attend your birthday party.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C

\_\_\_\_\_ 2020.

Dear Iram,

Thank you for your loving letter. We all are fine here. I am glad to inform you that on coming Sunday, I will be celebrating my birthday party. I hope you will come and enjoy with me.

Your loving sister,

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Write a letter to your father about your success.

Examination Hall,

City A.B.C

20<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2020.

Dear father,

A.A I hope you are well. I am also well. I want to inform you that my annual result has come out. You will be glad to know that I have stood first in class 4. I have got 760 marks out of 800. I hope I shall do much better in the next class. Please tell mother to pray for my glorious future to God.

Your loving daughter,

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Masculine/ Feminine

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Brother	Sister	Negro	Negress
Uncle	Aunt	Abbot	Abbess
Man	Woman	Actor	Actress
Monk	Nun	Instructor	Instructress
Wizard	Witch	Founder	Foundress

Bachelor	Maid	Master	Mistress
Drone	Bee	Hero	Heroine
Waiter	Waitress	Prince	Princess
Hart	Roe	He-goat	She-goat
Duke	Duchess	Milkman	Milkmaid
Drake	Duck	Policeman	Police woman
Giant	Giantess	Cock-sparrow	Hen-sparrow
Priest	Priestess	Signor	Signora
Author	Authoress	Hunter	Huntress
Bull	Cow	Doctor	Lady – Doctor

## Singular/ Plural

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Cats	Cats	House	Houses
Wish	Wishes	Baby	Babies
Daisy	Daisies	Foot	Feet
People	People	Loaf	Loaves
Knife	Knives	Candy	Candies
Potato	Potatoes	Dress	Dresses
Woman	Women	Glass	Glasses
Dish	Dishes	Batch	Batches
Bench	Benches	Ranch	Ranches
Gas	Gases	Вее	Bees
Flash	Flashes	Root	Roots
Mouse	Mice	Road	Roads
Cherry	Cherries	Doll	Dolls
Story	Stories	Game	Games
Broom	brooms	Half	Halves

## Words/ Opposite

Words	Opposite	Words	Opposite
Wide	Narrow	Kind	Mean
Pretty	Ugly	Beg	Offer
Known	Unknown	Spend	Save
Careful	Careless	Large	Small
Bright	Dull	Admit	Deny
Best	Worse	Sun	Moon
Clean	Dirty	Sweet	Sour
Dry	Wet	Cheerful	Sad
Interesting	Boring	Attack	Defend
Sweet	Bitter	Tall	Short
Fat	Thin	Cruel	Kind
Catch	Throw	Heavy	Light
Stay	Go	Cold	Hot
Import	Export	Break	Fix
Hide	Show	After	Before
#### میڈم ارم زاہد سيندرم جماعت چہارم مضمون : اسلامیات سبق : ، بحرت حبثہ المجرت سے کیامراد ہے؟ سوال\_ ہجرت کے لفظی معنی ترک دطن ہیں۔ ہجرت کامفہوم بیہ ہے کہ کسی نیک مقصد کو حاصل کرنے کیلئے اپنے علاقے یا ملک کے حکمرانوں کی طرف سے آزادی نہ ہواوران کے ظلم وتشد د سے تنگ آ جواب۔ کرلوگ دوسرے پڑ امن علاقے یا ملک میں چلے جا کیں۔ دوسری بجرت حبثہ میں کتنے مسلمان شامل تھے؟ سوال ۔ جواب دوسری ، جرت حدثہ میں 83 مرداور 19 عورتیں شامل تھیں۔ نجاش فے حضرت عیسی علیہ اسلام کے بارے میں کیا کہا۔ سوال\_ اللَّه كُنَّم إحضرت عيسى عليه اسلام بالكل ايسه بمي تصحيب كه بيان كيا كيا ب- ايك تنك برابر جمى سے زيادہ نہ تھے۔ جواب۔ خالی جگہ پرکریں۔ ۳\_تقرير ۳\_ مریم ۵\_ ۱۹ ا۔ یانچ ۲\_حضرت رقیه درست جواب پرنشان لگا کیں۔ ۳- حضرت جعفر طیار ۵- سورت مریم ۳۔ چھٹے ۲۔ نحاش ا۔ پندرہ سبق نمبر 9 شعيب ابي طالب مي محصوري وعام الخزن شعیب ایی طالب میں کون کون سے قبیلے محصور۔ سوال\_ جواب - شعيب ابي طالب ميں بنو باشم اور بنو مطلب محصور تھے

سوال۔ عام الحزن سے کیا مراد ہے؟ جواب۔ عربی زبان میں عام کا معنی سال اور جزن کا معنی عام ہے اس طرح عام الحزن کا معنی عام کا سال ہے۔ سوال۔ حضرت ایوطالب کا انتقال کسی مہینہ میں ہو؟ جواب۔ رمضان المبارک میں آپؓ کے چچا ابوطالب کا انتقال ہو گیا۔ درست جواب پرنشان لگا کمیں۔ ا۔غلط ۲۔غلط ۲۔درست ۲۰۔خلط ۵۔درست

## سبق نمبر 10

ا۔طہارت ۲۔جسم، جان، لباس اور ماحول ۳۰۔دوست ۴ ۔حصہ ۵۔اعمال کی طہارت درست جواب پرنشان لگائیں۔ ۱۔جعہ ۲۔صاف سخراماحول ۳۰۔ سکون ملتا ہے۔ ۴۷۔دونوں طرح کی طہارت

## اخلاق وآ داب

خالی جگہ پرکریں۔ ایہ فطری ۲۔آباد ۳۔تقاضے ۲۔روثن ۵یشہر

جواب۔ محضرت عمر عاجزی اور انکساری سے زندگی بسر کرنے تھے طیفہ ہونے کے باوجود آپ کچڑوں میں پیوند لگے ہوئے تھے آپ ٹے انتہائی سادہ زندگی بسر کی۔

خالی جگہ پرکریں۔ ا۔خطاب ۲۔ سنہری دور ۳۔ حضرت مر شم سم جیل خانے

## St Mary's Convent Girls High High School, GRW

Class: 4th B/G/P2nd Term Syllabus,2020Subject: MathWrite in the division form and divide:

(a) 29 ÷ 159	(b) 9320 ÷ 29
159	108
29 4 6 1 8	86 9320
29	8 6
171	728
1 4 5	688
269	× 4 0
261	
$\times \times 8$	

(c) 64 85 ÷ 31

_	2 0 9
31	6485
	62
	285
	279
	$\times \times 6$

Pg # 15 Ex # 1c(9)

Divide the following ,then multiply to check

(a) Dividend 399, divisor 17

	2 3	Check	
17	399		23
	_3.4	 x	17
	× 5 9	16	1
	5 1	 23	×

× 8	391
	+ 8
	3 9 9

#### (b) Dividend 4082, divisor 62

	65	-	
62	4082	Check	
	372		65
	× 3 6 2	×	6 2
	310	_	130
	× 5 2	3	90×
		4	030
		+	52
		_4	082

## (c) Dividend 6351, divisor 49

	129		
<u>49</u>	6351	Check	129
	4 9		49
	145		1161
	98		<u>516×</u>
	471		6321
	- 441		+ 30
	× 3 0		6351

### Pg # 15 Ex # 1c (10)

## Write the quotients in the blanks:

(a) 
$$4900 \div 49 = 100$$
 (b)  $6500 \div 10 = 650$ 

100	650
49 4 9 0 0	10 6 5 0 0
49	<u>    6 0                               </u>
$ imes  imes 0 \; 0$	× 5 0
0 0	5 0
× ×	imes  imes 0
	0
	×

(Self – practice)

(c)  $8000 \div 20 =$  \_\_\_\_\_ (d)  $5100 \div 17 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

#### Unit #6 **Perimeter and Area**

#### **Definition of Perimeter:**

Perimeter is the boundary of a closed shape.

#### **Definition of Area:**

The amount of surface a shape covers is called area.

### Pg#150 Ex#17

Find the area and perimeter of each of the following rectangles	
(a) $L=4 \text{ cm}$ $b=3 \text{ cm}$	(b) $L=7cm$ b = 4 cm
Area = $L \times b$	Area = $L \times b$
$= 4 \times 3$	$= 7 \times 4$
$= 12 \ cm^2$	$= 28 \ cm^2$
Perimeter = $(L+b) \times 2$	Perimeter = $(L+b) \times 2$
$= (4+3) \times 2$	$= (7+4) \times 2$
$= 7 \times 2$	$= 11 \times 2$
= 14cm	= 22cm
(a) $L=5 cm$ $b=1 cm$	(b) $L=8cm$ b = 2 cm
Area = $L \times b$	Area = $L \times b$

$= 5 \times 1$	$= 8 \times 2$
$= 5 \ cm^2$	$= 16 \ cm^2$
Perimeter = $(L+b) \times 2$	Perimeter = $(L+b) \times 2$
$=(5+1)\times 2$	$=(8+2)\times 2$
$= 5 \times 2$	$= 10 \times 2$
= 10  cm	= 20  cm

#### Pg#150 Word problems

### (1) A rectangle is 15 cm long and 7 cm wide. What is its area and perimeter?

#### Solution:

$L=15 \text{ cm} \qquad b=7 \text{ cm}$	Perimeter = $(L+b) \times 2$
Area = $L \times b$	$=(15+7) \times 2$
$= 15 \times 7$	$= 21 \times 2$
$= 105 cm^2$	= 42 cm

(2)The perimeter of a field is 300 m and its length is 100 m.Find its breadth and area?

#### Solution:

Perimeter $= 300 \text{ m}$	L = 100 m	Area = $L \times b$
$300 \div 2 = 150 \text{ m}$		$= 100 \times 50$
L + b = 55 m		$= 5000 \ m^2$
b = 150  m - 100 = 500  m	50 m	

(3) Mr Kamal has a beautiful lawn in his garden. Its area is  $54 m^2$  and its breadth is 6 m. What is its length ?

Solution: Area = L × b  $54 m^2 = L × 6 m$ Length =  $54 m^2 \div 6 m$ L = 9 m Unit # 7 Geometry

#### **Definitions:**

#### Line segment:

A line segment is the shortest distance between two points. i.e

Α.\_\_\_\_.Β

#### Horizontal lines:

A horizontal line is the one which runs from left to right. i.e A = B

#### Vertical lines:

A vertical line is the one which runs up and down the surface.

#### **Parallel lines:**

Parallel lines are lines which do not meet. Two line in a plane that do not intersect or touch each other are called Parallel line. The distance between two parallel line remains the same.

А



#### Non – parallel lines :

If two or more lines intersect each other or meet at a point, they are called non-parallel lines.Non -parallel lines converge to a point.i.e



#### Pg #160 Ex # 7a (5)

Draw straight lines of the following lengths using ruler and divider.

(a) 4 cm (b) 8 cm (c) 10 cm (d) 6 cm

Measure the length of the following lines with the help of a ruler and divider.

(Note: Do it on book page #160 Ex #4)

Draw a vertical line of 5 cm.

#### Draw a horizontal line of 7 cm.

(Note: Do it on note book)

#### Which of the following lines are parallel to each other?

(Note : Do it on book page 160 Ex #8)

#### **Bar Graph:**

A bar graph or bar chart is a graphical presentation of data using bars of different heights or lengths. Bar graphs can be drawn vertically or horizontally.

#### (Objective Type)

#### Fill in the blanks:

(a) The area of a rectangle is **<u>squared</u>** unit.

(b)The area of a rectangle with length 3 cm and breadth 4 cm is  $12 \text{ cm}^2$ .

(c)The perimeter of a rectangle with length 2 cm and breadth 1 cm is <u>6 cm.</u>

(d) L , M is a <u>line segment</u>.

# (e) are parallel lines.

- (f) A  $\blacksquare$  B is a <u>straight line.</u>
- (e) In  $\angle$  MNO, Nis the <u>vertex</u> of angle.

(h)Aright angle is equal to  $\underline{90^{\circ}}$  degrees.

(i)An angle less than a right angle is called an <u>acute</u> angle.

(j)An angle greater than  $90^{\circ}$  but less than  $180^{\circ}$  is called an <u>obtuse</u> angle.

(k)The protractor is a device to  $\underline{draw}$  or  $\underline{measure}$  an angle.

#### State whether the following are true or false:

(a)The amount of surface a shape covers is called its area. True

(b)The perimeter of a rectangle is equal to 2(L + b). True

(c) The area of a rectangle is  $4 \ cm^2$  and its length is cm, then its breadth is  $4 \ cm$ . True

(d)Two shapes having the same area, must have the same perimeters.False

(e)A line segment is a straight path which has two end point. True

(f)Aline is a straight path which has one fixed end point. False

(g)A vertical line goes from left to right. False

(h)Horizontal lines goes up and down. False

(i) If two or more lines are parallel, they will never meet. True Select the correct answer from the given options: (a)The long straight edge of a ruler are non-parallel Vertical curved parallel (b) The shape of a set square is Rectangular circular triangular square (c) All line segments have end points. One end points two end points no end points three end points (d) The angles made by the sides of a square are 180° **90**°  $100^{\circ}$  $0^{\circ}$ (e) An obtuse angle is \_\_\_\_\_ greater than 90° less than 90° equal to  $90^{\circ}$ Greater than 180° (f) The line from the centre to the circumference of the circle is its Centre diameter radius circumference (g) One-forth part of a circle is called a Ouadrant fixed point semicircle triangle (h)A complete turn of  $360^{\circ}$  makes a Radius circle diameter semicircle (i) The diameter of a circle with radius 16 cm will be 48 cm 8 cm 64 cm 32 cm (j) The circumference of a circle is double its diameter a line joining two points on the boundary its outer boundary (k) A circle cannot be a quadrilateral because it has \_\_\_\_\_\_ sides. 3 sides 4 sides 2 sides no sides (l) The sum of the angles of a quadrilateral is \_\_\_\_\_ 90° 360° 180°  $100^{\circ}$ **Self**-practice

(1)Write vertically and solve:

(a) 59 643 + 2819 + 61 732	(b) 103 201 - 79 875
(2)Write vertically and multiply :	
(a) 493 × 16	(b) 837 × 210
(3)Use the long division method:	
(a) 138 ÷ 18	(b) $290 \div 40$
(Note): Learn tables 2 to 12	

سينث مير بزگرلز مائي سكول

دوسری سه ما بی

جماعت چہارم: ۔ پنک، گرین، بلیو

مضمون:۔اُردو(الف) سبق:، پرچم کی کہانی،نانی امّاں کی زُبانی إملا کےالفاظ

مِتَّن ﷺ مع ط مُصّوري بَعجب ، شناخت ، انتها ، آ زادي

		• •	
معنى	الفاظ	معنى	الفاظ
حد	انتربا	تصوير بنايا	مُقورى
ج <b>يت</b>	كاميابي	<sup>ج</sup> يرت	۽ لعجب
		بيجان	ش <i>ن</i> اخ <b>ت</b>

جملے الفاظ صدف کے اسکول میں ہرسال مُقوری کام' مقابلہ ہوتا ہے۔ مُصّوري مجصاسكم كىبات سُن كربر الْعَجْب بُوا\_ تُعجب میری تُعجب میرے مُلک سے ہے شاخت یقصور انتہائی خوب صورت ہے إنتها صبح سبحسب پرندےاللہ تعالٰی کی تعریف کرتے ہیں تعريف سوالات کے جوابات دیں۔ س :- صدف كوكيا كرف كاشوق تها؟ ج: مدف کورنگ برنگی تصویریں بنانے کا شوق تھا۔ س٢: حجفند ميں موجود سفيدرنگ س چز كى علامت ب

دیئے گئےارکان کوجوڑ کر اِلفاظ مکمل کری۔

مصوري	=	ا_مصو+و+ري
لمبائى	=	۲_لم+بائی
تعجب	=	لن <sup>ي</sup> ع س-نعج+جب
شناخت	=	م. شنا +خ <b>ت</b>
كاميابي	=	۵۔ کام+ یا +بی

نظم:۔ محنت إملاء كےالفاظ:۔

> إلفاظ كان

راحت

رام نونهال

کان، دَست کاریاں، راحت، رام، نونہال

معنى الفاظ الفاظ كمعمر نونهال راحت فرماں برادار كان رام ہاتھ کے کام دستكارياں

محنت

معنى

آرام

زمین ہے قیمتی چیزیں نکالنے کی جگہہ

شعرا:\_ ا\_نونہال بچوّ امحنت سے کام کرنا محنت کے بل پہ ساری دُنیا کورام کرنا تشرح:-شاعر چھوٹے بچوں کوفیسحت کرتے ہوئے کہتا ہے کہ اُے بچو!اپنے آپ کومحنت کا عادی ہنالو کیوں کہ محنت ہی سب کچھ ہےا پنی محنت کی دجہ سے ساری دُنیا کواپنے قابو میں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

اِس شعر میں شاعر نے محنت کرنے والوں کے انعامات کا ذِکر کیا ہے جومحنت کرے گا۔ اُسے ہی دولت ،عزت اور شہرت ملے گی۔

شعر۵: \_ جوقوم چاہتی ہے دُنیا میں نام کرنا یردہ جاہتی ہے محنت سے کام کرنا تشرح:-اِس شعر میں شاعر کہتا ہے کہ قوم اِس دُنیا میں نام کما ناچا ہتی ہے وہ بخوبی جانتی ہے۔ کہ نام کمانے کاوا حدطریقہ محنت ہے توڑ کے جوڑلکھیں۔ ا\_س +ه + ی یمی = تهوار ۲\_ت +ه + وار = بھی ٣\_ب + ٥ + ن = نہیں <sup>ہ</sup>۔ ن +ہ+ ین = کہیں ۵\_ک +ه + يں = سبق: \_عامر کی کھوج مَكَن مُشتمل ، دُهول،الواداع، إنعام

> معنى إلفاظ إلفاظ مَكن الواداع مصروف مُشتمل دُھول بنابُوا شهرت حاصل كرنا نام کرنا جملے الفاط مَكن عائزہ ہروقت اپنی پڑھائی میں مگن رہتی ہے۔ بد کتاب ایک سوچوالیس صفحات پر مشتمل ہے۔ مُشتمل الملم کے کپڑے دھول سے اُٹے ہُوئے تھے۔ دُھول میں چاجان کوالوداع کہنےائیر پورٹ تک گیا۔ الوداع آرىككرى كاٹنے كاايك آلہ ہے آله سوالات کے جوابات دیں س :- سى - يى - يوكاكيا كام ب؟ ج: \_ی \_ پی \_ یوکا کام کمپیوٹرکومعلومات دینا ہے س": - مانیٹر کا کیا کام ہے؟ ج: - مانیٹر کا کام معلومات ک دیکھانا ہے ۔ س": \_ كيا بورد كاكيا كام ب? ج: ۔ کی ۔ بورڈ کی مدد سے کم پیوٹر کو ہدایت دی جاتی ہے۔ س ۲: مامرأور ياسر کس چيز ہے خوفز دہ ہو گئے؟ ج: \_عامراوریاسرماؤس کا نام سن کرخوفز دہ ہو گئے إن الفاظ میں سے ڈرست اِملاء والے اِلفاظ پر دائر ہ بنائیں مثطمل مشتمل مگن مغن

مثتمل

مضن

معنى رخصت ہوتے ہوئے سلام کہنا مٹی

دهول		دہول	دحول
الوده		الواداع	الودا
مالومات		معلوماط	معلومات
			سبق:_خلیفه کی دانش مندی
			إملاءكالفاظ: _
			امور،ترغيب،گزشته،قاصر،فلاح
معنى	الفاظ	معنى	إلفاظ
مجبور	قاصر	کام	أمور
بھلائی	فلاح	تلقين	ترغي <b>ب</b>
		گُزراہُو ا	<sup>گ</sup> زشتہ
		<u>چ</u> ملے	إلفاظ
	.ى_	ہم نے اہم امور پر بات	امور
		دُ دسروں کونماز کی ترغیب	ترغيب
	-(	گزشته ہفت <b>ے می</b> ںلا ہورگڑ	گذشته
	ج آپ <i>کے گھر</i> آنے سے قاصر ہُوں	بارش کی وجہ ہے میں آ	قاصر
	ح کیلیچ کام کرناچا ہے۔	ہمیں ڈوسروں کی فلار	فلاح
	ز.چانسان ت <del>ق</del> ا	سيه سالاربهت فضول	فضول خرج

نظم: يٹوٹ بیٹوٹ کی موٹر کار			
إملاك إلفاظ			
زرالی، سیانی، بیلی، شان، پُشیار			
الفاظ	معنى	الفاط	معنى
یز الی	انوکھی	شان	انداز
سيانى	عقل مند	ہواکےساتھ	بهت تیز
بیلی	حفاظت کرنے والا	أثرنا	چلنا
إلفاط	جُمل		
نرالی	آپ کی توہر بات ہی نرالی ہے۔		
سيانى	میری مانوبلی بڑی سیانی ہے۔		
<u>بیلی</u>	ٹوٹ بٹوٹ کی موٹر کار کا اللہ بیلی ہے۔	-4	
شان	میرے پاس ایک شان دارکھلونا ہے		

مركزي خيال اِسْنَظْم کا مرکز می خیال بیہ ہے کہ توٹ بٹوٹ کی تھلونا کاردوسری کاروں سے بالکل الگ ہے۔ اِس میں بہت سی خوبیاں ہیں خلاصهر ٹوٹ ہٹوٹ کی موٹر کارکی شان نرالی ہے اِس میں دوپیچے، تین انجن ادرجار ہارن میں اِس کی رفتار تیز ہے اور بیدا کمیں با کمیں بھی مُرد تی ہے۔ اِس موٹر کار کا اللہ حافظ ہے۔ بیہ بازاروں میں اکمیل گھوم سکتی ہے۔ کوئی اِسے پیڈل دالی سائیکل کہتا ہے اور کوئی تین پہیوں دالی سائیکل ۔ کوئی اِسے موٹر کارکہتا ہے۔ سوالات کے جوابات دیں سا: لوٹ بیٹ کی موٹر کار کی کتنی سیٹیں اور کتنے سے ہیں؟ ج: بەلۇپ بىۋت كى موٹركاركى دودوسىيىن أوردو،يى پىپے ہيں۔ س۲: لوٹ بوٹ کی موٹر کار کے کتنے انجن اور ہارن بیں؟ ج: ٹوٹ بٹوٹ کی موٹر کار کے نتین انجن اُور چار ہارن ہیں۔ س ٢- ٹوٹ بٹوٹ کی موٹر کار کی شان کیسی ہے؟ ج: \_ٹوٹ ہٹوٹ کی موٹر کار کی شان نرالی ہے۔ س ٢: نظم \* د ٹوٹ بوٹ کی موٹر کار' کس نے لکھی ہے؟ ج:- پیظم صوفی نظام مصطفی تبسم نے کھی ہے-ینچ دیے گئے اِلفاظ کے دو، دوہ آ واز اِلفاظ کھیں۔ إلفاظ ہم آواز اِلفاط جم ااواز إلفاظ شان جان مان كطائين بائيں دائيں اكيلى چنبیلی سهيلي کہے *چ*سے رہے <sup>ئ</sup>ر ھتى أڑتی جُٹر تی سبق:۔ سمیرا کی مونوبتی املاءك إلفاظ

بِدْ هال،عهد، شفقت، عُبور، درميان

معنى	الفاظ	معنى	إلغاظ
نۋاب	7.1	پاركرنا	غور
مُشكل	دُ شوار	مهريانی	شفقت
		وعده	عہد

جملے إلفاظ اللدتعالى نيك كامون كاإجرضرورديتا ہے 7.1 میں نےعہد کیا ہے کہ میں جُھوٹ نہیں یُولوں گا عہد ہمیں چھوٹوں سے شفقت سے پیش آنا چائیے شفقت سڑک محبور کرتے وقت دائیں بائیں ضرور دیکھیں۔ عُبور مَر ی کاراستہ بڑاد شوارگُزارہے۔ دُشوار سوالات کے جوابات دیں۔ سا: يسميرا كالكحركهان تقا؟ س: سیمیرا کا گھرشاداب ٹکر میں ایک باغ کے سامنے داقع تھا۔ س۲: سیمیراکے چیا کیا کام کرتے تھے؟ ج: سیمیرائے چپاجانوروں کے ڈاکٹر تھے۔ س": ۔ چھٹی کے دِن سمیرا سے کون ملنے آیا؟ ج: یکھٹی کے دِن میر اکاماموں زاد بھائی شارق اِس سے ملنے آیا۔ <sup>0</sup> ۲: -جانوروں پر شفقت کے بارے میں دادجان نے کیا کہا؟ ج:۔دادجان نے کہا کہ انسانوں کے ساتھ ساتھ جانور بھی ہماری شفقت کے تن دار ہیں۔

ریں۔	دیئے گئے الفاظ کے ہم معانی اُلفاظ سے جُملے مُکمل ک
(كالى)	ايسميرا كوسياه يلى نظرآ ئى۔
(ثواب)	۲_اچھے کام کا جرضر ورملتا ہے
( آنگن)	۳ پیمیرابلی کوگھر <sup>کے</sup> حن میں لے آئی
( آدهمی)	ہ ۔ پلی گھرکے باہر نیم بے ہوشی کی حالت میں تھی۔
(دېکچه بھال)	۵۔ ہمیں ہرجاندار کی نگہداشت کرنی چاہئے۔

معنی حالت بہت زیادہ إلفاظ عاكم

بثدت

معنی شهرت

دوست

بندا:\_

دھوم، دل بہلا نا، گھٹا، مینہ، چھولے

الفاظ

جملے

برسات

مرکزی خیال:۔ ان نظم کا مرکزی خیال ہیہے کہ بارش کے موسم میں بیچ خوب لطف اٹھاتے ہیں۔ خلاصہ:۔

برسات میں کاےبادل بارش برساتے میں ایسے میں گائیں چپ بیتھ جاتی ہیں۔ بھیڑیں، چریاں اورمینڈک اپنی آوازیں نکالتے ہیں۔ بچے باغ میں جا کرچھولا چھولتے میں اورخوب لطف اٹھاتے ہیں دونوں کالموں کو آپس میں ملائیں

دهوم مجائييں	کالی گھٹا ئىيں
مىينە برسائىي	بھیڑیں
نہائىي	مینڈک
مميائيں	چڑیاں
ٹرا <sup>ت</sup> یں	لڑ کے

سينث ميريز كرلز باني سكول

دوسری سه ما بی

جماعت چہارم: ۔ پنک، گرین، بلیو

مضمون: أردو(ب) إسم كى تعريف كريں أوراقسا مكتحيں إسم كى تعريف دەكلمەجۇسى څخص،جگىه ياچيز كانام ہواُ سے كہتے ہيں مثلًا انور، بازار، گرسى وغيرہ۔ اسم کی اقسام معنی کے لحاظ سے اِسم کی دواقسام ہیں۔ (٢) إسم نكره (ا)إسم معرفه إسم معرفه جوَسى خاص شخص، خاص چيزيا خاص جكه كانام ہوا سے معرفہ کہتے ہيں۔ مثلاً رُومانہ، شکر پرياں، اِسلام آباد وغيرہ إسمنكره جو کسی عام خص، عام چیز یاعام جگه کانام ہوا ہے تکرہ کہتے ہیں مثلاً لڑ کی ، پہاڑ ،شہروغیرہ۔ فعل كي تعريف لكصي <sup>یر</sup> فعل کوانگریز ی میں verb کہتے ہیں۔فعل وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی کام کے ہونے یا کرنے کو خاہ کر کرتا ہے مثلًا (ا)خالدنےسیب کھایا (۲)امجدسکول چائے گا۔ (۳) انورناشپاتی کھاتاہے۔ اِن جُملوں میں کھایا، جائے گا، کھا تا ہے فعل ہیں۔ کیونکہ ریکسی کام کے ہونے یا کرنے کو خلام کرکرتے ہیں س: \_غلط جُملوں کو دُرست کر س\_ دُرست جُملے غلط جُملے آپ کی اُردو کمزور ہے ا\_آپکا اُردد کمزورہے ۲\_آپکی تارملِ گئی تھی آپ کا تارل گیاتھا۔ پیراس کی گیند ہے۔ ۳\_پیراس کا گیند ہے باغ میں ہری ہری گھاس ہے۔ <sup>ہ</sup>۔باغ میں ہراہرا گھاس ہے ۵۔ بید ہی کتی ہے۔ بېدې کھٽاہے۔ ۲\_إسكاناك لمبابح إس کی ناک کمبی ہے۔ آج كااخباركهان بي؟ ے۔ آج کی اخبار کہاں ہے۔ ۸\_دوانہ لیں تو مرض بڑھ جاتی ہے دوانہ لیں تو مرض بڑھ جاتا ہے ٩ \_ کیا آپ کے سرمیں در دہور ہے ج کیا آپ کے سرمیں در دہور ہاہے۔ تمھارىمىزكہاں ہے؟ •ا ی<sup>ٹ</sup>ھارامیز کہاں ہے؟ س: \_ ضروری کام کی درخواست ککھیں ۔ بخدمت جناب بيذمسريس صاحبه بينث ميريز كرلز ماني سكول كوجرا نواله جناب عاليه!

گزارش ہے کہ مجھے گھر پرایک ضروری کام ہے۔ اِس لیے میں سکول حاضر نہیں ہو سکتی۔مہر بانی فرما کردویوم کی پھتی دے دیں۔ آپ کی بہت مہر بانی ہوگی۔ العارض نام------جُماعت چہارم 15 جون 2020ء

س: ماموں کے نام خطاکھیں۔ كمر دامتحان، شهرا،ب،ج، 15 جون 2020ء

پیارے ماموں جان! بر عام رہو ہے مور سے میں اگر میں ہو تر ہو ہے ہو

اسلام علیم! آج کل آپ کے خطآ نابند ہو گئے ہیں۔ میں آپ کوآپ کاوعدہ یاد دِلا ناچا ہتی ہُوں۔میں نے کہاتھا کہ اگر میں نے امتحان میں پہلی پوزیشن لی تو آپ مُجھے انعام دیں گے۔امتحان میں میری پہلی پوزیشن آگئ ہے۔ اَب آپ اپناوعدہ پُورا کریں۔ممانی جان کوسلام

آپ کی پیاری بھانچی

نام:-----

کو بھگادیا۔ تودہ پہلےا یک بیل کے پاس گنی اورائ سے کہنے لگی کہ دُوسرا بیل تمھا را دُشمن ہے۔ دہ تمھارے بارے میں بیرکہ رہا تھا۔ پھر دُوسرے بیل کے پاس گنی تو پہلے والے بیل کی چُغلی کھانی دونوں بیل آپس میں لڑپڑے اور علیحدہ رہنے لگے۔

اَب شیرآیا تو اُس نے نیل کوالگ لگ شکار کرلیا۔اوراُن کوکھا گیا۔جب تک بیل اتفاق سے رہے شیراُن کا کچھند بگاڑ سکا۔جب اِن کے درمیان اتفاق نہ رہاتو شیراُن کوکھا گیا۔ متیجہ:۔اِتفاق میں برکت ہے۔

ہم آ واز اِلفاظ کھیں۔

ہم آواز اِلفاظ	الفاظ	ہم آواز الفاظ	الفاظ
شان	آن	راگ	ا۔ ساگ
راج	ざい	سال	۲_ جال

بھائی	گائی	سونا	۳_رونا
سات	ذا <b>ت</b>	مور	مما، چور
سب	رب	څړ	۵_ ئۇر
Ċ.	واحد	<i>zz</i> .	واحد
لڑ کیاں	الركى	گھوڑ بے	ا_گھوڑ ا
بٽياں	ىبى	مُرغ	۲_مُرغا
کا پیاں	کا پی	اندهم	۳_اندھا
<i>گ</i> ڑیاں	<u>پ</u> گڑی	يو تے	<sup>مه</sup> ا، - پوتا
ٹو پیاں	ٹو پی		۵_پٹڑا
نيكياں	نيكى	جوڑے	۲_جوڑا
نشانياں	نثانى	بۇ ژھے	<u>بُوڑ</u> ھا
<i>چاليا</i> ں	جالى	ہرنیاں	^_ہرنی
گھوڑ یاں	گھوڑ ی	ندياں	۹۔ ندی
درياں	درى	لاطهيان	•ا_لاتھی
بيوياں	بيوى	رانياں	اا_رانی
<sup>ش</sup> رسیاں	شرسی	روطيان	۱۲_روٹی
		گاڑیاں	۳۱_گاڑی
موثث	<i>ندکر</i>	مونث	ن <i>ذ ک</i> ر
خاله	خالُو	عابده	ا_عابد
مورنی	مور	شاعره	۲_شاعر
بندريا	بندر	خادمه	سيتحادم
<u>چڑ</u> یا	( <sup>ی</sup> ر ا	والده	<sup>م</sup> روالد
ممانی	ماموں	شيرنى	۵۔شیرنی
بهو	داماد	م <sup>بر</sup> ین	۲_بېنونې
عورت	مرد	اتمی	<b>ـــات</b> ا
طاہرہ	طا ہر	بيوى	۸_میاں
ماجده	ماجد	ناگن	٩_ناگ
مالن	مالى	<u>ئ</u> لا	•ا_بيل
جوگن	جوگی	ک <u>م</u> یر	اا_مینڈھا
موچن	موچی	د يورانی	۲۱_د يور
		اتمی	٣١١٦ ټو
مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
وجه	سبب	گرمی	ا_حرارت
ضروری	واجب	<i>۶</i> وا	۲_باد
نوكر	خادم	بشر	۳_إنسان

<u>ن</u> ِ ندگ	حيات	صدا	۴ _آ واز
فرزند	بيٹا	سال	۵_برس
ٹھیک	ۇرس <b>ت</b>	شرم	۲_ حیا
ۇر	خوف	دِيا	۷۔چراغ
قائد	ريہنما	راحت	٨_ جُوشی
س <b>جانا</b>	سنوارنا	شکایت	٩_شکوه
مال	دولت	چھرہٹی	< <u>ا رُخصت</u>
_ گیل	ź	قوت	االطاقت
أحچها	نُوب	نفلى	۲ا_جعلی
		یاری	۳۲_دوستی
مُتَّتِعها و	إلقاط	مُتصاد	الفاط
اندهيرا	أجالا	<i>پ</i> ایا	ا_اپنا
جنگ	امن	يُز دِل	۲_بپاڈر
انجام	آغاز	حچموٹا	1次_1
غريب	امير	كانثا	<sup>م</sup> - پيول
داياں	باياں	نرى	٥ يتحقق
ز م <u>ین</u>	آ سمان	بُرائی	۲_اچھائی
نفلى	اصلى	باسی	۷_تازه
نافوش	ئۇش	<b>آ</b> خر	^_اوّل
تكليف	آ رام	تير.	۹_آ مسته
غلامى	آزادی	چھاؤں	•ا_دهوپ
غم	ئوشى	خاص	اارعام
دُشْتَن	دوستی	ېدى	۱۲_نیکی
		غًلا م	۳۱_آ زاد

سینٹ میریز کانونیٹ گرلز ہائی سکول چھٹوں کا کام

جماعت چہارم: ۔ پنک، گرین، بلیو

مضمون:\_اُردو(ب)

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مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
اراده	عزم	عفكمند	دانا
رواج	رسم	كمزور	لاغر
جسم	بدن	افضل	اعلى
وعده	اقرار	بدله	اجر
طرف	جانب	جنت	بهشت
پچل	تمر	ا لگ	جُدا
چاند	قمر	شُ	7.
أميد	تو قع	ڵۑ	پن <u>خ</u> نه
شک	شبه	ضرورى	واجب
ورخت	ىتجر	مان	والده
<i>ינ</i> ין	محفل	ش <i>ې</i> نې	شاخ
طريقه	طور	شور	ڠؙڶ
		چين	شكھ
متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
نزد يک	دُ <i>ور</i>	ثم	ئۇشى
نفرت	محبت	مغرب	مشرق
<u>ن</u> ِ ندگ	موت	جوانی	<i>بر</i> ُ ها پا
شًا گرِ د	أستاد	شكي	د کھ
بےجان	جاندار	گورا	کالا
كھوٹا	كمرا	خزاں	بہار
بإر	ج <b>يت</b>	جواب	سوال
س <u>چ</u> ا	تحصو ٹا	شام	صبح
عورت	مرد	٦	بھارى
<i>ئ</i> ورج	چاند	حيوان	إنسان
دوزخ	ج <b>نت</b>	کل	٦٢
گرمی	سردی	نيا	بُدانا
		گیا	م ( <del>ش</del>

" پاکستان<sup>، مض</sup>مون ککھیں۔

ا۔ پاکستان ہماراوطن ہے۔ ٢- يد 14 الست 1947 وكوآ زاد بوا-۳۔ اِس کے بانی قائدِ اعظم محموملی جنائے ہیں۔ <sup>مہ</sup>۔اِس کے چارصوبے ہیں۔ ۵\_پنجاب،سندھ،خبير پختونخواه اوربلوچستان۔