ميدم راحيله آفآب	بنيث گرلز ہائی سکول گوجرا نوالہ	سينث ميريز كانو	د دسری سه ما بهی ۲۰ ۲۰ء
جماعت:۔ خشم پنک،گرین بلیو	(سبق نمبر ١٢ صحت وصفائي	مضمون :۔ اُردوالف
			سوال:۔ مختصر سوالات کے جوابات کھیں۔
به، یسین، فاطمه، عالم،مریم،سحاب،ا قبال،اختر ،رانی ،آمنه	ت وصفائی میں حمیرا ، سمیرا، خد یے	یہیں؟ جواب:۔ مکالم صحب	ا۔ مکالم صحت اور صفائی میں کون کون سے کر دار شامل
	سعیدہ شامل ہیں۔		
کا فیصلہ ہوا؟	ر بیر کے سکول میں ہفتہ صفائی منانے	جواب:۔ مس سعد	۲۔ مس سعد بیر کے سکول میں کیا منانے کا فیصلہ ہوا؟
) جسم کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔)	رد ماغ کے لیےا کی صحت مند د مار ^غ	جواب:۔ صحت منا	۳۔ صحت مندد ماغ کے لیےکون تک چیز ضروری ہے؟
ت مندرہ سکتے ہیں۔	م اورلباس کوصاف رکھنے سے ہم صح	جواب:۔ اپن ^{جس}	۴ - ،م کیسے حت مندرہ سکتے ہیں؟ ۲
_	<i>مندجسم کے لیے م</i> توازن خوارک کی ^ع		۵۔ صحت مندجسم کے لیے کیسی خوارک کی ضرورت ہے؟
تین صحیح مقدار میں شامل ہوں ۔کھا نانہ زیادہ پکا ہوا ہوا ور نہ ہی زیادہ	ن غذا سے مرادالیی غذاجس میں حیا	جواب:۔ متوازر	۲۔ متوازن غذا سے کیا مراد ہے؟
. • . 500		کچا ہو۔	
ل علیلیں ال علیق ہے۔ جن اور ٹو تھ پیسٹ سے بھی دانت صاف ہو سکتے ہیں۔	ىرىقەتازەمسواك ہے۔ يەيىنت رس	جواب۔ بہترین ط	ے۔ دانت صاف کرنے کامسنون طریقہ کیا ہے؟ برما ہو بان درس ر ذ لکھ ہ
معانى	الفاظ	معانى	سوال۲۔ الفاظ کے معافی لکھیں۔ بازیا
معا ی باربارکهنا	ال ھاط تاکیدکرنا		الفاظ آگاه کرنا
	باليدريا كرا م ت		
^ل فر ت			حيا تين
۶۱٫۶	متوازن		مخاطب مخاطب
		ل کریں۔	سوال۲۰:- درج ذیل الفاظ کوجملوں میں استعا
جل	الفاظ		الفاظ جمل
ہمیں بھلائی کے کام کرنے چاہیے۔	۲_ بھلائی	^{مح} ت وصفائی کے بارے می ں آگاہ کیا۔	
گندی چیز ول سے بمیں کراہ ت مح سوں ہوتی ہے۔	۳ کرا ہت		س فضا ہوت الودہ ہے۔ ·
		شہری میں ۔	۵۔ ذمےدار ہم سب ذمےدار پاکستانی ع
			سوال ۲: درج ذیل الفاظ کے متضاد کھیں۔
متضاد	الفاظ	تضاد	
بدترین محن	بہترین ذہابہا	نوازن ر	
محفوظ	خطرناک		صحت بیار میلے کچلے صاف
			یے چیے ۔ سوال۵:۔ درست جواب کی نثائد بی کریں۔
		درس ت جواب ایمان کا	موان ها در منط بواب کا سالد کی کریں - ا۔ صفائی کس کا حصہ ہے؟
		ایک ایک صحت مندجسم میں	۲۔ صحت مندد ماغ کہاں ہوتا ہے؟
		متوازن	سے کون تی غذاجسم کو صحت مندر کھ کتی ہے؟ سر کون تی غذاجسم کو صحت مندر کھ سکتی ہے؟
			۲۰ دانت صاف کرنے کا بہتر ین طریقہ کون ساہے؟
		میں	میں خوارنی شکر کے سے جسم سے کیا اُتر جاتا ہے؟ ۵۔ رواز نیڈسل کرنے سے جسم سے کیا اُتر جاتا ہے؟
			• • • •

ميدم راحيلهآ فآب جماعت؛ مشم پنک، گرین، بلیو

ل گوجرانواله	سينث ميريز كانونبيك كرلز ہائى سكو	د دسری سه ما بنی ۲۰ ۲۰ ء
	سبق نمبر ١٣ صحت وصفائى	مضمون:۔ اُردوالف،ب
درست جواب	ى كريں _	سوال:_ درستاورغلط بیانات کی نشاند
درست	ے کے لیے کام کرنا ہمارا فرض ہے۔	ا۔ اپنے ملک اور قوم کی بھلائی اور فائد۔
غلط	تاہے۔	۲۔ سلادکھانے سے ہمارادل زیادہ خون بنا
غلط		س۔ صفائی اور پاکیزگی دین کا حصہ ہے۔
درست	جاتے ہیں۔	۴۔ کھانازیادہ پکانے سے حیاتین ضائع ہو
	الفاظ سے ملا ^ت یں ۔	سوال:۔ کالم الف کو کالم ب کے متعلق
	درست جواب	كالم الف
	وضو	پانی
	خوارک	متوازن
	سبزياں	چچ چ
	سنت	مسواک
	جراثیم جراثیم	خطرناک

اُردو ب مضامین :۔ ہماراسکول ، پابندی دفت ، علم نے فائد یادکریں خطوط دوست کے نام خط (امتحان میں کا میابی کی مبارک باد) ماموں کے نام (سالگرہ پر مبارک باد) چچا کا نام خط (گھڑی کا تحفہ طنے پرشکریہ) کہانیاں :۔ دوست دہ جومصیبت میں کام آئے ، کوشش سے کا میابی ممکن ہے ، خوشامد بُری بلا ہے درخواستیں؛۔ ہیڈماسٹر کے نام درخواست (برائے رخصت شمولیت شادی) ہیڈمسٹر لیس کے نام درا خواست (مدرسہ چھوڑ نے کا سر ٹیفکیٹ لینے کے لیے) ہیڈمسٹر لیس کے نام دراخوست (دراخوست برائے حصول وطیفہ) یادکریں۔

ميدم راحيلهآ فآب	سكول كوجرا نواله	سينث ميريز كانونيك كرلز بإنى	دوسری سه ماہی ۲۰ ۲۰ء
جماعت؛۔ ششم پنک،گرین ،بلیو		سبق نمبر مهما جمارا وطن	مضمون:۔ أردو الف
			سوال:_ الفاظ کے معانی ککھیں۔
معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
چ <i>ھوٹے گھ</i> ی ت	کھیتیاں	خواتهش	آ رزو آ
نالے	ندياں	جھوتی	لرماجاتي
جنگل	بن	جنت کے برابر ہونے کی خواہش	ر شک فردوس
رينما	پاسبان	بہادر	جيالے
خوبصورت	دل کش	حفاظت کرنے والا	بگهبان
محفل	اشجمن	دل کواچھا لگنےوالا	دل نشیں
باغ	چين	تمنا	ارمان
			سوال:۔ سوالات کے جوابات دیں۔
وطن ہے ہمارا وطن ہے۔	.:- النظم مين شيب كامصرعه پيارا پيارا	جواب	ا۔ اس نظم میں ٹیپ کامصرعہ کون ساہے؟
• •	۔:۔ وطن کے جیالے بہادر جواں اپنے وطن		۲۔ وطن کے جیالے بہادر جواں کس کے اشارے۔
•	:۔ شاعرنے اپنے وطن کور شکِ فردوں کہ		۳۔ شاعرنے کس کور شکِ فردوں کہا ہے؟
•	:۔ وطن کی کھتایں سونا اُگلتی ہیں۔		، ۳۔ وطن کی کھتاں کیا اُگلتی ہیں؟
	۔ وطن کی ندیاں جا ندی لٹاتی ہیں۔		۵۔ وطن کی ندیاں کیالٹاتی ہیں؟
	•		سوال۲۰: الفاظ کے مترادف ککھیں۔
مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
آسرا	سہارا	تمنا	
جگل	بن	باغ	چىن
		ولير	بہادر
	Ļ	درست جوا	سوال ۲: ۔ درست جواب کی نشاند بھی کریں۔
	U	رشک فردو	ا۔ ہماراساراوطن کیاہے؟
		بن	۲۔ وطن کی کون تی چیز بہت دل نشیں ہے؟
		چا ندى	سا۔ وطن کی ندیا کیالٹاتی ہیں:
		سونا	س _{ا۔} ہارےوطن کی کھتایں کیا اُ گاتی ے؟
		حسين	۵۔ ہم حسین انجمن کے کیسے پاسبان ہیں؟
			سوال۵:۔ واحد جمع لکھیں۔
Ĕ.		واص	واحد جمع
ندياں		ندى	کھیت کھتیاں
تاري		しい	واديال واديان
ىلل		ى ملت	اشاره اشارات
		-	سوال۲:- مناسب الفاظ کی مدد سے مصر عظمل کریں
ملک وملت	۔۔۔ کے سینے کاارمان ہیں۔	r U	ا۔ آرزوؤںکادکش۔۔۔وطن
ریژک فردوں created with pdfFactory Pro	یےآج ساراو ط ن trial version <u>www.pd</u>	_ہ کر ffactory.com	۳۰۔ سرمنگ وادیاں۔۔۔چ ^ہ ن ^ل ہاہ

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ميدُم راحيلهاً فتاب	انسان ادراس کا ماحول	سبق نمبر٥١	جماعت:۔ ششم پنک، گرین، بلیو
	درست جواب	ناند بی کریں۔ ناند بی کریں۔	سوال:_ درست اورغلط بیانات کی نش
	درست	یگ گزار ہاہے۔	ا۔ انسان صدیوں سے اس زمین پرزنڈ
	غلط	ىتاثر ہوتا۔	۲۔ انسان اپنے اردگرد کے ماحول سے م
	غلط	کی خوب صورتی کوحاصل کر سکتا ہے۔	۳۔ انسان ماحول سے بے <i>خبر ہ</i> وکرزندگی
	درست		، سائنس کے منفی اثرات سے انکار ممکن ^خ
	غلط	کمی کی ہے۔	۵۔ صنعتی ترقی نے آلودگی کے مسائل میں
	درست		۲_ آلودگی دنیا کابہت بڑامسکہ ہے۔
	غلط	•	2- شورمعاشی نظام بُری طرح متاثر کرتا۔
	غلط		۸_ انسان اورز مین لا زم اورملز دم نہیں ہیں سر
		صي-	سوال:_ درج ذیل الفاظ کے متضادککم
متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
مثبت	منفى	آباد	بنجر
خاموش	شور	بلا واسطه	براه راست
بمفيد	ممفز	خاموشى	شور
			سوال:۔ واحدے جع لکھیں۔
<i>.</i>	واحد	<i></i> 7 .	واحد
معيارات	معيار	عارضه	عوارض
اشيا	ؿ	تدابير	بديبير
		مستلير	مسائل
		ىتعالىرىي-	سوال۔ درج ذیل الفاظ کو جملوں میں ا
		جملح	القاظ
	-	زمین کے ساتھ انسان کارشتہ اسی د پیر	ا_ عکاس
		انسان کی زمین کے ساتھ داہنگی؛ ب	۲۔ وابستگی
		ہمارے سکول میں بہت سے اچھے بر	۳۔ مرتب
		آج کل ہر چیز کامعیار ناقص ہے ب	۴_ معیار
	ں انقلاب بر پاہو گیا ہے۔	سائنسی ایجادات کی وجہ ہے دنیا میں	۵۔ انقلاب
			سوال۔ کالم الف کوکالم بے ملائیں
	ب	درست جوا	كالممالف
		جمال	حسن
		ملزوم	لازم
		نظام خ	اعصابی ء
		غريب	عجیب سائنسی
		ايجادات	سالكسي

ميد مراحيله آفاب		ب گرلز ہائی سکول گوجرا نوالہ	دوسری سه ما بی ۲۰ ۲۰ء	
جماعت۔ خشم پنک،گرین،بلیو		ں برکات	سبق نمبر ۱۷ محنت ک	مضمون: _ أردوالف
				سوال۔ الفاظ کے معانی لکھیں۔
معانى		الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
شائع كرنا		اشاعت	آرام	آ سائش
مضبوطي		يائىدارى	انتظام	بندوبست
<i>ہر</i> اول دستہ		پیش خیمہ	ٹال مٹول کرنا	بېلونېي
مضبوط		تغاور	بو ڑ	پوند
چلن		شعار	گرفت	چنگل
حكمراني		فرماردائي	شرم	عار
سستى		کا ہلی	بر ائی	فضليت
راستے کی روشنی		مشعل راہ	أجلاين	تكحار
نودا		نہال	روشن کرنا	منوركرنا
č			-(سوال۔ سوالات کے مختصر جواب دیر
یت ہوتی ہے۔	ت،طاقت اور قوت کی ضرور	د نیامیں ہرکام کے لیے ترکن		ا۔ دنیامیں ہرکام کے لیے س چیز کی
		, ,		۲۔ کام کی انجام دہی کیا کہلاتی ہے؟
شرے کے لیے قابل قبول نہیں ۔				س _{ا-} کیساانسان مذہبی اعتبار سے قابل
		•		، ۲۰ اسلامی تعلیمات کی روشنی میں کا م
یسے کرنے میں فخرمحسوں کرتے ،اپنے بُو تے خودگا نٹھتے	'		•	
·	• • •	اور بیھٹے کپڑ وں کو پیوند بھیخ	• •	
شعل راہ ہے مثلا سرسیدا حمد خاں ، قائد اعظم ، علامہا قبال۔		•	ہے؟ جواب۔ تحریک پاکستار	۲۔ ہمارے لیے کن کی زندگی مشعل راہ
, .		بن کھار،معیاراوروقار محنت سے		ے۔ انسانی زندگی میں کھار کیسے آتا ہے؟
جل	الفاظ	درست جواب	-	سوال:_درست جواب کی نشاند ہی کریں
کاہل انسان زندگی میں کامیاب نہیں ہوتے۔	كابل	محنت کرےگا	يحوه:	ا۔ انسان کووہی کچھ ملے گاجس کے ل
آپیلید نے اسلام کی تبیلغ کی۔	تنبيلغ	دوست	کیا کہا گیا ہے؟	۲۔ اسلام میں محنت کرنے والے کواللد کا
ہمارے سکول کی شہرت دور دور تک ہے۔	شهرت	فخر	ٹے کام خود کرنے سے کیا محسوس کے تھے؟	۳۔ ہارے بی ایک چوٹے سے چھو
آ چاہید کی مثال ہم سب کے سامنے ہے۔	مثال	منُھ میں سونے کا چچ	رانہیں ہوئے تھے؟ برانہیں ہوئے تھے؟	۴۔ ہارےدیگر قومی رہنما کیالے کر پی
بیساری کا سَنات خُدانے بنائی ہے۔	كائنات	شعار	لي ^ې مىي <i> محن</i> ت اورمشقت كوكىيا بنا نا ہوگا؟	۵۔ مضبوطاورطاقت در قوم بننے کے۔
		قدم چُوتی ہے		۲۔ کامیابی محنق طالب کے:
				سوال:۔ درج ذیل الفاظ کی جمع لکھیں۔
<i>Č</i> .	واحد	び	واحد	
ثمرات	ثمر	عيوب	عيب	
مشاليس	مثال	آسائشات	آ سائش	
		افراد	فرد	
متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	ب- الفاظ	سوال:۔ درج ذیل الفاظ کے متضاد کھیر
كمزورى	طاقت	سكون	حرکت	
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ميدم راحيله آفتاب	سینٹ میریز کانونیٹ گرلز ہائی سکول گوجرانوالہ		د دسری سه ما بی ۲۰ ۲۰ء
جماعت۔ ششم پنک،گرین،بلیو	اب ہے	سبق نمبر \ا خرابہے	
			سوال:۔ درج ذیل الفاظ کے معن ککھیں۔
معنى	الفاظ	معنى	الفاط
بيوى	اہلیہ	مكمل طور برخراب هونا	آ وپے کا آ وا بکٹر ا
خريدی ہوئی چیز	سودا	عادت	ټو
کیساہی	<u>بر چنر</u>	خوراک	غزا
جسم کا حصہ	معاره	دور	زمانه
			سوال:۔ سوالات کے مختصر جواب دیں۔
	وہ خراب ہونے سے شاعر کی مُر ادکمل طور پرخراب ہونا	جواب:۔ آ وےکا آ	ا۔ آوےکا آوہ خراب سے شاعر کی کیامُراد ہے؟
ریا دہ خراب ہوگئی ۔	اج کرنے سے مینتیجہ نکلا کہ مریض کی حالت پہلے سے ز	جواب:۔ ڈاکٹر کےعلا	۲۔ ڈاکٹر کےعلاج کرنے سے کیا نتیجہ نکلا؟
اب ہور بی ہے۔	راک ملاوٹ شدہ ہےاوراس کی وجہ سے ہماری صحت خر	ورہ ہے؟ جواب:۔ ہماری خو	۳۔ ہماری خوراک کیسی ہےاوراس کا کیا نقصان
			سوال:۔ درج ذیل الفاظ کے مترادف کھیں۔
مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ
عادت	ê	بيوى	اہلیہ
مال	سودا	دور	زمانه
		غلط	خراب
			سوال:۔ درج ذیلِ الفاظ کے متضاد کھیں۔
متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ
شبر	گاۇل	موٹا	پټلا
درست	خراب	امليه	شوہر
	رست جواب	و	سواال:۔ درست جواب کی نشاند بی کریں۔
	راخراب ہے	-	ا۔ دودھاس کیے پتلا ہے کہ:
	وداخراب ہے		۲۔ بیوی شوہر سے کہتی ہے کہ:
	زمانه		سا۔ ہر شخص کےزد یک کون خراب ہے؟
	ر کے علاج کی وجہ سے	ڈ اکٹ	۴۔ شاعر کا حال زیادہ کیوں خراب ہے؟
	راست	•	۵_ حال بی میں گاؤں میں کیابنایا گیا ہے؟
		لذ کیراورتا نیٹ واضح ہوجائے۔	سوال۔ جملوں میں اس طرح استعال کریں کہ
	مذكر_مونث		الفاظ جمل
	<i>ندکر</i>	ی زیادہ خراب ہے۔ ب	
	مونث	توازن غذا کھانی چاہیے۔	
	مذكر		سودا بازار سے سودا۔
	مونث	ۇلى <i>ھىور</i> ت ہے۔ ئول <i>ىھىور</i> ت ہے۔	
	مذكر	ہ بہ ت خراب ہے۔	معدہ آج کل میرامعد

تآب	ميد مراحيله أف	رانوالہ	^ي ميريز کانونيٺ گرلز ٻائي سکول گوج	سين	دوسری سههابی ۲۰۲۰ء
ل،گرین،بلیو	جماعت۔ ششم پُ		ہنبر ۱۸ تھیل	سبق	مضمون۔ أردوالف
					سوال۔ الفاظ کے معنی کھیں۔
	معانى	الفاظ		معانى	الفاظ
	ذر <u>يع</u>	توسط	ع کرنا	گا ناشرو	الا پڼا
	انحصار	دارومدار	ر پھر بنیل	پ ^ۇ ست او	چ اق چو بند
	م یڈھیا	شیر ی <u>ل</u>	۷	رس کھر۔	ر سیلے
	تصوريشي	عكاسي	ييخ والا	ضمانت د	ضامن
	ليستديده	مرغوب		رغبت	<i>ک</i> شش
	دستور	معمول		آ راسته	مزين
	برابر	بکساں		تر وتازه	<i>م</i> شاش بشاش
				-	سوال:_ سوالات کے مختصر جواب دیں
بالسي حوصله مندى	صرف صبر وتخل سکھاتے ہیں بلکہا تر	ظم وضبط کی خوبیاں پیدا ہوتی ہیں۔کھیل نہ	جواب۔ کھیل کےذریعےانسان می ^{ں ن}	نوبیاں پیدہوتی ہیں؟	ا۔ کھیل کےذریعےانسان میں کون تی
		ر کرنے کا جذبہ بھی پیدا ہوتا ہے۔	اور برداشت کے ساتھ مقابلہ		
	بڈی اور کملی ۔	یل ہیں بہنکھ مچو لی گلی ڈندا،کوکلا چھپا کی [،] ک	،:۔ کوئی سے پانچ دیہاتی کھیل درج د	م م کھیں؟ جواب	۲۔ کوئی سے پانچ دیہاتی کھیلوں کے نا
	یڈمنٹن، تیرا کی اور دالی بال۔	نے والے کھیل ہیں: فٹ بال، کرکٹ، بر	الحیں؟ جواب:۔ عالمی صطح پر کھیلے جا	لوئی سے پانچ کھیلوں کے نام ⁷	۳۔ بین الاقوامی سطح پر کھیلے جانے والے
- <i>Ç</i> .	مانی کام کاج ،ورزش اور کھیل کود پر	رکھتے ہیں۔انسانی صحت کا دارومدارجسم	.: _ کھیل انسانی زندگی میں بنیادی حثیت	ی ہیں؟ جواب	۲ _۲ ۔ انسانی جسم کے لیے کھیل کیوں <i>ضر</i> ور
	ےو <i>ر</i> دی۔	پتی ہیں: ککلی کلیردی گی میر۔	.: ککی کھیلتے ہوئے بچیاں میہ بول الا	با بین؟ جواب	۵۔ ککلی کھیلتے وقت بچیاں کیا بول الا پ
جواب	نشاند ہی کریں۔	سوال۔ درست اورغلط بیانات کی	درست جواب	-(سوال:۔ درست جواب کی نشاند بی کر پر
درست	ی حثیت رکھتے ہیں۔	ا۔ تحصیل انسانی زندگی میں بنیاد	ہا کی		ا۔ پاکستان کا قومی کھیل ہے:
غلط	-	۲۔ پاکستان کا قومی کرکٹ ہے۔	د يهاتى لژكوں كا		۲۔ گلی ڈیڈاکن کا مرغوب کھیل ہے:
غلط	تى بچوں كالپنديدہ کھيل ہے۔	۳، ^ش ینس، بیڈ منٹن اور ہا کی دیہا	ثقا فقت ک ا		۳۔ کھیل کس کا اظہار کرتے ہیں؟
درست	یم دولڑ کے کھیل سکتے ہیں۔	۴۔ گلی ڈنڈا کے کھیل کو کم ۔	د يهاتي لرُ کيوں ميں		س _{ا۔} کھیل آنکھ مچو کی مقبول ہے:
درست	یچیاں <i>کھ</i> یاتی ہیں۔	۵۔ ککلی کاکھیل صرف	ڪسي بھی وقت	ناب؟	۵۔ کس وقت آنکھ مچولی کا کھیل کھیل جا
	مونث	يذكر		مونث الگ الگ کریں۔	سوال۔ درج ذیل الفاظ میں مذکراور
	صحت	کھیل			
	طبعت	حوصله			
	رات	وقت			
	び	واحد	Ŀ.	واحد	سوال۔ واحدےجمع لکھیں۔
	خطے	خطه	جذبات	جذبه	
	اعمال	عمل	صلا ^{حی} ش	صلاحيت	
	<i>ź</i> .	چ.	معمولات	معمول	
	متضاد	الفاظ	متضاد	الفاظ	سوال۔ متضادکھیں۔
	گمنا م	معروف	÷t:	شيريں	
	غيرقومي	قوى	گاۇل	شهر	
			^ت فرت	محبت	

ميذم راحيله آفأب	وميث گرلز مإنى سكول گوجرا نواله	سينث ميريز كان	دوسری سه ما بی ۲۰ ۲۰ ء
جماعت؛ فشم پنک، گرین، بلیو	سلامی مما لک کی تنظیم (OIC)	سبق نمبر ۱۹	مضمون ؛_اُردو
معانى	الفاظ	معانى	الفاظ
حصبددارى	اشتراكعمل	دوبارہ، نیخ سرے سے	ازسرنو
صلح صفائى	افهام وغنهيم	شريد	اشد
اصرار	تاكيد	زمىنى	برى
ناجائزحمله	جارحت	جفكرا	تنازع
مۇژ	فعال	گودام	ذخائر
حالت	کیفی ت	کی	فقدان
		اديں۔	سوال۲ :۔ سوالات کے قتصر جوابات
ممالک کےاتحاد کی اشد ضرورت محسوس کی گئی۔	ہوی صدی کے آغازاور پہلی جنگ عظیم کے بعداسلامی	ی کب محسوں کی گئی؟ جواب۔ بیہ	ا۔ اسلامی مما لک کے اتحاد کی اشد ضرورت
لعزیز نے پیش کی۔	ملامی کانفرنس کے قیام کی تجویز سعودی حکمر ان شاہ عبدا	نے پیش کی؟ جواب۔ اس	۲۔ اسلامی کانفرنس کے قیام کی تجویز کس۔
یا گیا۔	لامی کانفرنس کا پہلا اجلاس ۲۹۳۶ء میں مکہ مکرمہ میں بلا	ہاں بلایا گیا؟ جواب۔ اسا	س _{ا-} اسلامی کا نفرنس کا پہلاا جلاس کب اور ک
) ۱۹۵مقتد رشخصیات نے اس تنظیم کواز سرنو قائم کیا۔	۱۹ء میں ^ج ح کے مبارک موقع پر ۳۵ اسلامی مما لک ک	جواب۔ ۲۵	۴۔ اسلامی کانفرنس از سرنو کب قائم کی گئی؟
یں میں مسجداقصی کوآگ لگانے کی شرمناک حرکت کی۔	۔ اگست۱۹۶۹ء میں یہودیوں نے مقبوضہ ہیت المقد	ل شرمناک حرکت کب کی؟	۵۔ یہودیوں نے مسجد اقصی کوآگ لگانے ک
مدارت میں اسلامی مما لک کی تنظیم کا پہلا اجلاس منعقد ہوا۔	۔ ۱۹۲۹ء میں مراکش کے شہر باط کے شاد حسین کی) کانفرس کی صدارت کس نے کی؟ جواب؛	۲۔ مراکش میں ہونے والی اسلامی سر براہی
والفقارعلى بهثوكي صدارت مليس لا ہور ميں منعقد ہوا۔	اس تنظیم کا دوسراا جلاس ۲۲ ۱۹ و میں وزیر پا کستان ذ	نفرس کی صدرات کس نے کی ؟ جواب۔	ے۔لا ہور میں ہونے والی دوسری سر براہی کا
	درست جواب	-(سوال۳۔ درست جواب کی نشاند ہی کر پر
	جإليس	ی کانفرس میں کتنے مما لک نے شرکت کی؟	ا۔ لاہور میں ہونے والی دوسری سربرا
	پنچھتر فیصد	کی ملکیت ہے؟	۲_ زیرز مین کاکتنا فیصد حصه سلم ممالک
	اشدضرورت		س _{ا۔} پہلی جنگ عظیم کے بعداسلامی مما لک
	تمام	-	م، دتیا کے کتنے اسلامی مما لک اس تنظیم کا میں
	مکه ^ک کرمه	•	۵۔ اسلامی ممالک کی تنظیم کا مرکز می دفتر س
	ایک کلمے سے	-	۲۔ مسلمان قوم دنیا کی واحد قوم ہے جو بند
			سوال۴۰ درج ذیل الفاظ کی جنع ککھیں۔
<i>ゼ</i> .	الفاظ	び	الفاظ
سانحا ت	سانحه	تنازعات	تنازع
وجوبات	ونبه	تجاويز	تجويز
		ذخائرً	ذخيره
ورست جواب مرسب متاللة			سوال۵۔ کالم الف کوکالم ب۔۔۔۔ ملائیر
ایک رسول میلاند. ب		ايکخد	
کعب جا		حرم ن	
ساحل ۱۰		نیل متر س	
فعال		متحرک مانتان	
تنازع ت 		اختلافار.	
معدنيات		ذ خائر	

ميذم راحيلهآ فتأب	ی <i>کرلز</i> ہائی سکول گوجرا نوالہ		ş	دوسری سههابی ۲۰۲۰
ی۔ششم پنک،گرین، بلیو	جماعت	سبق نمبر٢٠ اتفاق		مضمون۔ أردوالف
			لكصير -	سوال۔ الفاظ کے معانی
معانى	الفاظ		معانى	الفاظ
ىتبائى	بر بادی		جفكرا	نااتفاقى
اتفاق	ايكا		مز ہ	لطف
قطرب	يوند ي		مثال	مثل
ميل جول	ملاپ		خشک ہوجا نا	سوكھجانا
			بات کھیں۔	سوال۔ سوالات کے جواب
	کے نتیج نیک ہوتے ہیں۔	جواب۔ ہمیشہل کررہنے۔	ن <u>ت</u> یج کی <i>سے ہوتے ہی</i> ں؟	ا۔ ہمیشہل کےرہنے کے
	ق اورا تحادد کھا تاہے۔	جواب۔ کامیابی کارستہا تغا	اج؟	۲۔ کامیابی کارستہ کون دکھا تا
	دواوردول کر ہزاروں پر بھاری ہوتے ہیں۔	جواب۔ مثل مشہور ہے کہ		۳۔ کون سی مثل مشہور ہے؟
	ب ل جاتی ہیں تو طوفان اُٹھاتی ہیں۔	جواب۔ کمزور بوندیں ج	ن أٹھاتی ہیں؟	، ۲۰ کمزور بوندیں کیسےطوفار
	وتی ہے جہاں نااتفاقی ہوتی ہے۔	جواب۔ بربادی وہاں ہ	·	۵۔ بربادی کہاں ہوتی ہے؟
درست جواب		درست جواب	دے مصر بے کمل کریں۔	سوال۔ مناسب الفاظ کی مد
كاميابي	۲۔ یہی ایکا تورستہ۔۔۔۔۔کادکھا تاہے۔	نیک	ىتىچە، <i>بوتے بي</i> ں-	ا۔ ہمیشہل کرر ہنے کے بنا
طوفان	، جو ل جاتی ہیں آپس میں تو پھر۔۔۔۔ اُٹھاتی ہیں	ہزاروں	لے بھاری ہوں۔۔۔۔۔ پر	۳۔ مثل مشہور ہے دومل کے
		ناا تفاقى	اجہاں۔۔۔۔۔۔ ہے	۵۔ وہیں ہوتی ہے بربادی
مترادف	الفاظ	مترادف	الفاظ	سوال۔ مترادف کھیں۔
قطره	بوند	كامرانى	كاميابي	
مزه	لطف	طاقت	قوت	
اتفاق	ليا	فساد	چھگڑا	
		زيست	زندگ	
				سوال۔ جملے بنائیں۔
			جملح	الفاظ
		بڑی طاقت ہے۔	آپس کاملاپ زمانے کی سب سے بر	ا۔ ملاپ
		-!	ہم نے کھانے سے بھر پورلطف اُٹھایا	۲_ لطف
			میرےجسم پرانجکشن کانشان ہے۔	س۔ نشان
		و_	خُدا کرتےمھار ی ق سمت بہ ت ا چھی ہو	^م ار قسمت
			وہیں جھگڑا ہوتا ہے جہاں نااتفاقی ہوتی	۵۔ نااتفاقی
	اب	درست جو	نثاند ہی کریں۔	سوال۔ درست جواب کی
		نیک	یائج <i>ہوتے ہی</i> ں؟	ا۔ مل جل کرر بنے کے کیان
		مزه	اں کیا ہوتا ہے؟	۲۔ جہاں دل ایک ہوں ، وہا
		الكا	آ تا ہے؟ ا	س _و مشکل وقت میں کیا کا م
		دو	ماری ہوتے ہیں؟	۴۔ کتنے مل کر ہزاروں پر بھ
		كاميابيكا	•	۵۔ ایکا ہمیں کون ساراستہ
PDF created with pdf	Factory Pro trial version <u>www.p</u>	odffactory.com	ىخىڭىپ .	ب مولير مد ما كما دار ا

سينٹ ميريز کانونيٹ گرلز ہائی سکول گوجرانوالہ ميدم _راحيله آفاب دوسری سه مابی۲۰۲۰ء جماعت _ششم پنک،گرین،بلیو سبق نمبر ۲۳ ریاضی کاعلم مضمون_ أردوالف سوال۔ الفاظ کے معانی ککھیں۔ معانى معانى الفاظ الفاظ ناپ،اندازه يمايش بنيادي اساسی حجم رسائي دسترس جسامت أصول،قوانيين قواعد مهارت عبور مشحكم ناگزير لازمي يضروري مضبوط قائم استوار معاونت مدد سوال۔ سوالات کےجوامات کھیں۔ مقدار، ڈھانچے، جم، تبدیلی اور نقشے وغیرہ کے مطالعے کوعلم الحساب یاریاضی کاعلم کہتے ہیں۔ ا۔ ریاضی کاعلم کے کہتے ہیں؟ جواب۔ حساب کتاب میں گنتی اور پرائش دوبنیادی عمل ہوتے ہیں۔ ۲۔ حساب کتاب کے بنیا دی عمل کون سے ہیں؟ جواب۔ جواب۔ معلم الحساب اتناہی پرانا ہے جتنا خود بنی نوع انسان۔ ۳۔ علمالحساب کتنا پرانا ہے؟ آغاز میں لوگ اشیا کو ثارکرنے کے لیے دھا گوں ، رسیوں اور کنگر دغیوہ کواستعال کرتے تھے۔ ۲۰۰۰ آغاز میں اشپاکوشار کرنے کے لیے کیا استعال کیا جاتا تھا؟ جواب۔ جواب۔ سمکنتی کا نظام سب سے پہلے دادی سند ھے کوگوں نے متعارف کرایا تھا۔ ۵۔ گنتی کانظام سب سے پہلے کس علاقے کےلوگوں نے متعارف کرایا؟ البیرونی نے ضلع جہلم کی تخصیل ینڈ دادن کے مقام پر نیٹھ کت زمین کا قطر دریافت کیا۔ ۲۔ زمین کا قطرس نے دریافت کیا؟ جواب۔ تما معلوم میں ریاضی کے وسیع استعال کی بدولت اسے تمام سائنسی کی ماں اور تمام سائنسی علوم کی ملکہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ 2- کس علم کوسائنسی علوم کی ماں کہاجا تاہے؟ جواب _ اگرکس څخص کو گنتی نہیں آتی توابے زندگی کے ہر ہرموڑ اور ہر ہر قدم پر دوسروں کی مد دکامتناج رہنا پڑتا ہے۔ جواب۔ ۸_ کیسا شخص ہرقدم پر دوسروں کی مدد کامختاج رہتا ہے؟ سوال: - خالی جگه پُرکری -ا۔ مقدار، ڈھانچ، جم، تبدیلی اور نقشے وغیرہ کے مطالعہ کو۔۔۔یاریاضیکاعلم کہتے ہیں۔ علم الحساب ۲۰۰۰ ۲۰ علم الحساب میں۔۔۔اور حرکات کا مطالعہ بھی کیاجا تا ہے۔ اشكال ۳۔ ابتدامیں ریاضی کو صرف تجارت کے مقصد اور اراضی کی ۔۔۔۔کی ضروریات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے استعال کے جاتا ہے۔ پیائش ۴-حالیہ دور میں۔۔ بھی ہندسوں اور سادہ جمع تفریق کی سوجھ بوجھ رکھتے ہیں۔ ان پٹرھ ۵۔ ۔۔ ایساعلم ہے جوموجودہ کمیکو لیٹرور کمپیوٹر میں بنیادی اور مرکز کی حثیت رکھتا ہے۔ لوگرتھم ۲ ن صلح جهلم کی تحصیل بند دان خان کے مقام پر بیٹھ کرز میں کا قطر دریافت کیا۔ البیرونی سوال:۔ درست جواب کی نشاندہی کریں۔ درست جواب ۲۔ گنتی کا نظام سب سے پہلے کہاں کے رہنے والوں نے متعارف کرایا؟ البيروني ا۔ زمین کا قطر کس نے دریافت کیا؟ سندھک ہ۔ ہرمیدان میں ریاضی کے مل دخل اوروسعت کی بنابراہے کیا کہاجا تاہے؟ تمام سائنسي علوم کی ماں س_ا۔ ریاضی کاعلما تناہی پراناہے: جتناخودانسان سوال - كالم الف كوكالم ب سے ملائيں -سوال: جملے بنائیں۔ ا۔ حجم : زمین کا حجم بہت بٹراہے۔ كالمالف درست جواب ۲۔ پیائش : پہلےلوگ پیائش کے لیےدھا گی اوررسیاں استعال کرتے تھے۔ ڪنٽي اعداد ۳۔ علامات: مریض میں ابھی بھی بخار کی علامات موجود ہیں۔ تصاوير اشكال ۲- اشکال: علم الحساب میں اشکال اور حرکات کا مطالعہ کیا جاتا ہی۔ بنيادي اساسى ۵۔ غیرمادی: دنیا کی ہر چیز غیرمادی ہے۔ الجبرا جيوميٹري

البيروني

زمين كاقطر

میڈمراحیلهآ فتاب جماعت: ششم پنک،گرین،بلو	سینٹ میریز کانوینٹ گرلز ہائی سکول گوجرا نوالہ سبق نمبر ۲۴ ریاضی کاعلم		وسری ساماتی ۲۰۴۰ء تضمون: اردو	
معنی معنی	القاط القاط	معنی	لون. <i>اردو</i> الفاظ	
ناپ	يبا ^ئ ش	بنيادى	اساسی	
رسائی	دسترس	جسامت	3.	
أصول	قواعد	مہارت	عبود	
لازمى	ناگزىر	مضبوط	متحكم	
ز م ین	اراضی	تغداد	مقدار	
			سوال۱۔ سوالات کے مختصر جواب دیں۔	

جواب - مقدار، ڈھانچے، جم، تبدیلی اور نقشہ وغیرہ کومطالعے کومکم الحساب یاریاضی کاعلم کہتے ہیں۔ ا۔ ریاضی کاعلم س کو کہتے ہیں؟ ۲۔ حساب کتاب کے بنیادی عمل کون سے ہیں؟ جواب۔ حساب کتاب میں گنتی اور پیائش دوبنیا دی عمل ہیں۔ جواب۔ علم الحساب اتناہی پرانا ہے جینا کہ خود بنی نوع انسان ہے۔ ٣- علم الحساب كتنايراناب؟ جواب۔ آغاز میںاشیا کوثار کرنے کے بےدھا گوں،رسیوں اور کنگر دغیرہ کاستعال کیاجا تا تھا۔ ۲- آغاز میں اشیا کوشار کرنے کے لیے کیا استعال کیا جاتا تھا؟ ۵۔ گنتی کانظام سب سے پہلے س علاقہ کے لوگوں نے متعارف کرایا؟ 💿 جواب۔ گنتی کانظام سب سے پہلے دادی سند ہے کے لوگوں نے متعارف کرایا تھا۔ جواب۔ البیرونی نے ضلع جہلم کی تخصیل ینڈ دادن خان کے مقام پر بیٹھ کرزیین کا قطر دریافت کیا۔ ۲۔ زمین کا قطرس نے دریافت کیا؟ جواب۔ تمام علوم میں ریاضی کے دسیع استعال کی بدولت اسے تمام سائنسی علوم کی ماں اور تمام سائنسی علوم کی مالکہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ ے۔ کس علم کوسائنسی علوم کی ماں کہا جا تاہے؟ ۸۔ کی افتحص ہر قدم پر دوسروں کی مدد کامحتاج رہتا ہے؟ 💿 جواب۔ اگر کس شخص کو کنتی نہیں آتی تواسے زندگی کے ہر مرموڑ اور ہر ہر قدم پر دوسروں کامحتاج رہنا پڑتا ہے۔ سوال ۲۰ درست جواب کی نشاند ہی کریں۔ الفاظ جملر درست جواب حجم زمین کاحجم بہت بڑاہے۔ ا۔ زمین کا قطرکس نے دریافت کیا؟ البيروني اس کیڑ بے کی بیائش کتنی ہے؟ يمائش ۲_ ریاضی کاعلم کتنایرانا ہے: جتناخودانسان اللدتعالى نے بہت تى اشكال كےلوگ پيدا كے ہيں۔ تمام سائنسي علوم کی ماں ۳۔ ہرمیدان میں ریاض ^عمل دخل اور دسعت کی بنا پرا سے کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟ اشكال ، ۳۔ گنتی کا نظام سب سے پہلے کہاں کے رہنے والوں متعارف کرایا؟ مریض میں ابھی بھی بخار کی علامات موجود ہیں۔ علامات سندھک سوال، - خالی جگه پُر کریں۔ درست جواب ا۔ مقدار، ڈھانچ، جم، تبدیلی اور نقشے وغیرہ کے مطالعے کو۔۔۔ پاریاضی کاعلم کہتے ہیں۔ علمالحساب ۲۔ علم الحساب میں۔۔۔۔۔اور حرکات کا مطالعہ بھی کیا جاتا ہے۔ اشكال ۳۔ ابتدامیں ریاضی کوصرف تجارت کے مقصد اور اراضی کی۔۔۔کی ضرور پات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے استعال کیا جاتا تھا۔ يمائش ۳۔ حالیہ دور میں۔۔ لوگ بھی ہندسوں اور سادہ جمع تفریق کی سوچھ بوجھ رکھتے ہیں۔ اُن پڑھ لوكرتهم ۵۔ ۔۔۔ایباعلم ہےموجودہ کیلکوٹراورکم پیوٹر میں بنیادی مرکزی حثیت رکھتا ہے۔ ۲ _ _ _ یا المع جہلم کی مخصیل بنڈ دادن خان کے مقام پر بیٹھ کرزیکن کا قطرہ دریافت کیا ۔ البيروني سوال۵۔ کالم الف کوکالم ب سے ملائیں ۔ كالمالف درست جواب ⁻گنتی اعراد تصاوير اشكال اساسى بنيادي جيوميري الجبر البيروني زمين كاقطر

راحيلهآ فتأب	میڈم۔	كرلز بإنى سكول گوجرا نواله	سينث ميريز كانونيك	1	دوسری سه ما بن ۲۰ ۲۰
پڼک،گرين،بليو	جماعت _ششم		سبق نمبر۲۵ با کستان		مضمون۔ أردوالف
				معانی لکھیں۔	سوال۔ الفاظ
نى	معا	الفاظ	معانى		الفاظ
ب ، كوشش	دوڑ دھو	تگوتاز	مکان، کل		ايوان
ونچا	بلند،أ	سرافراز	سربلانا		حجومنا
	بڑائی	عظمت	امياب	6	سرخرد
وف	مصر	محو	بهادر		شهباز
	دنيا	عالم	<i>ب</i> ایاں	ż	ممتاز
ئى	بهلا	ż	بت	ھ	كھليان
				جوابات کھیں۔	سوال۔ سولاتک
	ہبادر فوجی جوان ہیں۔	جواب۔ نگہبانوں سے مراد ہمارے وطن کے ب		بانوں سے کیا مراد ہے؟	ا۔ عظمت کے نگھ
•		جواب۔ قومی پر چم کے لیے شاعر نے بیدعا ک		لیےشاعرنے کیاڈعا کی ہے؟	1.
	نوں،اورایوانوں کی خیر مانگی۔ بر	جواب۔ شاعر نے اپنے وطن کے کھتوں،میدا		، جن چیز وں کی دعامانگی ہے،ان	
	•	جواب۔ شاعر نے اپنے شہبازوں کے لیے سرخ		ہبازوں کے لیے کن جذبات کا اظ	
رست جواب		مناسب الفاظ کی مدد سے مصر یح کمل کریں۔		-	
ئهبانوں		تیری عظمت کے۔۔۔۔کی خیر	•	ہماراوطن ہمیشہ شاداورآ بادر	
נו	نو	گوشه گوشه برسا تاریخ		ہماراوطن کا پر چم کہرا تارہے۔	1 -
ىتاز	2	تو رہے عالم سے۔۔۔۔اےوطن		محنت میں عظمت ہے۔ '	
<i>ו</i> דו		تیرا پرچم یونہی ۔۔۔۔درہے		بیساراعالم خُدانے بنایا ہواہے م	,
じ	وط	تو رہے آزاد اے میرے ۔۔۔۔۔	بظرآ تاہے۔ ۵۔	صبح کے دقت ہرطرف خُدا کا نورز	
				-1	سوال۔ متضاد کھیر
	متضاد	القاظ	متضاد		الفاظ
	بےنور	نور	غلام		آ زاد
	وریان	آباد	غيرنگهبان	جي لکھيں۔	نگهبان با
27		37			-
<i>.</i>	واحد	び	واحد :	<i>ゼ</i> .	واحد ط
ذرات	ذره	انوار	نور	اوطان کو کالمب سےملائیں۔	دطن سوال۔ کالمالف
		12		لو کامب مسطملا یں۔ کالم الف	شوال- کام الف
		ت جواب رانا		l l	
			d 	ېر چم نور	
			مسک	ور ذره	
		رانری رانری		وره عظمت	
		ربرن بیان		کھیت	
		<u>ي</u> 0		<u> </u>	

Class 6

سبق تمبر6

<u>نوح کازمانہ</u> المح درست جواب کے گرد دائرہ لگائیں۔ 1-قائىين اين والدين كوچھوڑ كركہاں چلا گيا؟ **i**ود) شهر (صحرا 2-قائين نے اپنے بيٹے کا کيانام رکھا؟ (متوشالح انوش) حنوك 3-قائين ايك شهربساياس كاكيانام ركها؟ بابل (حنوک شنعار) قائين) بابل 4- آدم كے تيسر بيٹے كانام كياتھا؟ (شيت 5_متوشالح س كابيثاتها؟ حنوک) (آدم شيت المسبق کی روشنی میں پیچان کرکھیں کہ بیکون تھا؟ 1_د نیا کاطویل العمرشخص متوشاكح 2_خداك ساتھ چلنے والاشخص حنوك قائين 3-جس نے اپنے بیٹے کے نام پر شہر بسایا۔ <u>نوح</u> 4_خدانے اسے راستبازیایا۔ قائين 5_دنيا كايبلا قاتل كون تفا؟ الم پیراگراف کھیں کہ نوح کے زمانے میں زمین پرخدانے کیادیکھااور ممکین ہوا۔ ج۔بائیبل مقدس بیان کرتی ہے کہ جب خدانے دیکھا کہ زمین بگڑی ہوئی ہے۔تو وہ زمین پرانسان کے پیدا کرنے سے چچتایا اور دل میں مملکین ہوا۔ (تکوین 6:6)۔ کیونکہ جو کچھ خدانے دنیا کے شروع میں خلق کیا تھا۔اب بیسب کچھاس کے برعکس ہو چکا تھا۔ جب خدانے ان سب چیز وں پر جواس نے بنائی تھیں نظر کی اور دیکھا کہ بہت اچھی ہیں۔(تكرين1:11) الج خدادند یسوع میچ نے نوح کے زمانے کا حوالہ دیتے ہوئے کیا کہا؟ ج۔خداوند یسوع مسیح نے نوح کےایا مسے سبق حاصل کرنے کی تلقین کرتے ہوئے فرمایا۔جس طرح نوح کےایا میں ہوااسی طرح ابن انسان کی آمد ہوگی ۔ کیونکہ جس طرح طوفان سے پہلے کے ایام میں لوگ کھاتے پیتے اور بیاہ کرتے اور بیاہے جاتے تھے۔اس دن تک کہ نوح کشتی میں داخل ہوااور بےفکرر ہے تا وقت کہ آگر سب کو بہالے گیا اس طرح ابن انسان کی آمد ہوگی۔(مقدس متی 24:37)ا اس لئے میں خود کواس دن کے لئے تیاررکھنا ہوگا۔ الانوح کے زنانے اور موجودہ معاشر بے کا مواز نہ کرتے ہوئے مضمون ککھیں۔ ج۔جو پھونوح کے زمانے میں لوگ کررہے تھا ج بھی ہمارے اردگر دوہ ہی پھھ دیکھنے کوملتا ہے انسان کی شرارت حد سے بڑھ گئی ہے۔ انسان کے دل کے خیالات کا تصور بدی کی طرف مائل ہے۔زمین ظلم سے بڑی پڑی ہے قتل وغارت گری کاباز ارگرم ہے۔انسان کےطور طریقے بگڑے ہوئے ہیں۔جس طرح نوح کے زمانے میں لوگ خدا کوفراموش کر کےاپنی دھن میں مگن تھا ج بھی ایساہی دکھائی دیتا ہے لوگ خدا کے رحم اور تنبیہ کونظرا نداز کئے ہوئے ہیں۔خدامہربان ہے۔وہ صبر

ے انسان کوتو بہ کرنے کا موقع دیتا ہے۔ اس کا عدل اچا تک ایک دن انسان کو آ تھیرے گا۔ PDF created with pdfFactory Pro trial version <u>www.pdffactory.com</u>

ایک لفظ میں سوال کا جواب دیں۔ 1_نوح کے باب کیا نام تھا؟ لامك ىشتى 2-خدانے نوح کو کیابنانے کو کہا؟ 3-خدانے نوئس قشم کی لکڑی استعال کرنے کاحکم دیا؟ گو چر تين 4_نوح کے کتنے میٹے تھے؟ تىن 5_نوح کے بیٹوں کی کتنی ہیویاں تھیں۔ <u>جاليس دن</u> 6۔طوفان کے دفت کتنے دن بارش ہوتی رہی؟ 7 _ کشتی کس پہاڑ برآ کررک گئی؟ كوهاراراط 8 کشتی میں کل کتنے انسان سوار تھے؟ آ ٹھ 9۔ یانی پہاڑوں کی چوٹیوں سے کتنی فٹ او پرتھا؟ تقريبا 22فٹ 10 ۔ کبوتر ی کونسی شے منہ میں لے کرآئی۔ ڈ الی الله درست جواب کی نشاند ہی کریں۔ص 1۔انسانوں کے ثار کے علاوہ زمین پراور کیا بہت بڑھگی۔ (شرارت آلودگی ناانصافی) (خدا بدی 2۔انسان کے دل کے خیالات کس کی طرف مائل تھے؟ ترقى) گو چگر) (شیشم کیکر 3۔خدانے نوح کوشتی بنانے کے لئے کونسی لکڑی استعال کرنے کا حکم دیا؟ 4 یوج کوشتی بنانے کے میں کتنے برس لگے؟ (سوبرس پچاس برس ساٹھ برس) 5۔خدانے طوفان سے کتنے دن پہلے نوح کوشتی میں داخل ہونے کوکہا (سات دن سات مغنے سات مہینے) ایک جملے میں جواب کھیں ۔ 1۔خدانے زمین پرانسان کی بدی اور شرارت کود کچھر کہا کہا؟ ج-خدانے نوح سے کہا کل بشر کا خاتمہ میر بسامنے آپہنچاہے۔ کیونکہان کے سبب سے زمین ظلم سے برگٹی اور میں ان کوزمین ساتھ نیست ونا بود کروں گا۔ (تکوین 13:6) 🛠 جب خدانے زمین پر ہوا چلائی تو کیا ہوا؟ ج-جب خدانے زمین پر ہوا چلائی اوریانی خشک ہونے لگا۔ یانی آ ہت آ ہت کم ہونے لگا۔ المحمد الجنوح اورآ نے والی نسلوں کو کیا نشان دیا؟ ج۔اورخدانے کہا کہ جوعہد میں ہرز مانے کی پشتوں کیلئے اپنے اورتمہارے درمیان کرتا ہوں اس کا پینشان ہے۔ میں اپنی کمان با دل میں رکھتا ہوں ۔جس دن میں زمین کے او پر بادل لا وُں گا۔اور میری کمان بادل میں نظر آئے تو میں اس عہد کویا دکروں گا۔ (تکوین 12.9:9 ارش کے بعد قوس قزاح کانشان مسیحیوں کے لئے کیا معنی رکھتا ہے؟ ج۔خدانے بادلوں میں قوسِ قزاح کواپنے دائمی عہد کا نشان تھرایا۔ ہم سیحیوں کے لئے بارش کے بعد بادلوں میں قوسِ قزاح خدا کے دائمی عہد کی یا ددلا تا ہے۔

الم مختصر جواب لکھیں۔ 1_نوح کی کشتی کس پہاڑ پر آ رک گئی؟ ج_نوح کی کشتی کو دِاراراط برآ کررک گئی۔ 2_نوح کے تین بیٹوں کے نام کیا تھے؟ ج _نوح کے تین بیڈ ل کے نام سام، حام اور یافت تھے۔ 3۔طوفان کے جاتمہ کے بعدنوح کا خاندان س علاقے میں آیا دہوا؟ ج۔طوفان کے خاتمہ کے بعد نوح کا خاندان کوہ اراراط کے علاقے میں آیا دہو گیا۔ 4_جب لوگوں کی تعداد بڑھنے لگی تو وہ اپناعلاقہ چھوڑ کر کہاں چلے گئے؟ ج۔ جب لوگوں کی تعداد بڑھنے لگی تو وہ اپناعلاقہ چھوڑ کرمشرق کی جانب چلے گئے۔ 5_شنعار کاملک کہاں پرواقع تھا؟ ج۔ شعنعا رکا ملک دریائے د جلہ اورفرات کے درمیان واقع ہے۔ 🛠 غلطاور درست کی نشاند ہی کریں۔ 1 ـ سام، حام اور یافت کی اولا دایک ہی زبان بولتی تھی۔ 2۔ شعار کےلوگوں نے آپس میں کہا آؤہم اینٹیں بنا ئیں اورانہیں آگ میں ایکا ئیں۔ 3۔ شلعار کےلوگوں نے جوشہرآباد کرنا جاپااس شہر کا نام مابل ہوا۔ 4۔ مابل کے معنی اتحاد کے ہیں۔ 5۔بابل شہر موجودہ عراق میں دریائے فرات کے کنارے آباد ہے۔ 🛠 مندرجہذیل سوالوں کے جواب ایک جملے میں لکھیں۔ 1_شنعارك لوگوں نے تعمير كاكونسامنصوبہ بنايا۔ ج۔ شعار کےلوگوں نے آپس میں کہا آؤہم ایک شہرادرایک برج بنائیں ۔جس کی چوٹی آسان تک پنچادرہم اپنانا کریں۔ 2۔شیعار کے لوگوں نے تعمیر کے لئے کونسامیڑیل استعال کیا؟ ج۔رفتہ رفتہ انہوں نے اینٹیں بنانے اور آگ میں یکانے کافن سکھ لیا تھا۔اب وہ اینٹیں بنانے لگے۔ان کے پاس پتھروں کی جگہا ینٹ اور کچ کی جگہ لاساتھا (تکوین 11:4) 3۔ شاہ ارکےلوگ اینامنصوبہ کیوں مکمل نہ کریائے۔ ج۔خداوند نے ان کواپنے منصوبے سے بازر کھنے کے لئے ان کی زبان میں اختلاف ڈال دیا۔وہ سب اچا تک ہی فرق زبانیں بولنے لگےاب وہ ایک دوسرے کی بات کو سمجھنہ ، سکتے تھے اگر دہ کسی کو کہتے کہاینٹ لاؤنو وہ گارالے آتا۔جس کوگارالا نے کوکہاجاتا وہ کچھاور کے آتاان کے لئے ل کرکام کرنامشکل ہوگیا۔ وہ برج بنانے سےرک گئے۔ 4۔خداوندنےان کوتغمیر سےروکنے کے لئے کیا کیا؟ ج۔خداوندنے دیکھا کہ دولوگ آپس میں ایک ہیں ادران سب کی زبان بھی ایک ہے۔ بیسب کچھ دیکھ کرخداوندافسر دہ اور زخیدہ ہوا۔ کیونکہ بیشہراور برخ اس کی مرضی کےخلاف تھا۔ان کا ایک ہی جگہد ہنااورآ سان کی چوٹی تک برج بنا ناخداوندکو یسند نیآ یا۔ 5-خدا كيون نہيں جا ہتا تھا كەلوگ ايك جگەر ہيں؟ ج۔خداوند جانتا تھا کہ دہتمیر کے اسعمل سے بازنہیں آئیں گے۔ بلکہ سل درنسل اس کا میں لگےرہیں گےاوراس کی باقی دنیا تو دیران اور غیر آبا در ہے گی ۔ تو خداوند نے لوگوں کو ان کےارادوں سے مازر کھنےاوران کو سبق سکھانے کا فیصلہ کرلیا۔ PDF created with pdfFactory Pro trial version <u>www.pdffactory.com</u>

بنیادی منزل کارقبالی مربع فرلانک (607فٹ) تھا۔اس کےاو پرآٹھ منزلیں تھیں۔ ہرایک منزل 20 سے 60 فٹ اونچی تھی۔اور ہرمنزل کارقبہ بتدریخ کم ہوتا چلاجا تاتھا۔ اوپر چڑھنے کے لئے سیڑھیاںاورڈھلوان راستے تھے۔اورنصف راستے میں سفر کے بعدسستانے کے لئے نشتیں تھیں۔ سبق نمبر 9

<u>ابراہیم کی بلا ہٹ</u> الممندرجەذىل سوالوں كے مختصر جواب كھيں۔ 1_ابراہیم کااصل نام کیاتھا؟ ج_ابراہیم کااصل نام ابرام تھا۔ 2-ابراہیم کے باب کا کیانام تھا؟ ج-ابراہیم کے باپکا نام تارح تھا۔ 3_ابراہیم کہاں پیدا ہوا؟ ج_ابراہیم کلد انیوں کے اُور (موجودہ عراق) میں پیدا ہوا۔ 4-خدانے ابراہیم کوکہاں سے بلایا تھا؟ ج ۔خدانے ابراہیم کواس کے وطن اور اس کے اقربا کے درمیان سے بلایا تھا۔ 5۔ان دولوگوں کے نام ہتا ئیں جوابراہیم کے ساتھ کنعان کی طرف روانہ ہوئے؟ ج۔ابراہیما بنی بیوی سارائی اوراینے کھتج لوط کولے کر کنعان کی طرف روانہ ہوئے۔ 🛠 - بتائیں پہکون تھے؟ ابراہیم کی بیوی تھی 1 _ساراكون تقى؟ لوطابرا ہیم کا بقتیجاتھا۔ 2 _لوطكون تھا؟ 3 ـ تارح كون تھا؟ تارح ابراتيم كابا يتحابه 4_ناحوركون تھا؟ ناحورا براتيم كاداداتها_ 5_اسحاق كون تها ؟ اسحاق ابراتهيم كابيثا تقابه الہ پڑھکرخالی جگہ برکریں۔ الف: تواپنے وطن اوراپنے اقربا کے درمیان سے بلکہ اپنے باپ کے گھر سے روانہ ہواوراس سرز مین میں چل جو میں تخصے دیکھاؤں گا۔ میں تخصےا یک بڑی قوم بناؤں گااور تیرانا م

5۔سارہ بچانوے برس کی تھی جب اس کے ماں بیٹا پیدا ہوا۔

ہف، ویں بے دن اورا بچہ رپا حدر بیان کے کل قبیلے تھھیں برکت پائیں گے (تکوین 1:12-3) سر فراز کروں گا۔ سودہ برکت کاباعث ہوگا۔ جہان کے کل قبیلے تھھیں برکت پائیں گے (تکوین 1:12-3) ب: میں اسے <u>برکت</u> دوں گا اور اس سے تبھے ایک <u>بیٹا</u> بخشوں گا۔ اور میں اسے <u>برکت</u> دوں گا کہ دہ قو موں کی ماں ہوگی۔ اور گروہوں کی <u>باد شاہ</u> اس سے تکلیں گے۔ (تکوین ٹی خلط اور سچی جواب کی نشاند ہی کریں۔ 1۔ ابرا تیم سوبرس کا تھا جب اسحاق پیدا ہوا۔ 2۔ اساعیل اسحاق سے چودہ برس بڑا تھا۔ 4۔ براہ اسحاق کی پیدائش کے بعد فوت ہوگئی۔ 4۔ ابرا تیم نوب برس کا تھا جب خدا نے اس سے بیٹ کا دعدہ کیا۔ 2۔ اس

<u>سبق نمبر 10</u>

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1_دریائے نیل کایانی <u>خون</u> بن گیا۔ كوڈ ھانپ ليا۔ 2_مینڈ کوں کےغولوں نے سارے ملک 3-جوۇن نے سارے انسانوں اور حیوانوں کا جینا محال کردیا۔ 4_ مچھر نیول در نیول ہے اور گھروں کے بچیل گئے۔ اندر كاشكارہوئے۔ 5۔مصرکے چویائے <u>مری</u> 6۔انسانوں اور حیوانوں کے <u>چھوڑے</u> نکل آئے۔ ہوگئیں۔ 7_اولوں ہے فصلیں بتاہ کوجیٹ کر گنیں۔ <u>در ختوں</u> اور <u>ہریالی</u> 8۔ٹڈیاںسارے چھا گیا ۔ 9-سارے ملک میں <u>اند هیرا</u> 10-مصر کے سارے انسانوں اور حیوانوں کے بہلو می مرگنے۔ ان کا آپس میں ربط ملائیں ۔ 5۔مصریوں کوعبرانیوں کے بڑھتے ہوئے شاریر <u>تشویش</u> تھی۔ 6۔مصری اسرائیل سے خدمت لینے میں سختی کرنے گئے۔ تلخ کردی تھی۔ 7۔انہوں نے ان کی زندگی مشقتون اور ظلم 8_ بني اسرائيل ايني کے سبب سے چلاتے تھے۔ 9_ان کاجلانا آسان تک پہنچا۔ 10۔خدانے ان کا کراہنا سنا۔ المحموزون لفظ باالفا ظلکھ کرخالی جگہ برکریں۔ 1_ملک مصر 5_غرق 4_ پانی دوجھے ہو گیا۔ 2_فرعون نے 3_موسىٰ 1-جائے غلامی 2 - بنی اسرائیل کورو کنے کی کوشش کی ۔ 4_بحيره قلزم كا 5_فرعون کی فوج 3_عصا ایک جملے میں کھیں۔ 1۔ فرعون نے این فوج کواسرائیلیوں کے پیچھے کیوں روانہ کیا؟ ج فرعون نے اسرائیلیوں کووا پس لانے کے لئے اپنی فوج کوروا نہ کیا۔ 2-جب اسرائيليون في مصريون كواين بيحصيآت ديكما توكيا ہوا؟ ج- جب اسرائیلیوں نے مصریوں کواپنے پیچھے آتے دیکھا تو وہ ڈرگئے۔اورخداوند کے سامنے چلائے۔ 3_جب موتیٰ نے اپنا عصا سمندر کی طرف بڑھایا تو کیا ہوا؟ ج۔ جب موسیٰ نے اپنا عصا سمندر کی طرف بڑھایا تو یانی و حصے ہو گیا۔ 4- بنی اسرائیل کیا کچھد مکھ کرخداونداوراس کے خادم موٹ پرایمان لائے؟ ج۔ بنی اسرائیل نے بحیرہ قلزم کے ساحل یر مصریوں کی لاشیں دیکھیں اور جان لیا کہ کس قدرت کے ساتھ خداوند نے ان کو مصر سے زکالا ۔اور سمندر کے بیچ خشلی بر چلے ۔ پر سب PDF created with pdfFactory Pro trial version <u>www.pdffactory</u>.com

کھ پاپنچ سطروں میں عیدِ فصح پر پیرا گراف کھیں۔ ج-عیدِ فصح یہودیوں کی ایک بڑی اہم عیدتھی۔ یے جبرانی کیلنڈر کے مطابق نیسان (اپریل) کی 14 ویں تاریخ کومنا کی جاتی تھی۔ یے عید بنی اسرائیل کے مصرکی غلامی سے رہائی اور خدا نے نجات بخش کا موں کی یاد میں منائی جاتی تھی۔ موٹی کی شریعت کے مطابق تمام یہودی مردوں کا اس میں شامل ہونا ضروری تھا۔ یہودی عید کے موقع پراپنے قریبی رشتے داروں اور آس پاس کے لوگوں کوا کٹھا کرتے تھے۔ تا کہ ل کرعیدفضح کا کھانا کھایا جائے ۔ (خرون 25:17)

صداقت کی اقسام کون سی ہیں؟ سوال_ صداقت كي اقسام جواب۔ سچائی کی تین بڑی قشمیں درج ذیل ہیں۔ زبان کی صداقت (i) زبان کی صدافت کی یابندی ہرمسلمان کا فرض ہے۔مسلمان کبھی جھوٹ بول کراپنی زبان کوآلود ہٰہیں کرتا۔ دل کی صداقت (ii) دل کی صداقت ہے ہے کہ جوانسان کی زبان پر ہو۔وہی دل میں ہو۔گویانسان کا دل ود ماغ زبان کی صداقت پڑ کمل پیرا ہوں۔ صداقت كاعمل (iii) صداقت عمل سے مرُ ادعمل کی وہ سچائی ہے کہانسان زندگی میں جوکر مے مض اللہ تعالٰی کی رضااور خوشنودی کی خاطر کرے اس میں دکھاوا شامل نہ ہو۔ سچا مسلمان وہی ہے جوزبان دل اور د ماغ کی ممل ہم آ ہنگی سے ایے عمل کی صداقت کا اظہار کرتا ہے۔ خالی جگہ پرکریں۔ ۲_صداقت ۳_جهوٹ ۲۹_مومن ايسجائي درست جواب برنشان لگائیں۔ ۲_جھوٹ ۳۔ایمان ۴۔حضوراکرم ایسیہ ا_سچائی ۵_جنت امانت سوالات کے جوابات دیں امانت كامفہوم بیان كريں۔ سوال_ امانت کا مطلب ہے کہ اگر کوئی چیز کسی کے پاس رکھی گئی ہوتو وہ اُس چیز کو واپس مائلنے پرامانت رکھوانے کواصل حالت میں وعدے کے مطابق واپس کر دے۔امانت رکھنے والا امانت کی جواب۔ حفاظت اوروایسی کایابند ہوتا ہے۔ امانت کی اہمیت قرآن وحدیث کے حوالہ سے داضح کریں سوال ب اگرامانت میں کوئی کمی بیشی کی جائے یاوا پس کرنے میں دیر کی جائے تو بیدخیانت ہےاورامانت داری کی بجائے بددیانتی ہے۔ جواب۔ قرآن کی روشنی میں امانت کی اہمیت ہے۔ ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔ ترجمه "خداتم كوتكم ديتا ب كدامانت والوں كي امانتيں أن كے حوالے كرديا كرو" امانت کی حفاظت کرنا تمام انبیاء کی صفت رہی ہے۔اسلام میں امانت کومومن کے کردار کا بنیادی جز وقر اردیا گیا ہے۔ حدیث کی روشنی میں امانت کی اہمیت ہے۔ نی کریم کاارشاد ہے۔ ترجمه جس میں امانت داری کا وصف نہیں اُس کا ایمان (میں کوئی حصہ) نہیں رسول الله، "بحثيب اين " يعنوان يرنو ترم يركري سوال_ حضرت محمرً اعلان نبوّت سے قبل اینے شہر مکہ مکرمہ میں "الصادق "لینی سچا اورالامین" لیے نی امانت دار کے القاب سے مشہور تھے۔ ہجرت کی رات آپ نے کفار مکہ کی ساری امانتیں جواب۔ حضرت علیٰ کے سپر دکر کے تا کید فرمائی کہ ان امانتوں کوان کے مالکوں کولوٹا کرمدینے چلے آن۔حالانکہ بیامانتیں ان مشرکین مکہ کی تھیں جو کہ آپؓ کے جانی دشمن تھے۔ منافق کی نشانیاں بیان کریں۔ سوال_ منافق کی جارنشانیاں درج ذیل ہیں۔ جواب۔ ا۔ وعدہ کرتے تو پورانہ کرے۔ ۲۔ امانت میں خیانت کرے۔

سوال۔ حضرت علق کے بارے میں آپ کیا جانتے ہیں؟

حضرت عليٌّ

جواب۔ حضرت علیؓ کی شخصیت ہمارے لئے قابل تقلید ہے۔ حضرت علیؓ کی شخصیت کے پچھاوصاف درج ذیل ہیں۔ حضرت علیؓ بہت بہادر اور شجاع سے۔ میدان جنگ میں جاتے توب باکا نہ جاتے۔اور مدمقابل کو پچھاڑ دیتے تھے۔ آپؓ کی ذات میں بے شارخو بیاں تھیں۔ آپؓ علم ، تقوی، شجاعت، حکمت و دانائی اور فصاحت اور بلاغت جیسی عظیم، صفات کے حامل تھے آپؓ مجلس شور کی بے رکن بھی تھے آپؓ اپنے دور حکومت میں حالات کو بہتر بنانے میں کو شاں رہے اور قرآن وسنت کے مطابق اپنے فرائض سرانجام درج دیکھارے الکے تعلی کھیں۔ آپؓ علم ، تقوی شجاعت، حکمت و دانائی اور فصاحت اور بلاغت جیسی عظیم، صفات کے حامل تھے آپؓ مجلس شور کی سے رکن بھی تھے آپؓ اپنے دور حکومت میں حالات کو بہتر بنانے میں کو شاں رہے اور قرآن وسنت کے مطابق اپنے شہادت پائی۔

سوال۔ قرآن مجمود احد یہ کی روشنی میں والدین سے حقوق کیا ہیں؟ سوال۔ قرآن مجمود احد یہ کی روشنی میں والدین سے حقوق کیا ہیں؟ جواب۔ انسانوں تے قربتی تعلقات میں سب سے اہم اور تر بی تعلق والدین اور اوا وا وا کا حباولا د کے آرام کے لئے دن رات مشقت کرتے ہیں اور ان کی دیکھ بی ال اور تر قی کیلے کوئی کر اشان نیں رکھتے ہاں لئے وہ اس بات کے متحق ہیں کہ انسے بھی وہ یہای سلوک کیا جائے جیسا کہ انہوں نے اپنی اولا دکو پالنے میں اس وقت کیا جب وہ چھوٹ تھے۔ تر آن کی روشنی میں ارشا در بانی جو تر آن کی روشنی میں ارشا در بانی ہے۔ تر جمہ در اور میں اس "احسان کر وہ در جن سلوک کا متحق اس کو قرآن کی دنیا لئے کہ اس کے اور ان کے ساتھ ایتھ برتا دکھ کی جن تا کید فرمانی جاور سب سے در اور میں پال ساحمان کر وہ در جن سلوک کا متحق اس کو قرآن کی دنیا لئے ہو کہ ان کا دنیا لئی ہے۔ وہ ایک کا دو احتر اما در ان کے ساتھ ایتھ میں تا کید فرمانی جاور سب سے در اور میں پال ساحمان کر وہ در جن سلوک کا متحق ان کو قرآن کی دنیا لئی کہ دو الدین کے اور اور ایک ساتھ ایتھ میں تا کید فرمانی جاور سب سے در اور میں تیک ہوں کی متحق ان کو قرآن کی دنیا کہ کر ہے۔ دسول اللہ کے والدین کے اور اور این کے ساتھ ایتھ میں تا کید فرمانی جاور سب سے در اور میں میں کی متحق ان کو قرآن دیا ہے تی نہ اس کے بار سے میں فرمایا: جن ساؤں کے قدر میں تیلے ہے۔ سوال ۔ والدین سے حقوق کی اوا گی کی متھا کر کے ایں میں تی تی کی ہے ہیں ہو

ا_بربر ۲_مولی بن نصیر ۳_باره ہزار ۴۲_راڈرک ۵_۹۱، جری

St. Mary's Convent Girls High School

2nd Semester Vacations Syllabus 2020 for Class 6 P/G/B

Subject: Computer

Chapter # 2:

(Introduction to Windows)

Q.5 Give brief answers to the following questions:

vi) What is a file? Write the parts of file with an example.

Ans: A file is a collection of data that is stored in a computer. There are different types of files such as text files, graphic files, sound files and program files, etc. Files can be stored in various storage devices such as Hard disk, Flash memory drive, CD and DVD drives.

A file consists of two parts: name and type. Suppose you want to save a picture of your friend and give it a name "picture". Computer will save it as picture.jpg.

(Note: Also draw the figure of this question on notebook. Pg. # 41)

vii) How can a user create a folder using right click menu?

- **Ans:** 1. Right click anywhere on the desktop.
 - 2. Right click menu appears.
 - 3. Move mouse over the **NEW**.
 - 4. Click the **Folder** option.
 - 5. The new folder appears, displaying a temporary name (New Folder).
 - **6.** Type a name for the new folder (for example, My Work) and press enter.
 - 7. A folder with the name **My Work** has been created on the **Desktop**.

viii) What is the importance of folders? Explain briefly with an example.

Ans: Suppose, Ali is looking for his Math book from a big pile of books. He will have to sift through the pile of books to find Math book. The same thing can happen if someone does not use folder to store data.

Ali can arrange books in the bookshelves.

Shelf 1: Islamiyat BooksShelf 2: Urdu BooksShelf 3: English BooksShelf 4: Math BooksShelf 5: Science Books

When Ali wants to look for a particular book, it is now much easier to find because they have been organized into several categories. Similarly, data in a computer can be organized in the same way with the help of folder.

Several folders can create in a computer for example.

<u>Math</u>	English	Computer	<u>Science</u>
Math folder	English folder	Computer folder	Science folder
Contains files related	Contains files related	Contains files related	Contains files related
To Mathematics	to English	to Computer	to Science

xi) Write the names of five different parts of a window.

Ans: Different parts of window are as follow:

- 1. Desktop
- 2. Start Button and Start Menu
- 3. Taskbar
- 4. Notification Area
- 5. Desktop Icons

x) What are icons? Write names of the desktop icons.

- **Ans)** Icons are small images that represent different types of program and files. Desktop contains different types of icons. Following are the main four icons of the desktop.
 - 1. My Documents
 - 2. My Computer
 - 3. Recycle Bin
 - 4. Internet Explorer

Chapter # 3

(Commonly Used Software)

(Practical Chapter)

Note:

Objective of this chapter is also included in syllabus: (Q1 and Q2).

Solve these questions on book.

Chapter # 4

(The Internet and World Wide Web)

Note:

Solve the **Q1** and **Q2** on book.

Q.3 Define the following:

i) Internet:

Ans: A internet is a system of interconnected computers that communicate with one another and share application, data and hardware components.

ii) World Wide Web:

Ans: The World Wide Web is the most popular service provided by internet. It is also known as "The Web". The Web is the collection of web pages on the internet.

iii) DSL:

Ans: DSL is a high speed internet technology that runs over standard phone lines. It is one of the fastest and affordable internet connections. A DSL modem is connected to the computer with a network card.

iv) Web Browser:

Ans: Web browser is software that is used to access World Wide Web. We can access and view different web pages or websites using a web browser.

v) Web Site:

Ans: A website is a collection of related web pages. Each website contains a number of documents or files. The very fast page of the website is known as Home Page.

vi) URL:

Ans: URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is an address of a web page on the internet. Every web page has a unique address. A web page can only be accessed if we know the URL of the page.

Q.4 Give brief answers to the following questions:

i) List five uses of the internet.

Ans: The most commonly used internet services are shown below:

• Shopping

A user can buy and sell things on internet while sitting at home.

• E-mail (Electronic Mail)

A user can send and receive electronic messages and files to anyone in the world using E-mail service.

• Chatting

A user can chat with anyone using his service. Chat room is a location on internet that allows users to chat and share ideas with one another.

• News

A user can read a newspaper online. A user can access web sites or different news channels to keep themselves update.

• Education

A user can access books and articles of any subject on the internet. A user can take online lectures and training on different subjects.

ii) Write steps to connecting to the internet.

Ans: Following are the requirements to access the internet.

- 1) Computer
- 2) Modem
- 3) Telephone/Cable TV Line
- 4) ISP (Internet Service Provider)
- 5) Web Browser

iii) Define modem and its types.

Ans: A Modem is a device which is used to connect and communicate with other computers.

There are two types of modems:

1) Internal Modem

Placed inside system unit used for dial-up connection.

2) External Modem

Placed outside system unit used for DSL and Cable modem connection.

iv) Write names of some popular web browsers.

Ans: Some popular web browsers are:

- Microsoft Internet Explorer
- Mozilla Firefox
- Google Chrome
- Opera

v) What are the major differences between Dial-up and DSL connections?

Ans:

Dial-up	DSL	
Dial-up connection is a technology that helps a user	DSL is a high speed internet technology that runs	
——————————————————————————————————————		

to connect to the internet using standard telephone lines. A user can access internet by plugging in telephone line in the modem. It is a slow speed and expensive technology in this type of connection telephone line remains busy, one cannot make calls. over standard phone lines. It is one of the fastest and affordable internet connections. A DSL modem is connected to the computer with a network card. In DSL connections, telephone line remains free to make calls.

vi) How we can access websites in Microsoft Windows?

- **Ans:** 1) Open Internet Explorer
 - 2) Type the URL <u>www.google.com</u> in the address bar.
 - 3) Press Enter key.
 - 4) The web page of Google appears.

vii) Describe Cable Modem Internet connection.

Ans: Cable modem service is a technology that helps users to connect to the internet using their cable TV wire. It provides a high speed connection as compared to the dial-up modems. It provides an "always ON" connection. It means whenever a computer is powered on the connection is "ON". Cable modem can be connected to the computer with the network card.

viii) Describe the function of Refresh, Next, Back and Stop buttons in internet.

Ans: Functions are described below:

Refresh Button

A web page is re-loaded by clicking the button.

- **Stop Button** You can stop the browsing of a web page by clicking this button.
- **Back and Forward Button** These buttons are used to go back and forth among pages of a website or multiple websites. These buttons enables only when user visits more than one page.

ix) How can we search a web page using Search Engine?

Ans: Using Google Search Engine:

- Open Internet Explorer.
- The home page of the browser opens. By default MSN is set as home page of internet explorer.
- Type the URL <u>www.google.com</u> in the address bar and press enter key.
- The web page of Google appears.
- Type "Pakistan Cricket Team" in the search bar and click the search button.
- List of related web pages or web sites appears.

x) Write names and URLs of some popular search engines.

Ans: Some of the most popular search engines are listed below:

- MSN (<u>www.msn.com</u>)
- Yahoo (<u>www.yahoo.com</u>)
- Google (<u>www.google.com</u>)
- AltaVista (<u>www.altavista.com</u>)
- Ask (<u>www.ask.com</u>)

Q.5 Differentiate between the following:

i) Internet and World Wide Web

Internet	World Wide Web
The internet is the largest network of computers	The World Wide Web is the most popular service
around the world. It connects many smaller networks	provided by the internet. It is also known as "The
together allows all the computers to exchange	Web". The Web is the collection of web pages on the
information with each other.	internet. It contains a variety of information that can
	be accessed by the people all over the world.

ii) Chatting and Instant Messaging

Chatting	Instant Messaging
A user can chat with anyone using his service. Chat	A user can chat with his/her online friend using the
room is a location on internet that allows users to	service of instant messaging. Some IM services also
chat and share ideas with one another.	provide audio and video conversation.

iii) Web Page and Website

Web Page	Website
A Web page is a document on the World Wide Web.	A website is a collection of related web pages. Each
It can contain text, graphics, audio, video and links	website contains a number of documents or files.
to other pages.	

iv) Telephone Modems and Cable Modems

Telephone Modems	Cable Modems
Dial-up connection is a technology that helps a user	Cable modem service is a technology that helps
to connect to the internet using standard telephone	users to connect to the internet using their cable TV
lines. A user can access internet by plugging in	wire. It provides a high speed connection as
telephone line in the modem. It is a slow speed and	compared to the dial-up modems
expensive technology in this type of connection	
telephone line remains busy, one cannot make calls.	

v) Web Browser and Search Engine

Web Browser	Search Engine
Web browser is software that is used to access	Search engine is a program that is used to find web
World Wide Web. We can access and view different	pages and websites on the internet. When we type a
web pages or websites using a web browser.	word or phrase, the search engine will shows the list
	of websites with related information.

Saint Mary convent girls high School

Class 6 th	Final Term	Subject: Science
Unit#7	Solution and Suspensions	
	Objectives;	
Ex:1 Write p	roper term or word;	
1. A substance in	a solution in a solution that is dissolved	solute
2. A solution in v	which no more solute is dissolved	saturated solution
3. A substance th	at takes in , or dissolves the other substance	solvent
4 .A solution wit	h less quantity of solute	dilute solution
Ex:2 Circle the	best answer:pg75.	
Ans :1. (c) conce	entrated .2.(a) salt and water.3 .(a) .increasing th	ne temperature.
4 .(b) .suspension	n. 5.(d) . water.	
Answer the follo	owing questions in short :	
Q1. Define the f	ollowing terms:	
1.solution . 2. S	Solute. 3. solvent. 4. Aqueous solution. 5. Sa	turated solution.
1. Solution. A s	olution is a homogenous mixture of two or mo	re components.
Example ; The mixture of salt in water is a solution.		
2 .Solute. The substance in less amount is called solute.		
Example: In a solution of water and salt, salt is the solute		
3.Solvent . The substance in which solute is dissolved is called solvent ,The solvent is always more in quantity than a solute .		
Example In a solution of water and salt water is a solvent.		
4. Aqueous solution. A solution in which water is the solvent is known as aqueous solution.		

5.Saturated solution. A solution: in which the solvent cannot dissolve any more solute at a particular temperature is called a saturated solution.

Answer the following questions in detail:

Q.1 Explain the states of matter? Also draw the diagram.from pg68.(solid, liquid, gas)

Ans: Matter exists in three states :

1. Solid

2. Liquid

3. Gas

We can explain states of matter in the light of Particle model.

1. Solid : Particles in a solid held together strongly .There are very little space among them.

Particles do not move freely. They only vibrate in their fixed position. That is why, a solid has a fixed shape and fixed volume.

2. Liquid : Particles of liquid are less close to each other than a solid . Space among the particles are greater than solids. Particles move freely and collide each other , But , particles do not leave the liquid. That is why, A liquid has fixed volume but no fixed shape.

3. Gas: There are large space among the particles of gas .Particles move freely in the space they have . Particles may leave the gas , If it is not enclosed in a container. That is why , a gas has no fixed shape or volume.

Q.2 Explain the formation of solution in the light of particle model of matter.

Also draw the diagram from pg 69.e

Ans: We can explain the formation of solution in the light of p article model of matter. When we dissolve salt in water , forces of attraction between salt particles become weak . These particles of the salt spread among the spaces between water molecules ,It is because of the constant motion of particles of water .Every part of the solution becomes same.

Q.3 Prove that water is a universal solvent.

Ans: Water as a Universal Solvent

Most of the things dissolve in water easily .We can say that water is a very good solvent :

1. Sugar, rock salt and Sodium bicarbonate (meetha soda), etc. dissolve in water.

2. Milk, alcohol, lemon juice, vinegar and apple juice dissolve in water.

3. The food we eat forms a solution in the body and then absorbs in the blood.

4. Plants absorbs minerals from the soil that are dissolved in water.

5.Oxygen gas dissolves in water ,It keeps aquatic animals alive.

Therefore, We can say that water is a not just a solvent but a universal solvent.

Q.4 What is solubility ? How does temperature affect the solubility ?

Ans: The amount of solute in grams dissolved in 100 grams of the solvent at a given room temperature is called its solubility at that temperature .

Solubility affect the temperature in following manner:

Take 100 grams of water in beaker and make saturated solution of sodium chloride,

(table salt) at room temperature . Start heating the solution on a spirit lamp .Now add some more salt in the solution and stir , this amount of salt is dissolved in this hot solution .It means the solubility of a solute increases with increase in temperature.

Q.5. Compare the properties of solution and suspensions.

Properties of solution and suspensions

Solutions	Suspensions
1.particles of solution do not settle out	1.particles of solute settle down on standing.
2. particles pass through ordinary Filter paper	2. Particles can be separated by ordinary filter paper.
3. light rays do not scatter on passing Through the solution.	3 . light rays scatter on passing through the Suspension.

Unit #8 Energy and Its Forms.

Objectives:

Ex.1. Write proper term against each statement:

Ans:	1. The fact that ener	gy cannot be created or dest	royed	conservation
				<u>Of energy.</u>
	2. kinetic energy of	flowing water that is transfe	ormed	hydro-electric energy.
	Into electricity.			
	3. A mixture of gases	s formed by the decay of ani	mal	<u>bio-gas</u> .
	Waste and water.			
	4. The energy possess	sed by a stretched rubber bar	nd.	Potential energy.
5. Energy coming from the sun.		solar energy.		
Ex #2	2. Circle the best ans	wer.		
Ans.	1.(b) kinetic energy.	2. (d) potential energy.	3. (d) electri	cal to

mechanical energy. 4. (c) the energy of motion produces waste heat .

5. (a) kinetic energy.

Ex#3. Answer the following questions in short:

Q1. Define energy.

Ans: Energy is the ability to do work. Energy makes change possible. We use it while doing things for example .Its cooks our food and keeps ice frozen in the freezer ,Energy is needed for our bodies to grow.

Q2. What is the difference between potential and kinetic energy?

Ans: **Potential energy**: potential energy is the energy that is stored in an object due to its position . It is written as P.E.

Example: The energy in the wound up string of a toy car is potential energy .This energy can cause the toy car to move.

Kinetic energy: Energy in a body due to its motion is called Kinetic energy.

It is written as K.E.

Example s: A moving bus and running tap water possess kinetic energy. Flowing water in river can move things in it . It has kinetic energy.

Q3.Name the different forms of Potential energy?

Ans: Forms of potential energy

There are several different forms of energy:

1. Chemical energy 2. Stored mechanical energy.

3. Gravitational energy 4. Nuclear energy.

Q4. Name the different forms of Kinetic energy?

Ans: Forms of kinetic energy

There are several different forms of kinetic energy:

1. Heat energy 2. Light energy

3. Electrical energy. 4. Sound energy.

Q5. Define "Law of Conservation of energy".

Ans: Law of Conservation of energy.

Energy cannot be made nor it can be destroyed but energy can be change from one form to another .This fact is known as the "Law of Conservation of energy".

Answer the following questions in detail:

Q1.Describe at least two renewable sources of energy.

Ans: Sources of energy that can be recovered are called Renewable energy sources. They include Wood, Water, Wind Animal Wastes, Sunlight and tides of sea..

1.Hydro-electric Energy.

The kinetic energy of flowing water is transformed into electrical energy. This energy is called as hydro-electric energy. Dams are built to obtain this energy.

The water required for producing hydro -electric energy is available free of cost .

Hydal power stations do not add pollution to atmosphere.

2. Bio-gas.

Bio-gas is a mixture of gases. These gases are formed by the decay of animal wastes and water. A biogas plant is used to produce this gas .Biogas can be used as a fuel in homes.We can use the remaining material as a fertilizer. The plants for biogas is called gober gas plant.

Biogas is cheaper than any other fuel. It produces less pollution as compared to coal and petroleum.

Q2. Write short note on the Energy converters.

Ans: Energy Converters:

Energy can changes it forms. Scientists have developed such devices which change the form of energy. These devices are called **Energy converters or energy changers.** We use many energy converters in our daily life :

1. A lamp is an energy converter. It changes electrical energy to light energy.

2. A television converts to electrical energy to light energy (picture) and sound energy.

3.A radio is a good example of energy converter .It changes electrical energy to sound energy.

4.A electric drill is used to make holes in wood and metal. A drill converts electrical to mechanical energy .

5. **Washing machine** is common energy converter which is used in our homes .It changes electrical energy to mechanical energy.

Unite#9 Forces and Machines.

Objectives:

Ex#1 Write proper terms or word against each statement:

- 1. Wheel and axle, pulley, gear <u>simple machine</u>
- 2. Two or more gears working together gear train
- 3.A grooved wheel which moves around an axle <u>pulley</u>
- 4. Helps to rotate object faster and easily wheel
- 5. A wheel of a smaller diameter in wheel and axle <u>axle</u>

Ex#2 Circle the letter of the best answer:

Answers . 1.(b) a jar lid 2. (d) a pulley 3. (c) a pulley.

4. (d) wheel and axle 5. (d) a pulley system with 5 pulleys

Answer the following questions in short:

Q1. Define a machine.

Ans. A machine is anything that makes our work easier.

Q2. What is meant by a simple machine?

Ans. A simple machine is a simple tool used to make our work easier.

Examples: Lever, wheel and axle, pulley ,inclined plane, wedge and screws are simple machines.

Q3. Define complex machine.

Ans. A complex machine is a system in which simple machine all work together, Complex machine is a combination of two or more simple in one machine .

Examples: Car, tractors, fans. television, computer, etc.

Q4. Write two uses of wheel and axle.

Ans. We use wheel and axle in two ways:

1. To lift a heavy load ,We apply force on the wheel turns the axle.

2.To increase the speed, We apply force on the axle to turn the wheel.

Examples: A screwdriver is an example of wheel and axle.

The steering wheel of motor vehicles is also an examples of wheel and axle.

Q5. Define Gear.

Ans. Gear is the modification of the wwheel. Gear wheel has round teeth around it

Q6.What do you mean by "gear train".

Ans. When two or more gears work together . It is called a gear train.

Answer the following question in detail.

Q1. Describe two kinds of pulleys and their .

Ans. Kinds of pulleys.

There are two kinds of pulleys :

1.Fixed pulley 2. Moveable pulley .

Fixed pulley

The axis of this pulley is fixed with some support. The load is tide on one end of the rope which is passing over pulley. The force is applied on the other end of the rope to lift the load. A fixed pulley is used to change the direction of applied force.

Moveable pulley

This kind of pulley has a hook to tie the load. The moveable pulley moves together with the load . In this kind, the rope is attached to some support while pulley moves . A moveable pulley does not change the direction of a force. The applied force and the load moves in the same direction.

Q2. Write briefly the working of a hand drill.

Ans. Working of hand drill.

A hand drill consists of two mutually perpendicular gears . When its larger gear is rotated in a vertical plane ,the smaller gear linked with it rotates very fast in the horizontal plane . A hand –drill is used to make holes in wood.

Unit#10 Properties of light.

Objectives.

Ex#1. Write proper term or word against each statement pg#110

Ans: 1. Diffuse reflection of light 2. Microscope 3.concave mirror

4. law of reflection

Ex#2. Circle the best answer:

Ans. 1(a) 2 (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6(c)

Answer the following questions in short.

Q1. Define the transmission, absorption and reflection of light .(draw fig10.1 pg#100)

Ans . Light behave differently when it falls on different objects . When light falls on the surface of a non –luminous object ,it can behave in three ways:

1. **Transmission of light.** When light falls on transparent objects, it is **transmitted** to the other side .That is why ,we can see across transparent objects.

2. **Absorption of light**. When light falls on a rough opaque objects, most part of this light is **absorbed** and changed into heat energy .A black surface absorbs most of the light.

3. **Reflection of light.** When light falls on a smooth shiny surface, it bounces off in one particular direction. This bouncing of light is called **reflection**

Of light.

Q2. What is a Pin-hole Camera?(fig 10.8)

Ans. Light travels in straight lines . A device which makes use of this fact is called a pin-hole Camera .

Q3. What is periscope ?(draw diagram 10.9)

Ans. A Periscope helps us to see on the other side of the wall.

Q4.How many types of Mirrors are there?

Ans. Mirrors are of two types :

1. Plane mirror.

2.Curved mirror.

Q5. What is curved mirror ? also write its types.

Ans. A curved mirror is a part of a hollow sphere.

Types of curved mirror.

1.Concave mirror

2. Convex mirror

1.**Concave mirror.** A curved mirror whose inner curved surface is reflecting is called a concave mirror. It is like the inside of the bowl of a spoon.

2.**Convex mirror.** A curved mirror whose outer surface is reflecting is called a convex mirror .It is like the outside of the bowl of a spoon.

Answer the following questions in detail

Q1.Write the uses of mirrors.

Ans: Uses of Mirrors:

A plane Mirror

<u>1.</u>It is used as a looking glass.

2.It is used in periscopes.

- 3. It is used in telescopes.
- 4.It is used in microscopes

A convex mirror

- 1.It is used as ; security mirrors in shops.
- 2.It is used as; car wing mirrors .
- 3. It is used as; blind corner mirrors on roads especially on mountains.

A concave mirror

- 1.It is used as; a dentist's mirror.
- 2. It is used as; a cosmetic mirror.
- 3. It is used as; a headlight mirror.
- 4. It is used as; a torch and search light mirror.

Q2. How does a multiple reflection occur in akaleidoscope? (draw the fig 10.12,10.3)

Ans: A **Kaleidoscope** is an optical instrument in which we can see changing patterns of a simple design.

Multiple Reflection in Kaleidoscope

The plate of ground glass throws the reflections in different directions. It makes a beautiful design . When the viewer turns the kaleidoscope, the coloured pieces shift position and the reflected patterns changes. The constantly changing patterns are formed by the multiple reflections of the loose coloured pieces through mirrors

Unit# 11 Investigating Sound.

Objectives

Ex.1 Write the proper term against each statement.(pg 119)

1. solid 2. Gas (air) 3. Auditory nerve 4. Vibration

Ex 2. Circle the best answer :

Ans (a) solids 2. (c) when we shout over others 3.(d) 6,000 meter per second.

4. (d) air 5.(c) a group of astronauts on the moon

Answer the following questions in short:

Q1 Define vibration

Ans. Sound is produced when matter moves back and forth very quickly. A back and forth movement is called a **vibration**.

Q2. What is a cochlea?

Ans: The cochlea is found in the inner ear . The cochlea is a snail-shaped organ which is filled with a liquid .

Q3. In which material sound waves moves most quickly?

Ans: Particles in solids are very close together so sound waves moves quickest in solids.

Q4. Which nerve carries signals of sound to the brain?

Ans: Auditory nerve carries signals of sound to the brain.

Q5.How do Dolphins and whales send messages to each other?

Ans. Dolphins and whales use sounds to send messages to each other under water. They also listen sounds to help them find their way.

Answer the following questions in detail:

Q1.Prove that sound is a form of energy.

Ans: Sound as a Form of energy

We know that energy can do work and work is done when something is moved . Sound is a kind of energy . When we strike a drum , sound is produced because the drum skin vibrates .Large amounts of energy can produce louder sounds .So it is proved that sound is form of energy.

Q2. How does human Ear Receive Sound?

Ans: The outer part of the ear directs sounds into the ear canal inside the ear canal, the sound waves hit the eardrum. The sound waves make the eardrum vibrate. The eardrum causes three tiny bones in the middle ear to vibrate. Then the vibrations move into cochlea in the inner ear, tiny hairs in the cochlea move. They convert the vibrations into signals. These signal of sound travel along the auditory nerve to the brain.

Unit#12 Space and The Satellites

Objectives

Ex#1 Pg#130

Write proper term against each statement:

Ans: 1.Sputnik-1 2. GPS . 3. Ceres. 4.Comets .

Ex #2

Circle the best answer.

Ans: 1. (c) Mars and Jupiter 2.(d) 76 years 3. yuri Gagarin . 4. (c) GPS . 5. (b) away from the son . 6.(c) 1957.

Answer the following questions in short:

Q1. Define heavenly bodies.

Ans: All Stars, The Sun, The Moon, the Earth, all Planets and satellites are called heavenly bodies .

Q2. Who were the first men to step on the moon?

Ans:In 1969, two Americans Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin were the first

Q3.When were Pakistan send its first satellite in the space ?

Ans: Pakistan sent her first satellite Badar-I in 1990s.

Q4. How many parts does a rocket has?(draw stages of rocket pg#127)

Ans : A rocket has many parts each part of the rocket falls off in three stages.

Q5.Who is a Astronomer?

Ans: A scientist who studies the Stars, Planets and other objects in space is known as **Astronomer.**

Q6.Name natural satellite of the Earth.

Ans: The Moon is the natural satellite of the Earth.

Answer the following in detail:

Q1. Write note on Comets.

Ans: Comets

A comet is a large ball of ice and dust that orbits the sun, Comets move around the Sun in an elliptical path. Comets probably come from the far, outer edges of the solar system.

A Comet has three parts :

1.A head .

2.Coma.

3. A tail.

<u>A head</u> The head is made of ice, particles of rocks and gases.

<u>Coma</u> When a comets come near the sun, A large fuzzy, circular cloud around the head of a comet is called the coma .

<u>Atail</u> During orbiting near the Sun, a long tail of gases and dust particles are formed behind the comet. A Comet known as Cmet Halley has appeared in the sky many time. It appears after every 76 years.

Q2. What do you know about asteroids and meteors?

Ans: Asteroids.

An asteroid is a piece of rock that orbits the sun between Mars and Jupiter. The astronomers have discovered thousands of asteroids. Asteroids are made of rock, metals or minerals. Some asteroids have diameter up to 1,000 kilometers but some are very small in diameter. Two asteroids are seen from the Earth without the help of a telescope. These are :**Ceres** and **Vesta**.

Ceres: is the largest asteroids ever discovered. Asteroids may be the pieces of our solar system that never formed a planet .

Meteors

A meteor is a stray particles which comes from the asteroid belt and enters atmosphere of the Earth . Due to the friction of air , the meteor gets fire and a trail of light is seen .Some people call them falling stars, shooting stars, or fire ball.We can view 20 to 30 meteors on a clear night .

Class 6 2nd Term Syllabus

EX7a

Q1.if the bag containing 12kg of basmati rice sells at RS492, find the cost of 2ks of the rice

rice	cost	
12Kg	Rs492	
2Kg	x	
$\frac{12}{2}$ =	$\frac{492}{x}$ cross multiply	
X × 12 = 2×492		
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{2 \times 492}{12}$		
x = RS82		

Q2. if a dozen eggs cost Rs 36, find the cost of 7 eggs

egg	cost
12	Rs 36
7	x
$\frac{12}{7}$ =	$\frac{36}{x}$ cross multiply
X × 12 = 7×30	6
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{7 \times 36}{12}$	
x = Rs 21	

Q4. the fastest man in the world can run 100 meters in 9 seconds . how far can he run in one minute and 2 second?

note: 1min 2sec = 60 + 2 = 62 second

time runs 9 sec 100 62 x $\frac{9}{62} = \frac{100}{x}$ cross multiply X × 9 = 62×100 x = $\frac{62 \times 100}{9}$ x = 688.88 meter

Q5. if afsheen can read 29 pages of the books in half an hour , how long will it take to finish a book which is 1287 pages

pages		times
39		30 sec
1287		x
<u>392</u> 1287	=	$\frac{30}{x}$ cross multiply

X × 392 = 1287× 30

 $x = \frac{1287 \times 30}{392} = 990 \text{ min } = \frac{990}{60}$

x = 16.5 hours

Q7. a liters jug of lemonade contains 1.6 liters of lemon juice and the rest in water ,how much lemon juice does a 1.5 liters bottle of lemonade contain

lemonade	lemon juice
6 L	1.6 liters
1.5L	x
$\frac{6}{1.5}$ =	$\frac{1.6}{x}$ cross multiply
X × 6 = 1.5×1	.6

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{1.5 \times 1.6}{6}$$

x = 0.4 L

Q8.a famous batsman scored a century in 38 overs. if he could keep up the same run rate. how many runs would ho be scored in 47.5 overs.

overs	runs
38	100
475	x
$\frac{38}{475}$ =	$\frac{100}{x}$ cross multiply
X × 38 = 475×1	100
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{475 \times 100}{38}$	

x = 125 runs

Q9. if two third of the lawn needs 6Kg of fertilizers , how much fertilizer will the whole lawn need

lawn	fertilizers	
2	6Kg	
3	x	
$\frac{2}{3}$ =	$\frac{6}{x}$ cross multiply	
X × 2 = 3×6		
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{3 \times 6}{2}$		
x = 9Kg		

Q10. a car can travel 250 Km in 3 hours

I. how	long will	it take t	to travel	400 Km
--------	-----------	-----------	-----------	--------

travel	time
240 Km	3 time
400 Km	x
$\frac{240}{400}$ =	$\frac{3}{x}$ cross multiply
X × 240 = 400×	3
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{400 \times 3}{240}$	
x = 5 hours	

ii. what distance will it travel in 7 hours

time	travel	
3 sec	240Km	
7 sec	x	
$\frac{3}{7}$ =	$\frac{240}{x}$ cross multiply	
X × 3 = 7× 2	40	
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{7 \times 240}{3}$		
x = 560 Km		

Ex 7b

Q1 Express the following in fraction:

(i)
$$15\% = \frac{15}{100} = \frac{3}{20}$$
 cut down by table of 5
(ii) $27\% = \frac{27}{100} = \frac{27}{100}$
(iii) $3.5\% = \frac{3.5}{100} = \frac{35}{10 \times 100} = \frac{7}{200}$
remove decimal and write 10, cut down by table of 5

Q2.Convert the following into percentage:

(i)
$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \times 100 = \frac{100}{5} = 20\%$$
 cut down by table of 5
(ii) $\frac{3}{50} = \frac{3}{50} \times 100 = \frac{300}{50} = 6\%$ cut down by table of 5
(iii) $\frac{2}{25} = \frac{2}{25} \times 100 = \frac{200}{25} = \frac{40}{5} = 8\%$ cut down by table of 5
(iv) $0.35 = \frac{35}{100} \times 100 = 35\%$ 100cut down by 100
(v) $4.2 = \frac{42}{10} \times 100 = \frac{4200}{10} = 420\%$ 0 cut down by 0

Q3.Find the rate percent in each case.

(i) 7 out of 28

$$= \frac{7}{28} \times 100 = \frac{1}{4} \times 100 = \frac{100}{4} = 25\%$$
(ii) 20gms out of 50 gms

$$= \frac{20}{50} \times 100 = \frac{2}{5} \times 100 = \frac{200}{5} = 40\%$$
(iii) Rs 60 out of Rs 150

$$= \frac{60}{150} \times 100 = \frac{6}{15} \times 100 = \frac{2}{5} \times 100 = \frac{200}{5} = 40\%$$
(iv) 44 Kg out of 66Kg

$$=\frac{44}{66}$$
 \times 100 $=\frac{4}{6}$ \times 100 $=\frac{2}{3}$ \times 100 $=\frac{200}{3}$ = 66.67%

Q4. What percent of 240 is 30?

$$=\frac{30}{240}$$
 \times 100 $=\frac{3}{24}$ \times 100 $=\frac{1}{8}$ \times 100 $=\frac{100}{8}$ $=$ 12.5%

Q 6. Adila saves 16% of her months salary. If she gets 21000 per month, how much does she save every month

Total Salary = Rs 2100

Rate of saving = 16% = $\frac{16}{100}$

Saving = $\frac{16}{100}$ × 21000 = 16 x 210 = Rs 3360

Q7. The total number of the students is 1650. 70% of the pupils are the boys.how many girls are there in the school

Total students in school = 1650

Rate of boys in school = 70% = $\frac{70}{100}$ No. of boys in school = $\frac{70}{100}$ × 1650 = 7 x 165 = Rs 1155 No. of girls = 1650 - 1155 = 495

Q8.if a partner in business is having 60% share gets Rs 9000 as profit every year. Find the total profit made by the business in a year

Rate of profit of partner = $60\% = \frac{60}{100}$ Profit of partner = Rs 9000 Total profit = $\frac{100}{60} \times 9000 = \frac{900000}{60} = \frac{90000}{6} = Rs15000$

Q9. Shahid secured 338 marks out of 400 in his examination. What per cent of the total he get

Total scored = 338

Total marks = 400

% age of marks = = $\frac{338}{400} \times 100 = \frac{338}{4} = 84.5\%$

Ex. 8c

Q1.
$$5x - \{3x + (4x - 2x)\}\$$

 $= 5x - \{3x + 4x - 2x\}\$
 $= 5x - \{7x - 2x\}\$
 $= 5x - 5x\$
 $= 0$
Q2. $8a - \{4a - (3a + 5a)\}\$
 $= 8a - \{4a - 3a - 5a\}\$
 $= 8a - \{4a - 3a - 5a\}\$
 $= 8a - \{4a - 3a - 5a\}\$
 $= 8a - 4a + 3a + 5a\$
 $= 8a + 3a + 5a - 4a\$
 $= 16a - 4a\$
 $= 12a$
Q3. $a + 3b - (b - 3a) - \{a - 2b - (a + 2b)\}\$
 $= a + 3b - b + 3a - \{a - 2b - a - 2b\}\$
 $= a + 3b - b + 3a - \{a - 2b - a - 2b\}\$
 $= a - a + a + 3a + 3b + 2b + 2b - b$

$$= a - a + a + 3a + 3b + 2b + 2b -$$

= 4a + 7b - b
= 4a + 6b

Q4.
$$3\{a-2(b-\overline{a-b}\}\$$

= $3\{a-2(b-a+b)\}\$
= $3\{a-2b+2a-2b\}\$
= $3a-6b+6a-6b$

$$= 3a + 6a - 6b - 6b$$
$$= 9a - 12b$$

Q5.
$$5a - [3b - \{4a - (5b - \overline{6a - 7b})\}]$$

= $5a - [3b - \{4a - (5b - 6a - 7b)\}]$
= $5a - [3b - \{4a - 5b + 6a + 7b)\}]$
= $5a - [3b - 4a + 5b - 6a - 7b]$
= $5a - [3b - 4a + 5b - 6a - 7b]$
= $5a - 3b + 4a - 5b + 6a + 7b$
= $5a + 4a + 6a - 3b - 5b + 7b$
= $15a - 15b$
= $15(a - b)$
Q6. $a - [b - c + a - \{b - (c - a - a - b)\}]$
= $a - [b - c + a - \{b - (c - a - a - b)\}]$
= $a - [b - c + a - \{b - (c - a - a - b)\}]$
= $a - [b - c + a - \{b - (c - a - a - b)\}]$
= $a - [b - c + a - \{b - (c - a - a - b)\}]$

$$= a - [b - c + a - {b - c + a + a + b}]$$

= a - [b - c + a - b + c + a + a + b]
= a - b + c - a + b - c + a + a + b
= a - a + a + a - b + b + b - c + c
= 2a + b

Q7.
$$7a -4b - [5a - 3\{b - 2(a - b)\}]$$

= $7a -4b - [5a - 3\{b - 2a + 2b\}]$
= $7a -4b - [5a - 3\{b - 2a + 2b\}]$
= $7a -4b - [5a - 3b + 6a - 6b]$
= $7a -4b - 5a + 3b - 6a + 6b$

$$= 7a - 5a - 6a - 4b + 3b + 6b$$

$$= 7a - 11a - 4b + 9b$$

$$= -4a + 5b$$

Q9. $2(a^2 - b^2) - 3[a^2 - \{b^2 - a^2 + (a^2 - b^2 - a^2)\}]$

$$= 2(a^2 - b^2) - 3[a^2 - \{b^2 - a^2 + a^2 - b^2 - a^2\}]$$

$$= 2(a^2 - b^2) - 3[a^2 - b^2 + a^2 - a^2 + b^2 + a^2]$$

$$= 2(a^2 - b^2) - 3[2a^2]$$

$$= (2a^2 - 2b^2 - 6a^2)$$

$$= 2a^2 - 6a^2 - 2b^2$$

$$= -4a^2 - 2b^2$$

$$= -2(2a^2 + b^2)$$

Q10. $ab - [bc - \{ca + ab + (bc - ca - ab)\}]$

$$= ab - [bc - \{ca + ab + bc - ca + ab \}]$$

$$= ab - [bc - (ca - ab - bc + ca - ab]$$

$$= ab - [bc - (ca + ab + bc - ca + ab)]$$

Q1. If x = -3, y = 5, and z = -2, evaluate the following:

= ab + ab + ab + bc - bc + ca - ca

(i) x+y-z = -3+5-(-2)

= **3ab**

Ex. 8d

=
$$-3 + 5 + 2$$

= $-3 + 7$
= 4
(ii) $2x - 3y + z$
 $= 2(-3) - 3(5) + (-2)$
 $= -6 - 15 - 2$
 $= -23$
(iii) $\frac{x^2 - yz}{z^2}$
 $= \frac{(-3)^2 - (5)(-2)}{(-2)^2}$
 $= \frac{9 + 10}{4}$
 $= \frac{19}{10}$
(iv) $\frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{xyz}$
 $= \frac{(-3)^2 + (5)^2 + (-2)^2}{(-3)(5)(-2)}$
 $= \frac{9 + 25 + 4}{30}$
 $= \frac{38}{30}$
 $= \frac{19}{15}$
(v)
(v) $\frac{x + y}{z} + \frac{y + z}{x}$
 $= \frac{-3 + 5}{-2} + \frac{5 + (-2)}{-3}$

$$=\frac{2}{-2} + \frac{3}{-3}$$

$$= -1 - 1$$

$$= -2$$
(vii) $\frac{2x^2 + y - z}{x - 3y + z}$
 $\frac{2(-3)^2 + 5 - (-2)}{(-3) - 3(5) + (-2)}$

$$= \frac{-6 + 5 + 2}{-3 - 15 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{-6 + 7}{-20}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-20}$$
(viii) $\frac{x(2y + 3z)}{3zx}$

$$= \frac{-3(2)(5) + 3(-2)}{3(-2)(-3)}$$

$$= \frac{-3(10 - 6)}{18}$$

$$= \frac{-3(4)}{18}$$

$$= \frac{-12}{18}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{3}$$
 cut down by the table of 6

(viii)
$$x^3 + 3xyz - y^3 + z^3$$

= $(-3)^3 + 3(-3)(5)(-2) - 5^3 + -2^3$
=
= $(-3 \times -3 \times -3) + 90 - (5 \times 5 \times 5) + (-2 \times -2 \times -2)$

= -27 + 90 -125 - 8
= - 70
Q 2 If a = 2, b = 9, and c = 25, evaluate the following:
=
$$b^2$$
 - 4ac

$$= (9)^2 - 4 \times 2 \times 25$$

= 81 - 200

= -119

Q3. Evaluate 1- $[1-\{1-(1-\overline{1+x})\}]$ when x = 1 = 1- $[1-\{1-(1-1-1))\}]$ = 1- [1-1-1+1+1]= 1- [1-1+1-1-1]= 1- [1-1+1+1+1]= +1+1 = 2

Unit 9: Ex 9

Q2. Solve the following equations:

(i)
$$x + 2 = 7$$

 $x = 7 - 2$
 $x = 5$
(ii) $3x - 1 = 23$
 $3x = 23 + 1$

$$3x = 24$$

$$X = \frac{24}{3}$$

$$X = 8$$
(iii)
$$5x + 7 = 2(x + 2)$$

$$5x + 7 = 2x + 4$$

$$5x - 2x = 4 - 7$$

$$3x = -3$$

$$X = -3$$

vi)

$$3(t - 1) - 2(2t + 3) = 5 (t+3)$$

$$3t - 3 - 4t - 6 = 5t + 15$$

$$3t - 4t - 3 - 6 = 5t + 15$$

$$-t - 9 = 5t + 15$$

$$-t - 5t = 15 + 9$$

$$t = -\frac{24}{6} = -4 \qquad t = -4$$

(vi)

$$14(2t-3) - 2(t+2) = 10(3t - 4)$$

$$28t - 42 - 2t - 4 = 30t - 40$$

$$28t - 30t - 2t = 42 + 4 - 40$$

$$28t - 32t = -40 + 46$$

$$-4t = 6$$

$$t = -\frac{6}{4} \quad \text{cut down by 2}$$

$$t = -\frac{3}{2}$$
(vii)

$$\frac{3x}{4} - 5 = 2x$$
(viii)

$$\frac{3x}{4} - 5 = 2x + 4 = 2x \times 4$$

$$3x - 20 = 8x$$

$$3x - 8x = 20$$

$$-5x = 20$$

$$t = -\frac{20}{5} = -4$$

Q1; write an equation for each of the following parts

(i)	A number increased by 5 is 12	x + 5 = 12
(ii)	Twice a number decreased by 3 is 12	2x- 3 = 15
(iii)	6 less than four times a number is 30	4x - 6 = 30
(iv)	One fifth of the number added is 6 to 10	$\frac{1}{5}x+6 = 10$
(v)	Two third of a number subtracted from 8 is 4	$8 - \frac{2}{3} x = 4$

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Q1. Right the correct answer in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
A number divided by 6 and decrease by 5	$8 \div \frac{2}{3}x$	$\frac{x}{6} - 5$
Twice a number increase by one	$6 - \frac{3}{4}x$	2x + 1
8 divided by two- third of a number	2x + 1	$8 \div \frac{2}{3}x$
Seven times a number increase by two	$\frac{x}{6} - 5$	7x + 2
Three-fourth of number subtracted from 6	7x + 2	$6 - \frac{3}{4}x$

Q2. Names the types of each polynomial

1. $2a^2 + b$	binomial
2. $x + y + c$	trinomial
3. $3x^2$	monomial
4. x	monomial
5 $xy + yz$	binomial

$6 2x^2 + 3xy + y^2$	trinomial
7. 8abc + 1	binomial

Types of Angles

Angles are classified according to their size .

Right Angle

A right angle is of 90° . The arms of the right angle are perpendicular to each other .

Acute Angle

An acute angle is less than 90° .

Obtuse Angle

An obtuse angle is more than 90°, but less than 180° .

Straight Angle

A straight angle is of 180° . A straight angle forms a straight line . The arms of the straight angle extend in opposite directions .

Reflex Angle

A reflex angle is more than 180° but less than 360° .

Complete Angle

A complete angle measures 360°.

Types of Triangles

Triangles are often classified according to the length of their sides or the size of their angles .

Classification by sides		
Scalene triangles	Isosceles triangles	Equilateral triangle
A scalene triangle has all three sides of unequal length ,and three angles of	An isosceles triangle has two sides of equal length .	An equilateral triangles has three equal sides . In Δ ABC .

different sizes .	

EX7a

Q1.if the bag containing 12kg of basmati rice sells at RS492, find the cost of 2ks of the rice

rice	cost	
12Kg	Rs492	
2Kg	x	
$\frac{12}{2} = \frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{492}{x}$ cross multiply	
X × 12 = 2×492		
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{2 \times 492}{12}$		
x = RS82		

Q2. if a dozen eggs cost Rs 36, find the cost of 7 eggs

egg	cost	
12	Rs 36	
7	x	
$\frac{12}{7}$ =	$\frac{36}{x}$ cross multiply	
X × 12 = 7×36		
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{7 \times 36}{12}$		
x = Rs 21		

Q4. the fastest man in the world can run 100 meters in 9 seconds . how far can he run in one minute and 2 second?

note: 1min 2sec = 60 + 2 = 62 second

time runs

9 sec 100

62 x

 $\frac{9}{62}$ = $\frac{100}{x}$ cross multiply

 $X \times 9 = 62 \times 100$

 $\mathbf{x} = \frac{62 \times 100}{9}$

x = 688.88 meter

Q5. if afsheen can read 29 pages of the books in half an hour , how long will it take to finish a book which is 1287 pages

pages	times

39 30 sec

1287

 $\frac{392}{1287}$ = $\frac{30}{x}$ cross multiply

Х

X × 392 = 1287× 30

 $\mathbf{x} = \frac{1287 \times 30}{392} = 990 \text{ min } = \frac{990}{60}$

x = 16.5 hours

Q7. a liters jug of lemonade contains 1.6 liters of lemon juice and the rest in water ,how much lemon juice does a 1.5 liters bottle of lemonade contain

6 L 1.6 liters

1.5L x

 $\frac{6}{1.5}$ = $\frac{1.6}{x}$ cross multiply

X × 6 = 1.5×1.6
x =
$$\frac{1.5 \times 1.6}{6}$$

x = 0.4 L

Q8.a famous batsman scored a century in 38 overs. if he could keep up the same run rate. how many runs would ho be scored in 47.5 overs.

overs	runs
38	100
475	x
$\frac{38}{475}$ =	$\frac{100}{x}$ cross multiply
X × 38 = 475×1	100
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{475 \times 100}{38}$	
x = 125 runs	

Q9. if two third of the lawn needs 6Kg of fertilizers , how much fertilizer will the whole lawn need

lawn	fertilizers
2	6Kg
3	x
$\frac{2}{3}$ =	$\frac{6}{x}$ cross multiply
X × 2 = 3×6	
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{3 \times 6}{2}$	
x = 9Kg	

I. how	long will	it take	to travel	400 Km
--------	-----------	---------	-----------	--------

ne
time
multiply

ii. what distance will it travel in 7 hours

time	travel
3 sec	240Km
7 sec	x
$\frac{3}{7} =$	$\frac{240}{x}$ cross multiply
X × 3 = 7× 24	0
$\mathbf{x} = \frac{7 \times 240}{3}$	

x = 560 Km

0 Ex no. 11b QI Draw a line segment of length 4.8cm Bisect it using ruler and compasses and measure the length of each part. × 2.4cm N2.4cm 4.8cm B A D ران 6 cm N 3cm 3cm B A Gcm D 2 200 -

6 N 4cm 4cm A B 8cm D Construction 1 Draw AB = 8cm 2 with A as centre draw two arcs above and below the AB with radius more than half of AB. 3 with B as centre draw two orcs above and below the AB with radius more than half of AB. 4 These arcs cut each other at C and D 5 join C and D 6 CD bisects AB at N. 7 AN = NB = 4cm Construct is some of i, ii, iii parts only measurement is different.

3 Draw angles of 90°, 45°, 6°, 30°, 12°. C 90 45 0 A B B A A-30 60 6 RO 120 N

4 Ex 13a QI Draw triangle if i, mAB = 5 cm, mBC = 4 cm, mAC = 3 cm iii, mAB = 8 cm, mBC = 6 cm, mCA = 4 cm (III) mAB = Tem, mBC = 6cm, mCA = 5. cm C yem SC B 5cm C ucm 6cm B 8 cm Sont 6 cm A B Tcm

(5) Construction 1- Draw AB = 5cm 2- with B as centre draw an arc of radius 4 cm. 3. With A as centre draw an arc of radius 3cm. 4. These arcs cut each other at C. 5. join C to Aand B 6 Flence △ABC is formed. Same construction of part ii, iii, just measurement is different.

Unit 13 Ex. 13b

Q6. The internal angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2:3:5. Find the size of its greatest angle. What type of triangle is it?

We know that

Sum of angles of a triangle = 180°

Given ratio = 2:3:5

Sum of ratio =2 + 3 + 5= 10

Size of its greatest angle = $\frac{5}{10} \times 180^{\circ}$

= 90°

It is right angle triangle

Q7. The internal angles of a triangle are in the ratio 2:3:5. Find the size of angles. Find the size of its greatest exterior angle.

We know that

Sum of angles of a triangle = 180°

Given ratio = 3:5 :7

Sum of ratio = 3 + 5 + 7= 15

1st angle =
$$\frac{3}{15} \times 180^\circ = 36^\circ$$

2nd angle = $\frac{5}{15} \times 180^\circ = 60^\circ$
3rd angle = $\frac{7}{15} \times 180^\circ = 84^\circ$

Size of its greatest angle =180° - 36° =144°

Q8.One angle of an isosceles triangle is 100°.Find the size of each of others two angles.

We know that

Sum of angles of a triangle = 180°

Measurement of one angle of isosceles triangle = 100°

Sum of other two angles = $180^{\circ} - 100^{\circ}$ = 80°

Measurement of each angle $=\frac{80^{\circ}}{2}=40^{\circ}$

Q9. One of the base angles of an isosceles triangle is 54° .Find the its vertical angle.

We know that Sum of angles of a triangle = 180° One of base angle = 54° Sum of base angles = $54^{\circ} + 54^{\circ} = 108^{\circ}$ Measurement of vertical angle = $180^{\circ} - 108^{\circ}$ = 72° Q10.Find the value of x in the figure. We know that Sum of angles of a triangle = 180° From figure (present on ur book) <A + <B + <C = 180°

 $< A + 40^{\circ} + 72^{\circ} = 180^{\circ}$

<A + 112° =180° <A =180°- 112°

<A = 68°

Q11. The angle made by the equal angles of an isosceles triangle 84°. Find the other angles.

We know that

Sum of angles of a triangle = 180 $^\circ$

Measurement of vertical angle = 84°

Sum of base angle = $180^{\circ} - 84^{\circ} = 96^{\circ}$

Measurement of others two angles $=\frac{96^{\circ}}{2}=48^{\circ}$

EX14b

Q1 find the areas of the each of the following rectangular fields whose dimensions are given

i. length = 15m
breadth = 9m
area = l x b
= 15m x 9m
= 135m²
ii . length = 32m
Breadth = 24
area = l x b
= 32 x 24m
= 768m²

iii length = 5m

Breadth = 3.5m

area = l x b

= 5m x 3.5m

iv length = 4.5cm

Breadth = 2m5cm = 2.5m

Q2 find the area of each of the following squares whose dimensions are given

- Length of side of square= 21cm
 Area = | x |
 = 21 x 21
 = 441 cm²
- ii. Length of side of square= 4.5 m
 Area = 1 x 1
 = 4.5 x 4.5
 = 20.25 cm²
- iii. Length of side of square= 1.2 m
 Area = l x l
 = 1.2 x 1.2
 = 1.44 cm²
- iv . Length of side of square= 2.50 m

Area = | x | = 2.50 x 2.50 = 6.25 cm² Q3. Find the breadth of a rectangular field whose areas is 126 $\ensuremath{m^2}$

Length of triangle = 18 cm

Area of triangle = 216 m^2

Area = l x b

 $b = \frac{area}{l}$ $= \frac{216}{18}$ = 12 cm

Q4.determine the length of a plot of land 16m wide and whose area is 336m²

Breadth of plot = 16 m Area of triangle = 336 m² Length of plot = ? Area = I x b $I = \frac{area}{b}$ $= \frac{336}{16}$

= 21m

Q3.calculate the perimeter of a rectangle whose length and breadth are 15m and 12 m respectively. Find also the cost of fencing the field at te rate of Rs 25 per meter

Length f rectangle = 15m

Breadth of rectangle = 12m

perimeter of rectangle = 2(length + breadth)

Cost of fencing per meter = Rs 25

Cost of fencing 54m = 25 x 54 = Rs 1350

Q6. The length and the breadth of a playground are 36m and 25 respectively. Find the cost of leveling the ground at the rate of Rs 3.00 per m²

Length of the field = 36m Breadth of the field = 25m Area of the field = 36 x 25 = 900m² Cost of leveling per square m = Rs 3.00 Cost of leveling 900 sq. m = 3 x 900

= Rs 2700

Q7. Find the cost of the flooring a square room at Rs200 per square meter if the length of each side of the room is 6 meters

Length of each side of the room = 6m

Area of square room = $6 \times 6 = 36m^2$

Cost of flooring per sq m = Rs 200

Cost of flooring 36sq. m = 200 x 36 = Rs 7200

EX14 c

Q1. Find the total area of the four walls in each of the rectangular rooms having the following dimensions

- Length of the room = 10 m Breadth pf the room = 5m Height of the room = 4m = 2(l + b) h = 2(10 + 5) x4 = 2 x 15 x 4 Area of wall=120m²
- 2. Length of the room = 8.5 m Breadth pf the room = 4.5m Height of the room = 3.5m Area of wall= 2(l + b) h= 2(8.5 + 4.5)x 3.5= 2 x 13.0 x 3.5= $91 m^2$

3. Length of the room = 6 m Breadth pf the room = 5m Height of the room = 3m Area of wall= 2(l + b) h= 2(6 + 5)x 3= 2 x 11 x 3. = $66 m^2$ Q2. A room is 8m long, 6m wide and 3.5m high. Find the cost of white washing its four walls at the rate of Rs 50 per square metre.

Length of the room = 8 m Breadth pf the room = 6m Height of the room = 3.5mArea of wall= 2(l + b) h= 2(8 + 6)x 3.5= 2 x 14 x 3.5= $98 m^2$

Cost of white wash = 98 x Rs50 = Rs4900

Q3. A gymnasium 50m long and 30 broad. A running track 2.5m wide run all round it on the inside. Find the area of track.

Length of gymnasium = 50m Width of gymnasium = 30m Width of track = 2.5 + 2.5 = 5m (track is inside then double it minus from length and breadth) Area of gymnasium with track = 1 xb = 50m x30m = 1500m² Length of gymnasium without track = 50m - 5m =45m Width of gymnasium without track = 30m - 5m = 25m

Area of gymnasium without track = I xb

= 45m x25m

```
= 1125m<sup>2</sup>
Area of track = 1500m<sup>2</sup> - 1125m<sup>2</sup>
= 375 m<sup>2</sup>
```

Q5. A garden 150m long 80m wide has a road 4m wide all round of the outside. Find the cost of paving at the rate of Rs 120 per square metre.

Length of garden = 150m Width of garden = 80m

Width of track = 4 + 4 = 8m

(Track is outside then double it plus to length and breadth)

Area of garden with track = I x b

= 150m x80m

= 12000m²

Length of garden with track = 150m + 8m = 158m

Width of garden with track = 80m + 8m = 88m

Area of gymnasium with track = I xb

= 158m x 88m

```
= 13904m^{2}
```

Area of track = 13904m² · 12000m²

= 1904 m²

Cost of paving = 120 x 1904 = Rs 228480

Q5. A house is 20m long and 15m wide is surrounded by verandah of uniform width of 3m. Find the cost of flooring the verandah at the rate of Rs 200 per square metre.

Length of house = 20m

Width of house = 15m

Width of verandah = 3 + 3 = 6m

(Track is outside then double it , plus in length and breadth)

Area of house with track = I x b

= 20m x15m

= 300m²

Length of house with track = 20m + 6m = 26m

Width of house with track = 15m + 6m = 21m

Area of house without track = I xb

= 26m x21m

= 546m²

Area of verandah = $546m^2 - 300m^2$

```
= 246 \text{ m}^2
```

Cost of flooring = 200 x 246 = Rs 49200

Ex.15 Volume

Q1 Find the volume of the each of the following cuboids:

> Volume of cuboid = l x b x h = 4 x 2.5 x 1.5

> > $= 15 cm^{3}$

iii

I = 2m50cm = 2.5m, b = 1m, h =0.75cm Volume of cuboid = I x b x h = $2.5 \times 1 \times 0.75$ = $1.875m^3 = 1.875 \times 1000000 = 1875000 m^3$

Q2. A tin can has dimensions 2m x 1.5m x 1m .How many litre of kerosene oil can it hold.

Dimension of tin = 2m x 1.5m x 1m

= 3m³ = 3 x 1000 = 3000L Q3.a tank is 5 m long , 3m wide and 1.5 m high. How many cubic meters of the water can t hold

I = 5m , b = 3m , h = 1.5m Volume of tank = I x b x h = 5 x 3 x 1.5 = 22.5m³

Q5find the volume of each of the cubes whose edges are given below

i. 1.5m

Length of side of cube = 1.5m

Volume of cube = side x side x side

ii. 60cm

Length of side of cube = 60cm

Volume of cube = side x side x side

= 216000c m³

iii.
$$2\frac{2}{3}m = \frac{8}{3}$$

Length of side of cube = $\frac{8}{3}$ m

Volume of cube = side x side x side

$$= \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{8}{3} \times \frac{8}{3}$$
$$= \frac{512}{27} \text{ m}^3 = 18\frac{26}{27} \text{ m}^3$$

Q6. A cubical wooden block of edge 2.1m is cut into small cubes each having an edge of 35cm. determine the number of small cubes that can be obtained .

Length of edge of block = 2.1m Volume of cube = 2.1m x2.1m x 2.1m = 9.261 m² Length of edge of cubical block = 35cm = 0.35m Volume of small block = 0.35m x 0.35m x 0.35m = 0.042875 No. of small cube that can obtained = $\frac{9.261}{0.042875}$ = 216

Q7.a storage room is 6m long , 5m wide and 3.5 m high . how many tanks of capacity 120 liters each , can it hold

Length of the room = 6 m
Breadth pf the room = 5m
Height of the room =
$$3.5m$$

Volume of room= $1 \times b \times h$
= $6 \times 5 \times 1.5$
= $105 \times 1000 = 105000L$

Volume of the tank = 120L

No. of the cubical tanks it can hold = $\frac{105000}{120}$

= 875

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Subject: English B

Unit # 24

Transitive Verbs and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive Verb: If there is an object right after the verb, this verb is called a transitive verb.

Intransitive Verb: If there is no object right after the verb, then it is called an intransitive verb.

On Page No. 90, we are given the two kinds and their uses, read them well and solve the exercise given below.

Unit # 25

Forms of verb

In this unit we are taught about the form of the verbs, learn them well and solve the exercises given on Page 92.

Unit 26 to 37 will be done in the class when the school reopens

Unit # 38

Modal Verbs: May / Might

We use "May" or "Might" to talk about the possibilities in future. In this unit we are explained how and when to use these model verbs. Go through page 129 and 130 and solve the exercise given below.

Unit # 39

Model Verbs: Should, Must

Should: We can use "Should" to talk about obligation and duty, to ask for and give advice, and in general, to ask what is right or good.

Must: We use "Must" in sentences when we want to say something is very compulsory. In this unit we are told about the different kinds of situations in which we can use these verbs, read them well for the clear understanding, learn them and solve the exercises on page 132.

Unit # 40

Model Verb: Would

To say something politely we use this model verb "Would" in the beginning of the sentence and put the question mark at the end of the sentence.

Example: Would you help me please?

Go through the page carefully and solve the exercise given below

Unit # 41

Model Verb: Ought to

We use this model verb "ought to" when we talk about some advise and religious or moral obligations. In unit 41 we are taught how use this verb in our daily life through some affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences. Go through them and solve the exercise given on page 135.

Unit # 42

Apostrophe (')

An apostrophe is used with "S" to show that a thing or a person belongs to somebody. On page 136 that different sentences given to clarify the use of it. Go through the page thoroughly and solve the exercise given on page 137.

Unit # 43

Adverb

A word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb is called an adverb.

In this unit we are taught about the formation of adverbs, the kinds of adverbs with examples. Read the whole unit carefully, understand it and solve the exercises given on page 143 to 145.

Unit # 44

Much, Many

The word "much" is used for to tell the quantity in negative and interrogative sentence. Example: how much oil do you have? Whereas the word "many" is used to tell the number of things in negative and interrogative sentence. Example: They have too many books. We can say that the word "much" is used for uncountable nouns and the word "many" is used for countable nouns in sentences. In positive sentences we use "so", "very" and "too" with many and much.

Solve the exercises given on page 146.

Unit # 45

Use of: a few, a little and a lot

In positive sentences we use "a little" and "a few" to talk about the quantity of something. Whereas in negative sentences we use "little" and "few" to tell the quantity of something.

"A lot of" means in a great quantity or in a great number. We always use it with plurals or uncountable nouns.

Go through the page and try solve the exercise given below.

Unit # 46

Тоо....То

Read page No. 148 carefully and solve the exercises given below.

Unit # 47

Too

"Too" means more than sufficient and more than necessary. We can use it instead of "also". Example: The shirt is red too. The shirt is also red.

Translate the sentences given on page 149 with the help of hints given below.

Unit # 48

Prepositions of Place

On page 150 and 151, we are told about the prepositions of place. It is a word that is used before a noun or a pro noun. It shows a place, time or direction. We use it before the noun and pronoun in a sentence.

Read these two pages and make at least 5 sentences of each in your note book for your clear understanding. Also solve the given exercises on page 152.

Unit # 49

Prepositions of Time

In this unit we are taught about the prepositions of time and their uses. Learn them well and solve the exercises given on page 153 and 154.

Unit # 50

Prepositions of Direction

Prepositions of direction tell us where to go or where to put something. In this unit we are taught about how to use the prepositions of direction in our daily lives. Go through page 155 and solve the exercise given below.

Unit # 51

Go through page 156 and 157 and read the given sentences carefully in order to clarify your understanding about how to use the prepositions in sentences.

Unit # 52

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join two words or two sentences. There are three main kinds of conjunctions:

- 1. Coordinating conjunctions
- 2. Subordinating conjunctions
- 3. Correlative conjunctions

In unit 52 we are given the kinds of conjunctions and the uses of them with lots of examples. Read the whole unit carefully 7and solve the exercises given on page 161 and 162.

Unit # 53

Interjections

"Interjections" are the words that show a strong emotion, surprise, shock or excitement. They usually come at the beginning of a sentence. Read page 163 and solve the exercise given below.

Unit 54 to 57 will be done in the class when the school reopens

Unit # 58

Expressions of Everyday Use

Read the sentences and their translation given page 174 to 177 carefully and make at least 20 sentences of your own.

Unit # 59

Proverbs

Learn these proverbs both English and Urdu.

Unit # 60

Essay Writing

For 1st Term

- 1. Allam Iqbal our National Poet
- 2. My best friend
- 3. My best teacher
- 4. Land Pollution

For 2nd Term

- 1. My favorite game
- 2. Smoking a bad habit
- 3. Uses and benefits of latest inventions.
- 4. Sportsmanship

You can take the help from unit 60 and the internet as well to write these essays in your note books.

Unit # 61

Letters

For 1st Term: 1 to 7

Learn these letters by heart.

For 2nd Term: 8 to 14

Learn these letters by heart.

Unit # 62

Applications

For 1st Term: Application No. 3 and 4 from page 198 and 199.

For 2nd Term: Application No. 5 and 6 from page 199.

Learn these application by heart.

You will be taught the proper method of writing letter and application when the school reopens.

Unit # 63

Stories

For 1st Term:

- 1. A good beginning makes a good end.
- 2. Nip the evil in the bud
- 3. The camel and the jackal
- 4. Where there is a will, there is a way.

For 2nd Term:

- 1. The dove and the bee
- 2. The selfish friend
- 3. Three friends and a bag of gold
- 4. The lion and the mouse
- 5. All that glitter is not gold.

You can find all these stories in unit 63 given on page 201 to 208, learn them by heart

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 16

Subject: English A

The story of writing

Q.1 Word meaning

Striking	Beating
Easy	Not Difficult
Instance	For example
Symbol	Signs
Ancient	Very Old
Distance	Fare Away
Letters	Alphabets

Q.2 Question Answers.

1. What was one way of sending messages?

Ans: One way of sending messages was beating drums which could be heard at a distance.

2. Where is this still done?

Ans: This is still done in Africa.

3. How was warning of danger given in many countries?

Ans: In many countries fires were lit at night on hills to give the warning of danger.

4. How far could be acons could be seen?

Ans: Beacons could be seen at great distance.

5. How were the smoke signals made?

Ans: They were made by moving the blankets over the fire.

6. Give another way in which North American Indians sent messages?

Ans: The North American Indians also sent messages to each other by drawing pictures.

- 7. Give two advantages of picture writing.
- Ans: 1. Men could send message to each other.
 - 2. They could also keep the record of the things that had happened.

8. In what way did picture writing changed?

Ans: Gradually picture writing changed, the picture became easier to draw by harder to understand.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Subject: English A

Unit # 17

Proverbs

Q.1 MCQs

- 1. Proverbs are _____ wise saying
- \checkmark a. Short b. Long c. Clear
- 2. Too many______ spoils the broth.
- a. Bakers \checkmark b. Cooks c. Shopkeepers
- 3. Every _____ has a _____ lining.
- a. Sun, light b. Cloud, bleak \checkmark c. Cloud, silver
- 4. People who live in glass houses should not throw _____.
- \checkmark a. Stone b. Wood c. Glass
- 5. He who rides on a _____ can never get off.
- a. Lion b. Donkey ✓c. Tiger
- 6. A leopard does not change his _____
- a. Marks b. Scars \checkmark c. Spots

Q.2 Question.

1. Write any five proverbs you can find out.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 19

Subject: English A

Ants and their ways

Q.1 Words meaning

Labour	Worker
Searching	Finding
Repairing	Mendning
Earth	Soil
Defend	Protect
Look out for	Watch out
Odour	Smell
A lot	Plenty

Q.2 Question answers

1. Are ants lazy?

Ans: No they are not, they do their work very well.

2. Which ants are generally the nurses?

Ans: The nurses are generally very young ants who have just come out of their cocoons.

3. When do the nurses come out of their nests?

Ans: They usually come out of their nests when they are old and their skins are harder, and they are ready to leave.

4. What do most insects do when they find food?

Ans: The most insects eat and drink their food when they find it.

5. What do ants do when they find food?

Ans: When the ants find food they bring it to the nest for the queen, other workers, for grubs and themselves also.

6. When we see ants running about everywhere, what are they doing?

Ans: When we see the ants everywhere, actually they are looking for something to eat.

7. What do the worker ants do?

Ans: Many of the ants work at making new passages or at mending holes that have been made in the nest.

8. What do the soldier ants do?

Ans: The soldier ants protects the nest from the enemies, they also watch for strangers.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 20

Subject: English A

The Jackal and the Partridge

Q.1 Words meaning

Jealous	want something of someone else's
Impossible	that cannot happen
Turn pale	loose colour in one's cheeks
Pretending	Acting
Astonished	surprise greatly
Cunning	clever at deceiving
Means to	intends to
Sore	painful when touched
Teach manners	how to behave with others
Hollow	empty space
Reached	arrived at
At last	in the end
Seized his opportunity	took his chance

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 21

Subject: English A

To take care of animals

Q.1 Words meaning

SPCA	society for the prevention of cruelty to animals
Seem	to become
Injured	Hurt
Suffering	troubles
Pets	domestic animals
Painlessly	without any pain
Kennel	living place of dog
Suitable	proper

Q.2 MCQs.

1. Animals living place should be

- \checkmark a. Cleaned b. Washed c. Tided
- 2. Animals should be given _____ food.
- ✓a. Balanced b. Fatty c. Citric
- 3. We should not keep _____ animals as pets.
- a. Zoo b. Stray \checkmark c. Wild
- 4. Cats and dogs need _____ meals daily
- a. One \checkmark b. Two c. Three
- 5. Wild animals if kept as pets, will _____ soon.
- a. Sleep b. Get up \checkmark c. Die

Q.3 Question answers.

1. What do most people think of animals?

- Ans: Most people think that animals do not need to be cared.
- 2. Do animals need care?
- Ans: Yes animals need a lot of care.

- 3. What does SPCA means?
- Ans: SPCA means society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 22

Subject: English A

The Bottle Imp

Q.1 Words meaning

Imp	Devil
Horror	Dreadful
Hell	Burning pit
Searched for	Looked for
Trouble	Difficulty
Fortune	Good luck

Q.2 True False

1. The bottle Imp is a story about a brave man called Keawe.	True
2. There was a fairy in the bottle.	False
3. There were two conditions set by the Imp.	True
4. The man gave a cup of coffee to Keawe.	False
5. All the wishes of Keawe were fulfilled by the bottle Imp.	False

Q.3 Question answers.

- 1. Who was Keawe?
- Ans: Keawe was a young man who lived in Hawaii.
- 2. From where did he buy the bottle?
- Ans: He bought the bottle from an old man.
- 3. What did that bottle contained?
- Ans: That bottle contained an Imp, who could fulfil all the wishes of the one who owned it.
- 4. What were the two conditions set by the Imp?
- Ans: Following are the two conditions set by the Imp:
 - 1. The bottle must be sold not given away.
 - 2. The bottle must always be sold for less than what was paid for it.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 23

The Stone Junk

Q.1 Words meaning

Earth quake	shaking of earth	
Palm shrub	Gove of palm	
Fled	Ran	
Stretch	Spread	
Padded	to Shut	
Ranks	Groups	
Cranking up	Breaking up	
Re assurance	making sure	
Protest	To demonstrate	
Silently	Quietly	

Q.2 Question answers.

1. What kind of story the earthquake is?

Ans: The earth quake is a folk story taken from the passage "The stone Junk".

2. Which kind of trees were growing close to the Arabian Sea?

Ans: Palm trees were growing close to the Arabian Sea.

3. Which animal was running fast under a palm shrub?

Ans: Hare was running fast under a palm shrub.

4. Why was the hare worried?

Ans: The hare was worried about what would happen to him if the earth were fall to pieces.

- 5. What did the hare think when the coconut fell down?
- Ans: He thought that the earth was falling into pieces.
- 6. What did the other hares do while seeing him running?
- Ans: They also started running with him.
- 7. What was the reaction of the other animals?

- Ans: They also joined the hare.
- 8. Who made the animals stop running?
- Ans: The lion made the animals stop running.
- 9. What did the lion find under the coconut tree?
- Ans: He found a ripped coconut fallen from the tree.
- 10. What did the lion tell the other animals?

Ans: The lion told the other animals that they all were saved, just because of some miss-understanding they were miss-led.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 24

Subject: English A

Tales of crime and detections

Q.1 Question answers.

1. How many stories are there in the book called "Tales of crime and detection"?

Ans: There are four well known stories in this book.

2. What is the story about?

Ans: The story is about a young man living in Paris, who visited a gambling place and won a great deal of money.

3. Whom did the young man meet?

Ans: The young man met a stranger who persuaded him to stay in that hotel for that night.

- 4. What did the young man see on the wall?
- Ans: The young man saw a picture of a Spanish hat with five feathers on the wall.
- 5. What did he think about himself?
- Ans: He thought about himself that he was going to be murdered.
- 6. What was the colour of the feather?
- Ans: The feathers were in white and green colour.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 26

The troublesome friend

Q.1 Word meaning.

Fellow	Companion	
Hid	Covered	
Dare	Bravery	
Chief	Head of the tribe	
Private	Personal	
Meal	Food	
Permission	Allow	
Escape	To run away	

Q.2 Question answers.

- 1. What is the story about?
- Ans: The story is about a Kashmiri Village Chief and his friend.
- 2. What did the chief think of his friend?
- Ans: The chief thought that his friend was very greedy.
- 3. What did the Chief's friend ask for?
- Ans: He ask for food.
- 4. Did chief's wife offered him food?
- Ans: No, she did not offer him food.
- 5. How did his friend managed to get meal?
- Ans: He killed one of the finest chicken belong to chief and asked his wife to cook for him.
- 6. What happened when the chief came home?
- Ans: When the chief came home his wife told him each and everything.
- 7. What was the suggestion given by the chief to his wife?

Ans: He suggested his wife to put a little amount of chicken in the copper pot for his friend and the rest should be put in the clay pot for himself.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 27

First Aid

Q.1 Word meaning.

Occurs	To appear / to happen	
Damp	wet	
Breathe	Respire	
Drain out	take out the liquid	
Wound	Injured part	
Treated	Cured	
Suffocation	Finding difficult to breath	
Slapping	Striking with open hand	

Q.2 Fill in the blanks

1. People often suffer from shock after receiving an injury.

- 2. If you want to call the Ambulance, we dial 15.
- 3. We should clean the <u>injured</u> area with water.
- 4. A person <u>bitten</u> by a dog must get to a hospital.
- 5. A drowning person should be laid with his <u>head</u> lower than the rest of the body.
- 6. When an accident occurs, do not let other people crowd around the injured person.

Q.3 Question Answers.

1. What is First Aid?

Ans: The first help, that can be given to an injured person before any other help arrives means first aid.

2. How can you tell that the person is suffering from shock?

Ans: A person suffering from a shock turns damp and cold, the face turns grey and he breathes quickly.

3. Why is it dangerous to make a poisoned person sick?

Ans: It is dangerous to make a poisoned person sick because the poison would burn his throat as it came

up. Therefore the best thing is to take him to the hospital.

4. Why should you try to find out what kind of poison has been taken, or what kind of snake bit the patient?

Ans: It is necessary to know that what kind of poison has been taken or what kind of snake bit the patient in order to help the doctor to give the proper treatment.

5. Why should you place the head of the drowning person lower than the rest of his body?

Ans: It is important to place the head of the drowning person lower than the rest of his body so that the water can drain out easily from his lungs.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 28

Subject: English A

The Arabian Nights

Q.1 Word meaning.

Discovered	to find out	
Decided	Determined	
Perhaps	Probably	
Finished	Ended	
Stopped	Seized	
Grateful	Thankful	

Q.2 MCQs

- 1. There was once a _____ king.
- \checkmark a. Persian b. Pakistani c. Indian
- 2. King's wife was a _____ woman.
- a. Rich \checkmark b. Wicked c. Kind
- 3. The name of the Persian king was?
- a. Akbar b. Jahangir \checkmark c. Sheharyar
- 4. The daughter of ______ agreed to marry king.
- a. Worker \checkmark b. Chief Minister c. Beggar
- 5. They got a beautiful _____.
- \checkmark a. Son b. Daughter c. Both
- 6. When an accident occurs, do not let other people crowd around the injured person.

Q.3 Question Answers.

- 1. What is the book about?
- Ans: The book is about a Persian king and his wife.
- 2. Why did the king decide to kill his wife?
- Ans: The king decided to kill his wife because he got to know his wife was a wicked woman.
- 3. What did the chief minister's daughter want to teach the king?

- Ans: She wanted to teach him that all the women are not wicked.
- 4. What was the end of the story?
- Ans: The end of the story is that, the king believed that all the women are not wicked.

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 29

The road safety code

Q.1 Question Answers.

1. What is meant by code?

Ans: The word code means a set of rules telling what to do and what not to do.

2. What is difference between a pedestrian and loiter?

Ans: Someone walking on the road is called a pedestrian while a person who moves along the road slowly

making frequent steps is called a loiter.

3. What is the Kerb?

Ans: The kerb is the edge of the pavement.

Learn any five rules given in the Unit.

Subject: English A

Class: 6th Pink, Green, Blue

Unit # 30

Subject: English A

Sindbad the Sailor

Q.1 Question Answers.

- 1. Who was Sindbad?
- Ans: Sindbad was a sailor.
- 2. The extract "Sindbad the sailor" has been taken from which book?
- Ans: It has been taken from the book called Arabian Nights.
- 3. What did Sindbad do?
- Ans: He kept on visiting the other countries as well as continue his business.
- 4. What did he see after climbing on the tree?
- Ans: He saw a huge white ball.
- 5. Which bird was flying toward Sindbad?
- Ans: The most extra ordinary sized "Eagle" was flying towards him.
- 6. What did Sindbad do to come out from that island?

Ans: He put off his turban and tied it with the claws of the eagle and came out from that island.

Q.2 True False

1. Sindbad was a famous sailor.	True
2. Sindbad decided to spend his rest of life peacefully.	True
3. Sindbad lived in Baghdad.	True
4. Sindbad saw lots of diamonds on the floor of the island.	False
5. A valley is the place between two or more than two mountains.	True
6. Sindbad gave a great amount to the poor.	True
7. Eagles use to catch the pieces of meat on those the gold was clung on.	False

Class 6 (pink/blue/green)

Chapter # 8

Farming Problems in Pakistan

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Fertility	Capable of producing	زرخیزی
2	Irrigation	Supplying dry land with water	آب پاشی
3	Water logging	Soft and watery soil	سیم ذدہ ز مین
4	Erosion	Griding something down	نیچے دبا دینا
5	Agriculture	A large –scale farming	کاشت کار ی

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 Why do you think mechanization is impractical on small farms?

Ans: Large-scale mechanization is impractical on small plots because of such problems as turning the equipment round getting from tiny plot to tiny plot. The headland is wasted as machines take considerable space to turn round-impossible on the small plots.

Q.2 Why is so much more fertilizer needed on farms today?

Ans: More fertilizer is needed as heavier crops are grown which are expected to feed increase population.

Q.3 Why do you think Sindh needs more fertilizer?

Ans: Sindh needs more fertilizer than the other provinces because of the greater use of land for forming, water logging and salinity that have affected the soil.

Q.4 What are the three main problems for agriculture that Pakistan faces?

Ans: Main problems that Pakistan faces with regard to agriculture are:

- a) Small farms
- b) Low quality seeds
- c) Water shortage
- d) Water logging and salinity

Q.5:Match the terms for farming problems in column A with their description in column B.

Α	В	
Spoil erosion	Remaining soil and silt	
Deforestation	Excessive salt content in	
	soil	
Water logging	Soil is washed away	
Salinity	Clearing Earth's surface of	
	forest	
De-silting	Excessive water content in	
	the soil.	

Chapter # 9

Minerals and Energy Resources

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Minerals	Relating to minerals	معدنی شے
2	Valuable	Having worth or value	قیمتی۔ بیش بہا
3	Leakage	Discharge of a fluid from container	خارج ہونے کا عمل
4	Budget	A sum of money for particular	مہیا رقم
		purpose	
5	Fireclay	A heat resistant clay	آتشی ملّی

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 What is Pakistan's most useful mineral resource?

Ans: Natural gas is Pakistan's most useful mineral resource.

Q.2 What advantages does natural gas has over oil? In what ways is oil more useful?

Ans: As compared to oil, natural gas is earlier to transport and store especially for domestic use, it is also cheaper than oil. Oil has more by products in its refining.

Q.3 Which mineral does Pakistan has to import in large quantities? What are its uses?

Ans: Pakistan has to import oil in large quantities. Oil is used in industries and transportation. However, oil is also used in many products.

Q.4 What is Pakistan's own coal not very important in industry at the moment? Why may it be much more important in the future?

Ans: Pakistan's own coal is not very important in industry because it is of very low quality and it produces a lot of polluting sulphur gas and ash when it is burned and also does not give out much heat. At present Pakistan's coal is about one third combustible and can be used only for crude industrial processes such as brick-making. Coal may become important in future as high- quality coal has been discovered in Thar.

Q.5 Find out what 'mica' is and for what it is used?

Ans: Mica is a mineral which contains silicon. It is used in electrical industries, in cosmetics, etc. and also as a substitute for glass.

Q.6 Choose the correct answer.

a) Pakistan has ______ reserves of oil. (huge, little, No)

b) High quality coal has been discovered in _____. (Sui, **Thar**, Badin)

c) Natural gas is used as a raw material to make_____. (Bricks, pottery, fertilizer)

d) India has the _____ largest reserves of coal in the world. (2nd, 3rd, 4th)

e) _____ has the largest reservoirs of oil in the world. (Venezuela, **Saudi Arabia**, Pakistan)

f) Pakistan produced ______ cubic meters of gas in 2007. (21 million, 15 million, 41 million)

g) Natural gas turns into ______ under pressure. (liquid, gas, solid)

h) The salt range in _____ has huge deposit of rock salt. (Sindh, Balochistan, **Punjab**)

i) Beryl is a non-metallic mineral used in _____ (construction, jewelry, oil)

j) Pakistan produces more_____ than India. (oil, coal, **natural gas**)

Chapter # 10

Power Resources of Pakistan and South Asia

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Rapidly	With fast movement	تیزی سے
2	Electrify	Charge with electricity	برقي قوت بهرنا
3	Project	Attempted work	منصوبہ
4	Capacity	Capability to perform	صلاحيت
5	Resource	A source of support	وسيلہ

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 The actual percentage of power produced by hydroelectric stations is decreasing. Why do you think this is?

Ans: Power produced by hydroelectric stations is decreasing due to various reasons, such as decrease in rainfall and snowfall, global warming, dam failure.

Q.2 What other purpose do these great dams fulfill?

Ans: Purposes of dams other than generation of hydroelectricity are irrigation, reservoirs for water supply, habitat for wild life and to control flooding.

Q.3 Why are the thermal power stations located mainly in southern Pakistan?

Ans: Thermal power stations are located mainly in southern Pakistan so that they can be near the gas and oil fields.

Q.4 What are the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear power?

Advantages of nuclear power:

- 1. Relating low costs
- 2. Base lord energy
- 3. Low pollution
- 4. Thorium
- 5. Sustainable

Disadvantages of nuclear power:

- 1. Expensive to build
- 2. Accidents happen
- 3. Radioactive waste
- 4. Impact on the environment
- 5. Limited fuel supply
- 6. Security threat

Q.5 List the names of hydel power stations in Pakistan?

Ans: Pakistan's main hydel power stations are.

- a) Warsak dam
- b) Tarbela dam
- c) Mangla dam

Q.6 How life would change in a small village if electricity was brought to it?

Ans: Some of the obvious changes due to electrification in the village would be better agricultural output because of tube-wells, access to telecommunication and electronic media, and improvement in living standards, with electricity for domestic use.

Chapter # 11

Industry in Pakistan

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Export	Sell to abroad	بر آمد کرنا
2	Import	Goods brought from foreign country	در آمد کرنا
3	Synthetic tangle	Make artificially	مصنوعی عمل سے تیار
			کرنا
4	Tangle	Something jumbled	ألجهانا
5	Explosion	Sudden outburst	دهماکہ خیز

Exercise:

2. Choose the correct answer.

i) More than Of Pakistan's exports are agriculture products:

a) 50%	b) 75%		c) 90%			
ii)are a non- agrica Pakistan:	ii) are a non- agricultural but high –earning exports product from Pakistan:					
a) Plastic goods fabrics	b) pharmaceuticals c) s		c) synthetic			
iii) The raw material for caus	stic soda and soda	ash is:				
a) White cement	b) Salt	c) Gy	/psum			
iv) Limestone is the main rav	v material for	manufact	ure:			
a) Cement	b) fertilizer	c) explosive	e			
v) is the base for many industries like paints, oil refining, dyes, etc.:						
a) Clay	b) tin	c) sulphur				
6. Answer these questions.						

Q.1 Why is it important for a country to develop as much industry as possible?

Ans: Developing industry is so much more profitable than agriculture as industrial products are far more valuable as exports.

Q.2 Why is it a good idea to use as much more-produced raw material as possible?

Ans: Using home product raw materials (limestone, sulphur, leather etc.) is much more economical than importing them- oil, steel, machinery, transport.

Q.3 Where are the sulphur mines located in Pakistan?

Ans: The sulphur mines are located in Koh-i-sultan range in Balochistan.

Q.4 Where are the cement- manufacturing plants located in Pakistan?

Ans: The cement manufacturing plants are located in Pakistan in khairpur, Chakwal, Dera Ghazi Khanand Hub Balochistan.

Q.5 Why does the Government consider cottage and small scale industries so important?

Ans: Small scale industries are important because:

- a) provide an income in areas where there is little except subsistence agriculture and,
- b) Try to prevent migration to the cities, where there is little accommodation or work.

Q.6 For which sports in Pakistan world famous? Name some of our players who are known and recognized all over the world?

Ans: Hockey, cricket, squash, tennis and table tennis.

Chapter # 12

Industry in South Asia

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Pressure	Keep in safety	محفوظ
2	Tourism	Business of providing services to	سیاحت کرنا
		tourist	
3	Rural	Relating to countryside	ديہاتی
4	Textile	Relating to fabric making	بُنا ہوا کپڑا
5	Significant	Important in meaning	پُر معنی
5			پر معنی

Exercise:

2. Mark the following statements as true or false.

- i) Sri Lanka's main agricultural product is wheat. X
- ii) The economy of Maldives is based on farming. X
- iii) Tourism is Sri Lanka had been affected by civil war. X
- iv) Agriculture in Nepal takes place mainly in the Tarai region. $\sqrt{}$
- v) Tea plantations are cultivated in India and Sri Lanka. $\sqrt{}$

vi) Bhutan has a wide range of industrial products. X

3. Answer these questions.

Q.1 Why is tourism a popular industry in the South Asian states?

Ans: South Asia is a popular destination for tourists, especially from the west because it is exotic, the climate in many countries are by western standards very cheap; people enjoy the food the scenic spots and the beaches as well as antiquities.

Q.2 What do you think low and height means for Maldives?

Ans: The low and height puts Maldives in danger of submersion in case of storms. The threat of global warming and rising sea levels are a very real danger to Maldives which is only 1.5 meter above sea level.

Q.3 Which industry in India is the most well-known today?

Ans: Textile and cement industry of India is the most well-known industries.

Short Questions/ Answers

Q.1 Where is the main centers for computers and information technology in India?

Ans: Bangalore is the main Centre for computers and information technology.

Q.2 What is the percentage of India's workforce employed in industry and services?

Ans: 40 percent of India's workforce is employed in industry and services.

Q.3 List the main exports from Bangladesh?

Ans: i) Jute and jute products.

ii) Garment manufacturing

Chapter # 13

The Environment of South Asia

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Environment	The totality of surrounding conditions	ماحول
2	Equipment	To perform a service	آلات
3	Household	A social unit living together	گھر کے رہنے والے
4	Recycle	Use again after processing	گھر کے رہنے والے استعمال شدہ مواد کو دوبارہ کار آمد بنانا
			دوباره کار آمد بنانا
5	Ecology	The environment as it relates to living	حياتيات
		organisms	

Exercise:

2. Fill in the blanks.

i) <u>Ozone</u> layer protects us from the sun's radiation.

ii) Pollution of coastal waters destroys <u>marine</u> life in the seas.

iii) Pollution has made a <u>hole</u> in the ozone layer.

iv) We can save resources by <u>reusing</u> products such as paper plastic and glass bottles.

v) In India, as in rivers and lakes are polluted by *industrial* waste.

vi) Nepal and Bhutan are trying to conserve their <u>forests</u>.

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1Give two example of how old household goods are recycle?

Ans :) Tins can be melted and metal reused.

ii) Paper mashed down and made into more, but coarser paper, usually brown.

iii) Rags, cloth can be used to make better quality paper, bottles can be melted down and make more.

Q.2 Can you think of some people who collect material for recycling?

Ans: Old paper, utensils and glass ware re brought by waste dealers who later sort and sell it as scrap.

Q.3 Name three causes of atmospheric pollution?

Ans: Smoke from factories, motor vehicle exhaust, chemicals from factories, domestic fire.

Q.4 How does littering affect marine life? How can this be stopped?

Ans: Careless littering of beaches and dumping of waste products and trash into water sources is not only unsightly but it can also be toxic; it destroys marine life. Both plants and animals disturb the balance of ecosystem. This can be stopped by creating awareness among people using these facilities and taking measures to clean up..

Q.5 What is mean by environment?

Ans: Environment means our surroundings, i.e. the land, water and air around us.

Chapter # 14

The People of Pakistan and South Asia

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Census	A periodic count of the population	مردم شماری
2	Population	The people who inhabit a state	آبادى
3	Dialects	Vocabulary of special group of people	کسی علاقے کی مقامی
			بولى
4	Isolated	Mark by separation	عليحده كيا ہوا
5	Literacy	The ability to read and write	خواندگي
	T		•

Exercise:

2. Choose the correct answer.

i) The port city of Bangladesh is _____:

a) Khulna b)Sylhet c) Chittagong

ii)	The population	density in Pakistan is	per sq. Km:
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a) 33.5	b) 670	c) 212.9

iii) Under-15 population in	is:	
a) Bhutan	b) Bangladesh	c) Sri Lanka
iv) The capital of Maldives is:		
a) Moratuwa	b) Colombo	c) Male
v) Thimphu is the capital of:		
a) Nepal	b) Bhutan	c) Kathmandu
vi) The process of counting a cousting a coust is called a:	untry's population a	nd compiling their details
a) data base	b) census	c) record

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 How do we gather information about a country's population?

Ans:i) Information regarding a country's population can be gathered from records kept and through a census.

Q.2 What are some of the problems of having so many languages in one country? What language do you speak at home?

Ans: More languages mean more variety in the composition of a country, but each group gives much importance to its own language, as it is a mark of its identity. In Pakistan, all languages through spoken differently are written in the same script. In India, there is great diversity in the range of languages spoken and written and in the script also, north to south. Secondly, education and official communication may not be possible in all the generally one official or state language. Our national language is Urdu so, we speak Urdu at home.

Q.3 The most widely spoken language in the world Chinese. Why do you think this is so?

Ans: Chinese is obviously the language most spoken in the world, because China has the highest population for nay country on Earth.

Q.4 What does SAARC stand for?

Ans: SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Q.5 When and where did the last SAARC meeting take place?

Ans: The last SAARC meeting took place in Pakistan in January 2004.

Chapter # 15

Citizenship, Rights and Values

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Settlement	Colony	آبادکاری
2	Prosperous	Comfortable	کامیاب
3	Punctual	وقت کا پابند Perform exactly on time	
4	Security	محفوظ حالت Being free from danger	
5	Liberty	Freedom of choice	خود مختاري

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1Why are values important for people?

Ans:i) Values are important and essential of living a pleasant and beneficial life.

Q.2 All religions teach similar values name any three values that are common to Islam, Christianity and Buddhism?

Ans: Three values that are common to Islam, Christianity and Buddhism are.

- i) Helping the weak and oppressed.
- ii) Respecting difference of beliefs.
- iii) Valuing life and protecting it.

Q.3 What is the importance of human rights?

Ans: Human rights are for the benefit of all. It helps the people to understand their rights and also serves as a reminder so that people do not trespass the rights of others.

Q.4 Name three rights that you think are important for children. Why?

Ans: The right to health, education, family life, recreation and to be protected from abuse and harm. Because they are necessary for their development age.

Q.5 We have briefly talked about respect for each other and society. Find out what respect for life, respect for law and respect for the environment mean?

Ans: Respect for life is valuing the life of all living things, not only a prohibiting on taking life, but the protection and improvement of life for others, respect for law means obeying the laws of our faith, our country, our community, our school, our parents, respect for the environment is to protect the environment and make it sustainable for all and not to harm it.

Section 2: History

Chapter # 22

Mughals

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Ancestral	Inherited	موروثي
2	Rebel	Break with established customs	بغاوت كرنا
3	Recapture	The act of taking something back	دوبارہ قبضے میں لینا
4	Aggressor	Someone who attacks	حملہ آور
5	Mint	Form of stamping or printing	ڈھالنا ۔ ٹھپہ لگانا

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 Why could the scene in the miniature on page 100 never really have been taken place? What other important ancestor do you think could have been included?

Ans: The painting could have been done from life as there are over two centuries between Timur and Jahangir. Perhaps Shah Jahan could merit a place and certainly Aurangzeb.

Q.2 Why did Sher Shah Suri succeed against Humayun? List some of Sher Shah's reforms?

Ans: Sher Shah Suri succeeded against Humayun because Humayun was a weak ruler and faced opposition from many nobles.

Some of Sher Shah Suri's reforms

- a) Appointment of honest and efficient officials
- b) Building the Grand Trunk Road from Peshawar to Bengal.
- c) Establishing an effective and mobile army.
- d) Reform of the state money system setting up mints.
- e) Passing strict but fair laws.
- f) Setting up the first real postal service.

Q.3 Do you think Akbar was a popular ruler? Why?

Ans: Akbar was popular ruler because he created a powerful military system and instituted effective political and social reforms.

Q.4 What was the name of the famous Maratha leader who fought Aurangzeb?

Ans: The famous Maratha leader, who fought Aurangzeb was shivaji.

Q.5 Aurangzeb ruled over a vast empire. Why did it collapse after him?

Ans: Mughal empire collapse started by Aurangzeb not after him because he spent so much wealth, Army for the cause that failed miserably lead to weakening of Mughal Empire.

Q.6 Which one of the Mughal rulers do you find most interesting?

Ans: I find Akbar highly interesting mainly because of his extraordinary importance in the history of India and religion.

3. Choose the correct answer.

i) The greatest Muslim empire in the subcontinent began under the Mughals in _____:

a) 1426 b) **1526** c) 1600 d) 1625

ii) The Mughal empire was at its largest under:

a) Humayun	b Akbar				c)	A	urangzeb
d) Jehangii	•						
				6 D			

iii) Babur defeated______ in the battle of Panipat:

a) Sher Shah Suri b) Mahmud Ghaznvic) Ibrahim Lodhid) Islam Shah

iv) The Grand Trunk Road was built by :

a) Akbar b) Nur Jahan c) Shah Jahan d) Sher Shah Suri

v) Akbar was born in1543 at _____.

a) Larkana b) Hyderabad c) Bhambore d) Umerkot

Chapter # 23

The coming of the Europeans

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Terrible	Causing fear	خوفناک
2	Edge	The boundary of surface	کسی سطح کا کنار ہ
3	Sailor	Any member of ship's crew	جہاز کے عملے کا آدمی
4	Warehouse	A storehouse for goods	مال گودام
5	Bandit	An armed military	ڈاکو

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 What were the advantages of taking goods all the way to Europe by sea rather than by land?

Ans: The advantages of taking goods all the way to Europe by sea are:

- 1. A greater volume of goods could be transferred in each voyage and fewer people were needed for this task.
- 2. There was less threat of looting.
- 3. There was less toll to pay for passing through different countries.
- 4. As a result more profit for the merchants.
- 5. There was less fear of damage and fragile goods.

Q.2 Describe the items traded between East and West?

Ans: Textiles, especially silk, jewelry and spics were traded between East and West.

Q.3 What led to the discovery of the America?

Ans: When the Turks captured central and Eastern Asia. Then European merchants tried very hard to find new ways of getting to Asia without having to go along the Silk Road. Scientists were beginning to tell people that the Earth was round like a ball, and not flat like a plate. Columbus thought that by sailing westwards he could go right around the world and eventually reach china or India. He did not realize that the continent of America was in the way, infact, he died without knowing this.

Q.4 How did the west Indies get their names?

Ans: In 1492 Columbus started on his journey across the Atlantic Ocean towards the west, thinking that he would eventually reach China or India. After a terrible voyage he reached some Islands which he presumed to be near India and he named them West Indies. Thus West Indies got its name.

Q.5 Describe Vasco Da Gama's voyage to India. What did he and his sailors discover?

Ans: Vasco Da Gama sailed far out to sea instead of sailing along the west coast of Africa. He and his sailors saw a lot of empty seas. When the fleet reached east Africa in Mozambic they found an established trade Centre for slaves and gold control by a Muslim sultan.

Vasco Da Gama and his sailors discovered the ocean route from Europe to subcontinent.

Α	В
The silk road	Trading stations in the east
Christopher Columbus	Sailed around Africa, reached
_	India in 1499
Vasco Da Gama	Warehouse for storing goods
Godowns	Route used for transport from

Q.3 Match the column A with column B

	China to Europe and back
Factories	Discovery of new land across the
	Altantic Ocean

Q.4 Complete the statements.

- a) The main goods for ancient trade were silk from <u>China</u> and <u>spices</u> from India
- b) The return journey from Europe to <u>East Asia</u> took two years.
- c) When Columbus reached land after sailing across the Atlantic Ocean in 1492, ne names it <u>West Indies</u>.
- d) Bartolomeo Dias arrived at the Cape of Good Hope in 1488.
- e) The Silk Road trade routes were under <u>**Turkish**</u> control.
- **f**) The first Europeans to arrive in the subcontinent and last to leave were the **Portuguese**.

	I ne East India Company			
	Words	Easy English	Meanings	
1	fortification	Defensive structure consisting of walls	قلعہ بندی	
2	Revenue	Income by taxation	آمدنى	
3	Compel	Forcing	مجبور کرنا	
4	Squeeze	The act of gripping firmly	دبوچنا	
5	Trial	Guilt due the process of law	عدالتي كاروائي	

Chapter # 24 The East India Company

Exercise:

2. Choose the correct answer.

i) The first charter of the East India Company was granted to the English merchants on _____:

a) 3 December 1600	b) 30 December 1500	c) 31
December 1600		

ii)	was the ambassado	r of King James in 1615:
-----	-------------------	--------------------------

a) Warren Hastings	b) Sir Thomas Roe	c) Robert
Clive		

iii) The important event in the year 1757 was the _____:

a) Battle of plassey Baksar	b) Capture of Arcot	c) Battle of
iv) was appointed	the Governor General o	f Bengal in 1772:
a) Robert Clive pilt	b) Warren Hastings	c) William
v) The French trading station	n was located at	·
a) Surat	b) Hyderabad	c) Pondicherry

3. Answer these questions.

Q.1 How did the French and British plan to take control of Indian trade?

Ans: The French and British planned to control the trade by setting up the East India companies.

Q.2 Robert Clive and Warren Hastings were two important figures in the east India Company. How did each one strengthen the company?

Ans: Clive mainly strengthened and established British presence in the subcontinent by military means. Hastings brought in the subcontinent government in the subcontinent. Warren Hastings is called the founder of British India because he tried to set up a proper. System of Government and established British rule in India.

Q.3 What was the role of Mir Jafar in the battle of plassey?

Ans: The battle of Plassey was fought in 1757; Mir Jafar was Siraj's chief general and a traitor.

Q.4 What was the effect of the British victory in Bengal?

Ans: The effects of British victory in Bengal were that the east India company plundered Bengal imposed heavy taxes and extorted bribes from the rich people.

Q.5 Why was Pitt's India Act important for the Indians and the British?

Ans: Pitt's India act was important for both Indians and the British because it put controls on the British east India Company and placed the governance in the hans of the parliament.

Q.6 Why do you think is Hasting's called the founder of British?

Ans: Warren Hastings is called the founder of British India because he tried to set up a proper system of government and established British rule in India.

Chapter # 25

The struggle for freedom

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	victory	A successful ending of a struggle	فتححيت
2	Defend	Arya or speak in defense of	حملے کا مقابلہ کرنا
3	Considerable	Large in number	کافی
4	Outrage	A feeling of righteous anger	شدید زیادتی
5	Atrocity	The quality of being cruel	کام

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 What helped the British to win the wars from 1773 to 1849?

Ans: The division between Hindus and Muslims lack of unity and nationalism helped the British to win the wars from 1773 to 1849.

Q.2 What were the different causes of the war of independence, 1857?

Ans: The causes of the war were political, social, economical, military and religious. The main event which became the immediate cause of the war was the refusal of the sepoys to use the grease covered cartridges (greased with fat of pig and cow) on February 23, 1857.

Q.3 What was the result of the war of 1857?

Ans: The result of the war of 1857 was the effective end of Muslim rule in the subcontinent.

Q.4 How did the war of the 1857 affect the relationship of British with the Muslims and Hindus?

Ans: The Muslims bore the brunt of the war, losing their authority almost completely. The British realize their mistakes and tried to make amends by bringing in social reforms, eagerly accepted by the Hindus majority, but rejected by most of the Muslims.

Q.5 Briefly explain the reasons why the Indians did not win the war of 1857?

Ans: Indians did not win the war of 1857, because of some reasons.

- a) Sudden start of the war in confusion without preparation.
- b) Lack of communication among the groups of freedom fighters.
- c) Lack of leaders.
- d) Lack of co-ordination scattered uprising.
- e) Breakdown of discipline.
- f) British refused to appoint Indians to higher military ranks.Q.3 Fill in the blanks.
- 1. Haider Ali became the ruler of **Mysore** in 1761.
- 2. In the second Mysore war Haider Ali invaded British- controlled <u>carnatic</u> and defeated all the forces.
- 3. Haider Ali died in <u>Arcot</u> in 1782.
- 4. Tipu Sultan was the first to use **<u>rockets</u>** in warfare.
- 5. The British became powerful after defeating **<u>Napolean</u>** at waterloo.

Chapter # 26

The British Power (1858-1905)

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Monarch	A nation's ruler	فرماں روا
2	Censorship	Deleting parts of publications	احتساب کرنا/جانچ پڑتال کرنا
3	Reforms	Make changes for improvement	اصلاحات
4	Taxation	Property for the support of	محصول عائدکرنے کا

		government	عمل
5	Abolish	Do away with	منسوخ کرنا

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 How did the altitude of the British change towards the people of the subcontinent after 1857?

Ans: After 1857, the British began to realize their mistakes social, economic and administrative reforms were introduced. They opened schools and colleges for the Indians and also appointed them for government jobs.

Q.2 What describe did the British government take after 1857? Why do you think they did so?

Ans: After 1857, the British government decided to end the East Indians company and takeover the rule of the subcontinent. The government in London realized that a private company should not be given such vast powers and that authority must be invested in the government.

Q.3 List one major reform of each of the Viceroys named here?

Ans: Major reforms of the Viceroys were the following.

1. Lord Canning:

He did not seek revenge on the persons responsible for the uprisings and tried to sooth bitter feelings on both sides.

b) Lord Mayo:

He made financial and educational reforms.

c) Lord Lytton:

He improved the roads, railways, the irrigation and taxation system.

d) Lord Ripon:

He framed better laws.

e) Lord Dufferin:

He set up the Indians National Congress in 1885.

f) Lord Curzon:

He brought improvement in the fields of educational reforms and preservation of valuable cultural heritage.

Q.4 Match names/events in column A with correct detail in column B.

Α	В
Lord Lytton	First viceroy after war of independence
Lord Mayo	Included Indian nominees
Lord Curzon	Roads and railways
Lord Dufferin	Improved education, preserved heritage
Lord canning	Financial, educational reforms
Viceroy's council, 1861	Indian National Congress, 1885

Chapter # 27

The rise of the Muslims:

Sir Sayyed Ahmed Khan

	Words	Easy English	Meanings
1	Considerably	To a great degree	بېت وسيع
2	Foremost	Ranking above all others	ممتاز ترین
3	Prominent	Out standing	نمایاں
4	Supporter	A person who backs a team	مددگار
5	Establishment	The act of forming	تشكيل

2. Answer these questions.

Q.1 Why did Muslims lag behind in progress?

Ans: The Muslims lagged behind in progress because initially they had rejected the western education and as a result could not acquire good jobs. They were left with low-paid jobs and could not participate in the government of compete with the Hindus.

Q.2 What were Sayyid Ahmed Khan's views about education? What steps did he take in this regard?

Ans:Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan tried to high light the importance of education and modern science and knew that Muslims could not progress without knowledge. He tried to stop the Muslims opposing the British. He also tried to make the British realize that they were being unjust to the Muslims.

Q.3 Make a list of our leaders who studied at Aligarh?

Ans: Some of the notable political names are Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Khan Abdul Ghaffar khan, Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin and among intellectuals, Shanul Haq Haqqi and Mushtaq Ahmed Yousufi.

Q.4 Find out the names of books written by sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan?

Ans: Some of the books written by Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan are Aasaar-ul-Sanadeed, Asbab-e- Baghawat-e-Hind, Taareekh-e-ZilaBijnor; Tahzeebul Akhlaq and contributed to the leading papers of his time.

Q.3 Fill in the blanks.

1. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan was born in 1817 in Delhi.

2.He became a judge in the **Delhi** in **1846.**

3. Aligarh university was earlier known as the **Mahammadan Angelo-Oriental college.**

4. Sayyid Ahmed Khan was awarded a Knighthood in 1988.

5. Sayyid Ahmed was the author of many books in <u>Urdu</u> and <u>English</u>.

4. Choose the correct answer.

- i) The Muslims suffered a setback after:
- a) The defeat in 1957
- b) The Mysore Wars

c) The end of the East India Company

ii) The Hindus were able to get good jobs because:

- a) They were good at business
- b) They obeyed orders
- c) They acquired education
- iii) Sir Sayyid was a _____of western education:
- a) Founder

b) Supporter

c) Opponent

iv) Sir Sayyid's demand for separation of power among Muslims and Hindus led to the:

a) Two-nation theory

b) Simla Agreement

c) India Act,1858