### St. Mary's Convent Girls High School

#### 2nd Term Homework Class 9 B/G/P

#### Sub : Chemistry

**Chp:7** 

Electrochemistry

Short Answers Questions .

#### Q:1. Dedine Oxidation in terms of electron? Give an example.

Ans: Oxidation is loss of electron by an atom or an ion e.g.

 $Zn \implies Zn^{+2} + 2e^{-1}$ 

#### Q:2. Define reduction in terms of gain of oxygen and hydrogen. Give an example.

**Ans**: Reduction is defined as addition of hydrogen and removal of oxygen during a chemical reaction. Oxidation and reduction takes place simultaneously in a reaction. e.g. Reaction between zinc oxide and carbon takes place by the removal of oxygen from zinc oxide. It is represented as :

 $2 ZnO + C \implies 2 Zn + CO_2$ 

#### Q:3. What is difference between valency and Oxidation state?

Ans:

| Valency   | Oxidation state                                       |
|---|---|
| The combining capacity of an element with other     | The apparent charge assigned to an atom of an         |
| element is called valency.                          | element in a molecule or to an ion is called          |
|   | oxidation number.                                     |
| While assigning valency the sign is followed by the | While assigning oxidation number the sign             |
| number i.e. 2+                                      | precedes thè number i.e. +2.                          |
| For example, the valency of sodium is 1+.           | For example, the oxidation number of sodium is $+1$ . |
|   |   |

#### Q:4. Differentiate between oxidizing and reducing agents.

Ans.

| Oxidizing agent                                       | Reducing agent                                      |
|---|---|
| A specie that oxidizes a substance by taking          | A specie that reduces a substance by donating       |
| electrons from it.                                    | electrons to it.                                    |
| A substance that reduced itself by gaining electrons. | A substance which is oxidized itself by losing      |
|   | electrons.  |
| A substance that reduces itself and oxidizes other.   | A substance that oxidizes itself and reduces other. |
| Examples are non-metals.                              | Examples are metals.                                |

#### Q:5. Differentiate between strong and weak electrolytes?

Ans: Pg no 121 from book.

#### Q:6. How is electroplating of tin on steel is carried out?

**Ans**: Tin is usuall electroplated on steel by placing the steel into a container containing a solution of tin salt. The steel is connected to an electrical circuit, acting as cathode (-). While the other electrode made of tin metal acts as anode (+). When an electrical current pass through the circuit, tin metal ions deposit on steel.

#### Q:7. Why is steel plated with nickel first before the electroplating of chromium?

Ans: The steel is usually electroplated first with nickel or copper then by chromium because it doesn't adhere well on steel surface. Moreover it allows moisture to pass through it. The nickel provides adhesion and then chromium deposited over the adhesive layer of nickel lasts longer.

# Q:8. How can you explain that following reaction is oxidation in terms of increase of oxidation number?

Al  $\rightarrow$  Al<sup>+3</sup> + 3e-

**Ans**: Increase in oxidation number is oxidation. Oxidation number of Al increase from zero to +3 by losing 3e in an oxidation reaction as given below,

 $Al^{\circ} \implies Al^{+3} + 3e$ -

#### Q:9. How can you prove with an example that conversion of anion to an atom is an oxidation process?

Ans: When anions (negatively charged ions) lose electron, they are converted into atoms. In this way they are oxidized. e.g. conversion of chloride ion to atom is an oxidation process.

 $Cl^- \Rightarrow Cl^\circ + e^-$ 

#### Q:10. Why does the anode carry negative charge in galvanic cell but positive charge in electrolytic cell?

**Ans**: In galvanic cell, electrons are lost by the atoms at anode plate which makes it electron rich. Therefore it carries negative charge. In electrolytic cell, electrons are gained by cations from anode which makes it electron deficient. Therefore, it carries positive charge.

#### Q:11. Where do the electrons flow from Zn electrode in Daniel's cell?

Ans: The electrons flow from Zn-electrode through the external wire in a circuit to copper electrode in Daniels cell.

#### Q:12. Why do electrodes get their names 'anode' and 'cathode' in galvanic cell?

Ans: In a galvanic cell, the electrode at which electrodes are lost by the atoms and oxidation takes place is called 'anode' while an electrode at which reduction takes place and electrons are gained by the atoms is called 'cathode'.

#### Q:13. What happens at the cathode in galvanic cell?

**Ans**: At the cathode reduction of Cu ions takes place. The electrons are gained by the copper ions of solution and copper atoms deposit at the cathode.

 $Cu^{+2} + 2e \rightarrow Cu$ 

#### Q:14. Which solution is used as an electrolyte in Nelson's cell?

Ans: An aqueous solutio of sodium chloride (NaCl) is used as an electrolyte in Nelson's cell.

#### Q:15. Name the by-products produced in Nelson's cell?

Ans: Hydrogen and Chlorine gass are the by-products in the Nelson's cell.

#### Q:16. Why is galvanizing done?

**Ans**: The process of coating of thin layer of zinc on iron is called galvanizing. Advantage of galvanizing is that zinc protects the iron against corrosion even after the coated surface is broken.

#### Q:17. Why is an iron grill painted ffrrquently?

Ans: Paint protects the iron from attack of moisture and oxygen.

#### Q:18. Why is Oxygen necessary for rusting?

**Ans**: The loss of electron damages the iron, the free electrons move through iron sheet, untill they reach to a region of relatively high oxygen concentration near the surface surrounded by water layer. This region acts as cathode and electrons reduce the oxygen molecule in the presence of H+ ions.

 $O_2 + 4H^+ + 4e$ -  $\Rightarrow$   $2H_2O$ 

#### Q:19. In electroplating of chromium, which salt is used as an electrolyte?

Ans: Chromium sulphate is used as an electrolyte in electroplating of chromium.

#### Q:20. Write the reodox reaction taking place during the electroplating of chromium?

Ans: Pg no 131 from the book

#### Q:21. In electroplating of silver from where Ag+ ions come and where they deposit?

**Ans**: When the current is passed through the cell, the Ag anode dissolves to produce Ag+ ions , that migrate towards the cathode.

#### Q:22. What is the nature of electrode used in electroplating of chromium?

Ans: Anode is made of antimonial lead while the object to be electroplated acts as a cathode.

#### EXERCISE Multiple Choice Questions

#### Put ✓ on the correct answer

#### 1. spotaneous chemical reactions take place in.

(a) Electrolytic cell (b) Galvanic cell (c) Nelson's cell (d) Downs cell 2. formation of water from hydrogen and oxygen (a) Redox reaction (b) Acid-base reaction (c) Neutralization (d) Decomposition 3. Which one of the follow is not an electrolytic cell (a) Downs cell (b) Galvanic cell (c) Nelson's cell (d) Both a and c 4. The oxidation number of chromium in K,Cr0, is (a) + 2b) +6 (c) + 7(d) + 145. Which one of the following is not an electrolyte? a) Sugar solution 🗸 (b) Sulphuric acid solution (c)Lime solution (d) Sodium chloride solution 6. The most common example of corrosion is:

(a) Chemical decay

(b) Rusting of iron ✓

(c) Rusting of aluminium

(d) Rusting of tin

7. Nelson's cell is used to prepare caustic soda along with gases. Which of the following gas is produced at cathode:

(a) Cl

<mark>(b) H2</mark>

(C)O3

(d) O2

#### 8. During the formation of water from hydrogen and oxygen, which of the

following does not occur:

(a) Hydrogen has oxidized

(b) Oxygen has reduced

(c) Oxygen gains electrons

(d) Hydrogen behaves as oxidizing agent 🗸

### 9.The formula of rust is:

a) Fe2O3.H20

(b) FeOs

(c) Fe(OH)2.nH20

(d) Fe(OH)

#### 10. In the redox reaction between Zn and HCl, the oxidizing agent is

(a) Zn

(b) H

(c) CI

(d) H2

# **Biology**

#### Chapter#9 Transport **Short Questions** Q.1. What is ABO blood group system?

Who did discover it?

Ans. It is the most important blood group system in humans, it was discovered by the Austrian scientist Karl Landsteiner in 1900. He found four different blood groups (blood types). He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine for his work. There are four different blood groups in this system. These groups are distinct from each other on the basis of specific antigens (antigen A and B). These antigens are present on the surface of RBC's. After birth, two types of antibodies i.e. anti-A and anti-B antibodies appear in the blood of individuals. These antibodies are present according to the absence of corresponding antigen.

#### **O.2.** What is agglutination?

Ans. Clumping of blood cells during blood transfusion is called agglutination. If agglutination occurs, the clumped cells cannot pass through capillaries.

#### **Q.3. What are agranulocytes?**

Ans. These are types of white blood cells. They have clear cytoplasm and include monocytes (produce macrophages which engulf germs) and B and T lymphocytes (produce antibodies and kill germs).

#### **O.4.** What is albumin?

Ans. It is an important protein present in blood which maintains the water balance of blood. Q.5. What is Angina Pectoris?

Ans. Angina Pectoris means "Chest Pain". It is not as severe as heart attack. The pain may occur in heart and often in left arm and shoulder. It is a warning sign that blood supply to heart muscies is not sufficient but shortage is not enough to cause death.

#### Q.6. What are Anti-A antibodies and Anti-B antibodies?

Ans. Antibodies are proteinacious substances produced by lymphocytes. It is a type of white blood cells. These are produced in response to antigens and then pass to plasma and lymph. They are a part of body's immune system.

- After birth, two types of antibodies i.e., anti-A and anti-B antibodies appear in the blood •
- serum of individuals. These antibodies are present according to the absence of corTesponding • antigen.
- In persons with blood group A, antigen A is present and their blood contains anti-B
- antibodies.
- In persons with blood group B, antigen B is present. So their blood will contain anti-A
- antibody.

#### **O.7.** What are antigens? Write about antigen A & B?

Ans. An antigen is a proteinacious molecule that can stimulate an immune response. There are two types of antigens.

Antigen A: A person having antigen A has blood group A.

Antigen B: A person having antigen B has blood group B.

A person having both antigens has blood group AB and person having none of the A and B has blood group O.

#### Q.8. What is anti-Rh antibody?

Ans. If an Rh-negative person receives Rh-positive blood, he/she will produce anti-Rh antibodies against Rh factors.

#### 0.9. What are aorta and aortic arch?

Ans. The oxygenated blood leaves the left ventricle of the heart. This blood is pumped into aorta, aorta is largest artery. The aorta ascends and it forms an aortic arch. The arch curves left and descends inferiorly into the body.

#### Q.10. Define artery. Which blood does it carry?

Ans. The blood vessels carry blood away from the heart are called arteries. Ail arteries except puimonary arteries carry oxygenated blood. Their structures are well adapted for their function.

#### Q.11. What are atherosclerosis and arteriosclerosis?

Ans. The narrowing of the arterics is called atherosclerosis. Hardening of arterics is called arteriosclerosis.

#### Q.12. Define atríal systole.

Ans. When both atria contract and pump blood towards vetricles, this period in cardiac cycle is called atrial systole.

#### Q.13. What is an atrium?

Ans. The upper thin-walled chambers of heart are called left and right atria (singular atrium).0r

#### Q.14. Define Basophils.

Ans. One of the WBCs is granulocytes. Basophils is a granulocytes which kelp in preventing blood from clotting.

#### Q.15. What are tricuspid and bicuspid valves?

Ans. There is opening between the right atrium and the right ventricle. It is guarded by a valve called tricuspid valve. It has three flaps. An opening is also present between the left atrium and the left ventricle. It is guarded by a valve called bicuspid valve. The walls of left ventricle are the thickest. These are about a half - inch thick. They have enough force to push blood into the body.

#### Q.16. Define blood group systems.

Ans. Blood group system is the classification of blood on the basis of presence or absence of antigens on the surface of red blood cells. An antigen is a molecule that can stimulate an immune response for antibody production. These antigens may be proteins or poly saccharides. Their nature depends on the blood group system.

#### Q.17. Define capillary. Give its functions?

Ans. The blood vessels composed of single layer of cells which are used for exchange of materials are called capillarics. Capillaries are the smallest blood vessels. These are formed by the divisions of arterioles. The exchange of materials between blood and tissue fluid is carried out through the capillaries.

#### Q.18. Define cardiac cycle and heart beat?

Ans. The alternating relaxations and contractions make up the cardiac cycle. One complete cardiac cycle makes one heartbeat. Heart relaxes and its chambers fill with blood. It contracts and its chambers propels the blood out of them.

#### Q.19, What is cardiovascular system?

Ans. Human blood circulatory system is also called cardiovascular system. Like other vertebrates, humans have a closed circulatory system (meaning that blood never leaves the network of arteries, veins and capillaries).

The main components of the human blood circulatory system are blood, heart and blood vessels.

#### Q.20. Define cohesion tension theory.

Ans. According to this theory, the mechanism by which water (along with dissolved materials) is carried upward through the xylem is called transpirational pull. Transpiration creates a pressure difference. It pulls water and salts up from the roots,

#### Q.21. What is coronary circulation?

Ans. From the base of aorta, coronary arteries originates and supply blood to heart muscles. Coronary vein collect blood from heart muscles. This circulation is called coronary circulation.

#### Q.22. What is Cortex?

Ans. External to endodermis in the root and stem, there is a broad zone of cortex. It consists of large and thin- walled cells

#### Q.23. Define Diastole.

Ans. When atria and ventricles of heart relax and blood is filled in atria. This period is called cardiac diastole.

#### Q.24. What is Dorsal aorta?

Ans. As aorta passes down through thorax, it becomes dorsal aorta. It gives off many branches which supply oxygenated blood to different body parts.

#### Q.25. Define Endodermis and Pericycle.

Ans. In the root and stem, outside the conducting tissues, there is a narrow layer of thin walled cells, the pericycle. A single layer of cells i.e. endodermis surrounds this pericycle **0.26. What are thrombus and embolus?** 

Ans. Thrombus:

Multiple deposits in arterics called plaque. Plaques can form blood clots called thrombus. Embolus:

If a thrombus dislodges and becomes free floating, it is Called embolus.

#### Q.27. What is the structure of red blood cells (RBCs) or Erythrocytes?

Ans. These are most numerous blood cells. These cells have nucleus when formed. In the RBCs of mammals, the nucleus, mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum etc., are lost. These are lost when they mature before they enter blood. About 95% of the cytoplasm of red blood cells is filled with haemoglobin. It transports O, and small amounts of COz. The remaining 5% consists of enzymes, salts and other proteins. These cells once mature, do not divide.

#### Q.28. What is Fibrin?

Ans. Fibrin or cholesterol is fatty material when accumulated in the arteries caused narrowing of arteries or artherosclerosis

#### Q.29. Which proteins do present in plasma? What is their role?

Ans. Proteins constitute 7-9 % by weight of the plasma. The proteins which are present in plasma:

Antibodies: Antibodies are produced by lymphocytes. It is a type of white blood cells. These are produced in response to antigens and then passed to plasma and lymph. They are a purt of body's immune system.

(i) Fibrinogen: Fibrinogen is a plasma protein. It takes part in the blood clotting process.

#### Q.30. What are granulocytes?

Ans. Granulocyte is a type of WBCs and have glanular cytoplasm. These include: Neutrophils (destroy small particles by phagocyosis)

(vi) Eosinophils: (break inflammatory substances and kill parasites)

(vi) Basophils, prevent blood clotting

#### Q.31. What are guard cells?

Ans. Guard cells are bean shaped cells in the lower epidermis of the leaf which control the opening and closing of stomata.

#### Q.32. What is Haemoglobin?

Ans. About 95% of the cytoplasm of RBCs is filled with a protein called haemoglobin which transports O and small amounts of CO. It is red in colour and red colour of blood is due to haemoglobin.

#### Q.33. What are heart rate and pulse rate?

Ans. The number of times the heart beats per minute is called heart rate. At rest, heart rate is 60-90 times, 70 is average. The heart rate can be measured by feeling the pulse. Pulse is the rhythmic expansion and contraction of an arterv as blood is forced through it by the regular contractions of the heart. The pulse can be felt at the areas where the arteries are close to the skin. Its examples are wrist, neck, groin or top of the foot.

#### Q.34. What are lenticels?

Ans. Lenticels are special openings in the stems of some plants. It helps in transpiration. **Q.35. Define Leucocytes or white blood cells?** 

Ans. These are colourless. They are granular or agranular, contain large nucleus larger in size than RBCs. Their average number is 7500/mm Of blood. They play role in body's

defence by engulting small particles, rclease anticougulants or produce antibodies.

#### Q.36. What is leukaemia (blood cancer)?

Ans. The uncontrolled production of cells is called cancer. In leukaemia, a great number of immature and abnormal white blood cells appear in the bone marrow. They are also often produced in the spleen and liver. This is caused by ia cancerous mutation in bone marrow cells. It results in production of uncontrolled white blood cells. The mutated bone marrow cells spread to other parts of the body. So white blood cells start producing in many other organs. These white blood cells are not completely differentiated. Therefore, they are defective.

#### Q.37. What are lymphocytes?

Ans. Lymphocytes are agranulocytes. Two types are B and T lymphocytes which produce antibodics and kill germs.

#### Q.38. Define Megakaryocytes.

Ans. Platelets are not cells, but are fragments of large cells of bone marrow called megakaryocytes. They do not have any nucleus and any pigment and help in blood clotting.

#### Q.39. Define Monocytes.

Ans. Monocytes are agranulocytes which produce macrophages which engulf germs.

#### Q.40. Define neutrophils.

Ans. Neutrophils are granulocytes which destroy small particles by phagocytosis.

#### Q.41. What is myocardial infarction?

Ans. The term myocardial infarction is derived from myocardium (the heart muscle) and infarction (tissue death). It is more commonly known as a heart attack. It occurs because of (1) Interruption in the blood supply to the heart muscles.

#### Q.42. What is pericardium?

Ans. The hecart is enclosed in a sac called pericardium. A pericardial fluid is present between the pericardium and the heart walls. It reduces friction between the pericardium and heart during contractions.

#### Q.43. What are Xylem and Phloem?

Ans. Xylem: Xylem tissue is responsible for the transport of water and dissolved substances from roots to aerial parts. It consists of vessel elements and tracheids.

Phloem: Phloem tissue is responsible for the conduction of dissolved organic matter (food) between different parts of plant body. It consists of sicve tube cells and companion cell

#### Q.44. What do you know about platelets or Thrombocytes?

Ans. They are not cells but are fragments of large cells of bone marrow. Platelets help in conversion of fibrinogen into fibrin. Fibrinogen is a soluble plusma protein. The fibrin threads entangle with the red blood cells and other platclets in the area of damaged tissue. They ultimately form a blood clot.

#### Q.45. What is plasma?

Ans. Plasma is primarily water in which proteins, salts, ions, metabolites and wastes are dissolved. Water constitutes about 90-92% of plasma. 8-10% of plasma are dissolved substances.

#### Q.46. What are pulmonary, arteries?

Ans. The large pulmonary trunk emerges from the right ventricle. It divides into right and left pulmonary arteries. These arteries carry the deoxygenated blood to the right and the left lungs.

#### Q.47. What is pulmonary pathway or circuit?

Ans. This pathway caries deoxygenated blood from the heart to the lungs. It brings oxygenated blood from lungs to the left atrium of heart. It has lower pressure than systemic circulation. It gives sufficient time for gaseous exchange to occur in the lungs:

#### Q.48. Define Pulmonary Veins.

Ans. Veins from lungs bring the oxygenated blood to the left atrium of heart are called pulmonary veins.

Q.49. What is Pulse?

#### Q.50. What is Rh Blood group system? Who did discover it?

Ans. Karl Landsteiner in 1930's discovered the Rh-blood group system. In this system, there are two blood groups i.e. Rh' and Rh. They are distinct from cach other on the basis of antigens caled Rh factor. Rh factor was lirst discovered in Rhesus monkey. It is present on the surface of RBCs. A person having Rh factor has blood group Rh-positive while a person not having Rh factor has blood group Rh-negative.

#### Q.51. What is the importance of root hairs?

Ans. Root hairs provide large surface area for absorption. They grow out into the spaces between soil particles where they are in direct contact with the water. The cytoplasm of the root hairs has higher concentration of salt than the soil water. Therefore, water moves by osmosis into the root hairs. Salts also enter root hairs by diffusion or active transport.

#### Q.52. What are semilunar valve?

Ans. There are two types of semilunar valves

(a) Pulmonary Semilunar Valve

At the base of pulmonary trunk, pulmonary semilunar valve is present which prevents the back flow of blood from pulmonary trunk to right ventricle.

(b) Aortie Semilunar Valve

At the base of aorta, aortic semilunar valve is present which prevents the back flow of blood from aorta to left ventricle.

#### Q.53. What is stoma?

Ans. Stomata (singular: stoma) are minute openings in the lower epidermis of leaves guarded by guard cels. Stomata helps in exchange of gases.

#### Q.54. What is systematic circulation?

Ans. The pathway on which oxygenated blood is carried from heart to body tissues and in return deoxygenated blood is carried from body tissues to heart is called systemic circulation.

#### Q.55. Define transpiration. How does it take place?

Ans. The loss of water from surface of plant through evaporation is called transpiration. This loss may occur through stomata in leaves. It may occur through the cuticle present on leaf-epidermis. It also occurs through special openings called lenticels. Lenticels are present in the stems of some plants.

O.56. What is Thalassaemia? Who did discover it?

#### Q.57. What is transpirational pull?

Ans. The pulling force created by the transpiration of water is called transpirational pull. It also causes water to move transversely (from root epidermis to cortex and pericycle).

#### Q.58. Define veins. What blood do they carry?

Ans. A blood vessel that carries blood toward the heart is called vein. All veins except pulmonary veins, carry deoxygenated blood. Veins are also well-adapted to their function. The walls of vein, are composed of the same three layers like artery wall.

#### Q.59. What are superior and inferior vena cava?

Ans. Superior vena cava: Different veins from the head, shoulders and arms join together to form superior vena cava.

Inferior vena cava: Different veins from posterior part of body join to form inferior vena cava.

#### Q.60. Define ventricles.

Ans. The lower thick walled chambers of the human heart are called left and right ventricles. Left ventricle is the largest and strongest chamber in heart.

#### Q.61. What is atrial and ventricular systole?

Ans. When both atria contract and pump the blood towards ventricles, this period in cardiac cycle is called atrial systole. Atrial systole takes 0.1 seconds. Now both ventricles contract. They pump the blood towards body and lungs. The period of ventricular contraction is called

ventricular systole. Ventricular systole lasts about 0.3 seconds.

#### Q.62. Define venule,

Ans. In tissues, capillaries join to form small venules, which join to form veins.

#### Q.63. What do you know about wilting?

Ans. Transpiration maybe a harmful process in the sense that during the conditions of drought, loss of water from plant results in serious desiccation, wilting and often death.

#### Q.64. What is importance of water for plants?

Ans. Water is vital to plant life. It is necessary for photosynthesis and turgor. Much of the cellular activities occur in the presence of water. Water also regulates internal temperature of the plant.

#### Q.65. What are the functions of Root?

Ans. Roots perform vital functions

1. Roots anchor the plant in the soil.

2. They absorb water and salts from the soil.

3. They provide conducting tissues. These tissues distribute these substances to the tissues of the stem.

#### Q.66. How do stomata open and close?

Ans. The guard cells of stomata absorb water and become turgid, their margins Curve apart. The stoma between them opens. When guard cells lose water, they become flaccid and stomata are closed.

#### Q.67. What is the role of K" in opening of stomata?

Ans. The blue wave lengths of day light allows K+ to flow into guard cells from the surrounding epidermal cells. Water passively follows these ions into guard cells. It increases their turgidity and open stoma.

#### Q.68. How temperature effects transpiration?

Ans. High temperature increases the kinetic energy of water molecules. In this way it increases the rate of transpiration. The rate of transpiration doubles with every rise of 10'C in temperature. But very high temperature 40-45°C causes closure of stomata

#### Q.69. What is the effect of humidity on transpiration?

Ans. Water vapours diffuse quickly in dry air. Water evaporates from the surface of mesophyll cells into leaf air spaces. They then move from air spaces to outside. This increases the rate of transpiration. In humid air, the rate of the diffusion of water vapours is reduced. As the air is already saturated with water vapours, thus the rate of transpiration is low.

#### Q.70. What is the harmful effects of transpiration?

Ans. Transpiration requires wet surfaces from which evaporation can occur. But water is lost from the plant during the drought conditions. It results in wilting, serious desiccation. It often causes death of the plant in such conditions. This is the reason plant closes stomata at high temperatures. It reduces transpiration rate to prevent wilting.

#### Q.71. Differentiate source from sink.

Ans. The source is exporting organs It may be a mature leaf or storage organ. Sinks are the areas of active metabolism or storage. For example, roots, tubers, developing fruits and leaves, and the growing regions.

#### Q.72. Define blood.

Ans. Blood is a specialized form of connective tissue that is composed of a liquid called blood plasma and blood cells suspended within the plasma. The weight of blood in our body is about of our body. The average adult has a blood volume of 5 litres

#### Q.73. Which salts do present in plasma?

Ans. The salts make up 0.9% of the plasma by weight. More than two third of this amount is sodium chloride (the table salt). Salts of bicarbonate are also present in considerable

#### amounts. Ca, Mg, Cu, K and Zn are found in trace amounts.

#### Q.74. Which nitrogenous wastes do present in plasma?

Ans. Plasma also contains nitrogenous waste products. These wastes are formed as a result of cellular metabolism. These are urea and salts of urie acid.

#### Q.75. Where are RBC formed and destroyed?

Ans. They are formed in liver and spleen in the embryonic and foetal life. In adults, they are formed in the red bone marrow of short and flat bone. The average life span of a red blood cell is four months (120 days). After this, they break down in liver and spleen by phagocytosis.

#### Q.76. Write three functions of blood.

Ans. Blood is the major agent for the transport of materials in the body, transports nutrients, water, salts and waste products. It also transports hormones from the endocrine tissues to the target sites. Blood transports respiratory gases O2 and CO2. Blood helps in body's defense against diseases.

#### Q.77. What is role of blood in homeostasis?

Ans. Blood maintains body temperature and concentration of water and salts. Blood is also esponsible for maintaining the amounts of chemicals in the body constant or nearly constant levels. It thus helps in homeostasis.

#### Q.78. What is the treatment of Thalassaemia?

Ans. The blood of these patients is replaced regularly with normal blood. It can also be Cured by bone marrow transplant. But it is very expensive and does not give 100% cure rate. The world celebrates the international Thalassaemia Day on 8 of May.

#### Q.79. What are blood group AB and 0?

Ans. A person having both antigens A and B has blood group AB. Both antigens are present in it. So their blood seum will contain no antibody. A person having none of the A and B antigens has blood group O. So their blood serum will contain both anti A and anti B antibodies.

#### Q.80. What is the process of cross matching?

Ans. During blood transfusion process, in order to avoid agglutination, blood sample of donor and recipient's blood are cross matched for compatibility. Antibodies of the recipient's blood may destroy the coresponding antigen containing RBCs of the donor. Similarly, the antibodies of the donor's blood may destroy the antigen containing RBCs of the recipient. **Q.81. What are universal donors and universal recipients?** 

# Ans. Individuals with blood group O are called universal donors. They can donate blood to the recipients of every other blood group. Individuals with blood group AB are called universal recipients. They can receive transfusions from the donors of every other blood group.

#### Q.82. What is human heart?

Ans. The heart is a muscular organ. It contracts repeatedly. It is responsible for pumping blood through the blood vessels. Cardiac means related to the heart. The bulk of the walls of the heart chambers is made of cardiac branched striated cells. Each cell has single nucleus. These are capable of strong contraction and relaxation making the heart " a pumping organ."

#### Q.83. How heart works as double pump?

Ans. Human heart works as a double pump. It receives deoxygenated (with less oxygen) blood from body. It then pumps it to the lungs. At the same time, it receives oxygenated (with more oxygen) blood from lungs. It pumps it to all the body. The deoxygenated and oxygenated bloods are separated inside heart chambers.

#### Q.84. How is sound produced during heartbeat?

Ans. The ventricles contract the tricuspid and bicuspid valves close. It produces sound of lubb. Now ventricles relax and the semilunar valves close. It produces sound dubb. Lubb - dubb can be heard with the help of a stethoscope.

#### Q.85. What layers are present in the artery?

Ans. The outermost layer of artery is composed of connective tissue. The middle layer is made up of smooth muscles and elastic tissue. The innermost layer is made up of mainly endothelial cells. The hollow intermal cavity in which the blood flows is called the lumen.

# Q.86. Which scientists did play role in the discovery of blood circulation in blood vessels?

Ans. Two important scientists gave the knowledge of the blood circulatory system. These were:

Ibn-e-Nafees (1210-1286): He was a physician. He was the first scientists who described the pathway of blood circulation.

William Harvey (1578-1651): He discovered the pumping action of heart. He also described the pathway of blood in major arteries and veins.

#### Q.87. What is hepatic portal system?

Ans. Many veins come from stomach, spleen, pancreas and intestine opens into hepatic portal vein. It carries the blood to the liver. Hepatic vein carry blood from liver. It opens into inferior vena cava.

# St. Marys's Convent Girls High School

Physics Chapter NotesExercise short questionsClass9th P/G/BChapter7,8,9

Teacher Md Nazia Butt

#### Chapter#7

PROPERTIES OF MATTER

Short question related to excercise

Write short answers of the following questions:

7.1 How kinetic molecular model of matter is helpful in differentiating various states of matter?

Kinetic molecular model is used to explain three states of matter solid, liquid and gas.

**Solid**;In solids molecules are very close to one another, they posses greater attractive forces. **Liquid**s; Distance between molecules is greater as compared to solids.

**Gases**: In gases distance between molecules is greater as compare

#### 7.2 What is meant by density? What is its SI unit?

Density: Density of a substance is defined as the mass per unit volume.

Formula: Density=Mass/Volume

d=m/v

Unit: The SI unit of density is kilogram per cubic metre (kgm-3).

#### 7.3 Does there exist a fourth state of matter? What is that?

Yes, there exists a fourth state of matter that is called plasma.

At very high temperature, the matter assumes the state of ions and electrons this is called plasma.

#### 7.4.Can we use a hydrometer to measure the density of milk?

Hydrometer is a device which is used to measure the density of fluid.as the hydrometer is a glass tube with a scale marked on its stem and heavy weight in the bottom. It is partially

immersed in the milk that is also a fluid, the density of which is to be measured, hence we can use hydrometer to measure the density of milk.

#### 7.5. Show that atmosphere exerts pressure.

Ans: Experiment: Boil an empty tin, half-filled with water, cap the tin. Let it col under tap water. The tin will get crumpled as the water cool down. As the steam condense, the pressure inside the metal tin decreases, the external atmospheric pressure that is higher, crushes the tin.

#### 7.6 Define the term pressure.

Ans: Pressure: The force acting normally on unit area at the surface of a body is called pressure.

Formula

Pressure=Force/Area

#### P=F/A

Unit; In SI, the unit of pressure is Newton per square metre (Nm-2) or Pascal (Pa) Physical quantity: It is a scalar quantity.

# 7.7It is easy to remove air from a balloon but it is very difficult to remove air from a glass bottle. Why?

Ans: It is very difficult to remove air from a glass bottle because air pressure in the bottle is less than atmospheric pressure but it is easy to remove air from a balloon due to lower external pressure.

#### 7.8. Why water is not suitable to be used in a barometer?

Ans: Mercury is 13.6 time denser than water. Atmospheric pressure can hold vertical column of water about 13.6 times the height of mercury column at a place. Thus, at a sea level, vertical height of water column would be  $0.76 \times 13.6 = 10.4$ m. Thus, a glass tube more than 10m long is required to make a water barometer.

#### 7.9 What is barometer?

Ans: Barometer: The instrument that measures atmospheric pressure is called barometer. One of the simple barometer is mercury barometer.

#### 7.10. What makes a sucker pressed on a smooth wall sticks to it?

Ans: Air pressure makes sucker pressed on a smooth wall stick to it.

#### 7.11. What does it mean when the atmospheric pressure at a place fall suddenly?

Ans: A sudden fall ion atmospheric pressure often followed by a storm, rain and typhoon to occur in few hours time that cause internal energy of air decreases and coldness is produced.

#### 7.12. Why does the atmospheric pressure vary with height?

Ans: Density of air is not uniform in the atmosphere. It decrease continuously as we go up. Hence atmospheric pressure is also decreased.

#### 7.14. Explain the working of hydraulic press.

Ans: Hydraulic press works on the principle of Pascal's law and consists of two cylinders fitted with pistons of different cross sectional area.

#### 7.15 State Pascal's law.

Ans: Pascal's law: Pressure applied at any point of a liquid enclosed in a container is transmitted without loss to all other parts of liquid.

#### 7.16 What is meant by elasticity?

Ans: Elasticity: Elasticity is the property of matter by virtue of which matter resists any force Which tries to change its length , shape or volume

#### 7.17. What is up thrust? Explain the principle of floatation.

Ans: Up thrust: The fluids (liquids) exert force in the upward direction when some object is immersed into them. This is called upward thrust.

**Principle of floatation**: The weight of fluid displaced is equal to weight of floating object inside liquid. Then object will into sink and keep floating. It is called principle of floatation.

#### 7.18. State Archimedes principle:

Ans: Archimedes principle: When an object is whole or partially immersed in a liquid, an upthrust force acts on it equal to the weight of the liquid displaced. This is known as

Archimedes principle.

#### 7.19. Explain how a submarine moves up the water surface and down into water?

Ans: If the submarine is not filled with sea water then, its weight is less than upward thrust. So that is floats on surface of sea water. But when, it is filled with water. Then its weight becomes larger as compared with upward thrust of water then it sinks into water.

#### 7.20. What is Hooke's law? What is meant by elastic limit?

Ans: **Hooke's law**: The strain produced in a body by the stress applied to it is directly proportional to the stress within the elastic limit of the body is called Hooke's law. Stress  $\infty$  Strain

**Elastic limit**; it can be define as a limit within which a body recovers its original length , volume or shape after the deforming force is removed.

# 7.13 changes are expected in weather the barometer reading shows a sudden increase?

Ans: If the barometer reading shows a sudden increase or a rapid increase in atmospheric pressure, means that it will soon be followed by a decrease in the atmospheric pressure indicating poor weather ahead.

limit:

#### 7.21. Why does a piece of stone sink in water but a ship with a huge weight floats?

Ans: Ships and boats float on water. It is because the weight of an equal volume of water is greater than the weight of ships and boats. Ships have less density and large volume. A stone sinks in water. It is because the weight of an equal volume of water is smaller than the weight of stone, Stone has high density and small volume.

# 7.22. Take a rubber band. Construct a balance of your own using a rubber band. Check its accuracy by weighing various objects.

Ans: Take a rubber band, hang it with a hook. Then pointer is attached at the lower end of it with a scale in front of pointer. Different known weights are suspended. One by one, at lower end of this rubber band. The pointer position on the scale is marked for each different known weight suspended. It is called calibration of scale for weight measurement. This makes a balance for weight measurement.

Chapter # 8 Thermal properties of Matter Short Questions Exercise Write short answers of the following questions: 8.1Why does heat flow from hot body to cold body? Ans:Heat flows from hot body to cold body to attain the condition of thermal equilibrium.

#### 8.2. What is meant by internal energy of a body?

internal energy of a body: The sum of kinetic energy and potential energy associated with the atoms, molecules and particles of a body is called its internal energy.

#### 8.3 Define the terms heat and temperature.

**Heat:** Heat is the form of energy that is transferred from one body to another in thermal contact with each other as a result of the difference of temperature between them. **Temperature**: The temperature fa body is the degree of hotness or coldness of a body"

#### 8.4. How does heating affect the motion of molecules of a gas?

By heating the gas, its molecules get high kinetic energy and start to collide more randomly and motion of gas molecules is increased by heating. So, pressure and volume of gas molecules increase by heating.

#### 8.5Explain the volumetric thermal expansion

**Volumetric thermal expansion**; It is usually expressed as a fractional change in volume per unit temperature change.

 $V=V\circ(1+\beta\Delta T)$ 

#### 8.6 What is thermometer? Why mercury is preferred as thermometric substance?

Ans: Thermometer: A thermometer 1s a device which is used to measure the temperature of a body. Mercury is preferred as a thermometric substance due to following properties.

Mercury as thermometric substance:

- It is easily visible.
- It has uniform thermal expansion.
- it has low freezing point and high boiling point.
- it has a small specific heat capacity

#### 8.7 Define specific heat. How would you find the specific heat of a solid?

Specific heat:"The specific heat of a substance is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1kg mass of that substance through 1K.

Specific heat of any substance can be found out by using following formula:  $C = \Delta O/m\Delta T$ 

C is the specific heat capacity.

 $\Delta \mathbf{Q}$  is the amount of heat absorbed by the body.

**M** is the mass of the body.

 $\Delta \mathbf{T}$  is the change of temperature.

#### 8.8. Define latent heat of vaporization.

Ans: Latent heat of vaporization:"The quantity of heat that changes unit mass of a liquid completely into gas at its boiling point without any change in its temperature is called its latent heat of vaporization denoted by Hv".

Formula:  $Hv = \Delta Qv/m$ Unit: Jkg-1

8.9.Define and explain latent heat of fusion.

Ans: Latent heat of fusion :Latent heat of fusion is the amount of thermal energy, which must be absorbed for I mole of substance to change its state from solid to liquid without change in temperature, is called latent heat of fusion.

Unit: Its SI unit is Jkg-1 Formula :Hf=∆Qf/m

8.10. What is meant by evaporation? On what factors the evaporation of a liquid depends? Explain how cooling is produced by evaporation.

Ans: Evaporation: Evaporation is escaping out of fast moving water molecules from the Surface of a liquid without heating.

F'actors:

- Temperature
- Surface area
- Wind
- Nature of liquid

Cooling by evaporation: During evaporation molecules having greater kinetic energ8y escape out from the surface of a liquid, while the molecules having lower kinetic energies are left behind. In this way evaporation produces cooling by lowering the average kinetic energy and the temperature of molecules of a liquid.

Chapter#9 Transfer of Heat Short Questions Write short answers of the following questions:

#### 9.1. Why metals are good conductors of heat?

Metals are good conductors of heat because they possess the freely moving electrons. **9.2 Explain why?** 

(a) A metal feels colder to touch than wood kept in a cold place!

(b) Land breeze blows from land towards sea!

(c) Double walled glass vessel is used in thermos flask!

#### (d) Deserts soon get hot during the day and soon get cold after sunset! Ans:

a. A metal feels colder to touch than wood because it is a good conductor due to free electrons. So it cools down more rapidly as compared to wood. Wood is an example of insulator.

b. At night, the land cools faster than the sea. Therefore, air above the sea is warmer, rises up and colder air from the land begins to move towards the sea.

C. Double walled glass vessel is used in thermos flask because double walled glass vessel has air between two glass walls that provide insulation.

d. Deserts soon get hot during the day and soon get cold after sunset because sand in the deserts has very low value of specific heat. It cools down and warms up fastly.

#### 9.3 Why transfer of heat in fluids takes places by convection?

Transfer of heat in fluids takes place by convection because fluids are not good conductor of heat. As, molecules of fluids are able to move freely, hence heat transfer takes place by convection.

#### 9.4. Why conduction of heat does not take place in gases?

Conduction of heat does not take place in gases because gases are bad conductor of heat.

#### 9.5.What measures do you suggest to conserve energy in houses?

#### Measures to Conserve energy

i. Hot water tanks are insulated by plastic or foam lagging.

ii. The bottoms of cooking pots are made black to increase the absorption of heat from fire

iii. Solar energy is used by solar panel in houses. The solar energy is converted into electric energy.

Iv. Switch off the electric appliance when these are not used by humans.

v. Energy n houses can be conserved by using energy savers instead of bulbs.

#### 9.6.What is meant by convection current

Ans: Convection current: Hot air rises up creating gap which in filled by colder air, this air also gets warm and rises up. That is how, convection currents are produced.

#### 9.7 How does heat reach us from the sun?

Heat reaches us from the sun through radiation process.

**9.8 Suggest a simple activity to show convection of heat in gases not given in the book.** An example of convection in daily life is when we use a fire place of heat in our home, as the fire heats up the air in front of it, the hot air rises up as it is less dense and than in turn pushes the cool air down so that it is heated and then rises, this motion is called convection currents and in the reaction fire place air effective to heat us.

#### 9.9. How various surfaces can be compared by a Leslie cube?

Ans: The rate at which various surface absorb heat is different from one another. So, on the basis of their ability to absorb heat through different surfaces can be compared by Leslie's cube.

#### 9,10. Explain the impact of green house effect in global warming

Ans: During the recent years, the percentage of carbon dioxide has been increased considerably. This has caused an increase in the average temperature of the earth by trapping more heat due to greenhouse effect. This phenomenon is known as global warming This is serious implications for global climate.

#### 9.11. What is greenhouse effect?

Ans: Greenhouse effect: Greenhouse effect is the result of infrared light not being able to transmit it back through the atmosphere into space after it has been radiated to the earth from the sun.

### Class 9

Physics

# Unit no 8

Q8.1 temperature of the water in a beaker is 50°C. what is it's the value in the Fahrenheit scale.

Data Temperature on Celsius scale =  $C = 50^{\circ}c$ To find Temperature on Fahrenheit scale = ? Solution: We know that F = 1.8C + 32 = 1.8 50 + 32 = 90 + 32 $= 122^{\circ}C$ 

Q8.2 normal human body temperature is 98°F.convert it into Celsius scale and kelvin scale

Data

Temperature on Fahrenheit scale = F = 98  $\mathcal{F}$ 

To find

Temperature on Celsius scale = C = ?

Solution:

We know that

$$C = \frac{5}{9} (F - 32)$$
  
=  $\frac{5}{9} (98 - 32)$   
=  $\frac{5}{9} \times 66$   
=  $36.7 \ ^{\circ}C$   
Also K = C +

= 36.7 + 273

273

= 309.7K

Q8.3

calculate the increase in the length of an aluminum bar 2m long when heated from 0°C to 20°C. if the thermal coefficient of the linear expansion of the aluminum is 2.5 x 10<sup>-5</sup> K<sup>-1</sup>

Data: Length of rod = L. 2m Initial temperature =T.= 0 °C 273K Final temperature =T = 20 °C 293K Coefficient of linear expansion of aluminum =  $\infty = 2.5 \times 10^{-5} K^{-1}$ To find Increase in length = L - L.? L - L.  $\infty$  L. (T - T.) =2.5 × 10<sup>-5</sup> × 2(293 - 273) = 2.5 × 10<sup>-5</sup> × 2 × 20 = 100 × 10<sup>-5</sup> = 1 × 10<sup>-3</sup>m

= 1mm or 0.1cm

Q8.4 a balloon contains 1.2 cm<sup>3</sup> air at 15° c . find its volume at 40° c . thermal coefficient of volume expansion of the air is  $3.67 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$ 

Data:

Initial Voleum = $V = 1.2^{m^3}$ 

Initial temperature  $=T_o = 15 \ \mathcal{C}_{=} 288 \mathrm{K}$ 

Final temperature =  $T = 40 °C_2 313 K$ 

Coefficient of volume expansion of air =  $\beta = 3.67 \times 10^{-3} K^{-1}$ 

To find Final volume =V=? We know that  $V = V. \{1 + \beta(T - T.)\}$ = 1.2  $\{1 + 3.67 \times 10^{-3}(313 - 288)\}$ = 1.2  $\{1 + 3.67 \times 10^{-3} \times (25)\}$ = 1.2  $\{1 + 91.75 \times 10^{-3}\}$ = 1.2  $\{1 + 1.09175\}$ = 1.2 × 1.09175 =1.3101m<sup>3</sup>

Q8.5 how much heat is required to increase the temperature of 0.5Kg of water from 10°C to 65°C?

Data Mass of water = m = 0.5kg Specific heat of water = c = 4200  $Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ Initial temperature = $t_1 = 10 \ C_2 \ 283 K$ Final temperature = $t_2 = 65 \ C_2 \ 338 K$ Change in temperature = $\Delta T = t_1 - t_2 = 338 - 283 = 55 K$ TO Find Quantity of heat required =  $\Delta Q$ Solution: We know that  $\Delta Q = c m\Delta T$ = 4200 × 0.5 × 55 = 115500J

Q8.6 an electric heater supplies heat at the rate of 1000J per second . how much time is required to raise the temperature to raise the temperature of 200g of water from 20°C to 90°C

Data

Rate of flow of water  $=\frac{\Delta Q}{t} = 1000 \text{Js}^{-1}$ 

Mass of water = m = 200g = 0.2kg Specific heat of water = c = 4200 Jkg<sup>-1</sup>K<sup>-1</sup> Initial temperature =t<sub>1</sub> = 20 °C<sub>2</sub> 293K Final temperature =t<sub>2</sub> = 90 °C<sub>2</sub> 363K Change in temperature = $\Delta T = t_1 - t_2$ = 363 - 293 = 70K TO Find Time required = t =? Solution: We know that  $\Delta Q = c m\Delta T$ Dividing both sides by t  $\frac{\Delta Q}{t} = \frac{c m\Delta T}{t}$   $1000 = \frac{4200 \times 0.2 \times 70}{t}$   $t = \frac{4200 \times 0.2 \times 70}{1000}$   $t = \frac{58800}{1000}$ = 58.8s

8.7 how much ice will melt by 50000J of heat ? latent heat of fusion of ice = 336000JKg<sup>-1</sup>

Data

Quantity of heat  $= \Delta Q_f = 50000 J$ 

Latent heat of fusion of ice =  $H_f = 336000 \text{Jkg}^{-1}$ 

To find

Quantity of ice = m =?

Solution:

We know that  $\Delta Q_f = mH_f$ 

$$m = \frac{\Delta Q_{f}}{mH_{f}}$$
$$= \frac{50000}{336000} = 0.1488 \text{kg}$$
$$= 149 \text{g}$$

Q8.8 find the quantity of heat needed to melt 100g of ice at -10°C.

(note: specific heat of ice is 2100 JKg<sup>-1</sup> k<sup>-1</sup>, specific heat of water is 4200 JKg<sup>-1</sup>k<sup>-1</sup>, latent heat of fusion is ice is 336000JKg<sup>-1</sup>)

#### Data

Mass of Ice = m = 100g = 0.1kg Specific heat of ice =  $c_1 = 2100 \ Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ Specific heat of ice =  $c_2 = 4200 \ Jkg^{-1}K^{-1}$ Initial temperature of ice = $t_1 = -10 \ C$ Final temperature = $t_2 = 10 \ C$ Latent heat of fusion of ice =  $H_f = 336000 \ Jkg^{-1}$ To find Quantity of heat = Q =? Solution: Heat required to change temperature of ice from  $-10 \ C \ to0 \ C = \Delta Q_1$ 

> $= mc_{1}\Delta T$ = 0.1 × 2100 × {0 - (-10)} = 0.1 × 2100 × 10 = 2100J

Heat required to convert ice into water at  $O^{\circ}C = \Delta Q_2$ 

Total heat required = Q

 $= mH_f$ = 0.1× 336000 = 33600J

Heat required to change temperature of water from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $10^{\circ}$   $C = \Delta Q_{3}$ 

 $= mc_2 \Delta T$ = 0.1 × 4200 × {10 - 0} = 0.1 × 4200 × 10 = 4200J

 $= \Delta Q_1 + \Delta Q_2 + \Delta Q_3$ = 2100 + 33600 + 4200 = 39900J Q8.9how much heat is required to change 100g of water at 100°C into steam ? (latent heat of vaporization of water is 2.26 x 10<sup>6</sup>JKg<sup>-1</sup>)

Data

Mass of water = m = 100g = 0.1kg

Latent heat of vaporization of water =  $H_v = 2.26 \times 10^6 \text{Jkg}^{-1} \times \text{Solution}$ :

We know that  $\Delta Q_v = mH_v$ 

$$= 0.1 \times 2.26 \times 10^{\circ}$$
  
 $= 2.26 \times 10^{\circ} J$ 

Q8.10 find the temperature of the water after passing 5g of steam at 100°C through 500g of water at 10°C

(specific heat of water is 4200 JKg<sup>-1</sup>1K<sup>-1</sup>, latent heat of vaporization of water is 2.26 x 10<sup>6</sup> JKg<sup>-1</sup>)

Data

Mass of steam =  $m_1 = 5g = 0.005kg$ 

Temperature of steam =  $T_1 = 100 \ C_2 373 \text{K}$ 

Mass of water =  $m_2 = 500g = 0.5kg$ 

Temperature of water =  $T_2 = 10 \ C_2 \ 283 \text{K}$ 

Specific heat of water =  $c = 4200 Jkg^{-1}$ 

**Final temperature** of water = T

Latent heat of vaporization of ice =  $H_v = 2.26 \times 10^6 \text{ Jkg}^{-1}$ 

To find

**Final temperature** of water = **T** 

Solution:

Heat released by steam when it change into water at  $373K = m_1H_{v}$ 

 $= 0.005 \times 2.26 \times 10^{6}$ 

Heat released by hot water when its temperature decreases from 373K to TK

$$= m_{1}c\Delta T$$
  
= 0.005 × 4200 × {373 - T}  
= 21 (373 - T)  
= 7833 - 21T

Total heat released = 11300 + 7833 - 21T

Heat absorbed by cold water when its temperature increases from 283K to TK

$$= m_2 c \Delta T$$
  
= 0.5 × 4200 × {T - 283}  
= 2100 × {T - 283}  
= 2100T - 594300

According to law of heat exchange

Heat absorbed by cold body= Heat released by hot body

$$2100T - 594300 = 19133 - 21T$$
$$2100T + 21T = 19133 + 594300$$
$$2121T = 613433$$
$$T = \frac{613433}{2121}$$
$$= 289.21K$$
$$T = (289.21 - 273) ^{\circ}C$$
$$T = 16.21 ^{\circ}C$$

# Saint Mary's Convent Girls High School

# 2nd Term notes 2020

# Class 9B/G/P

# Subject English A/B

# **English Grammar & Composition**

Learn Letter 1-15 (pg 18-23), Comprehension Passages 1-10 (solved) pg 31-37, Present Tense complete exercise (pg 75-87)

# English A

Learn Urdu translation, book work and summaries from Unit 1 to 6.

Do write and learn Q/A from Unit 7 to 12.

# 2nd Term notes (unit 10-12)

### <u>Unit # 10:</u>

# **Drug Addiction**

### **QUESTIONS:-**

#### 1. What are the effects of drug addiction?

<u>Ans.</u> Drug addiction is a very serious threat for any society. The people who are addicted to drugs undergo many serious problems such as poverty, family and health problems.

#### 2. What are the causes of drug addiction?

<u>Ans.</u> The tendency among the youth to use various forms of drugs and their total dependence on drugs cause drug addiction. It is caused both by genetic and environmental factors. Bad peer influence and troubled domestic background along with psychological issues of the person are also responsible for this.

#### 3. <u>What important role do rehabilitation centers play to control drug addiction?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> These centers strictly supervise the victims. Complete medical support and guidance is provided to these people in these centers.

#### 4. <u>What is the role of counselling in preventing drug addiction?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Counselling plays a very vital important in the prevention of drug addiction. The sooner it is done, the better it is for the victim. It is important for better motivation and adjustment even after the recovery of the victims.

#### 5. <u>Why do families feel reluctant to take the drug victims to drug rehabilitation centers?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> The families feel embarrassed to talk about it. They think it is forbidden to share this problem with others, otherwise they will be declared an outcast.

# 6. <u>What are the responsibilities of the families to ensure complete recovery of such patients?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> They must take such patients to proper and certified rehabilitation center and must continue to critically watch and counsel the victim for better motivation and adjustment.

#### 7. <u>Are drug addicts aware of the dangers of drugs?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Yes, most of them are aware of the dangers of drugs but they become helpless and totally dependent on drugs.

#### 8. <u>Which environmental factors are responsible for drug addiction?</u>

Ans. Following environmental factors are responsible for drug addiction:

- Bad peer influence
- Troubled domestic background

#### 9. What treatment is available at rehabilitation centres for drug addicts?

Ans. Following are the treatment available at rehabilitation centres for drug addicts:

- These centres strictly supervise and look after the drug addicts.
- Complete medical support and guidance is provided to these people in these centres.

#### 10. What do you understand by the term "counselling"?

<u>Ans.</u> Counselling means the provision of professional assistance and guidance in resolving personal or psychological problems.

### <u>Unit # 11:</u>

### Noise in the Environment

### **QUESTIONS:**

#### 1. How do you define noise pollution?

<u>Ans.</u> Noise pollution is defined as any form of noise that disrupts the normal functioning of life.

#### 2. <u>How is transport a source of noise pollution?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Transport causes a noise pollution. Different vehicles, aeroplanes, trains and ships produce great noise. Moreover, the unwarranted honking by the drivers is also a source of noise pollution.

#### 3. <u>How is construction work a cause of noise pollution?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> The construction work, in urban areas, is usually slow and time taking. Its grilling and piercing sound is a source of noise pollution. It disturbs the general public and causes mental fatigue.

#### 4. <u>How is use of technology causing noise pollution?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Use of technology is causing noise pollution. For example, unmonitored use of mobile phones, electricity generators, music systems and TV, all become irritants from time to time

#### 5. Why is noise dangerous for human health?

<u>Ans.</u> Noise is dangerous for human health. It gives birth to a number of diseases like hypertension, hearing loss, depression and insomnia.

#### 6. <u>What kind of precautions may reduce noise coming from electronic devices?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> We may reduce noise coming from electronic devices by taking care of their use and avoiding frequent use of them.

#### 7. <u>What is normal functioning and how is it disrupted?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Normal functioning means the daily routine of human beings. It is disrupted by bad environment like noise pollution.

#### 8. <u>How does technology increase noise pollution? What are technology – based irritants?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Careless and unnecessary use of technology increase noise pollution. Motor vehicles of all kinds, factories, construction work, loud music, mobile phones and electric generator can be counted some of the technology – based irritants.

#### 9. <u>What harmful effects noise pollution is causing on human health?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Noise pollution is causing aggression, hypertension and high stress level, hearing loss, restlessness, depression, insomnia.

#### 10. <u>How can we cope with this serious issue?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> We can cope with this serious issue if we ensure smooth traffic flow, block noise emitting vehicles, use noise barriers, expedite construction work, prohibit the use of mobile phones in offices, hospitals, academic institutions and develop a civic sense and responsibility among people.

#### 11. What are the main sources of noise pollution in Pakistan?

<u>Ans.</u> The main sources are transportation, construction sites, unruly traffic, loud music and use of vehicles horns.

#### 12. <u>How does noise pollution affect students?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Students cannot pay attention to their studies in such a situation and are unable to concentrate on their studies.

#### 13. <u>How can we cope with this serious issue?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> We can cope with this serious issue by giving the awareness about the dangerous impacts of noise pollution.

#### **Unit # 12:**

#### Three Days to See

#### **QUESTIONS:**

#### 1. <u>Who was Helen Keller?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Helen Adams Keller (June 27, 1880 – June 1, 1968) was an American author, political activist and lecturer. She was the first deaf and blind graduate. She was courageous and became a symbol of patience and success.

#### 2. <u>Describe the thought expressed by the author in the first paragraph.</u>

<u>Ans.</u> The thought expressed in the first paragraph is that we should live each day as if we should die tomorrow. Moreover, we should be chastened by the certainty of impending death.

#### 3. <u>What makes you feel that the author is sad and depressed?</u>

Ans. She is sad and depressed at the fact that seeing people see little.

#### 4. <u>How do you get an impression that Helen Keller was a great admirer of nature?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Helen Keller would like to feel delicate, smooth leaf, the texture of a flower, cool water of a stream and the other objects of nature present all around her. Therefore, we get the impression that she was a great admirer of nature.

# 5. <u>People who are deprived of sight not devoid of imagination. Discuss, referring to the text.</u>

<u>Ans.</u> Though Helen Keller was deprived of sight, yet she was blessed with great power of imagination. She could visualize the beauties of nature all around her. She could imagine the rising of the sun and the people present around her. This proves that the people deprived of sight are not devoid of imagination.

#### 6. <u>"To me the pageant of seasons is an unending drama", Comment.</u>

**Ans.** This quotation actually shows Helen's true love for nature which is quite generous and abundant for her. To her, nature is a great source of pleasure which satisfies her aesthetic sense. She feels delighted when she touches different objects of nature. She feels natural beauty through her open fingers. She calls this activity a thrilling and unending drama.

# 7. <u>How can we relate the underlined phrase "eat, drink and be merry" with this paragraph?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> The underlined phrase describes the attitude regarding life style. It means live life with vim and vigour, but avoids to cross the moderate limits of life.

#### 8. <u>Why is arising of the sun so special for the author?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> The arising of the sun is so special for the author that she wants to see miraculous change of night into day. She also likes to watch the magnificent panorama of life with which the sun awakens the sleeping earth.

#### 9. <u>How does the revelation of beauty mean to her?</u>

<u>Ans.</u> To Helen Keller, the rising sun discloses the new horizons and delights to seeing people. So the people should make the best use of their physical faculties to relish the revelation of beauty spreading all around us.

#### 10. Why has Helen Keller no time to waste in longings?

Ans. Helen Keller has no time to waste in regret for longing because there is so much to see.

#### 11. What is the meaning of underlined phrase "a thrilling and unending drama"?

<u>Ans.</u> The underlined phrase means that the unending natural beauty, in all its glory, is an everlasting source of inspiration and joy for those who are admirers.

#### 12. Explain the difference between facilities and opportunities.

<u>Ans.</u>

#### • <u>Facilities:</u>

Facilities are the equipment, buildings, services, etc that are provided for a particular activity or purpose.

#### • **Opportunities:**

Opportunities is a situation that makes it possible for you to do something that you want to do.

#### Saint Mary's Convent Girls High School

#### Class 9P,G&B

#### **Subject : Mathematics**

#### 1

#### **EXERCISE 8.1**

1. Determine the quadrant of the coordinate plane in which the following points lie. Ans: (i) P(-4,3) IIquadrant (ii) Q (-5, -2) IIIquadrant (iii) P (2,2) Iquadrant (iv) S(2,-6) IV quadrant 2. Draw the graph of each of the following. (i) x=2 (ii) x=-3(iii) y=-1 (iv) y=3(v) y=0 (vi) x=0 (vii) y=3x (viii) -y=2x(ix) 1 (x) 3y = 5x $= \mathbf{x}$ 2 (xi) 2x-y=0 (xii) 2x-y=2(xiii) x-3y+1=0 (xiv) 3x-2y+1=0(i) x=2 (ii) x=-3(iii) y=32(iv) y=3 (v) y=0 (vi) x=0 (vii) y=3xTable for y=3x(viii) - y = 2xTable for -y=2x(ix) x = 1/23(x) 3y=5xTable for 3y=5y = y=5x/3(xi) 2x-y=0Table for 2x-y=0(xii) 2x-y=2Table for 2x-y=2Or 2x-2=y

Y=2x-2(xiii) x-3y+1=0Table for x-3y+1=0or x+1=3y3y=x+1Y = x + 1/34(xiv) 3x-2y+1=0or 3x+1=2y2y=3x+1 = y=3x+1/2Table for 3x-2y+1=0Q.3 Are the following lines. (i) Parallel to x-axis (ii) Parallel to y –axis (i) 2x - 1 = 32x=3+1 = x=4/2=2Parallel to y-axis (ii) x+2=-1= x = -1-2x = -3Parallel to y-axis (iii) 2y+3=2= 2y = 2-3(iv) x+y=0x=-y Graph of x=-y is neither parallel to x-axis nor parallel to y-axis but passes through the origin. (v) 2x-2y=02x=2yx=y Graph of x=y is neither parallel to x-axis nor parallel to y-axis but passes through the origin 5 Q.4 Find the value of m and c of the following lines by expressing them in the form y=mx+c (a) 2x+3y-1=03y = -2x + 1y = -2x + 1/3y=-2/3x+1/30y=mx+c comparing (i) and (ii) we get m=-2/3 and c=1/3(b) x-2y=-2x+2=2yx+2/2=y or y = x/2 + 2/2

y=1/2x+1y=mx+c Comparing (i) and (ii) we get m=1/2 and c=1(c) 3x+y-1=0y = -3x + 1Also = mx+cComparing (i) and (ii) we get m=-3 and c=1(d) x-y=7x-y=7 x-7=y y=2x-7 comparing (i) and (ii) m=2 and c=-7(e) 3-2x+y=03-2x+y=0y=2x-3Also y=mx+c Comparing (i) and (ii) we get m=2 and c = -3(f) 2x = y + 32x = y + 32x-3=yy=2x-3Also y=mx+c Comparing (i) and (ii) we get m=2 and c-3Q.5 verify whether the following points lies on the line 2x-y1 0 or not. (i) (2,3) x 2 , у 3 2x-y+1=02(2) - 3 + 1 = 0 $4-3+1 \neq 0$ 1+1=02=0 But 2≠0 So point (2,3) does not lie on the line. (ii) (0,0) ' x = 0, y = 02x-y+1=02(0)-0+1=00-0+1=0 1=0 But  $1 \neq 06$
So point (0,0) does not lie on the line. (iii) (-1,1) = -1, y=12x-y+1 = 02(-1)-(1)+1-0=0-2-1+1=0-3+1=0-2=0 But -2≠0 So point (-1,1) does not lie on the line. (iv) (2,5) x=2, y=5 2x-y+1=02(2)-5+1=04-5+1=0-1+1=00=0Yes the point (2,5) lies on the line. (v) (5,3) x=5, y=32x-y+1=02(5)-3+1=010-2=0 8-0 But  $8 \neq 0$ Sp the point (5,3) does not lie on the line **REVIEW EXERCISE 10** O.1 Which of the following are true and which are false. i) A ray has two end points. ii) In a triangle, there can be only one right angle. iii) Three points are said to be collinear if they lie on same line. iv) Two parallel lines intersect at a point. v) Two lines can intersect only in one point. vi) A triangle of congruent sides has non-congruent angles. Ans i) False (ii) True (iii) True (iv) False (v) True (vi) False Q.2 if ABC = LMN, then (i) m<M=..... (ii) m<N= ..... (iii) m<A= ..... Ans: (i) m < M = m < B(ii) m<N=m<C (iii) m < A = m < LQ.No.3 If ABC= LMN, then find the unknown x. Ans: In congruent triangles corresponding angles are congruent. So x=60o7 Q.No.4 Find the value of unknowns for the given congruent triangle. ABC=ACD **BD=DC** 

```
5m-3=2m+6
5m-2m=3+6
3m=9
m=9/3=3
Also
<ACD=<ABD
Angles opposite to congruent sides are congruent.
5
0
x+5
0
= 55
0
5
0
x = 55
0
-5
0
5
0
x = 50
0
x = 50
0
/5
0
x = 10
Q.No.5 If PQR = ABC, then find the unknowns.
Solution:
PQR=ABC
PQ=AB
x=3cm
BC=QR
Z=4cm
AC=PR
y-1cm=5cm
y=5cm+1cm
y=6cm
x=3cm, y=6cm, z=4cm8
UNIT NO.11
REVIEW EXERCISE 11
Q.No.3 Find the unknowns in the given figure.
Given: Let ABCD be the given figure with AB=CD
BC=AD
To find: The Values of m
0
"n
```

0 ,Х о and y 0 Solution: Steps Reasons ABCD is a parallelogram m<A=75 0 m<n=75 0 m 0 +75 0 =180 0 m 0 =180 0 -750=105 0 Х 0 =m 0 Х 0 =105 0 Х 0 +y 0 =180 0 y o =180 0 -X 0 y o =180 0 -105 0 y o =75

0 Given Opposite interior angles Supplementary angles Supplementary angle Q.No.4 If the given figure ABCD is a parallelogram, then find x, m Given: ABCD is a parallelogram with angles as shown in figure. To Find: The value of xo and mo Solution: Steps Reasons 11x 0 =55 0 Х 0 =55 0 /11=5 0 Х 0 =5 0 (5m+10) 0 +55 0 =180 0 (5m+10) 0 =180 0 -55 0 5m 0 +1250 5m 0 =125 0 =10 0 5m 0 =115° Μ 0

=230 Opposite angles of parallelogram Int. Supplementary angles. Q.No.5 The given figure LMNP is a parallelogram. Find the value of m, n Given: The parallelogram LMNP with lengths and angles as shown in figure. To find: The values of mo and no Solution: **Steps Reasons** 4m+n=10.....(i) 8m-4n=8.....(ii) Multiplying (i) by 4 16m+4n=40.....(iii) Adding (i) and (iii) 8m-4n=816m + 4n = 4024m = 48M = 48/24 = 2Put in (i) 4(2)+n=10Opposite sides of IIgm Opposite side of IIgm9 8+n=10 N=10-8 N=2 Q.No.6 In the question 5, sum of the opposite angles of the parallelogram is 1100, find the remaining angles. Given: LMNP is a parallelogram with angles 550, 550 as shown To find: All angles . Steps Reasons m<LPN+55o=180 m < LPN = 1250Also m<M=m<P m<M=1250 Interior angles Opposite angle M < P = 125**UNIT 12 REVIEW EXERCISE 12** Q.No.2 If CD is right bisector of line segment AB, then (i) mOA= .....(mOB) (ii) mAQ= ..... (mBQ) Q.No.3 Define the following. (i) Bisector of a line segment

(ii) Bisector of an angle Ans: (i) Bisector of a line segment. A line passing through the midpoint of a line segment is called its bisector. If a line passes through the mid=point of a line segment perpendicularly, then it is called right bisector. In fig. line is right bisector of AB. (ii) Angle Bisector A ray that divides the angle into two equal parts is called angle bisector of that angle. In fig. ray OC is angle bisector of <AOB because < AOC = < BOC. Q.No.4 The given triangle ABC is equilateral triangle and AD is bisector of angle A, then find the values of unknown xo, yo and zo ABC is an equilateral triangle Its each angle =600x=60o x+y=60 x=60 o/2but y=x = 300x+x=60 y=30o 2x=60 hence z=60oO.No.5 In the given congruent triangles LMO and LNO find the unknown x and m. Solution: in the congruent triangle corresponding sides are equal so, (i) mMO=mON mMO=12unit(from Fig.mON=12) (ii) Now, mLM=mLN 2x+6=182x=18-6 2x = 1210x = 12/2 = 6x=6Q.No.6 CD is right bisector of the line segment AB. (i) If mAB =6cm, then find the mAL and mLB (ii) If mBD=4cm, then find mAD. Given CD is a right bisector on the line segment AB. To find (i) mAL, mLB when mAB =6cm (ii) mAD when mBD =4cm Construction join B with D. Solution: Statement Reasons (i)mAL=mLB mAL=1/2mAB =1/2(6)=3cm mLB=mAL =3cm

(ii) mAD=mBD mAD=4cm CD is a right bisector of AB mAB=6cm LD is a right bisector of AB mBD=4cm **EXERCISE 13.1** Q.No.1 Two sides of triangle measure 10cm and 15 cm. which of the following measure is possible for the third side? (a) 5cm (b) 20cm (c) 25cm (d) 30cm Ans: 20cm Q.No.2 O is an interior point of the ABC. Show that mOA+mOB+mOC>1/2(mAB+mBC+mCA) Given: O is the interior point of ABC. To prove: mOA+mOB+mOC>1/2(mAB+mBC+mCA)Construction: j: Joint O with A,B and C Proof:-**Statements Reasons** OAB mOA+mOB>mAB.....(i) similarly mOB+mOC>mBC.....(ii) and mOC+mOA>mCA.....(iii) 2mOA+2mOB+2mOC>mAB+mBC+mCA 2(mOA+mOB+mOC)>mAB+mBC+mCA mOA+mOB+mOC>1/2(mAB+mBC+mCA)Sum of two sides> third side Sum of two sides> third side Adding (I,(ii), and (iii) Q.No.3 In the ABC, m<B=700 and m<C=450. which of the sides of the triangle is longest and which is the shortest? Ans: Given a ABC in which M<b=7011  $M \le C = 450$ As m < A + m < B + m < C = 180m<A+70o+45o=180o m<A+115o=180o m<A=1800-1150 m < A = 650As we know is a triangle, the side opposite to greater angle is longer than the side

opposite to smaller angle Here greatest angle is m<B=700, so longest side is AC

Smallest angle is m<C=450, so shortest side is AB. O.No.4 Prove that in a right-angled triangle, the hypotenuse is longer than each of the other two sides. Given: A right angled triangle ABC and its hypotenuse mAB. To Prove: mAB>mAC and mAB > mBC Proof: **Statements Reasons** In ABC mAB is hypotenuse m<C90.....(i) m<A< 900.....(ii) m<B<900.....(iii) m<C>m<A and m<C>m<B mAB>mBC and mAB> mAC Hence proved Side opposite to right angle (give) ABC is right angled triangle Acute angles of right angled triangle From(i), (ii), and (iii) The side opposite to the greater angle is longer than the side opposite to the smaller angle. **EXERCISE 13.2** Q.No.1 In the figure, P is any point and AB is a line. Which of the following is the shortest distance between the point P and the line AB. Q.No.2 In the figure, P is any point lying away from the line AB. Then mPL will be the shortest distance if: (a) m < PLA = 800(b) m<PLB=1000 (c) m $\leq$ PLA=900 Ans: (c) Q.No.3 In the figure, FL is perpendicular to the line AB and mLN>mLM. Prove that mPN>mPM. Exercise 13 Review Exercise Q.No.2 What will be angle for shortest distance from an outside point to the line? Ans: The angle for shortest distance from an outside point to the line is 900. O.No.3 If 13cm, 12cm and 5 cm are the lengths of a triangle, then verify that difference of measures of any two sides of a triangle is less than the measure of the third side. Ans: (i) 13cm-12cm=1cm<5cm (ii) 12cm-5cm=7cm<13cm12(iii) 13cm-5cm=8cm<12cm

So it is verified that difference of any two sides of a triangle is less than the third side.

Q.No.4 If 10cm, 6cm and 8 cm are the lengths of a triangle, then verify that sumof measures of two sides of a triangle is greater than the third side.

Ans. (i) 10cm+6cm=16cm>8cm

(ii) 6cm+8cm=14cm>10cm

(iii) 10cm+8cm=18cm>6cm

Q.No.5 3cm, 4cm, and 7cm are not the lengths of the triangle. Give the reason .

Ans: 3cm+4cm+7cm

The sum of length of two sides of a triangle should be greater than third side but here sum of length of two sides is equal to the third side that is why given measurements are not the lengths of triangle.

Q.No.6 If 3 cm and 4 cm are lengths of two sides of a right angle triangle then what should be the third length of the triangle.

Ans: Let third side is x

Sum of two sides of a triangle is greater than third side i.e.

3cm+4cm > x

7 cm > x

x<7cm

But for right angle triangle third possible side is 5cm because

 $x = \sqrt{3}$ 

-+4 2

 $x = \sqrt{9+16}$ 

 $x = \sqrt{25}$ 

x=5cm

Q.No.7 3cm, 6cm and 9 cm are not lengths of triangle . why?

Ans: 3cm+6cm=9cm

The sum of length of two sides of a triangle should be greater than third side but here sum of length of two sides is equal to the third side that is why given measurements are not the lengths of triangle.

#### EXERCISE 14.1

```
Q.No.1 in ABC, DE|| BC
i) AD=1.5cm, BD=3cm
AE=1.3cm then find CE
(ii) If AD=2.4cm, AE=3.2cm
EC=4.8 cm, find AB
(iii) if AD=3/5,AC=4.8 cm find AE
DB
(iv) if AD=2.4 cm, AE=3.2 cm,
DE=2cm, BC=5cm, find
AB, DB, AC, CE
(v) If AD=4x-3, AE=8x-7
BD=3x-1, and CE=5x-3, find the value of x
Solution:
In ABC, DE|| BC
```

(i) mAD = mAEmBD mEC 1.5/3 = 1.3/mEC13mEC = 3x1.3/1.5= 2.6 cm(ii) in ABC, DE BC mAB=mAD+mBD let mDB=xcm Now mAD = mAEmDB mEC 2.4/x = 3.2/4.8x=4.8x2.4/3.2x=48x24/10x32 x=3.6cm mAB=mAD+mBD mAB=2.4+3.6=6cm (iii) mAD/mDB=3/5,mAC=4.8cm In ABC, DE BC mAD/mDB=mAE/mEC mAD/mDB=mAC-mCE/mCE 3/5=4.8-mCE/mCE 3mCE=5(4.8-mCE) 3mCE=24-5mCE 3mCE+5mCE=24 8mCE=24 mCE=24/8=3cm mAE=mAC-mCE = 4.8 - 3mAE=1.8cm **EXERCISE 14.2** Q.No.1 In ABC as shown in the figure, CD bisects <C and meets AB at D, mBD is equal to (a) 5 (b) 16 (c)10 (d) 18 Ans: mBD/mDA=mBC/mCA mBD/6=10/12 mBD=10/12x6=5Q.No.2 In ABC as shown in the figure, bisects <C. If mAC=3, mCB=16 and mAB=7, then find mAD and mDB. Ans. mAd=x mBD=7-x mAD/mDB=mAC/mCB x/7-x=3/6 = x/7-x=1/2**REVIEW EXERCISE 14** 

#### O.2

(i) Define Ratio

#### Ratio:14

We define the ratio a: $b=a/b(b\neq 0)$  as the comparison of two alike quantities a and b, called the elements (terms) of a ratio. Elements must be expressed in the same units. (ii) Define Proportion.

#### **Proportion:-**

Equality of two ratios is defined as proportion that is, if a:b=c:d, then a,b,c and d are said to be in proportion.

(iii) Define Congruency of Triangles.

#### **Congruency of Triangles:**

Two triangles are said to be congruent written symbolically as "=" if there exists a correspondence between them such that all the corresponding sides and angles are congruent.

Mathematical form: If in ABC DEF AB=De < A=<DIf BC=EF and  $\leq$ B= $\leq$ E CA=FD <C=<F Then ABC = DEF(iv) Define similar Triangles.

Similar Triangle. If in the correspondence two triangles all corresponding angles are equal and measures of their corresponding sides are proportional then triangle are called similar triangle. Mathematical form: If in ABC  $\leftrightarrow$  DEF <A= <D, <B=<E, <C=<F And AB/DE=BC/EF=CA/FD Then ABC DEF Q.No.3 in LMN show in the figure, MN 11 PQ i) if m LM=5cm, mLP=2.5cm, mLQ=2.3cm, then find mLN. ii) IfmLM=6cm, mLQ=2.5cm, mQN-5cm, then find mLP Given: in LMN, MN || PQ mLM=5cm, mLP=2.5cm, mLQ=2.3cm To Find: mLN=? Solution: **Statements Reasons** mLN/mLQ=mLM/mLP mLP/2.3cm=5cm/2.5cm mLN=5x2.3/2.5cm =5x23/25 cm =4.6cm PQ MN (Given) Putting values

```
Q.No.4 in the shown figure, let mPA=8x-7, mPB=4x-3,
mAQ=5x-3, mBR=3x-1.
Find the value of x if AB || QR
If AB || QR then mPA/mAQ=mPB/mBR
Putting values
8x-7/5x-3 = 4x-3/3x-115
(8x-7) 3x-1 = (5x-3)(4x-3)
24x
2
-8x-21x+7=20x
2
-15x-12x+9
24x
2
-20x
2
-29x+27x+7-9=0
4x
2
-2x-2=0
2(2x2-x-1)=0
2x2-x-1=0 2≠0
2x2-2x+x-1=0
2x(x-1)+1(x-1)=0
2x=-1 or x=1
x = -1/2
Q.No.5 In LMN shown in the figure LA bisects <L. If mLN=4, mLM=6, mMN=8,
then find mMA and mAN.
Given: In LMN, LA is angle bisector of <L. mLM=6cm, mLN=4cm, m MN=8cm
To find: mMA=?, mAN=?
Solution:
Let mAN=xcm
mMA=8-xcm
mMA/mAN=mLM/mLN
Q.No.6 In Isosceles PQR shown in the figure, find the value of x and y.
Given:
In PQR, PQ= PR and PL QR
To find: x=? y=?
Solution:
Statements Reasons
In PRL and PQL
mPQ=mPR....(i)
m<PLQ=m<PLR
mPL=mPL
PQL = PRL
mQL=mLR
```

```
6=y
Y=6cm
From (i) x=10cm
Isosceles triangle
Each of right angle
Common
H.S.=H.S
UNIT NO.15
EXERCISE 15
Q.No.1 Verify that the As having the following measures of sides are gith-angled.
(i) A=5cm, b=12cm, c=13cm
Solution
Let Length of one (longer) side is c=13cm
Length of other two sides are a =5 cm, b=12 cm
c=13cm
c2=(13cm)
2
c2=169cm
2
.....(i)
Now, a
2
+b
2
=(5 \text{ cm})
2
+(12cm)
2
а
2
+b
2
=25cm
2
+144cm
2
а
2
+b
2
=169cm
2
.....(ii)
From (i) and (ii)
с
2
=a
2
+b
```

216

By converse of Pythagoras theorem, equality verifies that given values are the lengths of the sides of a right angled triangle. (ii) A=1.5cm, b=2cm, c=2.5cm Solution: Let Length of one (longer) side is c=2.5cm Length of other two sides are a =1.5cm, b=2cm c=2.5cm с 2 =(2.5 cm)2 с 2 =6.25cm 2 .....(i) Now, a 2 +b2 =(1.5 cm)2 +(2cm)2 а 2 +b2 =2.25cm 2 +4cm 2 а 2 +b2 =6.25cm 2 .....(ii) From (i) and (ii) с 2 =a 2 +b2 By converse of Pythagoras theorem, equality verifies that given value are the lengths of the sides of a right angled triangle. (iii) A=9cm, b=12cm, c=15cm

```
Solution :
Let length of one (longer) side is c=15cm
Length of other two sides are a=9cm, b=12 cm
c=15cm
с
2
=(15 \text{ cm})
2
с
2
=225cm
2
.....(i)
Now, a
2
+b
2
=(9 \text{ cm})
2
+(12cm)
2
а
2
+b
2
=81cm
2
+144cm
2
а
2
+b
2
=225cm
2
.....(ii)
From (i) and (ii)
с
2
=a
2
+b
2
By converse of Pythagoras theorem, equality verifies that given values are the lengths
of the sides of a right angled triangle.
(iv) A=16cm, b=30cm, c=34cm
Solution:
Let Length of one (longer) side is c=34cm
Length of other two sides are a=16cm, b=30cm, c=34cm
с
2
```

```
=(34 \text{ cm})
2
c
2
=1156cm
2
.....(i)
Now, a
2
+b
2
=(16 \text{ cm})
2
+(30 \text{ cm})
2
а
2
+b
2
=256cm
2
+900cm
2
а
2
+b
2
=1156cm
2
.....(ii)
From (i) and (ii)
с
2
=a
2
+b
2
By converse of Pythagoras theorem, equality verifies that given values are the lengths
of the sides of a right angled triangle.
Q.No.2 verify that a
2
+b
2
,a
2
-b
2
and 2ab are the measures of the sides of a right
angled triangle where a and b are any two real numbers (a<b)
Let Length of one (longer) side x=a
2
+b
```

```
<sup>2</sup>
Length of other two sides are, y=a
-b
<sup>2</sup>
, z=2ab
 \begin{array}{c} x \\ 2 \\ =(a \\ 2 \end{array} 
+b
2
)
2
Х
2
=a
4
+b
4
+2a
2
b
2
.....(i)
Now, y
_2^++z
2
=(a
-b
2
)
2
+2ab)
2
y
2
+_{\mathbf{Z}}
2
=a
4
+b
4
-2a
2
b
2
+4a
2
b
2
```

```
у
2
+_{\mathbf{Z}}
2
=a
4
+b
4
+2a
2
b
2
.....(ii)
From (i) and (ii)17
Х
2
= y_2
+z
2
By converse of Pythagoras theorem, equality verifies that a
2
+b
2
, a
2
-b
2
and 2ab are the
lengths of the sides of a right angled triangle.
Q.No.3 The Three sides of a triangle are of measure 8,x and 17 respectively. For
what value of x will it become base of a right angled triangle?
Solution: Consider a right angled triangle
If base = x
then Hypotenuse = 17
and Perpendicular= 8
In right angled ABC
By the Pythagoras theorem
(hyp)
2
=(base)
2
+(Perp)
2
(17)
2
=_{X}
2
+(8)
2
289=x
```

```
2
+64
Х
2
64=289
х
2
=289-64
Х
2
=225
x = 225
As x is measure of side
So x=15 units.
Q.No.7 A plane is at a height of 300 m and is 500 m away from the airport as
shown in the figure. How much distance will it travel to land at the airport?
Here a be the position of plane and B be the position of airport.
mAC=300m
mBC=500m, mAB=?
Apply Pythagoras theorem on right angled triangle ABC.
(mAB)
2
=(mAC)
2
+(mBC)
2
=(300m)
2
+(500m)
2
=90000m
2
+250000m
2
=340000m
2
(mAB)
2
=34x1000m
2
Taking square root both sides
So (mAB)= 34x\sqrt{10000m}
2
=\sqrt{34x(100)}
2
m
2
=100 \sqrt{34m}
So required distance is 100\sqrt{34m}
Q.No.8 A ladder 17 m long rests against a vertical wall. The foot of the ladder is
```

```
8m away from the base o the wall. How high up the wall will the ladder reach?
Ans: Let the height of ladder=x m
In right angled triangle by Pythagoras theorem.
(mAC)
2
=(mBC)
2
+(mAB)
2
(17m)
2
=(x)
2
+(8m)
2
289m
2
=_{X}
2
+64m
2
Х
2
=225m
2
Taking square root both sides18
\sqrt{\mathbf{X}}
2
= \sqrt{225m}
2
x=15m
REVIEW EXERCISE 15
Q.No.2 Find the unknown value in each of the following figures.
By Pythagoras theorem
(hyp)
2
=(Perp)
2
+(Base)
2
Х
2
=(4cm)
2
+(3 \text{ cm})
2
Х
2
=16 \text{cm} + 9 \text{cm}
2
Х
2
```

```
=25xm
2
taking square root both sides.
\sqrt{\mathbf{x}}
2
=\sqrt{25}cm
2
x=5cm
by Pythagoras theorem
(Hyp)
2
=(Perp)
2
+ (Base)
2
(10 \text{cm})
2
=(6 \text{cm})
2
+ (x)
2
100cm
2
=36cm
2
+x
2
100cm
2
- 36cm
2
=_{X}
2
64cm
2
=_{\mathbf{X}}
2
Х
2
=64cm
2
Taking square root both sides
\sqrt{\mathbf{X}}
2
=\sqrt{64} cm
2
x=8cm
(iii) If two sides of a triangle are 5cm and 13cm, then find perpendicular of triangle.
By Pythagoras theorem
(Hyp)
2
=(Perp)
```

```
2
+(Base)
2
(13cm)
2
=(x)_{2}
+(5cm)
2
169cm
2
=_{\mathbf{X}}
+25cm
2
Х
2
=144cm
2
Taking square root both sides.
\sqrt[]{x}_{2}
=\sqrt{144} cm
2
x=12cm
by pythagoras theorem
(hyp)_2
=(Perp)
2
^{+}(Base)
(\sqrt{2}\text{cm})
= (x)_{2}
^{2} + (1 \text{ cm})
^{2} (\sqrt{2 \text{ cm}})
=(x)
2
^{+(1cm)}_{2}
2cm
2
=_{X}
2
+1 cm
2
X
2
=1 cm
```

taking square root both sides  $x = \sqrt{1}$  cm

x=1 cm

Q. What are the other two sides if the hypotenuse of an isosceles right triangle is  $\sqrt{2}$  cm? Solution: in isosceles right angled triangle two side are equal in length i.e. mAB=mBC=x19 By Pythagoras theorem

(Hyp) 2 =(Perp) 2 +(Base) 2 (√2) 2 =(x)2 +(x)2 2 = x2 +x2 2=2x2 2/2 = x2 1 = x2  $\sqrt{1} = \sqrt{x}$ 2 x=1

Thus each of other side is of length 1cm.

## UNIT NO.16

## THEOREMS RELATED WITH AREA

Q. Define Area of a Figure.

Ans: Area of a Figure:

The region enclosed by the bounding lines of a closed figure is called the area of

the figure. The area of a closed region is expressed in square units(say, sq.m or m2) i.e. a positive real number.

Q. Define Triangular Region.

Ans: Triangular Region:

A triangular region is the union of a triangle and its interior i.e., the three line segments forming the triangle and its interior. By area of a triangle, we mean the area of its triangular region.

Q. Define Rectangular Region.

Ans: A rectangular region is the union of a rectangle and its interior. By area of a rectangle , we mean the area of its rectangular region.

Q. Define Altitude of the Triangle.

Ans: Altitude of the Triangle:

Useful Result: Triangles or parallelograms having the same or equal altitudes can be placed between the same parallels and conversely.

## **REVIEW EXERCISE 16**

```
Q. No.2 Find the area of the following.
(i) Area of rectangle =LxW (ii) Area of square =l
Area =6cmx
3
cm Area = (4cm)
2
Area = 18cm
2
Area = 16cm
(iii) Area of ∥
gm
= basex height (iv) Area of triangle =1/2 Base x
height
Area=8cm x4cm Area 1/2x1cmx10cm
Area =32cm
2
Area =1/2x10cm
2
Area =80cm
220
UNIT NO.17
Q.No.3 Define the following.
i) Define in Centre
Ans. Incentre:
The point of concurrency of the three bisectors of internal angles of a triangle is
```

## **Unit 9: Introduction to coordinate Geometry**

#### Ex. 9.1

- 1. Find the distance between the following pairs of points.
  - (a) A(9,2),B(7,2) By using distance formula  $|AB| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1}})^{2} + (y_{2-y_{1}})^{2}}$ Putting the values  $= \sqrt{(7-9)^{2} + (2-2)^{2}}$   $= \sqrt{(-2)^{2} + (0)^{2}}$   $= \sqrt{4}$   $= \sqrt{4}$ = 2

(e) A(3,-11),B(3,-4)

By using distance formula

Putting the values

$$= \sqrt{x_{2-x_{1})2+(y_{2-y_{1})2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(3-3)2 + (-4+11)2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0)2 + (7)2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(7)2}$$

$$= 7$$

(d) A(-4, $\sqrt{2}$ ),B(-4,-3) By using distance formula  $|AB| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2-y_{1})^{2}}}}$ putting the values  $= \sqrt{(-4-4)^{2} + (-3-\sqrt{2})^{2}}^{2}$   $= \sqrt{(0) + (3+\sqrt{2})^{2}}^{2}$   $= \sqrt{(3+\sqrt{2})^{2}}^{2}$  $= 3 + \sqrt{2}$ 

(f) A(0,0),B(0,-5)

by using the distance formula

$$= \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2-}y_{1})^{2}}}}$$

putting the values

$$= \sqrt{(0-0)2 + (-5-0)2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(0)2 + (-5)2}$$
$$= \sqrt{25}$$
$$= 5$$

2. Let P be the point on x-axis with x-coordinate a and Q be the point on y-axis with ycoordinate b as given below.Find the distance between P&Q.

| (i) | a=9,b=7                   | (iii) a= -8, b=6          |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|     | P(9,0),Q(0,7)             | P(-8,0),Q(0,6)            |
|     | By using distance formula | By using distance formula |

$$= \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})2+(y_{2-}y_{1})2}}$$
  
Putting the values  
$$= \sqrt{(0-7)2 + (7-0)2}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-7)2 + (7)2}$$
$$= \sqrt{49 + 49}$$
$$= \sqrt{98}$$
$$= 7\sqrt{2}$$

(v)  $a=\sqrt{2}, b=1$ 

P(√2 ,0),Q(0,1)

By using distance formula

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2-y_{1}})^{2}}}}$$

Putting the values

$$= \sqrt{(0 - \sqrt{2})^{2} + (1 - 0)^{2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{2 + 1}$$
$$= \sqrt{3}$$

$$=\sqrt{(x_2} - x_{1)2+(y_{2-y_{1})2}}$$

putting the values

$$=\sqrt{(0 - (-8)2 + (6 - 0)2)}$$
$$=\sqrt{(8)2 + (6)2}$$
$$=\sqrt{64 + 36}$$
$$=\sqrt{100}$$
$$=10$$
(vi) a=-9,b=-4  
P(-9,0),Q(0,-4)

by using distance formula

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2-y_{1}})^{2}}}}$$

putting the values

$$=\sqrt{(0 - (-9)2 + (-4 - 0)2)}$$
$$=\sqrt{(-9)2 + (-4)2}$$
$$=\sqrt{81 + 16}$$
$$=\sqrt{97}$$

### Ex.9.2

Q1.Show whether the points with vertices (5,-2),(5,4)and (-4,1)are vertices of an equilateral triangle or an isosceles triangle . Let the vertices be A(5,-2),B(5,4),C(-4,1) First we find AB Now we find BC By using distance formula

 $|AB| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2}-y_{1})^{2}}}}$ 

Putting the values

$$= \sqrt{(5-5)^2 + (4+2)^2}$$
  
=  $\sqrt{0+(6)^2}$   
=  $\sqrt{36}$   
= 6

by using distance formula

 $=\sqrt{90}$ 

$$|BC| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2}-y_{1})^{2}}}$$
  
putting the values  
$$= \sqrt{(-4-5)^{2} + (1-4)^{2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{(-9)^{2} + (-3)^{2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{81+9}$$

Now we find CA

By using distance formula

$$|CA| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2-}y_{1})^{2}}}$$
  
Putting the values  
$$= \sqrt{(-4-5)^{2} + (1+2)^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{(-9)^2 + (3)^2} = \sqrt{81 + 9} = \sqrt{90}$$

As  $\operatorname{BC}=\operatorname{CA}$  , So this is an isosceles triangle.

Q2.Show whether or not the points with vertices (-1,1),(5,4),(2,-2) and (-4,1) form a square.

Let the points are A(-1,1),B(5,4),C(2,-2) and D(-4,1) By using distance formula,we will find AB,BC,CD and DA.

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})2+(y_{2-y_{1})2}} |BC| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})2+(y_{2-y_{1})2}} putting the values}$$

$$= \sqrt{(5+1)2 + (4-1)2} = \sqrt{(2-5)2 + (-2-4)2} = \sqrt{(2-5)2 + (-2-4)2} = \sqrt{(-3)2 + (-6)2} = \sqrt{(-3)2 + (-6)2} = \sqrt{9+36} = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$= \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$|CD| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})2+(y_{2-y_{1}})}2}$$
Putting the values
$$= \sqrt{(-4-2)2 + (1+2)2} = \sqrt{(-4+1)2 + (1-1)2}$$

$$putting the values = \sqrt{(-4+1)2 + (1-1)2}$$

$$= \sqrt{36 + 9} = \sqrt{(-3)2 + 0} = \sqrt{9} = 3\sqrt{5} = 3$$

The three sides are not equal. Therefore it cannot form a square.

Q4.Use the distance formula to prove whether or not the points (1,1),(-2,-8)and (4,10) lie on a straight line?

Let the points be A(1,1),B(-2,-8)and C(4,10)

By using distance formula we will find AB,BC and CA

 $|AB| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2}+(y_{2-y_{1})^{2}}}}$   $|BC| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2}+(y_{2-y_{1})^{2}}}}$ putting the values Putting the values  $=\sqrt{(-2-1)^2+(-8-1)^2}$  $=\sqrt{(4+2)^2+(10+8)^2}$  $= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-9)^2} = \sqrt{(6)^2 + (18)^2} = \sqrt{36 + 324}$  $=\sqrt{90}$  $=\sqrt{360}$  $= 3\sqrt{10}$  $= 6\sqrt{10}$  $|CA| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2}+(y_{2-}y_{1})^{2}}}$  $=\sqrt{(4-1)^2+(10-1)^2}$  $=\sqrt{(3)^2+(9)^2}$  $=\sqrt{9+81}$  $=\sqrt{90}$  $= 3\sqrt{10}$ 

Therefore BC= AB+AC.So A,Band C are collinear.

Q5.Find k, given that the point (2,k) is equidistant from (3,7) and (9,1). Let the points are A(2,k) ,B(3,7) and C(9,1) By using distance formula

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2-y_{1}})^{2}}}}$$

Putting the values

$$= \sqrt{(3-2)2 + (7-k)2}$$
  
=  $\sqrt{(1)2 + 49 - 2(7)(k) + (k)2}$   
=  $\sqrt{50 - 14k + k2}$ 

$$|AC| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2}-y_{1})^{2}}}$$
  
Putting the values

$$= \sqrt{(9-2)^2 + (1-k)^2}$$
  
=  $\sqrt{(7)^2 + 1 - 2(1)(k)} + (k)^2$   
=  $\sqrt{49 + 1 - 2k + k^2}$   
=  $\sqrt{50 - 2k + k^2}$ 

As point A and B is equidistant from B and C, so AB=AC

$$\sqrt{50 - 14k + k2} = \sqrt{50 - 2k + k2}$$
  
Squaring both sides  
$$50 - 14k + k2 = 50 - 2k + k2$$
  
$$-14k = -2k$$
  
$$-14k + 2k = 0$$
  
$$-12k = 0$$
  
K = 0

Q8.Show that the points A(-6,-5), B(5,-5), C(5,-8) and D(-6,-8) are the vertices of a rectangle.Find the lengths of the diagonals. Are they equal? Let A(-6,-5), B(5,-5), C(5,-8) and D(-6,-8) are the vertices of the rectangle. By using distance formula By using distance formula

$$\begin{split} |AB| &= \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2}-y_{1})^{2}}} & |BC| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2}-y_{1})^{2}}} \\ &= \sqrt{(5+6)^{2} + (-5+5)^{2}} &= \sqrt{(5-5)^{2} + (-8+5)^{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{(11)^{2}} = 11 & = \sqrt{(-3)^{2}} \\ |CD| &= \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2}-y_{1})^{2}}} & |DA| = \sqrt{(x_{2-x_{1})^{2+(y_{2}-y_{1})^{2}}} \\ &= \sqrt{(-6-5)^{2} + (-8+8)^{2}} &= \sqrt{(-6+6)^{2} + (-5+8)^{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{(-6+6)^{2} + (-5+8)^{2}} &= \sqrt{(0) + (3)^{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{121} &= \sqrt{9} \\ &= 11 &= 3 \\ Now we find length of diagonal AC. & Now we find length of diagonal BD. \\ AC &= \sqrt{(5+6)^{2} + (-8+5)^{2}} & BD = \sqrt{(-6-5) + (-8+5)^{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{(11)^{2} + ((-3)^{2})^{2}} &= \sqrt{(-11)^{2} + (-3)^{2}} \\ &= \sqrt{121 + 9} &= \sqrt{130} \\ \end{split}$$

So it is proved that AB=CD,BC= DA,AC= BD

Q10.Find the length of the diameter of the circle having centre at C(-3,6) and passing through P(1,3).

P(1,3),C(-3,6) Let r = PC is the radius of the circle.  $r = \sqrt{(-3-1)2 + (6-3)2}$  $= \sqrt{(-4)2 + (3)2}$  $= \sqrt{16+9}$   $=\sqrt{25}$ = 5 Diameter = 2r = 2(5) = 10 Ans. Ex. 9.3

Q1.Find the mid point of the line segment joining each of the following pairs of points.

(i) A(9,2),B(7,2)  
By using Mid point formula  

$$=\left(\frac{x_{1+x_{2}}}{2}, \frac{y_{1+y_{2}}}{2}\right)$$
(iii) A(-8,1), B(6,1)  
By using Mid point formula  

$$=\left(\frac{x_{1+x_{2}}}{2}, \frac{y_{1+y_{2}}}{2}\right)$$
Putting the values  

$$=\left(\frac{-8+6}{2}, \frac{1+1}{2}\right)$$

$$=\left(\frac{-9+7}{2}, \frac{2+2}{2}\right)$$

$$=\left(\frac{16}{2}, \frac{4}{2}\right)$$

$$=(8,2) \text{ Ans.}$$
(v) A(-4,9),B(3,-4)  
By using Mid point formula  
(vi) A(0,0), B(0,-5)  
By using Mid point formula

$$=\left(\frac{x_{1+x_2}}{2}, \frac{y_{1+y_2}}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{x_{1+x_2}}{2}, \frac{y_{1+y_2}}{2}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-4+3}{2}, \frac{9-4}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{0+0}{2}, \frac{0-5}{2}\right)$$
$$= \left(\frac{-1}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right) \text{Ans.} = (0, -5/2) \text{Ans.}$$

Q2. The end point P of a line segment PQ is(-3,6) and its mid point is (5,8). Find the coordinate of the end point Q.

Let M be the mid point and Q(x,y) the point Q.

$$5 = \frac{-3+x}{2}$$
 and  $8 = \frac{6+y}{2}$   
 $10 = -3+x$   $16 = 6+y$   
 $x = 10+3 = 13$   $y = 16-6 = 10$  Ans. Q(13,10)

Q3. Prove that mid point of the hypotenuse of a right angle is equidistant from its three vertices

P(-2,5),Q(1,3),R(-1,0).

By using distance formula By using distance formula By using distance formula  $PQ = \sqrt{(1+2)2 + (3-5)2} \qquad QR = \sqrt{(-1-1)2 + (0-3)2} \quad RP = \sqrt{(-2+1)2 + (5-0)}$  $=\sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{-1)^2 + (5)^2}$  $=\sqrt{(3)^2 + (-2)^2}$  $=\sqrt{9+4}$  $=\sqrt{4+9}$  $=\sqrt{1+25}$  $=\sqrt{13}$  $=\sqrt{26}$  $=\sqrt{13}$ Let M be the mid point of PR  $M = (\frac{-2-1}{2}, \frac{5+0}{2})$ =(-3/2, 5/2) $MR = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2}+1\right)2 + \left(\frac{5}{2}-0\right)2}$  $MQ = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2}+1\right)2 + \left(\frac{5}{2}+3\right)2}$ 

 $= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)2 + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)2} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{25}{4}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{25}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}$ 

$$MP = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{3}{2} + 2\right)2 + \left(\frac{5}{2} - 5\right)2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)2 + \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)2}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}$$
Therefore MP=MQ=MR Ans.

Q4. If O(0,0),A(3.0),B(3,5) are three points in the plane . Find  $M_1M_2$  as the mid point of the line segment AB and OB respectively. Find  $|M_1M_2|$ .

By using mid point formula

By using mid point formula

| $\mathbf{M}_{1} = \left(\frac{x_{1+x_{2}}}{2}, \frac{y_{1+y_{2}}}{2}\right)$                | $\mathbf{M}_2 = (\frac{x_{1+x_2}}{2}, \frac{y_{1+y_2}}{2})$ |
|---|---|
| $=\left(\frac{3+3}{2},\frac{0+5}{2}\right)$   | $=(\frac{0+3}{2},\frac{0+5}{2})$                            |
| = (6/2,5/2)   | = (3/2,5/2)   |
| =(3,5/2)  |   |
| $ M_1M_2  = \sqrt{\left(3 - \frac{3}{2}\right)2 + \left(\frac{5}{2} - \frac{5}{2}\right)2}$ |   |
| $=\sqrt{(6-3)/2}$   |   |
| $=\sqrt{(\frac{3}{2})^2} = 3/2$ Ans.  |   |

Q5. Show that the diagonals of the parallelogram having vertices A(1,2), B(4,2), C(-1,-2) and D(-4,-3) bisect each other.

AC and BD are the diagonals of the parallelogram ABCD.

Mid point of AC=  $(\frac{-1+1}{2}, \frac{-3+2}{2}) = (0, -1/2)$ 

Mid point of BD=  $(\frac{-4+4}{2}, \frac{-3+2}{2}) = (0, -1/2)$ 

As both diagonals have the same mid point . Therefore they bisect each other.

Unit no.10

**Congruent Triangles** 

Review Ex. 10

Q2. If

## St. Mary's Convent Girls High School

## **Pakistan Studies**

Class: 9 P/G/B

# Chapter no.4 "History of Pakistan"

## Short answer Questions

## 1. How was the first Constitution Assembly formed?

A: When the days of freedom was approaching near, the Constitution Assembly elected Quaid-e-Azam as the president on August 11, 1947. Chief Justice Sir Abdur Rashid took oath from Quaid-e-Azam. Originally, the Constitution Assembly consisted of 69 members. Afterwards, this number was increased to 79.

Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was appointed as the first speaker of assembly. A provisional constitution was adapted with some modification in Indian Act of 1935 until the new constitution was introduced. According to this constitution, Federal System was launched in the country. Under Provisional Constitution, the Constitution Assembly that also had the role of Central parliament was summoned for its first session.

## 2. Describe any four points of the land reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.

- A: For land Reforms Ayub Khan set up Commission in 1959. This land Reforms Commission was headed by Akhtar Hussain, Governor of West Pakistan. In the light of recommendation made by this Commission. Land Reforms were announced. The main points of these reforms are given below:
  - No person was to own more than 500 acres of irrigated or 1000 of non irrigated land. In case of gardens and meadows, the landlord was given the right to own 150 acres more land.
  - 2. The landlords was given the right to transfer their excess land to the women if their families and orphan children. However, the transfered land would not exceed the limit of 250 acres of irrigated land and 500 acres of non irrigated land.
  - 3. Present landlords would hand over the excess land to the Government. The landlords would be compensated of their snatched lands within 25 years in installments.
  - 4. The Jagirs were confiscated without any compensation. However, the Jagirs endows/dedicated to educational, religious and charitable institution were exempted.
- 5. To increase the rare of Ijarah ( share of the landlord) was also banned.

## 3. Write five Islamic provisions of the Constitution of 1956.

## A: Islamic provisions of the Constitution of 1956:

- 1. According to the Constitution, the name of the country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- 2. It was declared that the President of the country shall be Muslim.

3. The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective sphere in

accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam.

- 4. No law would be passed or promulgated against the teachings of Islam or Sunnah.
- 5. Pakistan shall be made a welfare state.
- 6. Usury sale of alcohol and narcotics and prostitution shall be banned and were prohibited.

# 4. What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan?

# A: The Second Five Year Development Plan:

Following were the main objectives and targets of this plan:

- 1. To attain an increase in national income by 24%.
- 2. To achieve an increase of about 10 % in per capita income.
- 3. To provide the opportunities of employment to 2.5 million people.
- 4. To get an increase of 14 % in agricultural output.
- 5. To increase Industrial production upto 14% in large scale as well as medium scale industries.
- 6. To increase the industrial production of cottage and small scale industries upto 25%.
- 7. To increase exports at the rate of 3% annual increase.

# 5. What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965?

A: Pakistan Navy remained fully alert during this war. Our Navy destroyed famous Indian naval base Dwarka on the coast of Kathiawar and did a heroic achievement. When India

launched a sudden attack on a unit of Pakistan Navy, an Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan

Navy in this fight while other ships retreated.

# 6. Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.

A: Then the President Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961. According to this Ordinance:U

- 1. All Muslim marriages were to be compulsorily registered in Union Councils.
- 2. Unwanted polygamy was abolished consent of the current wife and permission by Chairman, Union Council was made mandatory for a second marriage.
- 3. The minimum age limit for marriage was fixed: 18 years for boy and 16 years for girl.
- 4. In case of divorce etc a period of 90 days was fixed as Iddat Period.

5. Orphaned grand-children may receive share from the property if their grandparents. A group of religious scholars opposed this Ordinance. They declared that the Ordinance was against the teachings of Islam. But with the passage of time, the majority of people accepted it.

7. Describe two causes of the war 1965.

A: Two causes of the war 1965:

 Pakistan was established against the wishes of Hindus, So they never accepted Pakistan from the bottom of their hearts.Wonderful progress and stability of Pakistan constituted a major concern for them. So, they starting launching aggressive actions against Pakistan.

2. The Kashmir conflict is the real cause of the War 1965. India occupied Kashmir against

the will of Kashmiri people. Kashmiri people are in favour of accession to Pakistan,

but India has always avoided holding the promised plebiscite in Kashmir in accordance

with the resolution passed by Security Council. As a punishment of supporting

Kashmiri people morally and raising Kashmir issues all over the world.India imposed

war on Pakistan in 1965. Pakistani extended the moral support to the people of Kashmir

and raised the Kashmir issue on all over world not like which India did.

# 8. What are the points for the future policies described in the Legal Framework Order?

A: Legal Framework Order:

The following points were decided for the future strategy:

- 1. Promotion of Islamic ways of living.
- 2. To practice the moral teachings of Islam.
- 3. To take steps to promote Islamic principles in the country.
- 4. To make arrangements to provide the education of Quran and Islamiyat to the Muslims.

# 9. What is meant by Union Council and Union Committee?

A: Union Council and Union Committee:

The lowest tier of Democracies was composed of Union Council. It is called Union Council for rural areas and Union Committee for urban areas. 1000 to 1500 voter elected member directly. He or she was called B.D member. They were responsible for the sanitation, arrangements of the street lights and Passengers Houses, keeping death and birth records.

## 10. How was the constitution of 1956 abrogated?

A: The constitution of 1956 was passed after long and untiring efforts of nine years but did

not last for long / proved to be short lived due to specific circumstances of Pakistan which

included mutual difference and quarrels of the politicians, unfair interruption of Army and

bureaucracy in democratic institutions, lack of able leadership and high handedness of Governor General in the affairs of the Government. This constitution of 1956 was implemented for 2 years and seven months only. In October 1958, the Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army General Muhammad Ayub Khan dismissed the Government and set up a military regime in the country. He assumed all the powers in his on hand. He
abrogated the Constitution of 1956. He dissolved all the assemblies. He took over the charge of the offices of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

11. What is meant by single citizenship? Which areas of Muslim majority, India got as a result of unjust division by Radcliffe?Y

A: The citizens of Pakistan shall have only a single citizenship. All the citizens shall be called

Pakistanis. In America, the people enjoy dual citizenship i.e, one citizenship of Central Government the other of the Government of the States. Whereas in Pakistan, the constitution established the principle of single citizenship.

Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the Tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e, Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala; Zira thetehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of Muslims were handed over to India.

### 12. How was the Malakand division formed?

A: In N.W.F.P (khyber Pakhtunkawa ) Dir, Swat and Chitral maintained identity as independent states even after the establishment of Pakistan; the people of the areas were not enjoying such facilities as the people in West Pakistan were enjoying. So, General Yahya Khan abolished the separate status of these states in 1969. These three states were merged to form Malakand Division. It was made an administrative part of N.W.F.P (KPK)

# 13.What do you mean by Economic Development?

A: The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as Economic Development.It is a process through which such changes are introduced in economy by adopting and utilizing modern, advanced, Capital and human resources s increase the income of the country. The living standard of the people rises. The masses enjoy better opportunities of education, health, employment and recreation.

# 14. Mention five targets of 3rd Five Year Development Plan.

# A: The Third Five Year Development Plan:

Following were the main objectives and targets of this plan:

- 1. To enhance the pace of national development and to increase the gross domestic product ( GDP) as much as 37%.
- 2. To increase per capita income at the rate of 20%.
- 3. To provide employment to 5.5 million people.
- 4. To accelerate the pace of agriculture growth and to increase it at the rate of 5% annually.
- 5. To increase the Industrial growth at the rate of 13% annually.
- 6. To prefer to the establishment of basic industries.
- 7. To bring stability in the balance of payment by increasing the foreign exchange.

8. To make efforts to improve the basic facilities and to provide social security.

#### **Objective Type**

#### Choose the correct answer.

- 1. (d)1949
- 2. (b)56
- 3. (a) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman
- 4. (c) 1971
- 5. (b)313
- 6. (d)Urdu
- 7. (c) Pakistan Peoples party
- 8. (a) March 1969
- 9. (b)1959
- 10. (c) 1960-1965
- 11. (d) The World Bank
- 12. (c) 2Years 7 Months
- 13. (c) economic development
- 14. (d) 23rd September 1965
- 15. (c) 80 thousand

#### Match the columns.

| Column A                         | Column B |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| The death of Liaquat Ali Khan    | 1951     |
| The Objectives Resolution        | 1949     |
| Second Constitution of Pakistan  | 1962     |
| End of One Unit in West Pakistan | 1970     |
| Ayub Khan's Martial Law          | 1958     |

#### Fill in the blanks.

- 1. Speaker
- 2. State of Jammu and Kashmir
- 3.1947
- 4. 1949
- 5. 23rd March 1956
- 6. 1961
- 7. basic democratic
- 8. Indus Water

9. 1950 10. 1923

#### Long Questions.

1. Describe early problems of Pakistan.

A: pg # 93-96

- 2. Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.
- A: pg# 101,102
- 3. Write salient features of the Constitution of 1962.

A: pg # 111-113

4. Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.

A: pg # 125-128

5. Explain salient features of Legal Framework Order.

A: pg# 123

6. Narrate events of the Indo- Pak War 1965.

A: pg# 115-117

7. Explain the role of Quaid-e-Azam as first Governor General of Pakistan.

A: pg # 97-98

8. Describe different steps of the Basic Democracies System.

A: pg # 109-110

9. Elaborate the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

A: pg # 99-100

سینٹ میریز کانونٹ گرلز ہائی سکول، گوجرانوالہ مضمون ؛ اسلامیات جماعت بنمم نوٹ: تمام نوٹس لکھنے کے ساتھ ساتھ یا دبھی کرنے ہیں۔ حديث نمبر ٥ من نفر----ترجمه قترب تشريح: اس حدیث میں آپ نے بے جاجمایت اور اندھی تقلید کے نقصانات سے بچنے کا تحکم دیا ہے اور اسلامی اخوت کی بربادی اور السامی معاشرے کی بتاہی کاایک بڑاسب بیان کیاہے۔ یعنی جوشخص کسی جھوٹے اور ناحق معاملے میں اپنی قوم، قبیلے یا کنبے کا ساتھ دیتا ہے، وہ اپنی قوم کے ساتھا پنے آپ کوبھی تباہ دبرباد کرتاہے۔قرآن دسنت ہیں تعادن ادرعد م تعادن کا معیارت اور ناحق ہے۔جوشخص اس بات کا خیال نہیں رکھتاوہ اپنے لیے جہنم کا سودا کرتا ہے۔ قرآن مجيد ميں ہے۔ ا۔ نیکی اور پر ہیز گاری کے کاموں میں ایک دوسر بے کی مدد کیا کرو۔ گناہ اور ظلم کے کاموں میں ایک دوسر بے کی مدد نہ کرو۔ (سورۂ المائدہ ) ۲ \_ حق کی گواہی دوخواہ اس سےتمھا ری اپنی ذات ہی کیوں نہ متاثر ہو۔ س ہمیشہ قن کی گواہی دو۔ ۳ \_ دیکھو!تمھارے رشتہ سار**ت** کی گواہی دینے میں رکاوٹ نہ بنیں ۔ ۵۔اگرکوئی فاسق شخص تمھارے یا س خبرلائے تواس کی تحقیق کرلو کہیں ایسانہ ہوانجانے میں کسی قوم کونقصان پہنچاؤ پھر تبھیں اپنے کیے پر (سورة الحجرات) پشیان ہونا بڑے۔ ارشادات ِرسول القيسية ا۔ قیامت کے دن بدترین حال میں وہ پخص ہوگا جس نے دوسروں کی دنیا بنانے کے لیےاپنی آخرت برباد کر ڈالی۔ ا\_جس نے حق کی گواہی چھیائی وہ جہنمی ہے سا\_جس نے جرم کی پردہ یوش کی وہ جرم میں برابر کا شریک ہے۔ ہم۔جس نےظلم پرکسی جھگڑ ہے میں کسی کی مدد کی تو وہ اللہ کی ناراضگی میں رہے گا۔ یہاں تک کہا سے موت آ جائے۔ جاصل کلام: پس ہمیں جاہے کہ ہم بھلائی اور نیکی کےکام کریں قوم نہیل،زبان،علاقے کی فریق کے بغیر ہمیشہ دق اور پیچ کا ساتھ دیں

اورناجائز کام میں کسی کاساتھ نہ دیں۔ چاہے وہ اپناقبیلہ ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔اونٹ کی دم پکڑ کراونٹ کے ساتھ کنویں میں نہ گریں یعنی ناجائز کام میں دوسروں کا ساتھ دے کرجہنم میں نہ جائیں۔

حديث ا

إِنَّ أَكْمَلَ ـ ترجمه ککھیں تشريح: ' ایمان' کے عنی یقین کرنے کے ہیں۔ ا\_اصطلاح شريعت مين ايمان كامفهوم: اللداوراس کے رسول میں بتائی ہوئی ہربات پر یقین رکھنا اور دل سے ایے شلیم کرنا ایمان کہلا تاہے۔ ۲\_مومن کی تعریف: مومن وہ ہے جو حضرت محطق کی ائے ہوئے دین پردل سے ایمان لائے اور زبان سے اقر ارکرے اور ایمان کا تقاضا بیہ ہے کہ انسان جسے مانتا ہےاور جن کی صداقت کا زبان سے اقر ارکرتا ہے اس کے احکامات پر بھی عمل کرے۔ س\_اخلاق سےمراد: اخلاق[ خلق' کی جمع ہے۔انسان کی پختہ عادتوں اوران میں رچی بسی باتوں کو جواس سے غیرارادی طور پر سرذ دہوتی ہیں۔اخلاق کہتے ہیں۔اخلاق سےمراد ہےانسان کی اچھی اور بری عادتیں۔ ۳ <u>م</u>سن اخلاق سے مراد: حسنِ اخلاق دراصل روزمرہ زندگی میں اللہ اور اس کے رسولؓ، اینے نفس اور مخلوقِ خدا کے ساتھ ایک مسلمان کے طریز عمل اور روپے کا نام ہے۔اگر بیطر نِعمل اورر دیوا چھاہے اور شریعت کے اصولوں کے مطابق ہے تواسے حسنِ اخلاق کہا جائے گا اور روبیا چھانہیں تواسے برا اخلاق کہاجائے گا۔ ۵ \_انسانی شخصیت کی اصل تصویر: انسانی شخصیت کی اصل تصویرایک آئینہ بھی اتنی صاف پیش نہیں کر سکتا جتنا اس کا اخلاق ۔ جب ایک شخص کسی دوسرے سے معاملات کے دوران حسن خلق سے پیش آتا ہے تو اس کی شخصیت کا خاہراور باطن کمل طور پرواضح ہوجا تاہے۔ ۲\_مومن کامل:

مسلمانوں کے لیے حضورِ اکرمؓ نے حسنِ اخلاق کوا یمان کی بیمیل کا پیانہ قرار دیاہے لہذاموں کامل ہونے کے لیے حضرت محمدؓ کے اعلیٰ

اخلاق کواپناناچاہیے۔ کیونکہ آئ کے اخلاق سے بڑھ کرکسی کاحسن اخلاق نیں۔ حسنِ خلق ہی ایک ایساعمل ہے جس سے نہ صرف آپس کی نفر توں کومحبتوں میں بدلا جاسکتا ہے بلکہ دشمنوں کے دل میں بھی گھر کیا جاسکتا -4 حضرت محکر ؓ نے دعوت ِ متن کے دوران اپنی ساری زندگی میں صرف حسنِ خلق ہی سے اپنے بڑے بڑے دشمنوں کوزیر کیا۔ ے۔ قرآن مجید میں ہے کہ: ترجمه اورلوگوں کواچھی باتیں کہو۔ (سورة البقرة) الم تمھارے لیے رسول الی کہ کی زندگی میں ہی بہترین نمونہ ہے۔ (سورة احزاب) ابن بابلاشبآب اخلاق کے اعلیٰ درج برفائز ہیں۔ (سورة قلم) اللدى طرف لوگوں كوتكمت اور دانشمندى سے بلاؤ اوران سے اچھے انداز میں بحث کرو۔ (سورۂ انحل) (سورة النسا) اوران(لوگوں)۔۔اچھی گفتگو کرو۔ ٨\_ارشادات رسول عليسة ترجمه 🖈 میں حسنِ اخلاق کی تکمیل کے لیے آیا ہوں۔ ا قیامت کے دن میر فے بیب ترین وہ لوگ ہوں کے جن کے اخلاق اچھے ہوں گے۔ ایک دفعہ حضور سے سی نے یو چھا، دین کیا چیز ہے؟ آپ فرمایا: "خوش خلق" ا المحصب سے زیادہ پیارے اور قیامت کے دن میر نے زدیک ترین بیٹھنے والے وہ لوگ ہوں گے جوتم میں سے جسنِ اخلاق میں اچھے ہوں گے این مسلمان بھائی کے لیے سکراناصد قہ ہے۔ حاصلِ کلام:اچھےاخلاق مومن کا اثاثہ ہیں۔اس سےوہ اپنے رب کی رضامندی حاصل کر سکتا ہے ۔حسنِ اخلاق سےدوست اور رشته داروں کے ساتھ ساتھ دشمنوں کا دل بھی جیت سکتا ہے۔

ز کو ۃ سوال نمبرا\_زكوة كامفهوم اوراس كى فرضيت بيان تيجير جواب: زكوة ك لغوى معنى: زکو ة عربی زبان کے لفظ 'زکا' ، زکی سے بنا ہے جس کے معنی ہیں یاک ہونا، نشونما یا نا، اضافہ ہونا، بڑھنا۔ ا\_زكوة كااصطلاحي مفهوم: ایسی مالی عبادت جو ہرصاحب نصاب مسلمان پر سال میں ایک مرتبہ ایک مقرر شرح کے مطابق اللہ کے راستے میں خرچ کرنے کی صورت میں فرض ہے زکو ۃ کہلاتی ہے۔ ۲\_صاحب نصاب: وہ سلمان جس کے پاس ایک خاص شرح کے مطابق مال ہواور اس پرایک سال کا عرصہ گزر چکا ہو،صاحب نصاب کہلا تاہے۔ ٣\_فرضيت زكوة: ز کو ۲۵ ہجری میں فرض ہوئی اور ۸ ہجری کواس کے تفصیلی احکامات نازل ہوئے اور ۹ ہجری میں انھیں عملی طور پر نافذ کردیا گیا۔ز کو ۃ ہر صاحب نصاب مسلمان پراس کے مال یا پیداوار میں سے ایک خاص شرح کے مطابق فرض ہے زکوۃ اداکرنے سے مال میں برکت پیداہوتی ہےاور آخرت میں اجروثواب ملتاہے۔زکوۃ ادانہ کرنابہت بڑا گناہ ہے۔قر آن کریم میں متعدد مقامات پرنماز اورزکوة کی فرضیت کا ذکرایک ساتھ کیا گیاہے۔ ۴ \_زکوة کی فرضیت کاتھم: زکوة کی فرضیت داہمیت کا اندازہ اس بات سے لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ قرآن مجید میں بہ سے زائد مقامات یر نماز اورزکوة کی فرضیت کا ذکرا یک ساتھآ یاہے۔جبکہ• ۸ سےزائد مقامات پر بلاواسطہ پابلواسطہ زکوۃ اساکرنے کاحکم دیا گیاہے۔ ۵ \_زکوة اسلام کاچوتھا اہم رکن: زکوۃ اسلام کاچوتھاا ہم رکن ہے۔نماز بدنی عبادت ہےاورز کوۃ مالی عبادت ہے۔ ۲\_قرآن مجيد ميں زکوۃ کےاحکام: قرآن مجید میں زکوۃ کے بارے میں ارشاد ہے۔ ترجمه: المنازقائم كردادرزكوة ديت ربو-(سورة البقرة) اور وہ(لیعنی مومن)لوگ زکوۃادا کرتے ہیں۔ (سورة المومنون)

# اسے نبی ایس ان (لوگوں) کے مالوں سے صدقہ (زکوۃ) کیں اس کے ذریعے انہیں یا ک صاف کردیں اوران کا تز کی پفس کریں۔ (سورة التوبة) 2-احادیث میں زکوۃ کے احکام: رسول اللد فے زکوۃ کی اہمیت بیان کی ہے اور اس کی ادائیگی پر بہت زور دیا ہے۔۔ زکوۃ کی اہمیت کا ندازہ اس واقع سے ظاہر ہوتی ہے کہ ایک مرتبہ ایک گروہ نے بارگاہ نبوت میں حاضر ہوکراسلام کی تعلیمات دریافت کیں تو حضو طلبتہ نے اعمال میں سب سے پہلے نمازاور پھرزکوۃ کاذکر فرمایا۔ ۸\_مال يرزكوة كانصاب: جب کسی صاحب نصاب شخص کے مال پرایک سال گزرجائے تواس میں سے چالیسواں حصہ یعنی ڈھائی فیصد بطورز کوۃ ادا کر نافرض ہے۔ مال د دولت اور نفتری کی صورت میں سونے پاچاندی کے نصاب کی بازاری قیمت کے برابر مالیت ہونے چاہیے۔ السوني كانصاب: سونے کانصاب ساڑھے سات تولے ہے۔ ب-جاندى كانصاب: جاندی کانصاب ساڑھے باون تولے ہے۔ ج\_زرعي پيدادار: وہ زرعی پیداوارجس کی آبیاشی بارش سے ہو۔اس پر دسواں حصہ زکوۃ ہے۔اسے عشر 'کہتے ہیں۔ وہ زرعی ہیداوار جو کنویں یا نہری یانی سے سیراب ہواس کا بیسواں حصہ زکوۃ ادا کرنا ہے۔ ۹\_ده چزین جوزکوه کی مدمین نہیں آتیں: غیر منقولہ اور ذاتی استعال کی چیز وں برزکوۃ نہیں ہوتی مثلا زمین، کپڑے،فرنیچر موٹر سائیکل وغیر ہ۔ اس طرح نصاب سے کم مال پر بھی زکوہ نہیں ہوتی۔

سوال نمبر۲\_زکوۃ کی اہمیت بیان کیجیے۔ جواب \_زكوة كلغوى معنى: ز کو ة عربی زبان کے لفظ 'زکا' ، زکی' سے بنا ہے جس کے معنی ہیں پاک ہونا، نشونما پانا، اضافہ ہونا، بڑھنا۔ ا\_زكوة كااصطلاحي مفهوم: ایسی مالی عبادت جو ہرصاحب نصاب مسلمان پر سال میں ایک مرتبہ ایک مقرر شرح کے مطابق اللہ کے راستے میں خرچ کرنے کی صورت میں فرض ہے زکوۃ کہلاتی ہے۔ ۲\_زکوة کی اہمیت: زکوۃ کی فرضیت داہمیت کاانداز ہاس بات سے لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ قرآن مجید میں ۲۰ سے زائد مقامات پر نماز اورزکوۃ کی فرضیت کے لیے ''اورنمازائم کرواورزکوۃ اداکرو'' کے الفاظ ایک ساتھ آئے ہیں جبکہ • ۸ سے زائد مقام پر بلا واسطہ یا بلواسطہ زکوۃ اداکرنے کا حکم آیا ہے۔ ۳\_زکوة کی اہمیت قرآن وحدیث کی روشنی میں : 🛠 طهارت اورتز کیفس: قرآن مجید میں زکوۃ کی ادائیگی کونفس کی طہارت اور یا کیزگی کا باعث قرار دیا گیاہے۔ ارشادٍباري تعالى ہے۔ ترجمہ: (اے نبی ایش )ان (مونین کے مالوں سے صدقہ (زکوۃ) کیں اور اس کے ذریعے انہیں پاک صاف کریں اور ان کا تزکیہ نفس کر س-(سوره التوبة) المحمونيين كي صفات: ترجمہ: وہ لوگ جونماز قائم کرتے ہیں اور جورزق ہم نے اُنھیں دیا اس میں سے (راہِ خدامیں )خرچ کرتے ہیں یہی سچ مومن ہیں۔ (سورہ انفال) اسلامى حکومت کې ذ مه دارې: اسلامی حکومت کی ذمہ داری میں شامل ہے کہ زکوۃ کے نظام کو قائم کرے۔ ارشاد بارى تعالى ہے: وہ لوگ (مونین) کہا گرہم انہیں زمین میں اقتدار دیں تو وہ نماز قائم کریں اورزکوۃ اداکریں۔ (سورہ الحج) » منگرین زکوۃ کے لیے وعید: قرآن مجيد ميں منكرينِ زكوۃ کے ليے سخت وعيد سنائي گئي ہے۔

ارشادِبارى تعالى ہے:

ترجمہ:جولوگ سونا چاندی سینت سینت کرر کھتے ہیں اوراسے اللہ کی راہ میں خرچ نہیں کرتے۔انہیں دردنا ک عذاب کی خبر سناد یجیے۔اس (قیامت کے )دن اس( سونے چاندی) کوجہنم کی آگ میں تپایا جائے گا پھراس سے ان کے چہرے،ان کے پہلواوران کی پشتیں داغی جائیں گی (اور کہا جائے گا) ہیہ ہے دہ خزانہ جوتم اپنے لیے جمع کر بےلائے ہو،اب اس کا مزہ چھو جوتم جمع کرتے رہے تھے۔ ( سورہ التوبۃ

☆اجرکاباعث:زکوة ادا کرنا اجروثواب کاباعث ہے۔ ارشادِباری تعالیٰ ہے۔ ترجمہ:جن لوگوں نے نماز قائم کی اورزکوة ادا کی ان کے لیےان کے رب کے ہاں اجر ہے۔ ۲ ۔زکوة کی اہمیت احادیث کی روشنی میں: حضور ؓ نے بھی زکوة کی اہمیت بیان کی ہے اور اسکی ادا ئیگی پر بہت زور دیا ہے۔ ۲ ہبترین عمل: زکوة کی اہمیت کا ندازہ اس واقعے سے خلاہر ہوتی ہے کہ ایک مرتبہ ایک گروہ نے بارگاہ نہوت ؓ میں حاضر ہو کر اسلام کی تعلیمات دریا فت

> کیں تو حضوط ﷺ نے اعمال میں سب سے پہلے نمازاور پھرز کوۃ کاذ کر فرمایا۔ ایک زکوۃ کی ادائیگی کاحکم:

آ پﷺ نے فرمایا مجھے حکم دیا گیا ہے کہ میں لوگوں سے لڑوں تنی کہ وہ تو حیدور سالت کی گواہی دیں ،نماز قائم کریں اورز کوۃ ادا کریں۔ ۲ اسلام کا خزانہ:

آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا: 'زکوة اسلام کاخزانہ ہے'زکوة کی اہمیت کا اندازہ اس دافتے سے ظاہر ہوتی ہے کہ ایک مرتبہ ایک گردہ نے بارگاہ نبوت میں حاضر ہوکراسلام کی تعلیمات دریافت کیں تو حضو ﷺ نے اعمال میں سب سے پہلے نمازادر پھرزکوة کا ذکر فرمایا۔ نظامِ زکوة ہی سے اسلام کوتر قی وعروج ملتا ہے۔ غریبوں کی مدد ہوتی ہے ادر معا شرہ خوشحال ہوتا ہے۔ مال کی تباہی:

> حضوطی کاارشاد ہے:'جس مال سے زکوۃ نہ نکالی جائے اور وہ اسی میں ملی جلی رہے تو وہ مال نتاہ کردیتی ہے۔ ۵\_حضرت ابو بکرصد مق کاعمل:

رسول الله مى رحلت كے بعد جب پچھ قبائل نے زكوۃ اداكر نے سے انكاركيا تو حضرت ابو بكر صد يق فے ان كے خلاف جہاد كا اعلان كيا۔

سوال نمبر ۳ قر آنی تعلیمات کی روشن میں زکوۃ کے مصارف بیان کیجیے۔ جواب \_زكوة كےلغوى معنى: زکو ۃ عربی زبان کے لفظ 'زکا' ،'زکی' سے بناہے جس کے معنیٰ ہیں یاک ہونا، نشونمایا نا، اضافہ ہونا، بڑھنا۔ ا\_زكوة كااصطلاحي مفهوم: ایسی مالی عبادت جو ہرصاحب نصاب مسلمان پر سال میں ایک مرتبہ ایک مقرر شرح کے مطابق اللہ کے راستے میں خرچ کرنے کی صورت میں فرض ہے زکو ۃ کہلاتی ہے۔ ٢- زكوة كمصارف كامفهوم: مصارف مصرف کی جمع ہے مصرف کے معنی ہیں صرف پاخرچ کرنے کی جگہ۔ مصارف زکوۃ سےمراد وہ لوگ ہیں جنھیں زکوۃ دی جاسکتی ہے۔اور وہ کام جن پرزکوۃ کی رقم خرچ کی جاسکتی ہے۔ زكوة كےمصارف: قرآن مجید نے زکوۃ کے آٹھ مصارف بیان کیے ہیں: 'بے شک زکوۃ توغریبوں، مسکینوں، زکوۃ کے محکم میں کام کرنے والوں اور ان لوگوں کے لیے ہے جن کے دلوں کواسلام کی طرف جوڑنا ہےاورگردن چھڑانے میں (غلاموں کوآزاد کرانا)، جو تاوان بھریں (قرض دار)اوراللّہ کی راہ میں اور مسافروں کے سلسلے میں۔ بیاللّہ کی طرف سے تھم رایا ہوا ہے اور اللّٰد جانے والا اور حکمت والا ہے۔ اس آیت کی روشنی میں زکوۃ کے آٹھ مصارف ہیں۔ الفقرا ۲\_میاکین س\_عاملین(زکوۃ کے محکمے کے ملازمین) ، - تاليف قلب ۵\_رقاب ۲\_غارمین (قرض دار) ے **ف**ی سبیل اللہ ۸\_ابن السبيل (مسافر)

ان مصارف کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے۔ ا\_فقرا: فقرا، فقیر کی جمع ہے۔فقیراسے کہتے ہیں جوزندہ رہنے کے لیے دوسروں کامختاج ہومثلاً غریب، بوڑھے، بیوہ عورتیں، یتیم بچاور ب روز گارلوگ زکوۃ کے زیادہ مستحق ہیں۔ ۲\_مساکین: مساکین مسکین کی جمع ہے۔ مسکین اسے کہتے ہیں جواپنی حاجت اپنی جیب سے پوری نہیں کر پا تااور نہ ہی لوگوں سے مانگتا ہے بلکہ وہ خوددارغریب آ دمی ہے۔ایسےلوگ زکوۃ کے مشتحق ہوتے ہیں۔ س\_عاملين: زکوۃ کے محکمے کے ملاز مین جنہیں اسلامی حکومت زکوۃ کی وصولی اورتقشیم کے لیے مقرر کرتی ہے۔انھیں زکوۃ کے مال سے نخوا ہیں دی جاسکتی یں۔ ، مة اليف قلب: وہ نومسلم جو مالی طور پر کمز ور ہوں ان کے دل میں اسلام کی الفت پیدا کرنے کے لیے انھیں زکوۃ دی جاسکتی ہے۔ ۵\_رقاب: 'رقبة ے معنی ہیں گردن' ۔اس کی جمع 'رقاب' ہے لیعن گردنیں' وہ مسلمان جن کی گردنیں قیدیاغلامی میں پھنسی ہوئی ہوں انہیں قیدیاغلامی سے نجات دلانے کے لیے زکوۃ کامال خرچ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ۲\_غارمين: وہ مقروض لوگ جوقرض ادار کرنے کی طاقت نہ رکھتے ہوں۔زکوۃ کے تن دار ہوتے ہیں۔ - في سبيل الله: (اللدكي راه ميں) بيلفظ تمام نيك كاموں پر حاوى ہے۔ جہاد اور اشاعتِ اسلام كى خاطر زكوۃ دى جاسكتى ہے۔ ۸\_ابن السبيل: اس سے مراد وہ مسافر ہے جود درانِ سفرمختاج ہو گیا ہو بے شک وہ اپنے گھر میں کتنا ہی مالدار کیوں نہ ہوا سے بھی سفر کے اخراجات کے لیے زکوۃ دی جاسکتی ہے۔ زکوۃ دیتے وقت پہلےاپنے قریبہ رشتہ داروں کا خیال رکھا جائے ، باہر کے لوگوں کو بعد میں دی جائے۔ اسی طرح جولوگ خودسوال نہیں کرتے ،غربت کے باوجود خود دار ہوتے ہیں۔انھیں تلاش کر کے زکوۃ اورصد قات دیے جا ئیں۔ سوال نمبر ۲۰ \_ زکوة ادانه کر نے سوالوں کو قرآن نے کیا وعید سنائی ہے؟

جواب: قرآن مجید میں منکرینِ زکوۃ کے لیے تخت دعید سنائی گئی ہے۔ ارشادِباری تعالیٰ ہے: ترجمہ: جولوگ سونا چاندی سینت سینت کررکھتے ہیں اوراسے اللہ کی راہ میں خرچ نہیں کرتے۔انہیں دردناک عذاب کی خبر سناد یجیے۔اس (قیامت کے )دن اس ( سونے چاندی ) کوجہٰم کی آگ میں تپایا جائے گا پھراس سے ان کے چہرے،ان کے پہلواوران کی پشتیں داغی جائیں گی (اور کہا جائے گا) سیے ہے وہ خزانہ جوتم اپنے لیے جمع کرے لائے ہو،اب اس کا مزہ چکھو جوتم جمع کرتے رہے تھے۔

> رکوع نمبر ۹ دیے گئے تمام نوٹس کھنےاور یا دکرنے ہیں۔ رکوع ۱۹ور ۱۰ کاتر جمہ یا دکرنا ہے۔

سوال نمبرا؛ اللذلت الى نے مسلمانوں کو جہاد پرا بھارنے کی کیا تر غیب دی؟ جواب: اللہ تعالی نے مسلمانوں کو جہاد پر ابھار نے کے لیے تر غیب دیتے ہوئے فرمایا۔ '' اے نبی علیظیۃ! مومنوں کو جہاد پر ابھار واور کہوا گرتم میں سے بیں آد می ثابت قدم رہنے والے ہوں گے قد دوسو کا فروں پر عالب ر بیں گے اور اگر سوا یہے ہوں گے قد متکرین حق میں سے دو ہزار آدمیوں پر بھاری ر بیں گے۔ اس لیے کا فرا یسے لوگ بیں کہ کچھ تھی بیس رکھتے۔' سوال نمبر 1 سوال نمبر 1 مفہو مکھیں۔ ماکان --------- الکا بڑ ق ماکان --------- الکا بڑ ق منہوم : غز دوہ بدرا سلام کا پہلام حرکہ تھا جس میں اللہ نے کا فارون کو فتی ونصر ت عطافر مانی - اس جنگ میں کھار کے قریب نا مور سردار مارے گئی اور تر بی اللہ نے کا فارکو قلب ت اور مسلمانوں کو فتی ونصر ت عطافر مانی - اس جنگ میں کفار کے ستر معہومیں۔ کے قریب نا مور سردار مارے گئی اور تقریباً اتنی ہی تعداد میں گرفتارہ ہوئے۔ جو مشرکین قدی دینا کے گئی تیں فد سے کر چھوڑ دیا گیا۔ کے قریب نا مور سردار مارے گئی اور تقریباً اتنی ہی تعداد میں گرفتارہ ہوئے۔ جو مشرکین قدی دینا کے گئی بین فد سے کر چھوڑ دیا گیا۔ ان لوگوں نے مد جا کر دوبارہ مسلمانوں کے خلاف پر وہ پکینیڈا شروع کر دیا۔ اللہ تعالی نے اس طر زعمل پر اپنی نا پیند ید گی کا اظہار کر سے ہوئے فرمایا کہ مسلمانوں نے دنیا کہ مال کو فن اللہ اور اس کے دسول کی دشن کی کو تو دیا جا ہے تو سے تمار کے تو تی کی ال

د شمنوں کو چھوڑ دے۔

ركوع نمبر•ا سوال نمبرا۔اللہ تعالیٰ نے سور ۂ انفال کی ان آیات میں قیدیوں کے بارے میں کیا ارشاد فر مایا؟ جواب:اللد تعالیٰ نے سورۂ انفال کی آیات میں قیدیوں کے بارے میں فرمایا۔ ا۔اے نبی اجوفیدی تمھارے ہاتھ میں گرفنار ہیں ان سے کہہ دو کہ اگرتمھا رے دلوں میں نیکی معلوم کرے گا توجو مال تم سے چھن گیا ہے اس ہے بہتر شمھیں عطافر مائے گا۔ ۲\_اورتمھارے گناہ بھی بخش سے گا۔ سرادراگر بیلوگتم سے دغا کرناچا ہیں تواس سے پہلے بھی وہ اللہ تعالیٰ سے دغا کر چکے ہیں تواس نے ان کو سزا کے طور پرتمھارے قبضے میں دے دیا۔ سوال نمبر ٦-سوره انفال کی آیات میں اللہ تعالی نے ہجرت اور نصرت کے بارے میں کیا باتیں ارشاد فرمائیں؟ جواب: ارشادٍ باردتعالى ب: ·· بِشَك جولوگ ایمان لائے اور جنہوں نے اللہ تعالیٰ کی راہ میں وطن ( مکہ کو ) چھوڑ ااورا بنے مال اور جان سے جہاد کیا ( یعنی کہ کے مہاجرمسلمان )اورجنہوں نے ہجرت کرنے والوں کوٹھکانہ دیا (رہنے کوجگہ دی )اوران کی مدد کی (یعنی انصار مدینہ ) یہی سیچ مومن ہیں ان کے لیے(خداکے ہاں) بخشش اور عزت کی روزی ہے۔ سوال نمبر ۳-اس عبارت کامفہوم بیان کریں۔ وَالَّذِينَ ----حَقًّا -ترجمة هيں-مفہوم: اس آیت میں اللہ تعالی نے مہاجرین وانصار کی تعریف کی ہے۔مسلمان اس وقت دوجگہوں پریٹے ہوئے تھے۔ کچھ ہجرت کرکے

مدینہ منورہ چلے گئے اور بچھ مکہ ہی میں تھے۔اللہ تعالیٰ نے ارشاد فرمایا کہ جولوگ ایمان لائے اور وطن سے ہجرت کی لیعنی مکہ چھوڑ ا (بیرمہاجر کہلائے) اور جان ومال سے اللہ کی راہ میں لڑے اور وہ مسلمان یعنی انصار (مدینہ کے رہنے والے) جنہوں نے ان مہاجرین ک مالی مدد کی اور انہیں رہنے کے لیے مدینہ منورہ میں جگہ دی ، بید دنوں فریق ایک دوسرے کے بھائی ہیں۔انہیں اللہ تعالی نے سچے مومن قرار دیا ہے اور آخرت میں ان کے لیے انعام رکھا ہے۔

مشقى سوالات

مین کو کملی بنادیتی ہے یعنی بارش کی بدولت ہر طرف ہریالی ہوجاتی ہےاوراور ہری گھاس کا فرش بچھرجا تا ہے۔

جواب: - پہلے بند میں استعال ہونے والے قافیے ہیں برسات، باغات، قطرات اور گھات

جواب: برسات کے موسم میں انسان تو انسان پرند بھی اللہ تعالٰی کی حدوثنا میں مصروف دکھائی

دية بيل-تيتر جب بولتا ہےتو يہی محسوں ہوتا ہے جیسے کہ کہ رہا ہو' سحبان تیری قدرت ، سحبان تیری قدرت''

جواب: برسات کی بدولت ہر طرف جل تھل ایک ہو گئے ہیں، باغات میں ہر طرف یانی بنی یانی نظر آ رہا

جواب: ۔ تیسرے بند میں ردیف ہے''ہرے بچھونے''

جواب: ۔ چوتھے بند میں کوئی ردیف استعال نہیں ہوئی۔

| اعراب                 | الفاظ       | اعراب            | الفاظ          |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| لَہْلَہَا <i>جَ</i> ٹ | ليهليها برئ | بَرْسَات         | برسات          |
| ر.<br>سبح <b>ا</b> ن  | سبحان       | گُلُزَار         | گلزار          |
|                       |             | جھر<br>بچھماہرنی | ج<br>مجمجھا ہٹ |

| ت،قدرت،گھٹا   | مونث الفاظ:۔ ہوا، بہار، برساں | بادل، سبزه، گلزار، رنگ، تیتر  | مذكر الفاظ :- |                          |    |
|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----|
|               | و!برسات کی بہارین'            | جواب:۔ '' کیا کیا مچی ہے یارا | ونساہے؟       | اس نظم میں ٹیپ کا جملہ ک | ~_ |
|               |                               |                               | ملائيں:       | كالم الف كوكالم ب=       | _۵ |
| كالمب         | كالممالف                      | كالمب                         | كالممالف      |                          |    |
| جهجهما بهط    | بوند یں                       | لبهلبها بهرئ                  | سبزره         |                          |    |
| جل تقل        | پانى                          | مىت                           | بادل          |                          |    |
| <i>سحب</i> ان | يتر                           | بچھونے                        | <u>ل ۲</u>    |                          |    |
| سيابى         | ابر                           | ماہی                          | ا ہ           |                          |    |

لغت:۔

مضمون اردو

**جماعت نم**م شعرنمبر۵ کی تشر<sup>س</sup>ے:۔

د\_ خلوتِاوراق میں کون نغہزن تھے؟

| مضمون اردو                                   | (  | ) سوالات ( بپوسته ره شجر سے امید بہاررکھ    | مشقق  | جماعتنهم                 |
|--|--|---|---|--------------------------|
| لی ہو چکا ہے۔ یہاں سونے سے مراد پھول         | ر پھولوں کا دامن خالص سونے سے خا                 | جواب:۔ اس سے مراد ہیہے ک                    | غالی ہے؟  | ہ۔ جبِ گل کس چز ہے۔      |
| لہ مسلمان جوایمان کی دولت سے مالا مال تھے    | سے نئے پھول بنتے ہیں۔مراد بیہ ہے ک               | کے زردانے می <sup>ج</sup> ن                 |   |                          |
| ل دولت کوفراموش کر چکے ہیں۔جس کی             | بمات کوفراموش کر چکے ہیں وہا پنی ا <sup>صل</sup> | اب وہ اپنے دین کی تعلی                      |   |                          |
| ں ۔اسی وجہ سے وہ زوال کا شکار ہو چکے ہیں ۔   | واتحاد کی دولت سے بھی محروم ہو چکے ہی            | بدولت وه بالهمى اتفاق د                     |   |                          |
| ، ہیں کہ بیا یک اٹل حقیقت ہے کہ اگر کوئی شاخ | وئی شاخ ہے سبق حاصل کرنے کو کہتے                 | جواب:۔ علامہا قبال ہمیں کٹی ہو              | ن اندوز ہونا چ <u>ا</u> ہي؟                     | و۔ ہمیں کس چز سے سبن     |
| ب_بالکل اسی طرح جب مسلمان نااتفاقی           | جائے توہ پھر سرسبز وشاداب نہیں ہو سکتے           | شجر ہے کٹ کرالگ ہو                          |   |                          |
|  | بابھی ترقی نہیں کر سکتے۔                         | کا شکار ہوجا <sup>ک</sup> یں تو وہ کبھی     |   |                          |
| ۔اس سےمراد بیہ ہے کہ سلمانوں کوتر قی         | بحر <i>سے جڑے رہ</i> نا بےحد <i>ضر</i> ور کی ہے۔ | جواب:۔ امید بہارے کیے ٹنی کا ت              | ں چیز کی <i>ضر</i> ورت ہے؟                      | ز۔ امید بہارے لیے س      |
| کیے اتفاق واتحاد کےدامن کوہاتھ سے ہیں        | کیےاورکامیابی سے ہمکنارہونے کے                   | <u>کزینے پر چڑھنے ک</u> ے                   |   |                          |
|  |  | حچوڑ ناچا ہے۔<br>زنا                        |   | / • ··· (* •             |
|  | بہار، بار،عیار، دار، روزگار                      | جواب:۔ اس تظم کے قواقی ہیں:                 | نا ند بی کریں:<br>بر                            | ۲۔ اس نظم کے قواقی کی نڈ |
|  |  |   | ملا نتين:                                       | ۳۔ کالم الف کوب سے       |
| كالمب  | کالم الف<br>ذیب ز                                | کالمب<br>ش                                  | كالممالف  |                          |
| سحابِ بہار<br>'                              | قصل حزان<br>:                                    | نچر<br>تدان                                 | ڈ الی   |                          |
| طپور<br>سان در د                             | لعمه زن<br>هر خ                                  | مسلق<br>د سروا به ب                         | واسطه<br>گا                                     |                          |
| <b>مبن</b> اندوز                             | شارع بريده                                       | زرکانن <i>ل عی</i> ار<br>سره                | جيبعل   |                          |
|  |  | ا سنا                                       | ما اسنا<br>بوب ایند که برانی دانید.             | ( , k w                  |
|  |  | ;<br>;                                      | ، دسر تبات مے معالی بہا یں.<br>بتراک بہ مرکبہ ہ | ۲۵ میکردجهد کی کرا لیب   |
| سلحانی<br>برارکل ادل                         | را میب دسر سبات<br>سیمار به برای                 | خنان کام <sup>ی</sup> تم                    | مرا بيب ومرربات<br>فصل خزنان                    |                          |
| بې روپور<br>بېروپ يېل                        | ي<br>برگروبار                                    | سر الحالي ان<br>سر الجھڑ کاز مان            | عبد فزان  |                          |
| مپراد بن<br>مراد تنهایت                      | جر <u>ب</u> دبور<br>خلوت اوراق                   | گ <b>ت گان دار</b><br>گ <b>ت گانے دا</b> لے | نېپو رس<br>نغمه زن                              |                          |
| کٹی ہوئی شاخ<br>کٹی ہوئی شاخ                 | شارخ بريده                                       | میں بید دار درخت<br>سایہ دار درخت           | شجر سایددار<br>شجر سایددار                      |                          |
| ز مانے کا اصول                               | تاعدہ روزگار<br>قاعدہ روزگار                     | <br>سبق حاصل <i>ہ</i> ونا                   | سېق اندوز<br>سېق اندوز                          |                          |
|  |  | ريے فيضياب ہونے کی اميد                     | اميد بہار بہا                                   |                          |
| Z.   | واحد   | z.  | واحد  | ۵_ واحد کے جمع لکھیں:    |
| اوراق  | ورق  | انثجار                                      | شجر   |                          |
| نغمات  | نغمه   | طيور  | طائر  |                          |
| ملل  | ملت  | اسباق                                       | سبق   |                          |
| افراد  | فرد  | روابط                                       | رابطه   |                          |
|  |  | اقوام                                       | قوم   |                          |
|  |  |   | يضادكهجين:                                      | ۲_ درج ذیل الفاظ کے      |
| متضاد  | الفاظ  | متضاد                                       | الفاظ   |                          |
| خار  | گل   | بيار  | خزال  |                          |
| نفاق   | اتفاق  | زوال  | لا زوال   |                          |
|  |  | ياس   | امير  |                          |

مضمون اردو

# سبق (لہواورقالین)

جماعت نم

ا۔ درج ذیل مشکل الفاظ کے معانی لکھیں:

| معانى                | الفاظ          | معانى                                  | ت یک ک<br>الفاظ  |
|----------------------|----------------|--|------------------|
| خوشى                 | نشاط           | چھوٹی میز                              | تيائى            |
| نقاشی کا کپڑا        | كينوس          | بڑا کارنامہ                            | شاہکار           |
| بندوبست              | اہتمام         | حيران                                  | متعجب            |
| ب <i>وق</i> و فی     | حماقت          | شكوه                                   | شکایت            |
| كحل                  | وسيع           | ہنر                                    | فن               |
| درمیان               | وسط            | سجاموا                                 | آ راسته          |
| رات بھرجا گنا        | شې بيدارى      | جلدكي ہوئي                             | مجلد             |
| بے پر وائی           | بےنیاری        | حقدار                                  | مستحق            |
| عزت دارلوگ           | معززين         | عزت                                    | اعزاز            |
| مفلس                 | قلاش           | بے عزتی                                | توہین            |
| نرمی                 | ملائمت         | بطروسے پر                              | رحم وكرم پر      |
| مناسب                | تا رمل         | ضد                                     | اصرار            |
| لتحجيلي              | <i>گ</i> زشته  | ز <b>مین می</b> گر <sup>د</sup> هرجانا | زمين بوّں ہوجانا |
| الجهن                | خلش            | ڪھيڻچا تاني                            | لتشكش            |
| جسے کوئی نہ جانتا ہو | گمنام          | متسله                                  | معما             |
| ب پرواه              | بےنیاز         | غريب خانه                              | غريب كده         |
| کام کرنے کی طاقت     | ابليت          | خوبصورت                                | حسين وجميل       |
| حيران ہونا           | بھونچکا ہونا   | جان کو تکایف دینے والا                 | سومانِروح        |
| اندهيري              | ىتىك وتارىك    | ا لگ الگ                               | فردأفردأ         |
| برداشت               | لتحتل          | سچائى                                  | حقيقت            |
| دهوكا                | فريب           | لئکی ہوئی                              | آويزاں           |
| <u>ست داموں</u>      | کوڑیوں کے بھاؤ | بُرِی شکل                              | بدنما            |
| رعب مين آنا          | مرعوب ہونا     | نحوست والا                             | منحوس            |
| نقصان                | でブ             | شعله                                   | شراره            |
| نيچ                  | لپست           | صدمه پنچپنا                            | دهچکا لگنا       |
| آ شنا                | واقفكار        | عيش وعشرت                              | آ سائش           |
| درخواست              | الثخبا         | ایک ہی پیشے سے تعلق رکھنےوالے          | ،<br>م پیشہ      |
| تنبهى كبهجار         | وقتًا فو قتًّا | مشكل                                   | دقت              |
| بدلہ                 | عوض            | سجاوٹ                                  | زي <b>نت</b>     |
| عمده                 | اعلى           | كنهكار                                 | پا جی            |
| پھول رکھنے کی جگہ    | گل دان         | للمبر                                  | اوّل             |

مضمون اردو

#### سبق (لہواور قالین)

جاعتتم

سبق دلهواور قالین' کاخلاصة حرکری:

مصنف مرزاادیب اس ڈرام لہواور قالین میں بتانا چاہتے ہیں کہ جب انسان کے پاس وافر دولت آجاتی ہے تو وہ معاشر سے میں اپنامقام اونچار کھنے کے لیے نئے شے ہتھ کنڈ سے ستعال کرنے لگ جا تا ہے اور غریب غر بالوگوں کی مجبوری سے فائدہ اٹھا کران کے فن کوموت کے گھاٹ اتاردیتا ہےاور وہ بھی اپنے فن کو نیلام ہوتے ہوئے دیکھتے اوراندر بی اندر گھٹتے رہتے ہیں اورا پی تمام تر مجبوریوں کا ذمہ داران امیر اور دولت مندا فرادکو قرار دیتے ہیں۔

ہدور میں پی پی مورد (رس سے برا رس سے برا حرب یہ سے ہوتیں اواختر نے کہا میری حیث ایک شوئیں کی طرح ہے آپ سوسائی میں جانا جا جے کہ مل خر یوں پر رتم کر تا ہوں اور میں نے ایک غریب مصور کوائی تھی۔ جُل کواختر کی جا۔ آپ پٹی امارت او شخصیت کی نمائش کے لیے میر فن کو استعمال کرر ہے تھے اس پر تجل کوشد بیغ صد آیا اور ور زور سے بولنے لگا کہ سب جموعہ ہے اس پراختر نے اسے کہا کہ بلند آ واز سے حقیقت نہیں بدل کتی۔ اور جصح جب پٹی حیث کا احساس ہوتو میرا فن دم تو ڈرگیا۔ کیونکہ کو فن کو رکتھی نی پیل چاہتا کہ اس کا کا نو سب جموعہ ہے اس پراختر نے اسے کہا کہ بلند آ واز سے حقیقت نہیں بدل کتی۔ اور جصح جب پٹی حیث کا احساس ہوتو میرا فن دم تو ڈرگیا۔ کیونکہ کو فن کار کتھی نہیں چاہتا کہ اس کا فن کی اور سب جموعہ ہے اس پراختر نے اسے کہا کہ بلند آ واز سے حقیقت نہیں بدل کتی۔ اور جصح جب پٹی حیث کا احساس ہوتو میرا فن دم تو ڈرگیا۔ کیونکہ کو فنکار کتھی نہیں چاہتا کہ اس کا فن کی اور سب جموعہ ہے اس پراختر نے اسے کہا کہ بلند آ واز سے حقیقت نہیں بدل کتی۔ اور جصح جب پٹی حیث کا احساس ہوتو میرا فن دم تو ڈرگیا۔ کیونکہ کو فن کو کی تھی نہیں چاہتا کہ اس کا فن کی اور سب جموعہ ہے اس پراختر نے اسے کہا کہ بلند آ واز سے حقیقت پی بل کتی ۔ ور سی کی می خاصاص میں خور میں اور کہ کہا کہ میں خور کی تا کہ ہیں ہوں کہ رہیں ہو ہی کر کر تا تھا اس بات پر جُمل بہت جیران مواد کہ کا مطلب ہے کہ تم ای کہ میں نے بھی سوچا تھا کہ آتی ہو ۔ سے میں اپن دوست کی مدد کیا کر تا تھا اس بات پر تم اور اور ان مواد رہا کی مطلب ہے کہ تم اب تک جصح محوں دو تھو ہے اور پٹی تس محکر اور تی تر ہو کی تر میں بی سر موج تھا کہ تم ای پی کہ میں میں دوست کو ہو تی تا میں اور تی کہ تھی ہوں کہ ہو ہیں میں دوست کو اپن کہ میں خود بھی نہ میں موج تھا کہ ہیں اپنے کی تھی ہو کی کہ میں خود بھی نہ کہ میں موج سکا تھی تر نے کہا کہ میں خود بھی میں میں موج تھا کہ ای تی ہے کہ ہو تی تا تھی ہو ہی ہے ہو ہو تی ہے ہو ہو تی تا کہ ہو ہو تی تا تھی ہوں ہو تی کہ ہو ہو تی ہوں ہو تی کہ ہوں کہ ہو تی ہو ہو تی تھی ہو ہو تی تی ہے ہو ہو تی تی ہوں ہوتی ہو ہو تی تھی ہو ہو تی تھی ہوں ہو تی تا تھی ہو ہو تی تی ہو ہو تی تہ ہو ہو تی تھی ہو ہو تی ہو ہو تھی ہو ہو ہو ہو تی تر ہو ہ تہ ہوں میں پور کی تی ہوں کو تی تی تہ تھی ہو ہو تو تی تھی ہوں ہو تہ تو

مشقى سوالات

اعراب کی مددیے تلفظ واضح کریں:

| اعراب       | الفاظ  | اعراب      | الفاظ  | إعراب             | الفاظ           |
|-------------|--------|------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|
| م<br>منتخب  | متعجب  | مُصَوّر    | مصور   | تنجم <sup>ن</sup> | تتجل            |
| مُعَرَّ زين | معززين | إغزّاز     | اعزاز  | مُسْتَق           | مستحق           |
| مُعَمَّا    | معما   | مُعَامَلُه | معامله | سې<br>سېچند ه     | سنجي <b>ر</b> ه |

# لہواورقالین (مشقی سولات)

£. واحد جمع واحد جع واحد تصوير باغات باغ تصاوير مناظر منظر تكليف انعام خبر تكاليف انعامات اخبار خالى جگىر يري: ۵\_ میں نے تفصیل معلوم کرنے کے لئے روف کو بیجیج دیا ہے۔ جحوب نے تمہاری تصویر کو اول انعام کا ستحق قراردیا ہے۔ Lب الف۔ تمہیں مبارک دینے کے لیے شہر کے معززین آ رہے ہیں۔ تم نے ملک کے تمام مصوروں کے مقابلے میں بیانعام جیتا ہے۔ د۔ -5-ساہے آرٹسٹوں پر بھی بھی دورے بھی پڑتے ہیں۔ و۔ میر فن کی بہتری اس میں ہے کہ یہاں سے چلا جاؤں۔ \_0 جا<sup>ئ</sup>یں گے بیکوئی معمانہیں ہے۔

| زگرالفاظ:۔                    | ر، مهمان                  |                     |                        |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| مونث الفاظ:۔                  | و نپر می ، تو بین ، نمائش |                     |                        |
| كالم الف كوكالم ب سےملائيں:   |                           |                     |                        |
| كالممالف                      | كالمب                     |                     |                        |
| تخبل                          | سرما بيددار               |                     |                        |
| ĻĻ                            | نوكر                      |                     |                        |
| ميرزااديب                     | ڈرام <b>ە</b> نگار        |                     |                        |
| روف                           | سيرثرى                    |                     |                        |
| اختر                          | مصور                      |                     |                        |
| درج ذیل الفاظ کے معانی ککھیں: |                           |                     |                        |
| الفاظ                         | معانى                     | الفاظ               | معانى                  |
| فنكار                         | <i>،</i> نىرمند           | شې بېدارى           | رات بفرجا گنا          |
| خوش خبری                      | الحيهى خبر                | اعزاز               | تمغه                   |
| كارنامه                       | احچها کام کرنا            | شیش <sup>م</sup> حل | شیشے سے بنامحل         |
| <sup>ک</sup> شکش              | تحفينجا تانى              | نمائشگاه            | نمائش کی جگہ           |
| سر پیشی                       | حمانيت                    | مصورنواز            | مصورکی حمایت کرنے والا |

زبانی یاد کریں۔