

**A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. A computer is made up of many different \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A computer accepts data, \_\_\_\_\_ it and then gives the result.
3. Input can be given with the help of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ works on the input given by the user.

**B. Write “True” or “False”.**

1. Desktop computers are designed to carry anywhere. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The result of the processing is called the Output. \_\_\_\_\_
3. You can work with a Laptop without electricity. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A Tablet is bigger than a Laptop in size. \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Multiple Choice Questions.**

1. Which of the following can be carried anywhere?  
(a) Laptop \_\_\_\_ (b) Tablet \_\_\_\_ (c) Smartwatch \_\_\_\_ (d) All of the above \_\_\_\_.
2. Which of the following are the advantages of computers?  
(a) Versatile \_\_\_\_ (b) Multitasking \_\_\_\_ (c) High Speed \_\_\_\_ (d) All of the above \_\_\_\_.
3. Which of the following is not an input device?  
(a) Scanner \_\_\_\_ (b) Printer \_\_\_\_ (c) Monitor \_\_\_\_ (d) Both (b) and (c) \_\_\_\_.
4. Which of the following is required by a computer to perform a task?  
(a) Instructions \_\_\_\_ (b) Input \_\_\_\_ (c) Both (a) and (b) \_\_\_\_ (d) None \_\_\_\_.

**D. Draw diagrams of 4 input devices on a plain sheet of paper.**

## **CHAPTER NO:- 02HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE**

### **A. Fill in the blanks.**

1. The output that is printed on a paper is called a \_\_\_\_\_ copy.
2. Headphones usually have an attached \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are used to store data on the computer.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a circular-shaped storage device.

### **B. Write “True” or “False”.**

1. A hard disk is the secondary storage device of a computer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. A CD is fixed in the CPU. \_\_\_\_\_
3. A DVD is used to store videos and movies. \_\_\_\_\_
4. A pen drive is connected to the computer through a USB port. \_\_\_\_\_

### **C. Multiple Choice Questions.**

1. Which of the following are types of Software?  
(a) System \_\_\_\_ (b) Application \_\_\_\_ (c) Both a & b \_\_\_\_ (d) None \_\_\_\_.
2. Which of the following is not an Operating System?  
(a) Windows \_\_\_\_ (b) Linux \_\_\_\_ (c) iOS \_\_\_\_ (d) MS Word \_\_\_\_.
3. Which of the following is Application Software?  
(a) Tux Paint \_\_\_\_ (b) WordPad \_\_\_\_ (c) Paint \_\_\_\_ (d) All of the above \_\_\_\_.
4. Which of the following is a set of Instructions?  
(a) Program \_\_\_\_ (b) Software \_\_\_\_ (c) Both (a) and (b) \_\_\_\_ (d) None \_\_\_\_.

**NOTE:- Do all the assigned exercises on the provided worksheets.**

**Introduction**

Little Red Riding Hood is a fairy tale about a young girl who goes to visit her grandmother. On the way, she meets a clever wolf who tricks her and puts her and her grandmother in danger. The story teaches the importance of following instructions and being cautious of strangers.

**Summary**

**Little Red Riding Hood** is the story of a young girl sent by her mother to visit her grandmother and deliver food. Along the way, she meets a wolf who tricks her into revealing her destination. After a bit, the wolf goes on his way, leaving Red Riding Hood to continue on her way alone. The wolf reaches the grandmother's house first, disguises himself. When the girl reached her grandmother's home, she noticed that her grandmother looks different, that her eyes, ears, nose and teeth are much bigger than she remembers. After a long conversation about the "grandmothers' appearance", the wolf who had locked her grandmother in the cupboard and had dressed in her clothing, jumps from the bed and tries to eat the little Red Riding Hood. In the end, she is rescued by his father who was cutting wood nearby and heard her cries. The story serves as a lesson about caution and the danger of trusting strangers.

**Basic Comprehension Questions:**

- Q1. Who are the main characters in the story?
- Q2. Why is Little Red Riding Hood visiting her grandmother?
- Q3. What does Little Red Riding Hood bring to her grandmother?
- Q4. Who helps Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother in the end?
- Q5. "Oh, Grand ma, what big teeth, you've got!
  - a) Who said these words to whom?
- Q6. Write the meaning and sentence for:
  - a. Terrified
  - b. banging
- Q7. Fill in the blanks
  - a) Little Red Riding Hood wore a red \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b) She was going to visit her \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c) On the way, she met a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d) The wolf dressed up as her \_\_\_\_\_.
  - e) The \_\_\_\_\_ helped Little Red Riding Hood and her grandmother.

**Helping Words**

Grandmother   coat   wolf   woodcutter

**Word Meaning and sentences:** (To be done on notebook and make sentences yourself)

**Beware of :** to be cautious about.      **Woods :** small forest

**Frilly:** having an ornamental border      **Rescue:** To save someone from danger or harm.

### **Comprehension skills:**

I) Do it yourself on book. II) Q1, Q2, Q3, Q5, Q6 & Q8 do yourself on your notebook.

Q4. What did her mother ask her to do one day?

Ans. Her mother asked Little Red Riding Hood to go visit her grandmother and take her some food and treats.

Q7. What did the wolf do to Grandmother?

Ans. The wolf tricked the grandmother, locked her in the closet, and disguised himself as her in order to deceive Little Red Riding Hood.

### **Book Work**

#### **Words in communication (Application and Analysis)**

I. Fill in the gaps with a word from the box: (page no. 8 do yourself on book)

II. Find the correct words and write them on line: (page no. 9 do yourself on book)

### **English Sounds**

**Homophones** are words that sound the same but have different meanings, and often different spellings. For example,

Bare vs. Bear      Flour vs. Flower      Right vs. Write      Sea vs. See

A) Underline the word which doesn't have the same sound as the others.

For example: Bit Sit.[Do the remaining parts yourself given on p.no 9]

I. Which sound is the same in all these words?

### **Grammar In context**

Group of words that make a complete sense is called a sentence. Some of the types of sentences are:

- |                           |                       |                |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Assertive or statement | 2. Interrogative      | 3. Exclamatory |
| 4. Imperative             | 5. Optative sentences |                |

1.Assertive sentences: An assertive sentence is a simple statement that states a fact, opinion, or belief.

**Examples:** a) The sun rises in the east. b)We won the game. c) They live in a beautiful house.

2. Interrogative sentences:An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a question.

**Example:** a)Why are you late? b)Where are you from? c)Whose book is this?

3. Imperative sentence: An Imperative sentence is a sentence that expresses a command, request, suggestion or advice.

**Example:** a) Please shut the door. ( request) b) Wash the dishes. (Command) c) Don't shout ( advice)

We can convert one form of sentence into another form.

**For example,**

a. Lend me your book. (Assertive)

Please lend me your book. (Imperative)

Will you please lend me your book? (Imperative and Interrogative)

b. Ring the bell. (Assertive)

Please ring the bell.(Imperative and Interrogative)

### **Worksheet (to be done on fair notebook)**

Change these sentences in two ways and write it on your notebook:

a. Complete your work.

b. Give me your notebook.

- c. Finish the project tomorrow.
- d. Take your shoes off before coming in.
- e. Shut the computer.

**I. Write each sentence in two ways. (page no. 9 do yourself on book)**

**II. Join the following sentences. (page no 10 do yourself on book)**

**Punctuation**

Punctuation is the use of symbols such as full stops or periods(.), commas(,) or question marks (?) to divide written words into sentences and clauses.

Example:

- a. the wolfs tail was very long  The wolf's tail was very long.
- b. grandma asked who is at the door  Grandma asked, "Who is at the door?"

1. **Comma (,):** A punctuation mark used to separate elements within a sentence, such as items in a list, clauses, or adjectives. It helps clarify meaning and makes sentences easier to read. Example: "I bought apples, oranges, and bananas."
2. **Full stop (.) / Period:** A punctuation mark that indicates the end of a declarative sentence or statement. It shows that the thought is complete. Example: "She is going to the store."
3. **Capital letter:** A letter used at the beginning of a sentence or for proper nouns (names of specific people, places, or things). It signals the start of a new sentence or emphasizes importance. Example: "John went to Paris."
4. **Exclamatory mark (!):** A punctuation mark used to express strong emotions, surprise, or excitement. It typically appears at the end of exclamatory sentences. Example: "What a beautiful day!"
5. **Interrogative mark (?):** It is a punctuation mark that indicates a question or uncertainty.

**Worksheet (to be done on fair notebook)**

**Fix the punctuation in these sentences:**

- where are you going little red riding hood
- what a big bad wolf
- grandma is sleeping in her bed
- grandma asked Who is at the door
- what time is it
- Wow that's amazing
- i bought apples bananas and oranges.

**Speaking and listening: (critical thinking and collaboration) – Do yourself on notebook**

**Writing skills --- do yourself on page no. 11**

**Passage writing (to be done on notebook)**

Rahul loved rainy days. One morning, dark clouds covered the sky, and soon it started to rain. Rahul quickly wore his raincoat and boots and ran outside to play. He jumped in puddles and splashed water everywhere. His little dog, Bruno, ran behind him, wagging its tail. Rahul noticed some frogs hopping near a puddle. He watched them carefully and

even counted how many frogs he could see. There were five of them! Bruno barked at the frogs, but they quickly jumped away.

After a while, Rahul's mother called him inside. She gave him a warm towel to dry himself and a bowl of hot soup to drink. Rahul sat near the window, watching the raindrops fall and feeling happy about his fun day.

**After reading the passage carefully now answer the below given questions.**

- Q1. What did Rahul wear before going out in the rain?
- Q2. How many frogs did Rahul see near the puddle?
- Q3. What did Bruno do when he saw the frogs?
- Q4. What did Rahul's Mother give him after he came inside?
- Q5. Why did Rahul feel happy at the end of the day?
- Q6. Find three naming words from the passage.
- Q7. Find the three action words from the passage.
- Q8. Fill in the blanks:
  - A) Rahul loved \_\_\_\_\_ days.
  - B) He wore his \_\_\_\_\_ and boots before going out.
  - C) Rahul counted \_\_\_\_\_ frogs near the puddle.

### **Topic: MISTER SIMPLE ON THE TRAIN**

#### **Introduction**

The introduction of the chapter “Mister Simple on the Train” presents Mister Simple as a man who regularly travels once a month to visit his elderly mother. He takes the 10 o’clock train to spend the day with her and returns by the 4 o’clock train. The narrator describes how Mister Simple often feels unwell during these train journeys, especially when seated with his back to the engine. This sets up the story, highlighting his struggles and foreshadowing the humorous events that follow.

#### **Summary**

The chapter “Mister Simple on the Train” humorously portrays Mister Simple’s travelling troubles in train. He visits his mother monthly but often feels ill when sitting with his back to the engine. So his wife advises him to switch the seat with the person sitting opposite to him on the train but he was unable to ask the passenger to switch. He practiced the speech thoroughly. On his next trip, he successfully switches seats and feels better. However, on his return journey, with no one opposite him, he suffers silently instead of thinking of a solution. The story ends with his wife laughing at his literal thinking, emphasizing his innocent and naive personality.

**The moral of the story Mr. Simple on the Train is that people should embrace who they are.**

#### **Comprehension**

- Q1. How did Mister Simple feel after switching seats with the boy?
- Q2. Why did Mrs. Simple laugh at her husband?
- Q3. Why couldn’t Mister Simple switch seats on his return
- Q4. What did u learn from this chapter?

**Q5. "You are foolish!"**

a. Who said these words?

b. Who said this to whom?

**Q6. Write the meaning and sentences for:**

a. Shy

b. Strange

**Q7. Fill in the blanks.**

1. Mister Simple visits his \_\_\_\_\_ every month.

2. Mister Simple feels \_\_\_\_\_ when he sits with his back to the engine.

3. His wife advises him to ask the person sitting opposite him to \_\_\_\_\_ seats.

4. On his return journey, Mister Simple suffers because there is \_\_\_\_\_ sitting opposite him.

5. The story emphasizes Mister Simple's \_\_\_\_\_ and naive personality.

#### **Helping words**

**Old mother.**

**Change**

**ill**

**Innocent**

**shy**

#### **Word Meaning and sentences: (to be done on notebook and make sentences yourself)**

a. Facing : having the face towards

b. Quite : completely

c. Carriage: Railway coach

d. Poor : deserving sympathy

e. Often : many times

#### **Comprehension Skills (Critical thinking)**

I.Put a (✓) or a (✗) against the following statements :( Page no.16 do yourself on book)

II.Choose the correct ending for each sentence. (P.no 16 do it yourself on book)

III.Answer the following questions: (to be done on notebook)

Q1. Q2 .Q3& Q5 (do yourself)

Q4.What advice did Mrs.Simple give to her husband?

Ans: Mrs. Simple advised her husband to ask the person sitting opposite to him for switching the seat if he felt ill.

Q6.How was Mister Simple able to learn the speech?

Ans: Mister Simple was able to learn the speech by practicing it thoroughly.

#### **Words in communication (Application) page no17**

A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being in a sentence:

For Example : "She runs fast." , "He is happy."

**1. Verb 1st Form (Base Form):** It is the base form of the verb, which is used in present simple tense, commands and the infinitive form. Eg. "I eat breakfast" or " To dance is fun".

**2. Verb 2nd Form (Past Tense):** The past simple form , which is used to describe actions completed in the past. Eg. "She walked to the store yesterday." Or " He saw a movie last night ."

**3. Verb 3rd Form (Past Participle):** It is the past participle form of verb which is used with auxiliary verbs to from perfect tenses and passive voice. Eg. "They have finished their work." or " I have played soccer."

**Learn & write three forms of verbs on your notebook. (P.no 92)**

## **I. Give the v2 and v3 forms of the following verbs:**

Eg: drink \_drank(v2) drunk(v3) . (Do the rest parts of words in communication part i on P.no 17 yourself on your book)

**Opposite:** Opposites are pairs of words that have different meanings (e.g., big/little, fast/slow, happy/sad).

II. Give the opposite of following words: (Do yourself on P.no 17 part II of words in communication on book)

III correct the spelling of the following words: (do it yourself on book)

## **IV Learn the following uses: (Information literacy)**

1. We don't use o'clock with minutes.

2. We use o'clock with hours.

Learn the uses of telling the time ( page no 17 do it yourself)

## **V learn the italicized words: (page no 18 do it yourself )**

### **English sounds (Analysis and Application)**

Say the following words aloud. Tick(✓) the word ending in /s/ sound and cross (✗) the words ending in /z/ sound : (Do yourself on text book page no 18)

### **Grammar and usage (problem solving)**

#### **Framing questions using “Is” And “Are”:**

“Is” and “Are” Are both forms of verb. “Is” is used with singular third person pronouns (like He, She or it) or with a singular noun. “Are” is used with Plural first, second and third person (like we, you, they etc.) or with plural nouns. We can frame questions using “Is” and “Are” as questions tags. The rule or syntax for framing questions using “Is” and “Are” is: Is/Are + subject+ Main verb + object?

For example,

- a. He is walking. (Here “He” is Subject, “Is” is helping verb and “Walking” is Main Verb) . (Ans. )Is he walking?
- b. They are watching TV. (Ans.)Are they watching TV?

#### **Framing questions using Wh – words:**

We can also frame questions using question words (Wh- words). Some of the Wh- words are What, When, Why, Where, Who etc. The rule or syntax used to frame questions using Wh-words is: Question word (Wh-word) + Helping Verb + Subject + Main verb+ Object?

For example , a.My name is Raheem.(Ans.) What is your name?

B. She is in Delhi.(Ans.) Where is Sara?

Now frame the question using “Is”, “Are” (from part 1 to part 4) and “Wh-words” (from part 5 to 8) on the following given parts on your notebook:

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. They are eating cookies. | 2. She is wearing a red dress today. |
| 3. He is in the bus.        | 4. We are going for a walk.          |
| 5. My father is a clerk.    | 6. My sister is in the kitchen.      |
| 7. He is my brother.        | 8. She will come arrive today.       |

**Do the part I, II and III on page no. 18 yourself on book.**

**Speaking and listening ( Art- Integration and creativity)**

What do these drawings show? Think of a simple story about each. Tell your partners the story you've thought of.

**Activities:**

**Writing skills: (creativity)**

How do you feel while travelling in a train? Write briefly about your last train journey on your notebook.

**Life skills: (art-integration and creativity)**

I. Trace and colour the happy face and sad face of Mister Simple. (To be done on text book page no 20)

II. Draw Mister simple's face at the seats of the train given on text book page no 20.

**Unseen Passage: Creativity** (to be done on notebook)

Sara is an innovative girl who loves to craft things. She uses paper, glue, and colors to create beautiful crafts. One day, her teacher announced a craft competition at school. Sara decided to make a house using cardboard, paint, and small sticks. She worked hard on her project and added colorful flowers around the house. On the day of the competition, everyone loved Sara's craft. She won the first prize and felt very proud of her creativity & innovation.

**Read the passage carefully and answer the given questions:**

1. What does Sara use to make crafts?
2. What did Sara make for the competition?
3. What did Sara win in the competition?
4. How did Sara feel after winning the prize?

**Fill in the blanks:**

1. Sara is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl who loves to make crafts.
2. Sara used cardboard and small \_\_\_\_\_ to make a house.
3. The house had colorful \_\_\_\_\_ around it.
4. Sara felt \_\_\_\_\_ after winning the first prize.

**True or False:**

1. Sara made a tree for the competition.
2. Sara worked hard on her project.
3. The house Sara made was plain and had no colors.
4. Sara won first prize in the competition.

### **Previous connect**

Everything around us is called our **Surroundings**. It includes things like air, water, trees, house etc.



The surrounding for the girl who is sitting is house, tree, sun, dustbin, river etc

**Living things:** Living things are those that have life. Their features are :

- Can grow
- Can move on their own
- Needs food, water and air
- Can reproduce

Examples: Plants, animals, humans

**Non-living things:** Non living things are objects that do not have life. Their Features are:

- Do not grow
- Do not move on their own.
- Do not need food, water or air
- Do not reproduce

Examples: rocks, toys, chairs etc.

### **(Natural and Man-Made things)**

We into can also divide all the things around us natural and man-made things.

**1. Natural things:** Things created by nature are called natural things. For example, birds, animals, plants, the sun, the moon, stars. Natural things may be living or non-living.

Sun



Rock



Plant



### **2. Man-Made things**

Things made by humans are called man-made things. These are non-living things. For example cups, pots, mobiles, chairs etc.

House



Chair



road



## Differences

Natural things	Man- Made things
Made by nature	Made by humans
Cannot be created by humans	Humans make them using resources

### Worksheet-1(to be done on the fair notebook)

#### **Long type questions**

- Q1: What are living things? Give two examples.  
 Q2: What are non-living things? Give two examples.  
 Q3: What is the difference between natural and man-made things?  
 Q4: Why do animals move from place to place?  
 Q5: What do you understand by the term surroundings?

#### **Short type questions**

- Q1: Name two things that can grow.  
 Q2: Name two animals that hop.  
 Q3: Which part of plant helps it to breathe?  
 Q4: Can a chair move on its own? Why?  
 Q5. What is the lifespan of butterfly?

### Worksheet-2(to be done on the fair notebook)

#### **Q1: Fill in the blanks**

- Living things need \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to Survive.
- A dog is a \_\_\_\_\_ thing, but a chair is a \_\_\_\_\_ thing.
- Plants make their own food using Sunlight, water and \_\_\_\_\_
- Non-living things do not \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_
- All living things many \_\_\_\_\_ in have babies.

**Help**

**box**

Reproduce food, water breathe, eat air living, non living

#### **02: Multiple choice questions**

- Which characteristics is true for all living things  
 a)They grow b) They are made of wood c)They do not move d) They stay the same size
- Which of these is a natural thing?  
 a) river b) house c) chair d) cup
- Which of these cannot grow?  
 a) Baby b) Plant c) Stone d) Animal

4. Plants breathe through  
a) lungs      b) fins      c) gills      d) stomata
5. What do living things need to survive?  
a) food and water    b) Plastic    c) Cars    d) Books and pens
- Do track your progress on the following page numbers (Page no 107, 108, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115 & 116 ) on your book yourself.**

**Fill in the blanks, Match the following & Write True or False on P.no 116 (do it yourself on book)**

**Answer the following (To be done on notebook)**

- Q1) How are natural things made?  
Ans. Natural things are the things that are formed by nature, like trees, animals and water
- Q2) Define Living things and non-Living things. Give two examples of each.  
Ans Living things are things that grow, breathe, reproduce and need food and water to survive. They can move and respond to their environment. Examples: Dog, Tree etc.  
Non-Living things are things that do not grow, breathe, or need food and water. They cannot move or reproduce. Examples: Rock, Chair etc.
- Q3) Name the plant which shows movement (Do it yourself)
- Q4) How do plants and animals reproduce?  
Ans Plants produce new plants from seeds, stems or Leaves. Some animals give birth to babies while others like birds lay eggs.
- Q5) Why do animals move from place to place?  
Ans) Animals move to find food, water and shelter, to avoid danger, and to reproduce.

**Picture talk (To be done on notebook)**

- Q1) What does the picture depict?  
Ans The picture shows Chicks hatching from eggs.
- Q2) What is the process called?  
Ans The process is called incubation.
- Q3) What hatch out of the eggs?  
Ans Chicks hatch out of the eggs.



**HOTS (to be done on notebook)**

- Q1) Why can Land animals not survive in water?  
Ans Land animals can't survive in water because they can't breathe underwater.
- Q2) What will happen if animals are not able to move?  
Ans If animals can't move, they can't find food, can't escape from danger or can't find a mate. They could get weak and might not survive.

**Q3) What will happen if plants do not get enough sunlight?**

**Ans** If plants don't get enough sunlight, they can't make food through photosynthesis. This can make them weak, cause them to grow slowly or even die.

**Q4) Given below are two statements.( a and b). Read them and choose the correct option.**

1. (a). All plants reproduce through seeds.

(b). Birds use wings to fly and hop on their feet.

a) Only A is true    b) Only B is true    c) Both A and B are true    d) Both A and B are false.

**Ans.) Option (b) is correct.**

2. (a) Things created by nature are called natural things.

(b). All natural things are non-living.

a) Only A is true    b) Only B is true.    C) Both A and B are true    d) Both A and B are false

**Ans: option (a) is true**

### **Activity Zone (To be done on note-book)**

Write ten sentences about how you depend on natural and man-made things in your daily life.

### **Project Zone [To be done on Scrap book]**

Paste five pictures each of living, natural and man-made things.

### **Internet research (Use internet under parental guidance)**

Study and find out breathing organs of Insects and birds.( to be done on fair notebook)

### **Olympiad peep (to be done yourself on book)**

**Q1 Classify the following things as living or non-living**

i. deer      ii. car      iii tree      iv. Pencil      v. bird

**Q2. Which of the following option is a characteristic of living things?**

i. staying the same throughout their lifetime.    II. Growing & changing

iii. Being made of non-living materials      iv. Not requiring air, water or food to survive

## **TOPIC: THE UNIVERSE**

**L.no 1(P.no 179)**

### **Previous connect**

The Earth is the planet we live on. It is round, has land, water and air and supports life.



71% of earth 's surface is covered by water, while 29% is covered by land.

### **Key terms**

**Universe:** The universe is everything that exists, including stars, planets, moon, sun and all the space around them.

**Origin of the Universe:** It has been proved that the universe was created out of the “Big Bang” The Big Bang theory explains that the Universe began as a small, hot, and dense point (nebula) about 13.8 billion years ago It expanded and continues to grow, forming stars, planets and galaxies.

**The Milky way Galaxy:** The Milky way is the galaxy we live in. It is a huge group of stars, planets, gas and dust, shaped like a spiral and our solar system is small part of it. It is also known as **Akash Ganga**.

**The solar system:** The solar system is made up of the Sun, eight planets and their moons and other objects like asteroids. Everything in the Solar System moves around the Sun. The eight planets in our Solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

**Sun:** The sun is the closest star to Earth It is a huge ball of hot gases that gives us heat and light.

**Mercury:** Mercury is the planet nearest to the Sun. It is also the smallest planet in our Solar system.

**Venus :** Venus is the second and brightest planet in our solar system.

**Earth:** Earth is the third planet from the Sun and the only planet known to support life.

**Mars:** Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun, known as the red planet because of its reddish appearance.

**Jupiter:** Jupiter is the fifth and largest planet of our Solar system.

**Saturn:** Saturn is the sixth planet and famous for its beautiful rings.

**Uranus:** It is the seventh planet from the Sun and known for its blue-green colour.

**Neptune:** It is the eighth and farthest planet from the Sun, known for its strong winds.

**Satellite:** A satellite is a natural or artificial object that moves around a planet. The Moon is Earth's Natural satellite.

**Planetary movements:** Planets move in two ways: Rotation and Revolution

**Rotation:** It is the spinning of a planet on its axis, taking 24 hours for Earth to complete one rotation which causes day and night.

**Revolution:** It is the movement of a planet around the Sun. Earth takes one year to complete one revolution, and this movement causes the seasons to happen.

### **Worksheet-1(To be done on notebook)**

Q1: Name the person who studies the universe?      Q2: Name the person who travels in space?

Q3: What is the name of our galaxy?      Q4: How many planets are there in the Solar system?

Q5: Which planet supports life?      Q6: Name the largest planet.

Q7: Which is Earth's natural satellite?      Q8: Name the world's first artificial Satellite.

Q9: How long does the Earth takes to complete one rotation?

Q10: Which movement of Earth causes the seasons?

## **Worksheet-2 (To be done on notebook)**

**Q1: Fill in the blanks**

1. A huge collection of stars is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Milky way galaxy is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Milky Way galaxy rotates once in every \_\_\_\_\_ million years.
4. The Sun, \_\_\_\_\_ the planets and other heavenly bodies together form the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the brightest planet.
  
6. Mars is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as Ringed Planet.
8. All planets in solar system except \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have natural satellite.
9. Earth takes \_\_\_\_\_ days to complete one revolution.
10. The spinning of any planet on its axis is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q2: Write True False**

- 1) The Sun is star \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Planets have their own light \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Neptune is also known as red Planet \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Rotation and Revolution are two types of planetary movements \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5.) Jupiter is the source of heat and light \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q3: Multiple Choice Questions.**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ the largest planet.  
a) Jupiter      b) Mars      c) Earth
- 2) Our solar system has \_\_\_\_\_ planets  
a) Five      b) Seven      c) Eight
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is called morning and evening star  
Mercury      b) Venus      c) Uranus
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the planet nearest to Sun  
Neptune      b) Earth      c) Mercury
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ is a natural or artificial object that moves around a planet  
a) Mars      b) Galaxy      c) Satellite

**Do track your progress on the following page numbers (179, 182, 183,) on your book (To be done on book)**

**Tick the correct option & Fill in the blanks on P.no 184 (Do it yourself on your book)**

**Name the following P.no 184 (Do it yourself on your book)**

**Answer the following (To be done on notebook)**

Q1 , Q3, Q 4 ( Do it yourself)

Q2: Write any three features of milky way galaxy.

Ans: The three features are as follows:

- The Milky way is a huge spiral shaped galaxy.
- The Milky way has billions of stars, including our sun.
- It rotates once in every 200 million years.

Q5: Is the Sun necessary for life on Earth? Why do you think so?

Ans: Yes, Sun is necessary for life on Earth because it provides light and warmth which are essential for plants, animals and humans to survive.

**Activity Zone:** Make a paper-mache model of the solar system showing the sun in the centre.

(Do it yourself)

**Picture talk (To be done on note book)**

Q1: Which is the largest planet?

Ans: Jupiter is the largest planet

Q2: Name the planet with bright rings.

Ans: Saturn

Q3: Which planet is farthest from the Sun?

Ans: Neptune



**Hots (To be done on note book)**

Q1: If the Earth was the first planet from the Sun, What would happen?

Ans: If Earth were the first planet from the Sun, it would be much hotter than it is now. The Sun's heat would be intense, making it difficult for life as we know it to survive.

Q2: Is the Universe still expanding? Explain why?

Ans: Yes, the Universe is still expanding because of the energy from the Big bang, which caused ever thing to move outward.

Q3: Given below are two statements A and B. Read them and choose the correct option.

- (a) There are nine planets in the Solar system.
- (b) The planets remain stationary at one place.

Ans. Option (d) is correct. ( do it on your book)

**Internet research (under parental guidance)**

Find out some interesting facts about the Planets in our Solar system.

# Iqra Educational Institute

Chapter no 1

NUMBER AND NUMBER NAMES

Class: 3<sup>rd</sup>

## Previous Connect

### **Ordering of Numbers:**

When two or more numbers are given, they can be compared by putting them in a specific order.

**Ascending order:** Ascending order means arranging numbers, letters, words or dates from smallest to Largest. For example ; a) 504, 606, 558, 616

Sol: 504,558, 606, 616

b) 391, 351, 261,258      c) 532, 215, 314,2137 (Do it yourself on practice notebook)

**Descending order**– When numbers or items are arranged from largest to smallest, the order is termed as descending order. For example; a) 349, 651, 621, 485

Sol: 651,621,485,349

b) 123, 116,391, 274c) 934, 861, 754, 6817 (Do it Yourself on practice notebook)

**Number names:** The names of numbers are called number names. For example; 161 means one hundred sixty-one, 340 means Three hundred-forty.

**Place value:** Place value is the value of a digit based on its position. These positions start from the units place (ones place) tens, hundreds, thousands, ten-thousands and so onfrom left. For example: In the number 4,074, the 4 in the ones place, the 7 in the tens place and the 4 is in the thousands place.

thousands	hundreds	tens	ones
4	0	7	4

**Looking back Page No.227 ---Do yourself on practice notebook**

**4-Digit NUMBER**-A 4-digit number is a number with four digits, where the first digit is 1 or greater than 1, and the remaining digits can be between 0 and 9. For example, 4651,2573,5383,5393 etc. When 1 is added to the greatest 3-digit number 999, the Smallest 4-digit number 1000 is formed (i.e. 999+1=1000). The smallest 4-digit number is 1000 and the largest 4-digit number is 9999.

**Reading 4-digit number:**e.g. a) 4961

4	9	61
Four thousand	Nine hundred	Sixty one

**b) 5211**

5	2	11
Five thousand	Two hundred	Eleven

## Representing 4 digit numbers on a number line:

a) 3200

b) 5207

c) 2346 (Do yourself on practice notebook) d) 1330 (Do yourself on practice notebook)

## Quick Check (page no. 230 Do yourself on practice notebook)

**Place value and Face Value of 4-digit number:** The Place value of each digit in a number is based on its position. Face value is the actual value of the digit in a number. The places in 4-digit number are:

Thousand	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
----------	----------	------	------

- a) 3946    b) 7363    c) 6385    d) 6948 ( Do yourself on practice notebook)  
e) 3126 (do yourself on practice notebook)

Place value:

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	9	4	6
7	3	6	3
6	3	8	5

Face value: The face value of 3 in 3946 is 3, face value of 9 is 9, face value of 6 is 6 and that of 3 is 3. (Do the face value of rest parts yourself on practice notebook)

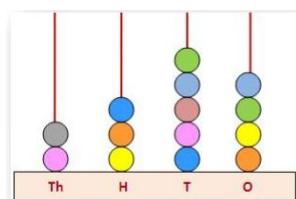
## Quick check (page no. 231 Do yourself on practice notebook)

Do mental maths on page no. 232 yourself on practice notebook.

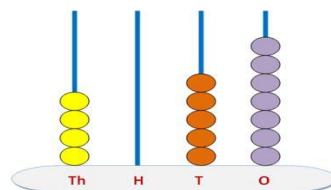
## Representing the 4 digit numerals on an Abacus:

To represent a 4-digit number on the abacus, we need 4 spikes. Starting from the right the spikes represent; ones (o), Tens (T), Hundreds (H) and Thousands (T) respectively.

a) 2354



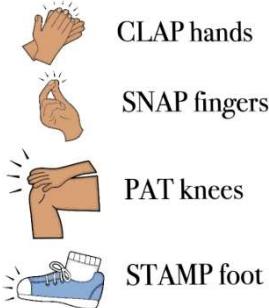
b) 4057



**Note: If there are no beads in a “Spike” write “zero” in that place**

Do parts 3466, 7650 and 8001 yourself on practice notebook.

**Enrichment Activity:** let us play a fun game with two teams: clap, snap, pat and Stamp!. One clap means 1000, one snap means 100, one pat means 10 & one stamp means 1. One team will show a number by clapping, snapping, patting and stamping. The other team will guess the number. For example: Clap! Snap! Snap! Pat! Pat! Stamp! Stamp! Stamp! Stamp! means 2323.



**Number Name:** A number name is the word used to represent a number. For example, the number name for 1672 is one thousand six hundred seventy-two according to the place value of the digits. Now write the number name of the numerals given as on your practice notebook: a) 2146      b) 3124      c) 2871      d) 9687      e) 6701

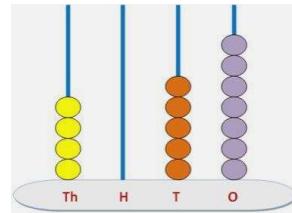
### **Worksheet 1 (To be done on notebook)**

Q1. Write the smallest and the largest 4-digit number?

Q2. A) 1 Hundred = \_\_\_\_\_ Tens. B) 1 Thousand = \_\_\_\_\_ ones.

Q3. Locate 1096 on the number line.

Q4. Read the abacus and write the numeral and number name.



Q5. Show the following sum on number line : a) 2700+200 b) 1400+600

Q6. Circle the four digit number: 321, 4690, 0821 and 329

Q7. Find the place value of 2 in the following numbers:a) 2100 b) 3012 c) 9261

Q8. Find the place value and face value of 8 in the following numbers: a) 3861 b) 8937

Q9. Write the number names of the following numerals: a) 5961 b) 1493

Q10. Write the numerals of the following number names: a) four thousand twenty one  
b) seven thousand one

Q11. Draw the abacus and represent the following numerals on it : a) 9432 b) 7653

Q12. Show the following numbers in a place value chart. A) 7689 B) 3724 C) 9106 D)  
1369

## **Let Us Practice 1.1 (Do yourself on fair notebook) . . . On page no. 232 and 233**

**Numerals in expanded form:** A number is said to be in its expanded form when we write the number as the sum of the place values of its digits. For example:

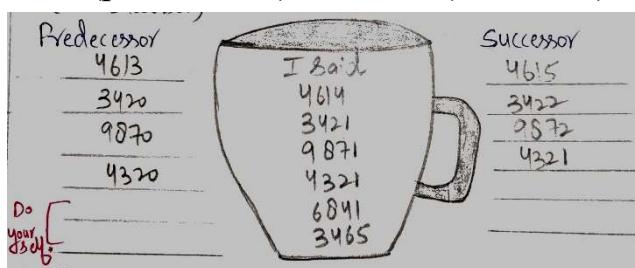
a)  $7632 = 7000 + 600 + 30 + 2$     b)  $4695 = 4000 + 600 + 90 + 5$     c) 6373    d) 1028 { do part c and d yourself on practice notebook}.( do quick check of page no. 235 yourself on practice notebook)

**Successor:** The number that comes just after a particular number is called its successor. The successor of a number is obtained by adding one to it. For example, the successor of 79 is 80 and that of 52 is 53. (Do mental maths on page no. 236 yourself on practice notebook)

**Predecessor:** The number that comes just before a particular number is called its predecessor. The predecessor of a number is 1 less than the given number. For example, the predecessor of 34 is 33 and that of 78 is 77.

## **Let us practice 1.2 (do yourself on fair notebook... page no. 237)**

**Enrichment Activity:** I am a talking mug  . I will tell you any number and you have to tell me the number before (predecessor) and after (successor) it.



## **Quick check and life skills on page no. ---Do yourself on practice notebook.**

**Skip counting:** In skip counting, we start with a given number and write more numbers with fixed gap between the successive numbers.

- Counting by “two” means there is a gap of 2 between every two successive numbers.  
For example, 3142, 3144, 3146 and so on.
- Counting by “three” means there is a gap of 3 between every two successive numbers.  
For example, 5133, 5136, 5139 and so on.

## **Do counting by twenties from the number 7341 and counting by tens from the number 6310 on your practice notebook.**

### **Comparing and ordering numbers:**

- The equal to sign “=” tells us that the numbers on both sides are equal or have the same value.
- The greater than sign (>) tells us that the open side is towards the bigger number.
- The less than sign (<) tells us that the closed side is facing the smaller number.

Examples: a)  $26 > 14$    b)  $29 < 67$    c)  $20 = 20$

## **Comparing Numbers with different Number of Digits**

- The number with more digits is always greater. For example,  $4291 > 316$  as 4291 is a 4-digit number while as 316 is a 3-digit number.

## **Comparing Numbers with same Number of Digits**

- Compare the digits at the thousands place. For example,  $6321 > 4181$  and  $8196 > 4321$ .
- If the digits at the thousands place are same, compare the digits at the hundreds place. The number having greater digit at hundreds place will be the greater number. For example,  $7321 > 7213$ .
- If the digits at the thousands place and hundred place are Same, compare the digits at the tens place. The number having greater digit at tens place will be greater. For example,  $8931 < 8946$ .
- If the digits at the thousands place, hundreds place and tens place are same, compare the digits at the ones place. The number having greater digit at ones place will be greater.  $7913 > 7910$ .

## **Forming Greatest and Smallest Numbers:**

### **Case I : When digits are not repeated**

- To form the greatest number, place the digits in descending order.
- To form the smallest number, place the digits in ascending order.

For example; 7,8,1,2 . The smallest number from it is 1278 and the greatest is 8721.

- If one of the digit is 0, the smallest number is formed by writing 0 at the second place e from the left as 0 does not have any value at the beginning of a number.

### **Case II : when the digits are repeated.**

- The greatest number is formed by repeating the greatest digit at the extreme left of the number.
- The smallest number is formed by repeating the smallest digit at the extreme left of the number.

For example, from the digits 3,8,1,8 the greatest number formed is 8831 and the smallest number this formed is 1388.

**Even numbers :** are those numbers that can be put into pairs or that come in the two times table. All even numbers have 0,2,4,6, or 8 at the ones place. For example, 26,78,60,346,400,1402 etc.

**Odd numbers:** are those numbers that cannot be put into pairs and you have one left over when you put them in pairs. They have 1,3,5 7 or 9 at ones place. For example, 21,131,789,9875 etc.

## **Worksheet 2**

Q1. Write the following in expanded form: a) 3961 b) 7568 c) 9854

Q2. Write the following in short form: a)  $5000+400+30+6$  b)  $7000+60+3$

Q3. Find the predecessor of : a) 4967 b) 5670

Q4. Find the successor of : a) 1320 b) 3659

Q5. Counting by tens, write four numerals from 1629 onwards.

Q6. Counting by hundreds, write five numerals from 5731 onwards.

Q7. Counting by thousands, write four numerals from 1010 onwards.

Q8. Compare the numbers using  $<$ ,  $>$  or  $=$  : a) 4496 \_\_\_\_ 5401      b) 9965 \_\_\_\_ 9956

c) 1010 \_\_\_\_ 1010

Q9. State true or false: Successor of a number is always greater than a number.

Q10. Form the greatest 4- digit number using the digits: a) 4,9,7,6 b) 1,4,1,2

Q11. Form the smallest 4-digit number using the digits : a) 0,8,9,3 b) 4,6,5,1

Q12. Circle the even numbers and tick the odd numbers: a) 4691 b) 4862 c) 1323 d) 1596 e) 1448 f) 9730 g) 8541

**Do Exercise on page no. 243,244 and 245 on your fair notebook.**

### **Case Based questions:**

In a library of St. John ‘school, there are 2300 academic books, 173 books and 142 fairy tale books. (do yourself on book)

1. The number name for academic books is:

- a. Two thousand three hundred b. Twenty-three thousand c. Two hundred thirty

2. The expanded form for the fairy tale books is:

- a.  $1000+40+2$  b.  $1000+700+3$  c.  $100+400+2$

### **Activity:**

Write the telephone number of your 4 friends. Add the digits of each telephone number and write their sum. Also, write if the sum is odd or even.

### **Project work:**

Look at the cars around your house. Observe the numbers on the number plates of the cars and note down the last four digits on the number plates in your notebook. Make sure you list at ten I your maths notebook and then group them as even numbers and odd numbers.

### **Olympiad Peep (do yourself on book)**

## Chapter no: 2

## Roman Numerals

The Roman numerals are a set of symbols used to represent a number. The Roman numeral system uses only seven Symbols. Different arrangements of these seven Symbols represent different number. Roman numerals are not used in mathematical calculations, yet we see them in watches, clocks and calendars.(There is no symbol for zero in the Roman numeral System)

Roman Numerals						
1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
I	V	X	L	C	D	M
O = No Symbol						

Rules for Writing Roman Numerals:

Rule 1: Repetition of a Roman numeral means addition. For example  $\text{III} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$  and  $\text{XX} = 10 + 10 = 20$

I and X cannot be repeated more than three times e. g 4 can never be written as IIII.

Rule 2: A smaller numeral written to the right of a larger numeral is always added to the larger numeral. For example,  $\text{VIII} = 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 8$  and  $\text{XVII} = 10 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 17$ .

XII(Do yourself on practice notebook)

Rule 3: A smaller numeral Written to the left of a larger numeral is always subtracted from the larger numeral. For example  $\text{IV} = 5 - 1 = 4$ . IX(do yourself on practice notebook)

Rule 4: For numerals greater than 10, we first write the number in groups of tens & ones & then form the Roman numeral for the corresponding number.e.g.a)  $25 = 20 + 5 = \text{XXV}$

b)  $87 = 80 + 7 = 50 + 30 + 7 = \text{LXXXVII}$  c) 37 d) 23

e) 14(Do yourself on practice notebook)

Roman Numerals chart (up to 40)

1	I	11	XI	21	XXI	31	XXXI
2	II	12	XII	22	XXII	32	XXXII
3	III	13	XIII	23	XXIII	33	XXXIII
4	IV	14	XIV	24	XXIV	34	XXXIV
5	V	15	XV	25	XXV	35	XXXV
6	VI	16	XVI	26	XXVI	36	XXXVI
7	VII	17	XVII	27	XXVII	37	XXXVII
8	VIII	18	XVIII	28	XXVIII	38	XXXVIII
9	IX	19	XIX	29	XXIX	39	XXXIX
10	X	20	XX	30	XXX	40	XL

**Mental maths on page no. 248 (Do yourself on practice notebook)**

**Enrichment Activity:** Draw or paste matchsticks in the boxes to represent the given number as Roman numerals. Two are done for you. (To be done on book)

 $23 = 10 + 10 + 1 + 1 + 1$	 $7 = 5 + 1 + 1$	 $6 = 5 + 1$	 $9 = 10 - 1$
$30 = 10 + 10 + 10$	$3 = 1 + 1 + 1$	$8 = 5 + 1 + 1 + 1$	$12 = 10 + 1 + 1$

**Quick check on page no. 250 (Do yourself on practice notebook)**

**Exercise: Pg.no251 and 252 (Do yourself on fair notebook)**

## CASE-BASED QUESTIONS:

In a chemist shop, there are 35 bottles of digene, 17 cough syrup and 42 syringes.

1. The Roman numeral for digene bottles is:

- a) IIV                  b) XXXV                  c) IIIV

2. The Roman numeral for the cough syrup bottles is:

- a) IX                  b) XIV                  c) XVII

## Picture based Questions :

a. Identify the famous Personality from the picture and write it's name. (To be done on the book)

b. Write it's birth date in Roman numerals. (Day-month-year)



## LIFE SKILLS

It is a good habit to save money & put it to good use. Neil saves a little amount of his pocket money every month. He records his savings in Roman numerals in his diary .Given below are his savings for four months.

1. In front of his savings given in Roman numeral, Convert "each of them into Hindu -Arabic numeral.

2. Then add up his savings & write the sum in Roman numerals:

- January = Rs4
- February = Rs1
- March = Rs 11
- April = Rs 6

Neil' total saving is \_\_\_\_\_. (write in Roman numerals on book)

**Activity:** Enlist the items (like stationary, eatables etc.) you will buy in a week during vacation for yourself. Write the name of items and their cost in Roman numerals.

**Project work:** Each student will make a Model of clock having hours written in Roman numerals using matchsticks.

## OLYMPAD PEEP (To be done on the book)

- In each of the statement, add /draw matchsticks to make the statement correct. (Do yourself)
- The word given below has seven letters. Cross out five letters to get the Roman numeral for the given Hindu-Arabic numbers:
  - a) 6-DRIVING = VI (we crossed out D, R, I, N, & G)
  - b) 4-DRIVING
  - c) 6- FLEXIBLE

## (Worksheet-1)

**Q1.** Write Roman numbers from 1-20.

**Q2.** Write the Roman numeral for the following number:

- a) 18                  b) 36                  c) 49                  d) 27

**Q3.** Write the numbers for the following Roman numerals:

- a) XXIX                  b) XXXXV                  c) XVI                  d) XXXXIII

**Q4.** Solve the following problems, and Write the answers in Roman numerals:

- a) II+III= \_\_\_\_\_      b) V+IV = \_\_\_\_\_      c) X-III = \_\_\_\_\_      d) IX-II = \_\_\_\_\_

**Q5.** Fill in the blanks:

a) 5 is Written as \_\_\_\_\_ in Roman numerals.      b) IX means \_\_\_\_\_ in numbers.

c) The Roman numeral for 20 is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q6.** Match the following:

- |        |    |
|--------|----|
| a) V   | 8  |
| b) IX  | 5  |
| c) XII | 10 |
| d) VII | I9 |
| e) X   | 12 |

**Q7.** Write true or false.

- a) VI means 6. \_\_\_\_\_    b) IX means 11. \_\_\_\_\_    c) The Roman numeral for 20 is XX. \_\_\_\_\_

**(WORKSHEET-2)**

**Q1.**Solve the following:

- a) X + X = \_\_\_\_\_    b) XV - V = \_\_\_\_\_    c) IX - III = \_\_\_\_\_    d) XX - X = \_\_\_\_\_

**Q2.** Choose the correct option:

a) What is the Roman numeral for 45?

- (i) XLIV                  (ii)XLV                  (iii) LXXX

b) Which Roman numeral means 30?

- (i) XXX                  (ii) XX                  (iii) XV

c) What does L stand for?

- (i) 10                  (ii) 50                  (iii) 100

**Q3 Add the following**

- a)XXI+I = \_\_\_\_\_    b)IX + IX = \_\_\_\_\_    c) XXXIX + III = \_\_\_\_\_

**Q4. Subtract the following:**

- a) XXX -X = \_\_\_\_\_    b) IX-III = \_\_\_\_\_    c)XXIV-V = \_\_\_\_\_

**Q5.** Write Roman numerals from 21 to 39.

**Q6.** There are \_\_\_\_\_ Symbols used in Roman numerals.

**Q7.** Compare the following:

Example: XXV (25) > XX(20)

- a) XXX\_\_\_\_XXX      b) XVI\_\_\_\_XVII      c) XIX\_\_\_\_XIV

**Note: Worksheets to be done on your fair notebook.**

## اقراء ایجو کیشنل انستیچوٹ بمنہ

جماعت : سوم

عنوان : حمد

موضوع : اردو

سینق نمبر : (۱)

نظم : نظم اُس اردو صنف کو کہتے ہے جو ایک ہی موضوع پر لکھی جاتی ہے۔

حمد: ایسی خاص نظم جس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف کی جائے اُسے حمد کہتے ہے۔

### تقریب

یہ نظم (الاطاف حسین حاصل) نے لکھی ہے۔ اس میں شاعر اللہ تعالیٰ کی طاقت، حکمت اور اُس کی تمام مخلوقات پر مکمل اختیار کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ دنیا اور کائنات کی تمام چیزیں اللہ تعالیٰ کے حکم سے چلتی ہیں اس نظم میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی صفات جیسے رحمت، قدرت اور انصاف کو بھی بیان کیا گیا ہے۔ شاعر اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف یوں بیان کرتے ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ساری دنیا کے مالک ہے۔ وہ ہی سب سے انوکھے اور سب سے نزالے ہے۔ وہ دنیا کی کشتمی چلانے والے اور دُکھ میں سہارا دینے والے ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کا بسیرا ہر ایک دل میں ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ اکیلوں کا رکھوالا، اندھیرے گھر کا آجلا ہے اور بے آسوں کی آس ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ جائے، سوتے پاس ہے۔ کلیاں اللہ تعالیٰ کی وجہ سے کھلتی ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہی بیٹرا پار لگاتا ہے۔

نوٹ:- (اپنی درسی کتاب میں سینق حمد کا مطالعہ کرئے اور ان سوالوں کے جوابات اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

س.۱:- راجا اور پرجا سے کیا مراد ہے؟

س.۲:- دُکھ میں کون سہارا دیتا ہے؟

س.۳:- راجا اور پرجا کا مالک کون ہے؟

س.۴:- مندرجہ الفاظ کے ہم قافیہ الفاظ لکھئے:

جل----- بسیرا ----- ، ہلائے-----، رکھوالا----- -

س.۵:- مترادف (ضد) الفاظ لکھئے (انوکھا، نرالا)

س.۶:- جائے سوتے کون پاس رہتا ہے؟

س.۷:- الفاظ کے معنی لکھئے:

باس، آس، جوت، جگت۔

۱) مشکل الفاظ :- (اپنی غیر رسی کاپی پر ان لفظوں کی مشق کریں)

۱) مالک ۲) انوکھے ۳) نرالے ۴) او جھل ۵) جگت ۶) بسیرا ۷) رکھوال ۸) پبتا ۹) اندھیرے ۱۰) کلیاں

۲) آو معنی یاد کریں۔ (جملے خود بنا کر کاپی پر لکھئے)

۱) انوکھا : نرالا ۲) او جھل : غائب ۳) جگت : دنیا ۴) پبتا : مصیبت

۵) جوت : روشنی ۶) تھل : خشکی ۷) ناو کھینا: کشتمی چلانا

### درسی گرامر

ہم آواز الفاظ : ایسے الفاظ جنہیں پڑھ کر ایک جیسی آواز نکلتی ہو۔ انہیں ہم آواز الفاظ کہتے ہے۔ جیسے آس پاس، راگ، باگ، آپ باپ وغیرہ۔

### ورکشیپ

نچے دیے گئے الفاظ کے ہم آواز الفاظ لکھئے:

- ۱) مارا ۲) لوٹے ۳) بات ۴) گورے  
 ۵) موٹی ۶) حال ۷) ہرا ۸) شور  
 ۹) کام ۱۰) پیارے ۱۱) چڑیا ۱۲) دھوپ  
 سوال:-

نظم میں مزید ایسے دس الفاظ تلاش کیجئے جو ہم آواز ہو اور ان کو اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے:  
 غیر درست گرامر۔

### کلمہ اور مہمل

لفظ: منہ سے نکلنے والی آواز کو ہم لفظ کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً پانی، وانی، قلم، لم، کتاب، وتاب وغیرہ۔  
 لفظ کی دو فرمیں ہیں:-

### ۱) کلمہ ۲) مہمل

- ۱) کلمہ:- ایسا لفظ جس کے کچھ معنی ہوں کلمہ کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً پانی، وانی، قلم، لم، کتاب قلم وغیرہ۔  
 ۲) مہمل:- ایسا لفظ جس کے کچھ معنی نہ ہوں مہمل کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً وانی، وتاب، لم وغیرہ۔  
 ورکشیٹ

☆ نیچے دئے گئے جملوں میں سے کلمہ اور مہمل کو الگ الگ لکھئے:

- ۱) مرغی دانا وانا چک رہی ہے۔  
 ۲) میرے دوست نے مجھے جھوٹ موت کی کہانی سنائی۔  
 ۳) یہ قلم لم نیچے رکھوں۔  
 ۴) پانی وانی پیا ہے۔  
 ۵) کتاب وتاب میز پر رکھوں۔  
 ۶) آپ ٹال مٹول سے کام لے رہے ہیں۔  
 ۷) کوڑا ڈوڈا مت پھینکو۔  
 ۸) آمنہ چپ چاپ بیٹھی ہے۔  
 ۹) اپنا چشمہ وشمہ نکالو۔  
 ۱۰) آج میں کھانا وانا کھاؤں گا۔

### مہمل

### کلمہ

### سرگرمی

- ☆ عبادت گاہ:- وہ جگہ جہاں لوگ اللہ تعالیٰ کی عبادت کرنے کے لیے جاتے ہیں اُس جگہ کو عبادت گاہ کہتے ہیں۔  
 ☆ کیا آپ کے آس پاس پڑوس میں کوئی عبادت گاہ ہے۔ اُس عبادت گاہ کے متعلق پانچ جملے لکھئے۔  
 ☆ کسی بھی عبادت گاہ (مسجد) کی تصویر کاپی پر بنائے۔

سارا اسکول جانے کے لئے تیار ہو رہی تھی۔ اس نے اپنا بستہ اٹھایا۔ راستے میں اس نے ایک دوست کو دیکھا اور دونوں اسکول ساتھ گئے۔ آج اس کی پسندیدہ مضمون اردو کی کلاس تھی۔

س۱) سارا کہاں جانے کے لیے تیار ہو رہی تھی؟  
 س۲) سارا نے راستے میں کسے دیکھا؟  
 س۳) سارا کا پسندیدہ مضمون کون سا ہے؟

## سبق نمبر: ۲

## عنوان چنار

### خلاصہ

چنار۔ چنار کشمیر کا سب بڑا درخت ہے۔ اسکا کشمیری نام (یون) ہے۔ اس کا تنا موٹا اور شاخیں بڑی بڑی ہوتی ہیں۔ اس کے پتے پنج کے مانند ہوتے ہیں۔ خزان کے موسم میں اسکے پتے زرد اور پھر سُرخ ہو جاتے ہیں۔ حضرت بل کے قریب چنار کا ایک بہت بڑا باغ ہے اُسے نیم باغ کہتے ہیں۔ یہ مغل شہنشاہ شاہجہان نے لگوایا تھا۔ چنار کی لکڑی سخت ہوتی ہیں۔ چنار کی عمر بڑی لمبی ہوتی ہیں۔ لوگ چنار کے سُرخ پتوں کو جلا کر کونکے بناتے ہیں۔ چنار کا درخت کامیابی کا نقصان پہنچانا قانونی جرم ہے۔ اس درخت کی حفاظت کرنا ہم سب کا فرض ہے۔

نوٹ:- (اپنی درسی کتاب میں سبق چنار کا مطالع کرئے اور ان سوالوں کے جوابات اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱) کشمیر کا سب سے بڑا درخت کونسا ہے؟
- ۲) چنار کا تنا کیسا ہوتا ہے؟
- ۳) چنار کے پتے کس کے مانند ہوتے ہیں؟
- ۴) کس موسم میں چنار کے پتے زرد ہوتے ہیں؟
- ۵) نیم باغ کس مغل شہنشاہ نے بنوایا؟
- ۶) چنار کے پتے کس کام آتے ہیں؟
- ۷) چنار کے دو فائدے لکھئے۔
- ۸) چنار کو کشمیری زبان میں کیا کہتے ہے؟
- ۹) چنار کی حفاظت کیوں کرنی چاہیے؟
- ۱۰) چنار کے دو فائدے لکھئے۔
- ۱۱) الفاظ کے معنی لکھئے: سیاح، کارآمد، کھوکھلا۔

☆ مشکل الفاظ (اپنی غیر رسی کاپی پر ان لفظوں کی مشق کریں)  
 مانند، گھنا، سخت، ہرابھرا، قدوقامت، مقابلہ، رونق، کشش، نقصان، حفاظت۔

☆ آدھی یاد کریں: (جملے خود بنائیں کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱) ہرابھرا: سرسنگر
- ۲) خزان: پت جھٹر
- ۳) کارآمد: فائدہ مند
- ۴) زرد: پیلا
- ۵) قدوقامت: ڈیل ڈول

### درسی گرامر

س۱) چنار پر پانچ جملے لکھئے:

- ☆ دو حرفي الفاظ: وہ الفاظ ہوتے ہیں جن میں دو حروف شامل ہوں۔ مثلاً جا، سو، دو وغیرہ۔
- ☆ سه حرفي الفاظ: وہ الفاظ ہوتے ہیں جن میں تین حروف شامل ہوں مثلاً جان، سرد، مدد وغیرہ۔
- ☆ چو حرفي الفاظ: وہ الفاظ ہوتے ہیں جن میں چار حروف شامل ہوں مثلاً جانا، سونا، زمین وغیرہ۔

### ورکشیپ

دو حرفی	سہ حرفی	چو حرفی
۱) بو	-----	-----
۲) سا	-----	-----
۳) رو	-----	-----
۴) پا	-----	-----

۲) سبق میں موجودہ ایسے دس دو حرفی، سہ حرفی اور چو حرفی الفاظ کو اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے۔

### سرگرمی

۱) مختلف قسم کے درختوں کے نام لکھئے اور دو کی تصویریں بنائے۔

۲) چنار کے پتے کو اپنی کاپی پر چسپاں کریں۔

### نادیدہ عبادت

جو لوگ وعدہ کر کے توڑ دیتے ہیں وہ معاشرے میں اپنا اعتماد ختم کرنے ہیں۔ کوئی بھی شخص ان کی بات پر اعتماد نہیں کرتا۔ اسلئے مومن کی نشانیوں میں ایک نشانی وعدے کی پاسداری ہوتی ہے۔ آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا: (منافق کی تین نشانیاں ہوتی ہیں۔ (۱) جب بات کرے تو جھوٹ بولے۔ (۲) جب وعدہ کرے تو خلاف ورزی کرے یعنی اُس کو پورا نہ کرے۔ (۳) جب کوئی امانت اسکے پاس رکھ جائے تو اس میں خیانت کرے)۔

### سوالات

۱) معاشرے میں کن لوگوں کو اچھی نظر سے نہیں دیکھا جاتا ہیں؟

۲) مومن کی نشانیوں میں سے ایک نشانی کیا ہے؟

۳) منافق کی ایک نشانی لکھئے؟

۴) الفاظ کے ضد لکھئے:

۱)

----- ۲) امانت ۳) جھوٹ -----

۵) واحد کے مجموع لکھئے:

۱)

----- ۲) نشانی -----

۱)

۲)