

Dqra Educational Institute

Subject: English

Chapter no 1

Introduction

Class: 2nd

Topic: Pet time

Animals that are kept at home for companionship or entertainment are called pet animals. Some examples of pet animals are cat, rabbit parrot etc.

Do you have a pet, if so, what is its name?

Summary: The chapter "pet time" is about a boy namely Rohan who wants a pet as his birthday gift. He promises his parents that he will take good care of it. He visits a pet shop with his father. There were so many animals and birds. He was unable to decide as he liked all of them. The shop owner introduced him to many animals like Sombo a puppy, Polly a parrot and a kitten but he declined all the offers because he couldn't have been able to take puppy for a walk, didn't like to keep birds in a cage and his grandma was scared of cats. At last he picks fish as his pet because he feels he will be able to take care of them in a better way.

Difficult words / meaning (Make sentences)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Promise: assurance | 2. Decide: choose |
| 3. Scared: afraid | 4. Pretty: beautiful |
| 5 Feed: provide food | 6. Proud: feeling pleased |
| 7. Wonderful: admirable | |

Worksheet 1

Q1: Who wanted to have a pet?

Ans: _____

Q2: What did he promise his parents?

Ans: _____

Q3: Who was Sombo?

Ans: _____

Q4: Who was Polly?

Ans: _____

Q5: Why didn't he choose cat as his pet?

Ans: _____

Q6: With whom did he visit the pet shop?

Ans:: _____

Q7: What did Rohan choose as his pet?

Ans:: _____

Q8: Why did he choose it as his pet?

Ans:: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Rohan was going to be _____ years old.
2. He wanted _____ as his birthday gift.
3. There were so many _____ and _____.
4. His grandma was scared of _____.
5. If the tank gets _____, the fish may fall _____.

B. Write T for true f for false.

1. Rohan was 3 years old. _____
2. Sombo was a cat. _____
3. He got a rabbit as his pet. _____
4. He promised to take care of his pet. _____
5. Rohan's parents were proud of him. _____

Worksheet 3

Write few sentences about an animal, you would like to have as a pet, its name and how would you take care of it. Also write few sentences about how should we treat animals.

Worksheet 4

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

Maya was a little girl who loved to visit her grandmother's house. Her grandmother lived in a cottage at the edge of the forests. She loved to spend her time with her grandmother. One day while walking in the forests with her grandmother, she saw a beautiful butterfly. It had blue wings with tiny yellow spots. Maya followed the butterfly as it fluttered from flower to flower. Her grandmother told her that it was called blue Morpho. Maya was fascinated by the butterfly.

Questions

Q1: Where did Maya's grandmother live?

Ans: _____

Q2: What did Maya see in the forest?

Ans: _____

Q3: What colour were the butterfly's wings?

Ans: _____

4. Pick two common and two proper nouns from the passage.

Ans _____

5. Write the meaning of

A) Fluttered b) Fascinated

Ans _____

Grammar

Naming words: Words that are used to name a person, place, animal or a thing are called naming words. They are also called nouns. E.g Ahmad, school, table, tiger etc

Common noun and proper noun

Common noun: Nouns that refer to general names of people, places, or things are called common nouns. They are not specific and are not capitalized unless at the beginning of the sentence. Example boy book, market, table etc.

Proper noun: nouns that refer to specific names of people, places, animals or things are called proper nouns. Examples Ayaan, Srinagar, Mount everest, Bible etc

Worksheet 5

A. Underline the naming words in the given sentences.

1. The baby is playing with the toys.
2. Ahmad went to zoo.
3. My brother has a black hat.
4. The lion is the king of the jungle.
5. There is a book on the table.

B. Fill in the blanks with the suitable nouns.

1. Animals live in the _____.
2. I have a red _____.
3. _____ runs very fast.
4. My friend likes _____.
5. My sister goes to school by _____.

Bus	forest	horse	ice-cream	kite
-----	--------	-------	-----------	------

Worksheet 6

A.Put the following words in appropriate columns.

month Paris bank Jehlum monkey

Iqbal sister newspaper May Sania mirza

Column a	Column b

B.Identify the underlined words in each sentence as proper or common noun. Write (p) for proper and (c) for common noun.

1. I go to school by bus. _____
2. My friend lives New Delhi. _____
3. We saw giraffe in the zoo. _____
4. I read Quran daily. _____
5. We are going to a park today. _____

Worksheet 7

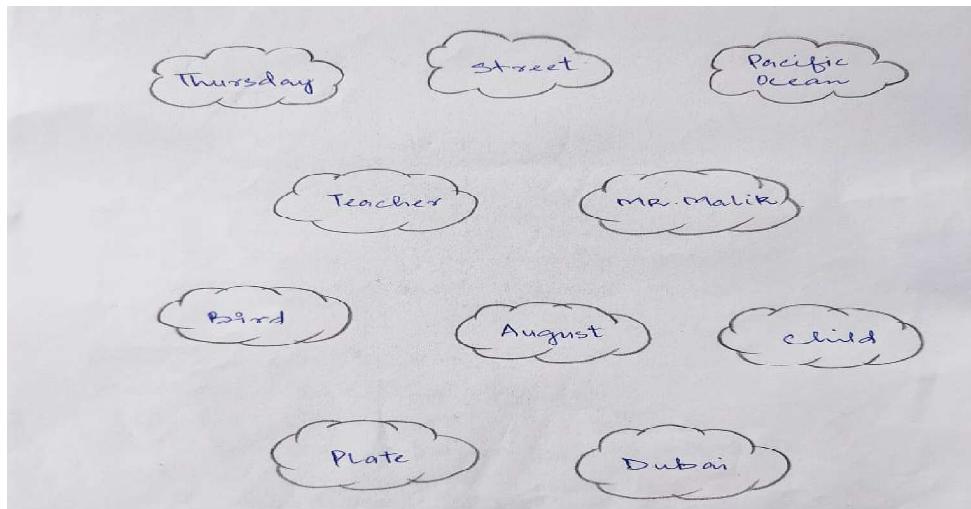
Underline the proper noun and circle the common noun in the given sentences.

1. The festival of Eid is celebrated across the world.
2. Ayesha loves to ride the bicycle.
3. She named her pet cat coco.
4. Himalayas in India is the longest mountain range.
5. Kerala is famous for its lakes.
6. My family travelled to Bangalore last week.
7. The Mughal kings were famous.
8. Anne wore white dress on Christmas.
9. Apples grown in Kashmir are very sweet.
10. Students from class 2nd performed in annual day function.

Worksheet 8

Activity 1

Color the common nouns green and proper nouns red.



Activity 2

Draw/paste a picture of an animal you would like to have as a pet.

Chapter no 2

Topic: We want the moon

Introduction

The moon is the natural satellite of the earth. It can be seen in the night sky. It is the second brightest object in the sky after the sun. It appears with different shapes and sizes while going through different phases.

Summary:

The story "we want the moon" is about two sisters who wants to bring the moon to their garden. In this story, two sisters namely shivi and kavi live in sundarpur with their family. One evening while playing in their garden, they noticed the moon, looking beautiful in the dark amidst of twinkling stars. They wished to bring it down in their garden. So they asked their grandma to do it for them. Their grandma after giving it a thought got an idea. She brought a large steel bowl, filled it with water and showed the reflection of moon in the water to the girls. They were happy, when they saw the reflection of moon as it shone in the water, so they thanked their grandmother.

Difficult words/meanings (Make sentences)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Swayed: moved slowly from side to side | 2. Twinkling: sparkling |
| 3. Breeze: moving air | 4. Curiously: wanting to know. |

5. Shone: looked bright

6. Excitement: happy

7. Clicked: to strike

Worksheet 1

Write the answers of given questions.

Q1: Where did Shivi and Kavi live?

Ans: _____

Q2: Where were they playing?

Ans: _____

Q3: What did they see in the sky?

Ans: _____

Q4: What did they wish?

Ans: _____

Q5: How did the grandma bring the moon in the garden?

Ans: _____

Q6: Did she really brought the moon in the garden?

Ans: _____

Q7: Who was the first human being to land on the moon?

Ans: _____

Worksheet 2

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ and _____ were sisters.

2. The tall tree swayed in the _____.

3 the _____ stars began to appear.

4. The moon is very _____ from us.

5. They jumped in _____.

6. The moon _____ in the water.

B. Write t for true and f for false.

1. Stars can be seen in the day. _____

2. Moon made everything look bright._____
3. Grandma helped them to bring the moon in the garden._____
4. Grandma filled the bowl with milk._____
5. The stars shone in the water._____

Worksheet 3

Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

High on the mountains, in the snow

That's where the river starts to flow

With leaves and fish all around,

Stones and rocks are on the ground.

Clean, clear, blue and green,

In the start can be seen

But as it flows along the way,

The colour changes to black and grey!

Questions

1. Where does the river start to flow from?

Ans: _____

2. What is found on the ground?

Ans: _____

3. What happens to the river as it flows?

Ans: _____

4. What colour is the river in the start?

Ans: _____

5. Write two pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

Ans: _____

6. Pick two action words from the poem.

Ans: _____

Grammar

Sentences: a group of words put together to make complete sense is called a sentence. It begins with a capital letter.

E.g I like ice-creams. They are my friends etc.

Statement: it is a type of sentence that states a fact or an idea. It always ends with a full stop(.). E.g she is my sister. We went to market yesterday.

Question: it is a type of sentence that asks something. It always ends with a question mark(?). E.g how old are you? Where do you live?

Worksheet 4

A. Tick the group of words that form sentence.

1. She went to the toy shop with her mother. _____
2. Cat he pet a has. _____
3. I ate two eggs in a breakfast. _____
4. Late am I getting. _____
5. The kids are playing football. _____

B. Identify whether the given sentences are statements or questions. Write s for statement and q for questions.

1. May I have a cookie? _____
2. The bananas are ripe. _____
3. We have a big family. _____
4. Is she your friend? _____
5. When are you coming to Delhi? _____
6. I love to play basketball. _____
7. The weather is pleasant today. _____
8. Would you like to have tea? _____

Worksheet 5

Rearrange the jumbled words to make meaningful sentence.

1. Funny / is / very / she

Ans _____

2. an/architect / is/ father / my

Ans _____

3. Ayaan/childhood/my/is/friend

Ans _____

4. Brother/an/wants / be/my/astronaut/to

Ans _____

5. Pet/you/ do/have/a

Ans _____

6. Doing / what / these / are / you /days.

Ans _____

Singular/plural

Singular: nouns that refer to one person, place, animal or a thing are called singular nouns eg boy, tree, table etc.

Plural: nouns that refer to more than one person, animal or a thing are called plural nouns. E.g boys, trees, tables etc

Rules to change singular noun to a plural noun

1. Words ending in sh, ch, x, s ,o, can be changed to plural by adding -es.

e.g match-matches

ox-oxes

bus -buses

2. Words ending in a vowel +y can be changed to plural by adding -s.

e.g way-ways

day-days

3. Words ending in a consonant + y changes to plural by replacing y with -ies.

E.g family - families

city -cities

Singular plural

singular plural

1. Book books

9. copy

copies

2. Box boxes

10. man

men

3. Brush	brushes	11.	woman	women	
4	match	matches	12.	Foot	feet
5.	Hero	heroes	13.	Tooth	teeth
6.	Family	families	14.	mouse	mice
7.	Army	armies	15.	knife	knives
8.	Life	lives			

Worksheet 6

A. Complete the sentences with plural forms of the given nouns.

1. My _____ (foot) are numb due to cold.
2. The _____ (mouse) have damaged the blanket.
3. These are my _____.(book)
4. My sister is very fond of _____.(candy)
5. I lost the bunch of _____ (key) in the morning.

B. Write the plural form of following.

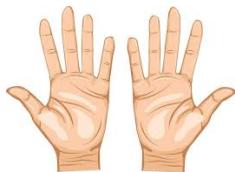
singular	plural	singular	plural
1. Dish	_____	6. Country	_____
2. Lamp	_____	7. Fox	_____
3. Door	_____	8. Glass	_____
4. Baby	_____	9. Class	_____
5. Story	_____	10. Pencil	_____

SUBJECT: EVS

TOPIC: MY BODY

Body:

Our body is made up of different parts or organs that work together and are important for us to live and do everyday activities.



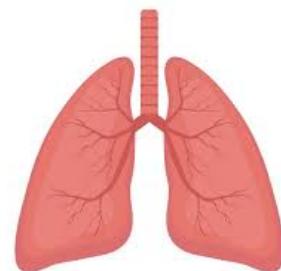
Organs:

These are special parts inside or outside our body. Our body has two main types of organs.

1.External organs: the parts of body that we can see and touch are called external organs eg head, feet, ears etc



2.Internal organs: organs that are located inside the body are called internal organs eg brain, heart, lungs etc.



Functions of external organs

1. Eyes: help to see the world around us. We use our eyes to look at things, read and watch.
2. Ears: helps us to hear sounds like music, voices and Noise.
3. Feet: helps us to walk, run, jump and stand. They help us to move from one place to another.
- 4 Mouth: helps us to eat food and drink. It also helps us to talk and smile.

Functions of internal organs

1. Brain: it is located inside the head. The brain helps us to think. It controls the functions of all other organs of the body.
2. Heart: the heart pumps the blood and send it to other parts of the body.
3. Lungs: our lungs help us to breathe we have two lungs the air we breathe in through our nose goes to the lungs.
4. Stomach: the food that we eat goes to the stomach. It looks like a pouch. The stomach changes the food we eat into liquid form and helps us to digest the food.

Sense organs:

The **eyes** **nose** **ears**, **tongue**, and **skin** are the body parts or organs that help us to know about the world around us. These are called **sense organs**. Our skin can sense when mother hugs. It can sense hot and cold weather too. It protects our body.

Eyes: our eyes can see the beautiful world around us.

Ears: help us to hear sound.

Nose: help us to smell things.

Tongue: help us to taste food.

Skin: help us to feel things like hot, cold, soft or rough.

Clean and fit:

Keeping your body clean and fit is important for staying healthy and feeling good. To keep your body clean and fit we should follow these steps.

1. Take regular baths or showers.
2. Eat healthy food.
3. Trim your nails.

4.drink plenty of water.

5. Wash your hands.

6. Exercise regularly

Worksheet 1

Q1:What are sense organs?

Ans _____

Q2:What is the function of heart?

Ans _____

Q3:What is the function of brain?

Ans _____

Q4:What is the function of our nose?

Ans _____

Q5:How can we keep our body clean and fit?

Ans _____

Q6: What is function of ears?

Ans _____

Q7: How many types of organs do we have? Name them

Ans _____

Q8:Name five sense organs.

Ans _____

Q9:What is the function of stomach?

Ans _____

Worksheet 2

Q10: Fill in the blanks.

1. It is located inside the head._____

2. It pumps the blood._____

3. It helps to eat food and drink._____

4. It helps to breathe._____

5. It helps to taste._____
6. It can sense hot and cold weather._____
7. It looks like a pouch._____

Q11: write true or false.

1. Head is an external organ._____
2. Organs that are located inside our body are called internal organs._____
3. Ears help us to eat._____
4. We have 3 lungs._____
5. Our body has 4 types of organs._____
6. Sense organs help us to know about the world._____
7. Stomach helps to digest the food._____
3. Skin sense hot and cold weather._____
9. We should not eat healthy food._____
10. Eyes help us to hear sound._____

Worksheet 3

Q12: Tick the correct option

1. eyes help us to
A) hear b) see c) taste
2. Tongue help us to
A) taste b) smell c) see
3. This is an external organ
A) eyes b) heart c) lungs
4. This is an internal organ
A. Head b) lungs c) eyes
5. This help us to hear music, noise and voice.
A) ears b) stomach c) brain
6. It pumps blood and send it to other parts.
A) kidney b) brain c) heart

- 7.Eyes, nose, ears, tongue and skin are called
A) internal organ b) external organ c) sense organ
8. The _____ changes the food we eat.
A) stomach b) brain c) lungs

Work sheet 4

Q13: Match the following

Column A

1. Internal organ
2. Eyes
3. Heart.
4. External organ
5. Brain
6. Lungs protects
7. Skin

Column B

- located inside the head
feet
brain
help us to see
pumps blood.
our body
help us to breathe

Q14:Unscramble these words.

1.tngoue_____

2.kisn._____

3.eahrt._____

4.eeft._____

5.gulns._____

TOPIC: FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Lesson no.2

Family

Family is a group of people connected by relationships involving bonds of love, care, and support. These relationships can be defined by blood, marriage, adoption or chosen connections.

Families often serve as primary unit of socialization, providing emotional, financial and physical support to their members the structure and role of a family can vary widely across culture, societies and individual preferences. Common types of families include

- 1.Joint family: It is a type of family where people live together in same house. It includes grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts and cousins. It is also known as big family.
- 2.Nuclear family: It is a small family that includes parents, and their children living together in one house.
- 3.Single parent family: It is a family where only one parent takes care of the child or children.

Family tree

Family tree is a drawing that shows relationships between family members across generations.



Spending time with family

Spending time with family means doing activities together, talking and enjoying each other's company. It helps family members become closer, share happiness,

And support each other. Some ways to spend time with family are:

1. Eating meals together.
2. Playing games
3. Watching movies or tv
4. Going for outings or picnics.
5. Helping each other with work

Spending time with family creates happy memories and makes everyone feel loved and cared for.

Fun in the family

Fun in the family means enjoying happy and playful moments together. It makes family members feel closer and creates wonderful memories. Some ways to have fun in the family are:-

1. Playing games together, like board games or outdoor games.
2. Telling funny stories or jokes.
3. celebrating birthdays and festivals.
4. Cooking and baking together.
5. Watching movies or singing songs.

Having fun with family makes everyone happy and strengthens the bond between family members.

Friends

Friends are people we like, trust and enjoy spending time with. They can be classmates, neighbours or anyone we share a special bond with.

Why friends are important

1. Support: friends help us when we are sad or need advice.
2. Fun: they make us laugh and share happy moments.
3. Learning: friends teach us new things and help us to grow.
4. Sharing: We share secrets, and ideas with friends.

Good friends make life more enjoyable and memorable.

Worksheet 1

Answer the following questions

Q1: What is a joint family?

Ans _____

Q2: What is a nuclear family.

Ans _____

Q3: What is a single parent family?

Ans _____

Q4: What are the different ways of spending time with family?

Ans _____

Q5: What is a family?

Ans _____

Q6: What is a family tree?

Ans _____

Q7: Mention any two ways of having fun with your family members.

Ans _____

Worksheet 2

Q1: Choose the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. A nuclear family is also known as a ___ family (big/small)

2. A big family is also known as a ___ family. (nuclear/joint)

3. Single parent family consists of only one ___ (parent/child)

4. ___ is a drawing showing relationships between family members. (family tree / friends)

5. Having fun with family makes everyone ___ (happy/sad)

6. We share secrets and ideas with ___ (family/friends)

Q2: Write true or false.

1. Good friends make life more enjoyable ____

2. Friends do not share happy moments ____

3. Joint family is a family where people live together ____

4. Family members feel closer and creates memories together ____

5. Friends help us when we are sad ____

Worksheet 3

Q1:Match the following

column A	column B
1. Nuclear family	one parent
2. Joint family	big
3 Family tree	spend time with each other
4. Single parent	drawing
5 Family member	small

Q2: Tick the correct option

1.Nuclear family is also called

- A) small family b) big family c) single parent family

2.Joint family is also known as

- A) small family b) big family c) one parent family

3.___is a group of people connected by relationship

- A) family b) friends c) relatives

4.___is a drawing that shows relation between family members

- A) family b) family tree c) joint family

5.Single parent family is called as

- A)two parent family b)one parent family c) both a and b

Q3:Unscramble these jumbled words

1.fmialy_____

2.arntep_____

3.rinefds_____

4.atnu_____

5.ouniscs_____

CHAPTER NO.1: NUMBERS

Key Concepts:

Digits: Digits are the basic symbols used to form numbers. There are only 10 digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Numbers: Numbers are formed by combining one or more digits. They are used to count, measure and show order. For example, 5 is a number made of one digit; 23 is a number made of two digits (2 and 3).

1-Digit Number: A 1-digit number has only one digit and ranges from 0 to 9. For example, 3, 7, 9.

2-Digit Number: A 2-digit number has two digits and ranges from 10 to 99. For example, 15, 42, 98.

3-Digit Number: A 3-digit number has three digits and ranges from 100 to 999. For example, 125, 342, 789.

Number names : Number names are the words used to represent numbers in written form. For example,

Number	Read as
84	Eighty-four
194	One hundreds and ninety - four
372	Three hundreds and seventy-two

Before , after and in between

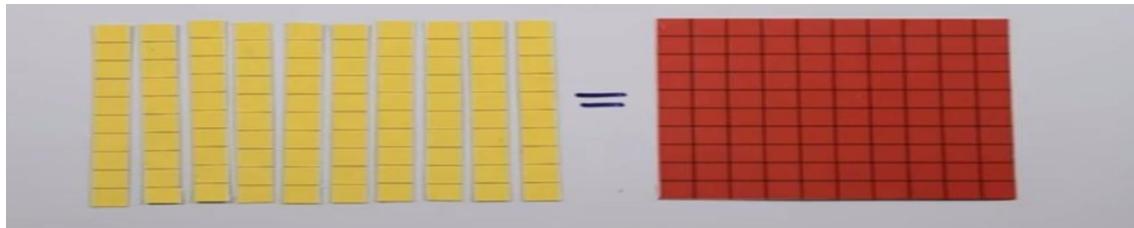
Before: The number that comes just before a given number. For example, before 22 is 21.



In between: The number that comes between two numbers. For example, between 21 and 23 is 22.

After: The number that comes just after a given number. For example,, after 22 is 23.

The Number Hundred: We can use blocks to show numbers. The block \square represents 1. 1 ten is made of 10 ones.



H	T	O
1	0	0

10 tens make 1 hundred. It is written as 100.

The smallest 2-digit number is 10.

The largest 2-digit number is 99.

Counting in hundreds: Counting in hundreds means adding 100 to the previous ones. For example, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and so on. The number in the hundreds place increases by 1.

3-Digit Numbers: 3-digit numbers are the numbers that range from 100 to 999. For example,



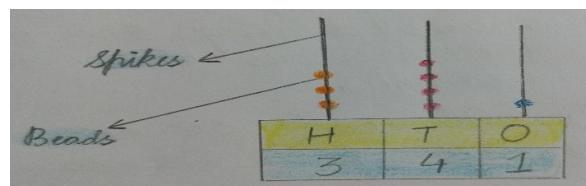
H	T	O
2	3	4

Two hundreds and thirty-four

The smallest 3-digit number is 100.

The largest 3 digit number is 999.

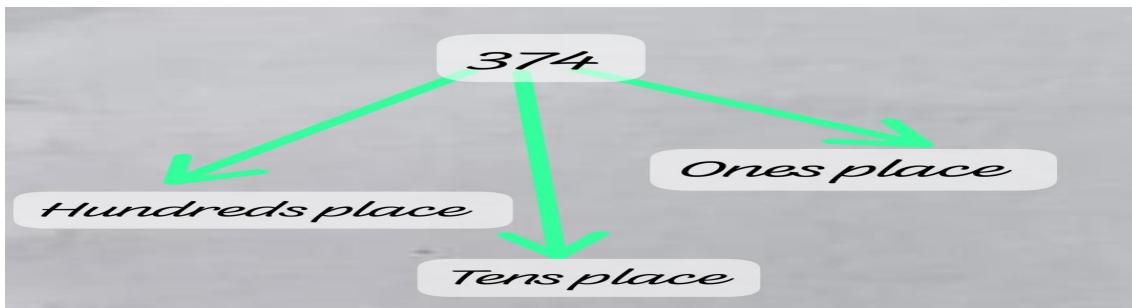
Numbers on the abacus: The abacus is a tool used to show numbers using beads on spikes.



The abacus shows 3 hundreds, 4 tens and 1 one or the number 341.

Place value and Face value:

Place : Place refers to the position of the digit in a number .For example,



Place value: The place value is the value of a digit depending on its position in a number. For example ,

H	T	O
5	8	3

Place value of 3=3

Place value of 8=80

Place value of 5=500

Face value: The face value of a digit in a number is the value of the digit itself.

H	T	O
1	2	3

Face value of 3=3

Face value of 2=2

Face value of 1=1

Expanded form and short form:

Expanded form: Expanded form means writing a number as a sum of the place value of its digits.

H	T	O
2	3	6

$$236=200+30+6$$

Short form: when we add the expanded form of the number, we get the short form or standard form of a number.

H	T	O
4	6	1

$$400+60+1=461$$

Forming number/ Number formation: Number formation is the process of arranging digits in the correct order to represent a number based on its place value.

Forming 2-digit numbers without repetition:

2-digit numbers are made of tens and ones

10 to 99 — 2-digit numbers

Examples

a) 5 and 6

T	O
5	6
6	5

Digits=5,6

Numbers=56,65

b) 3,5 and 7

Pair two digits at a time:

3 and 5 — 35,53

3 and 7 — 37,73

5 and 7 — 57,75

T	O
3	5
5	3
3	7
7	3
5	7
7	5

Digits=3,5,7

Numbers=35, 53, 37, 73, 57, 75

Worksheet -1

1) Fill in the missing numbers by counting forward.

a) 201, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, 210

b) __, __, __, 510, __, __, __, __, 516

c) __, __, __, __, 615, __, __, __, __

2) Write the numbers in words.

a) 13 _____

b) 127 _____

c) 743 _____

3) Write the numbers in figures.

- a) Two hundred and three. _____
- b) Four hundred and ninety-two. _____
- c) Six hundred and eighty. _____

4) Fill in the blanks:

- a) Write the numbers that come before and after

i) ___ 370 ___

ii) ___ 512 ___

- b) What comes in between?

i) 399 ___ 401

ii) 230 ___ 232

c) The number in between 429 and 431 is ___

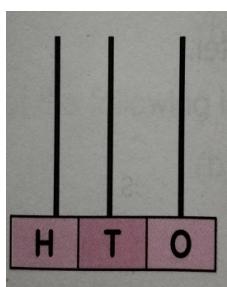
d) ___ comes just before 220.

e) ___ comes just after 441.

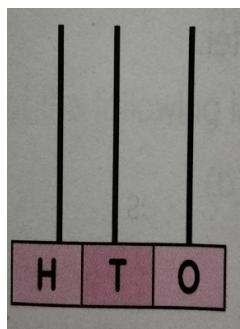
Worksheet-2

- 1) Show the given numbers on abacus by drawing beads.

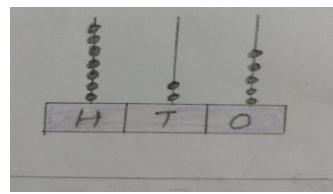
a) 220



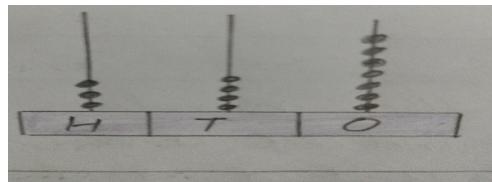
b) 456



2) Write the number shown on the abacus in words.



a)



b)

3) Fill in the blanks :

- a) The greatest 3-digit number is ____.
- b) The smallest 2-digit number is ____.
- c) 100 ones make ____ hundred.
- d) 10 tens make one ____.
- e) 10 ones make one ____.

4) Form the greatest and smallest 3-digit numbers using these digits. Use each digit only once.

- i) 2,9,7 ___, ___
- ii) 4,7,3 ___, ___

Worksheet -3

1) Fill in the blanks:

a) $743 = 700 + \underline{\quad} + 3$.

b) 100 and 5 make ____.

c) The expanded form of 308 is ____.

d) In 253, the digit ____ is in the tens place.

e) 7 tens and ____ ones make 75.

2) Write the face values of the digits in tens place .

a)

H	T	O
4	3	2

b)

H	T	O
7	2	4

3) Write the place value of the underlined digits.

a) 243 _____

b) 731 _____

c) 204 _____

4) Complete the given table:

Digits	Smallest Number	Greatest Number
7 and 6		
1, 9 and 8		

Worksheet-4

1) Write the following numbers in place value charts. Also write the numbers in words.

a) 403

H	T	O

b) 845

H	T	O

c) 750

H	T	O

d) 273

H	T	O

2) State true or false.

- a) In 483, the digit in the ones place is 4. __
- b) 3 hundreds 0 tens 3 ones make 330. __
- c) The expanded form of 549 is $500+40+9$. __
- d) The face value of 4 in 345 is 4. __
- e) The number 100 is the greatest 3-digit number. __

3) Fill in the blanks:

- a) 3 tens and 4 ones make __
- b) 8 tens and __ ones make 80.
- c) 7 tens and __ ones make 75.
- d) __ tens and 5 ones make 45.
- e) __ tens and 8 ones make 88.

4) Write the digit, place and place value of the underlined digits of the following numbers.

Number	Digit	Place	Place value
4 <u>3</u> 2			
6 <u>4</u> 7			
<u>7</u> 43			
24 <u>9</u>			

5) Form all the possible 2-digit number using the given digits.

Digits	Number formed
2,4,9	
1,3,7	
2,0,3	
4,3,2	

Worksheet -5

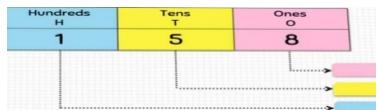
1) Write the place value and face value of the underlined digits of the following numbers.

Number	Place value	Face value
<u>2</u> 47		

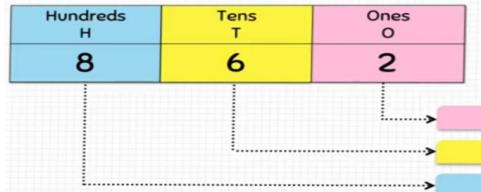
<u>358</u>		
<u>573</u>		
<u>894</u>		

2) Fill in the place value of the following numbers.

a)



b)



3) Write the missing numbers:

a) ___ + 10 + 0 = 110

b) ___ + ___ + ___ = 358

c) ___ + 5 = 205

d) 400 + 30 + 7 = ___

e) 50 + ___ = 54

4) State true or false.

a) The number 987 comes just after 986. ___

b) The number 680 comes before 679. ___

c) 347 is read as three hundred and fifty four. ___

d) In the number 220, the place value of 2 is same in both the places. ___

e) In 976, the place value of 7 is 700. ___

5) Match the columns

Column A	Column B
a) 6	a) 2 hundreds
b) 471	b) 6 ones
c) 200	c) $400 + 70 + 1$
d) 40	d) $300 + 40$
e) 340	e) 4 tens

CHAPTER NO.2: NUMBER FUN

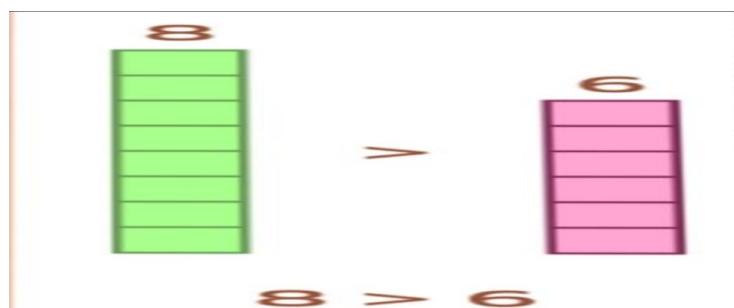
Key Concepts:

Comparing Numbers: Comparing numbers is a method of comparing two or more numbers and identifying if one is equal, lesser or greater than the other numbers.

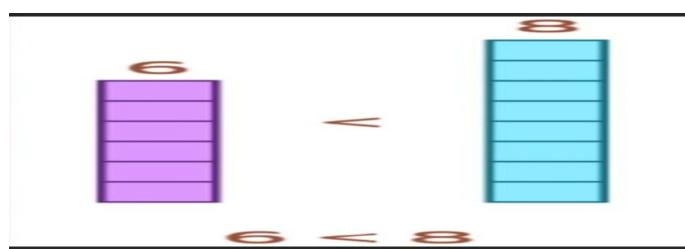
We use symbols to show the relationship.



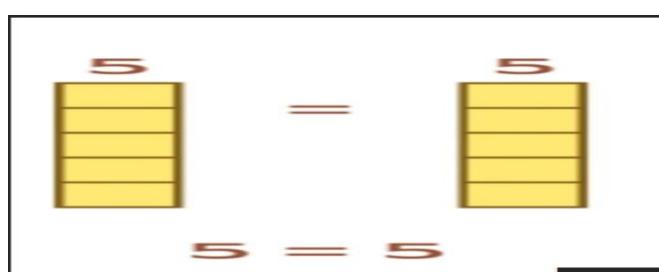
Greater than: The number to its left is bigger than the number to its right.



Less than: The number to its left is smaller than the number to its right.



Equal to: Two numbers have the same value.



Example

1) Compare 134 and 145

H	T	O
1	3	4
1	4	5

Compare from left to right

Hundreds are equal ($1=1$)

Tens: $3 < 4$, so $134 < 145$

2) Compare 418 and 416

H	T	O
4		8
4	1	
4	1	6

Compare from left to right

Hundreds are equal ($4=4$)

Tens are equal ($1=1$)

Ones: $8 > 6$, so $418 > 416$

3) Compare 135 and 226

H	T	O
1	3	5
2	2	6

Compare from left to right

Hundreds: $1 < 2$, so $135 < 226$

Ordering numbers:

Arranging numbers from smallest to greatest (ascending order) or from greatest to smallest (descending order).



Ascending order: Writing numbers from the smallest to the greatest is called increasing order or ascending order of numbers.

For example, Arrange 345,589,123, and 587 in ascending order.

H	T	O
3	4	5
5	8	9
1	2	3
5	8	7

Compare the hundreds place

123 has 1 (smallest)

345 has 3

589 and 587 both have 5.

Compare the tens place for 589 and 587

589 has 8

587 has 8.

Compare the ones place

7 is less than 9.

Order: 123, 345, 567, 589.

Descending order: Writing numbers from the greatest to the smallest is called decreasing order or descending order of numbers.

For example, Arrange 714, 585, 314, and 587 in descending order.

H	T	O
7	1	4
5	8	5
3	1	4
5	8	7

Compare the hundreds place

714 has 7 (Greatest)

585 and 587 both have 5

314 has 3 (Smallest).

Compare the tens place for 585 and 587

585 has 8

587 has 8.

Compare the ones place

7>5

Order: 714,587,585,314.

Cardinal numbers: Cardinal numbers are the numbers that we use to count any object/items like 1,2,3,4,.....

Ordinal numbers: Ordinal numbers are the numbers that tell us the position (order) of letters, numbers or objects like 1st, 2nd, 3rd,....

Examples,

1) Days Of the week

Monday – 1st day

Tuesday – 2nd day

Wednesday – 3rd day

Thursday – 4th day

Friday – 5th day

Saturday – 6th day

Sunday – 7th day

2) Look at the pictures of objects arranged in a row



The 1st object is an apple

The 2nd object is a mango

The 3rd object is a strawberry

The 4th object is a football

The 5th object is a book

The 6th object is a glass

The 7th object is a mug

The 8th object is a pencil

3) In the word ENGLISH

E is the first letter

N is the second letter

G is the third letter

L is the fourth letter

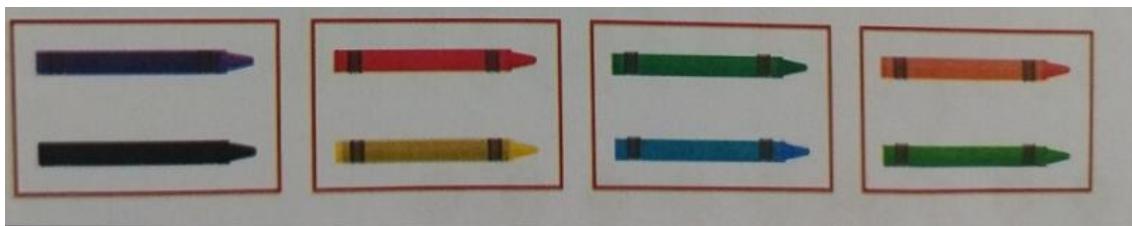
I the fifth letter

S the sixth letter

H is the seventh letter

Even and odd numbers

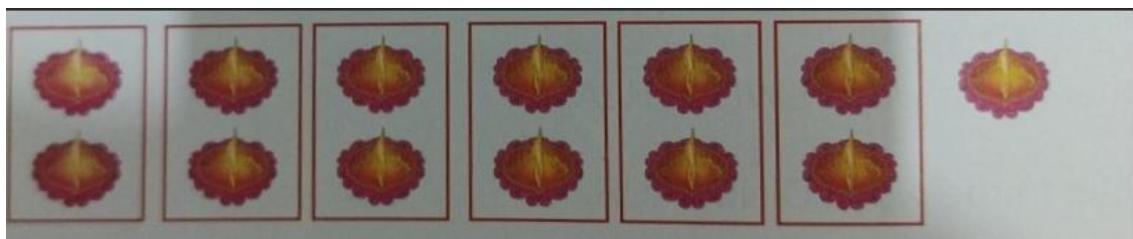
Even number: Any number that can be arranged in pairs is called an even number.



Even numbers have the digits 0,2,4,6 or 8 in the ones place.

For example, 10,22,38 and 94 are even numbers.

Odd number: If a number cannot be arranged in pairs, it is called an odd number.



Odd numbers have the digit 1,3,5,7 or 9 in the ones place.

For example, 11,23,47 and 79 are odd numbers.

The smallest even number is 0 and the smallest odd number is 1.

Worksheet -1

1) Fill in the blanks with $>$, $<$ or $=$.

a) $78 \underline{\quad} 87$

b) $251 \underline{\quad} 550$

c) $345 \underline{\quad} 543$

d) $123 \underline{\quad} 123$

e) $700 \underline{\quad} 679$

2) Circle the greatest number.

a) 345 347 460 573

b) 863 833 473 465

c) 735 428 675 432

3) Cross out the smallest number.

a) 358 275 379 473

b) 694 623 332 772

c) 858 388 220 628

4) Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

a) 48, 27, 94, 34 _____

b) 772, 107, 930, 309 _____

c) 882, 674, 770, 914 _____

5) Arrange the following numbers in descending order.

a) 98, 38, 83, 26 _____

b) 440, 517, 751, 465 _____

c) 291, 129, 219, 229 _____

Worksheet -2

1) Circle the third butterfly from the left.



(Left)

2) Match the ordinal numbers with their names.

A) 11th a) Ninth

B) 9th b) Eleventh

c) 20th c) Fourteenth

D) 14th d) Sixteenth

E) 16th e) Twentieth

3) write the next four even numbers.

a) 10, 12, _____

b) 36, 38, _____

c)40,42,_____

4)Write the next four odd numbers.

a)17,19,_____

b)23,25,_____

c)47,49,_____

5)Fill in the blanks:

a)The smallest number among 124,131,244 and 398 is ____.

b)The greatest number among 224,134,342 and 735 is ____.

c) July is the ____ month of the year.

d)The even number between 10 and 13 is ____.

e)In the word HORSE,R is the ____letter.

Worksheet -3

1.State true or false.

A) 55 is less than 255 ____

B) September is the 9th month of the year ____

C)19 is an even number ____

D)4 is the smallest even number ____

E)Eis the fifth letter in the word CATERPILLAR ____

2. Look at the pictures in a row



a)The ____ is at the third place.

b)The ball is at the ____ place.

c)The balloon is at the ____ place.

d)The ____ is at the second place.

e)The candle is at the ____ place.

3)Circle the odd numbers. Underline the even numbers.

A)13 15 42 34

B)20 17 33 24

C)73 24 84 31

D)45 50 28 39

E)51 43 19 82

4) Fill in the blanks:

a)E is the ___ letter of English alphabet.

b) Sixteen is written as ___.

c) 469 is ___ than 323.

d) ___ is the smallest even number.

e)___ is the smallest odd number.

5)Choose the correct option for each question.

A)Compare 345 ___ 468

i)< ii)> iii)= iv)none of these.

B) which is the greatest number?

i) 678 ii) 465 iii) 942 iv)567

C)if Monday is the first day of the week, then what is the position of Wednesday?

i) Second ii)Third iii) Fifth iv) sixth

D) Which of the following is an even number?

i) 43 ii)54 iii)29 iv)37

E)The letter N represents ___ letter in the English alphabet.

i) 14th ii) 13th iii) 24th iv)7th

Worksheet -4

1)Match the cardinal numbers with the ordinal numbers.

a)7 a) 18th

b)18 b) 7th

c)20 c) 5th

d)5 d) 8th

e)8 e) 20th

2)Look at these numbers. Are they even or odd.

a)15 b)30 c)56 d)33 e)19

جماعت: دوم

سبق نمبر: ۱ عنوان: حمد

”حمد“ کے کہتے ہیں؟

حمد کا مطلب اللہ کی تعریف کرنا ہے۔ ہم اللہ تعالیٰ کا حمد اس لئے کرتے ہیں کیونکہ وہ سب کچھ بنانے والا، ہمیں زندگی دینے والا اور ہر چیز عطا کرنے والا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہمیں والدین، چھاگھر، کھانا، پانی اور سب نعمتوں دی ہیں۔ اس لئے ہمیں ہمیشہ اللہ کا شکر ادا کرنا چاہئے۔

نظم ”حمد“ کا خلاصہ

یہ نظم ”اسماں میرٹھی“ نے لکھی ہے یہ نظم ہمیں اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریف کرنا اور اس کی عطا کردہ بے شمار نعمتوں پر شکر ادا کرنا سکھاتا ہے۔ نظم میں شاعر اللہ کی عظمت کو بیان کرتے ہوئے کہتا ہے کہ اللہ وہ ذات ہے جو پوری کائنات کا خالق ہے جس نے پورے جہاں کو بنایا اور اپنے بندوں کو اپنی بے شمار نعمتوں سے نوازا ہے۔ زمین، آسمان، پہاڑ، دریا، جھیل، بنے شمار پھل پھول اور تمام جاندار اس کی قدرت کی نشانیاں ہیں۔ شاعر اس بات پر زور دیتا ہے کہ ہمیں ہر وقت اللہ کی تعریف کرنی چاہئے اور ہر حال میں اللہ کا شکر ادا کرنا چاہئے۔ یہ نظم ہمیں اللہ سے محبت، شکرگزاری اور اس کی دی ہوئی چیزوں کی قدر کرنے کا درس دیتا ہے۔

ورک شیٹ (۱)

سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے:

س۱۔ حمد کے کہتے ہیں؟

ج: _____



س۲۔ نظم ”حمد“ کس نے لکھی ہے؟

ج: _____



س۳۔ سب تعریفیں کس کے لئے ہیں؟

ج: _____



س۴۔ نظم ”حمد“ سے ہمیں کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟

ج: _____



س۵۔ ہمیں ہر حال میں کس کا شکر ادا کرنا چاہئے؟

رج:



س۶۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کی بے شمار نعمتوں میں سے چند نعمتوں کا نام لکھئے؟

رج:



س۷۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے کن کو اپنی بے شمار نعمتوں سے نوازا ہیں؟

رج:



س۸۔ پوری کائنات کا خالق کون ہے؟

رج:



ورک شیٹ (۲)

درج ذیل الفاظوں کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے:

- ۱۔ تعریف
- ۲۔ جہاں
- ۳۔ آسمان
- ۴۔ قدرت
- ۵۔ زمین
- ۶۔ کائنات
- ۷۔ خوبصورت
- ۸۔ گلستان
- ۹۔ تعریف
- ۱۰۔ رنگ

ورک شیٹ (۳)

حروف کو توڑ کر لکھئے:

= خوش = ۲	= خدا = ۱
= گستان = ۳	= فرش = ۳
= رنگ = ۶	= خلعت = ۵
= خاکی = ۸	= پھول = ۷
= جواں = ۱۰	= کھنڈر = ۹

حروف کو جوڑ کر لکھئے:

= ک + ا + خ = ۲	= م + ڑ + ی = ۱
= ر + ڑ + ن + ک = ۳	= ز + م + ی + س = ۳
= و + ب + ش + خ = ۶	= ب + و + خ = ۵
= س + و + م = ۸	= ت + ع + ل + خ = ۸
= ت + س + ل + گ = ۱۰	= س + ا + و + ج = ۹

ورک شیٹ (۴)

نادیدہ عبارت

بہار کا موسم بہت خوبصورت ہوتا ہے۔ اس موسم میں درختوں پر ہرے پتے نکل آتے ہیں۔ پھول کھلتے ہیں اور ہر طرف خوشبو پھیل جاتی ہے۔ بچے میدان میں کھیلتے ہیں اور پرندے چپھاتے ہیں۔ لوگ باغوں میں جاتے ہیں اور پھولوں سے لطف اندوز ہوتے ہیں۔ بہار کا موسم سب کو خوش کر دیتا ہے۔

نادیدہ عبارت کو غور سے پڑھ کر سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے:

س۱۔ بہار کے موسم میں درختوں پر کیا نکل آتے ہیں؟

ج: -----

☆

س۲۔ بہار میں پرندے کیا کرتے ہیں؟

ج: -----

☆

س۳۔ بہار کا موسم کیسا ہوتا ہے؟

ج: -----

☆

س۲۔ لوگ کہاں جاتے ہیں اور کیوں؟

ج:



س۵۔ اس کہانی کا عنوان کیا ہے؟

ج:



کاپی ورک

۱۔ فرش خاکی	۲۔ کھنڈر	۳۔ لا جور دی	۴۔ سائبیں	۵۔ خلعت	۶۔ خوش ذائقہ	۷۔ شرین	۸۔ خاک	۹۔ بیل بوٹے
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کاپی ورک

الفاظ	معنی	جملے
۱۔ جہاں	دنیا	سارے جہاں کا ملک اللہ ہے
۲۔ لا جور دی	نیلا	آسمان لا جور دی رنگ کا ہے
۳۔ خاک	مٹی	اللہ نے انسان کو خاک سے بنایا
۴۔ خوش ذائقہ	مزے دار	آم ایک خوش ذائقہ پھل ہے
۵۔ خلعت	سلاہ وال باس	مجھے ابو نے عید کیلئے ایک خوبصورت خلعت لایا

سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے:

- س۱۔ اس جہاں کو کس نے بنایا؟
ج۔ اس جہاں کو اللہ نے بنایا۔
- س۲۔ لا جور دی رنگ کس کا ہے؟
ج۔ لا جور دی رنگ آسمان کا ہے۔
- س۳۔ بیل بوٹے کہاں سے اگتے ہیں؟
ج۔ بیل بوٹے مٹی سے اگتے ہیں۔
- س۴۔ اس نظم میں کس کی تعریفیں کی گئی ہیں؟
ج۔ اس نظم میں اللہ کی تعریفیں کی گئی ہیں۔

اضافی سوالات

- س۱۔ خاک کے گھنڈر کو کس نے گلستان بنایا؟
ج۔ خاک کے گھنڈر کو اللہ نے گلستان بنایا۔
- س۲۔ یہ نظم حمد کس نے لکھی ہے؟
ج۔ یہ نظم حمد ”اسما عیل میرٹھی“ نے لکھی ہے۔
- س۳۔ حمد کسے کہتے ہیں؟
ج۔ جس نظم میں خدا کی تعریف کی جائے اسے حمد کہتے ہیں۔
- س۴۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے مٹی سے کیا آگئے؟
ج۔ اللہ تعالیٰ سے مٹی سے بیل بوٹے آگئے۔
- س۵۔ نظم حمد سے ہمیں کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟
ج۔ نظم حمد سے ہمیں یہ سبق ملتا ہے کہ ہمیں ہر حال میں اللہ کا شکر ادا کرنا چاہئے اور اس کی دی ہوئی نعمتوں کی قدر کرنی چاہئے۔

سبق نمبر: ۲ عنوان: میری بہن

خلاصہ

اس کہانی میں ایک لڑکی ہوتی ہے جس کا نام نرگس ہے جو بہت ہی ہوشیار اور ذہین ہوتی ہے اور اس کا ایک بھائی ہوتا ہے جس کا نام عدنان ہوتا ہے انہوں نے بچپن میں ہی اپنے بات کو کھو دیا تھا ان کی ماں انہیں بہت پیار کرتی تھی۔ نرگس اور عدنان آپس میں پیار اور محبت سے رہتے تھے۔ ان کی ایک خالہ زاد بہن تھی جس کا نام شیبا تھا۔ اس کا ایک بھائی تھا جس کا نام انمول تھا جو ناپینا تھا یعنی وہ دیکھنے سکتا تھا۔ شیبا اپنے بھائی انمول کو دنیا بھر کی خوبصورتی دکھانا چاہتی تھی۔

شیبا کو اپنے بھائی کے نایبنا ہونے کا بہت دکھ تھا لیکن اس کی خالہ نے اسے مشورہ دیا کہ انمول دیکھنے سکتا ہے لیکن پڑھ تو سکتا ہے اور اس بات سے شیبا بہت خوش ہوئی اور اس نے اپنے بھائی کو پڑھانے کا تھیہ کر لیا۔ وہ ہر روز انمول کو اپنے ساتھ اسکول لے جانے لگی اور اس نے بھی خوب پڑھنا شروع کیا اسپتہ استاد اسے پیار کرنے لگے اور وہ بہت ہی ذہین لڑکا نکلا۔

ورک شیٹ (۱)

س۱۔ نرگس کیسی لڑکی تھی؟

ج: _____



س۲۔ نرگس کے بھائی کا نام کیا تھا؟

ج: _____



س۳۔ نرگس اور عدنان آپس میں کیسے رہتے تھے؟

ج: _____



س۲۔ نرگس کی خالہ زاد بہن کا نام کیا تھا؟

ج:



س۵۔ شیبا کے بھائی کا نام کیا تھا؟

ج:



س۶۔ شیبا کو سب کا دکھ تھا؟

ج:



س۷۔ خالہ نے شیبا کو کیا مشورہ دیا؟

ج:



س۸۔ شیبا نے کیا تھیہ کر لیا؟

ج:



س۹۔ انمول کیسا لڑکا تھا؟

ج:



س۱۰۔ شیبا روز انمول کو کہا لے جانے لگی؟

ج:



ورک شیٹ (۲)

درج ذیل الفاظوں کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے:

۱۔ آسمان = _____

۲۔ دھوپ = _____

- ۱۔ میدان = میدان
- ۲۔ ذہین = ذہین
- ۳۔ اسکول = اسکول
- ۴۔ دعوت = دعوت
- ۵۔ حوصلہ = حوصلہ
- ۶۔ بھائی = بھائی
- ۷۔ وردی = وردی
- ۸۔ استاد = استاد

ورک شیٹ (۳)

حروف کو توڑ کر لکھئے:

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| ۱۔ خوب = | پیار = |
| ۲۔ صاف = | جماعت = |
| ۳۔ مختی = | دنیا = |
| ۴۔ مشغول = | شروع = |
| ۵۔ لوٹ = | جماعت = |

حروف کو جوڑ کر لکھئے:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| ۱۔ خ + و + ش = | = س + ب + ا + و + د |
| ۲۔ ع + ن + ا + ن = | = س + گ + ر + ن |
| ۳۔ ا + ن + م + و + ل = | = ی + ر + و + پ |
| ۴۔ ق + ب + و + ل = | = ب + خ + و + ی |
| ۵۔ م + ع + ز + و + ر = | = ط + و + ل |

ورک شیٹ (۴)

نادریدہ عبارت

ایک دن مریم اور اس کی امی بازار گئیں۔ بازار میں بہت رونق تھی۔ مریم نے کھلو نے کی دکان دیکھی اور وہاں رک گئی۔ اس نے ایک خوبصورت گڑیا خریدنے کی خواہش ظاہر کی۔ مریم کی امی نے گڑیا خریدی اور کہا یہ تمہارے اچھے کاموں کا انعام ہے۔ مریم بہت خوش

ہوئی اور اپنی امی کا شکریہ ادا کیا۔

نادیدہ عبارت کو غور سے پڑھ کر سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے:

س۱۔ مریم اور اس کی امی کہاں گئیں؟

ج:



س۲۔ مریم نے کیا خریدنے کی خواہش ظاہر کی؟

ج:



س۳۔ بازار میں کیا تھی؟

ج:



س۴۔ مریم نے کون سی دکان دیکھی؟

ج:



س۵۔ مریم نے امی کا شکریہ کیوں ادا کیا؟

ج:



کاپی و رک

مشکل الفاظ (املا)

۱۔	نرگس	۲۔	عدنان	۳۔	شیبا	۴۔	بچپن
۵۔	انمول	۶۔	ہوشیار	۷۔	میدان	۸۔	خوبصورتی
۹۔	ناپینا	۱۰۔	مشغول	۱۱۔	قبول	۱۲۔	حوالہ
۱۳۔	شکریہ	۱۴۔	تھیہ	۱۵۔	استاد		

کاپی و رک
جملے

معنی

الفاظ

اقراء ایجو کیشنل انسٹیچوٹ بمنہ

۱۔	ذہین	قابل	میری بہت ذہین ہے
۲۔	خوبی	اچھائی	ہمیشہ سچ بولنا اچھی خوبی ہے
۳۔	ہاتھ بٹانا	مد کرنا	ہمیں اپنی ماں کا ہاتھ بٹانا چاہئے
۴۔	معذور	محجور	ہمیں معذور لوگوں کی مدد کرنی چاہئے

سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے:

- س۱۔ کیا آپ بتاسکتے ہیں کہ نرگس کیسی لڑکی تھی؟
 ج۔ نرگس ہوشیا اور ذہین لڑکی تھی۔
- س۲۔ نرگس کے بھائی کا نام عدنان تھا؟
 ج۔ نرگس کے بھائی کا نام عدنان تھا۔
- س۳۔ نرگس نے اپنی خالہزاد بہن کو اپنے گھر دعوت پر بلا�ا؟
 ج۔ نرگس نے اپنی خالہزاد بہن کو اپنے گھر دعوت پر بلا�ا۔
- س۴۔ سبھی بہن بھائی فٹ بال کھیلنے نزد کی میدان گئے؟
 ج۔ سبھی بہن بھائی فٹ بال کھیلنے نزد کی میدان گئے۔
- س۵۔ شیبا اچانک کیوں رونے لگی؟
 ج۔ شیبا اچانک اسلئے رونے لگی کیونکہ اس کا بھائی دیکھنہیں سکتا تھا۔

اضافی سوالات:

- س۱۔ شیبا کون تھی؟
 ج۔ شیبا نرگس کی خالہزاد بہن تھی۔
- س۲۔ شیبا نے کیا تھیہ کر لیا؟
 ج۔ شیبا نے اپنے بھائی انمول کو پڑھانے کا تھیہ کر لیا۔
- س۳۔ دونوں بھائی بہن کو کس سے حوصلہ ملتا تھا؟
 ج۔ دونوں بھائی بہن کو اپنی ماں سے حوصلہ ملتا تھا۔
- س۴۔ نرگس اسکول کا کام ختم کر کے کس میں مشغول ہو گئی؟
 ج۔ نرگس اسکول کا کام ختم کر کے اپنی ماں کے ساتھ ہاتھ بٹانے میں مشغول ہو گئی۔
- س۵۔ عدنان کیسا لڑکا تھا؟
 ج۔ عدنان ایک محنتی لڑکا تھا۔

COMPUTER – A MACHINE

Machine:- A machine is a human made thing which makes our work easier and saves our time.

Some examples of machines are:- AC, Washing machine, bus, bicycle, helicopter, sewing machine and ceiling fan

Computer:- A computer is a human made machine. It needs electricity to work.

USES OF COMPUTER:-

You can write letters, stories, and poems.

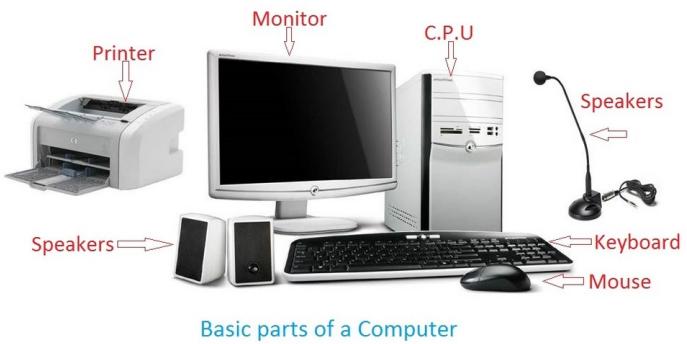
You can watch films and play music.

You can make beautiful drawings.

You can play many games.

PARTS OF COMPUTER:-

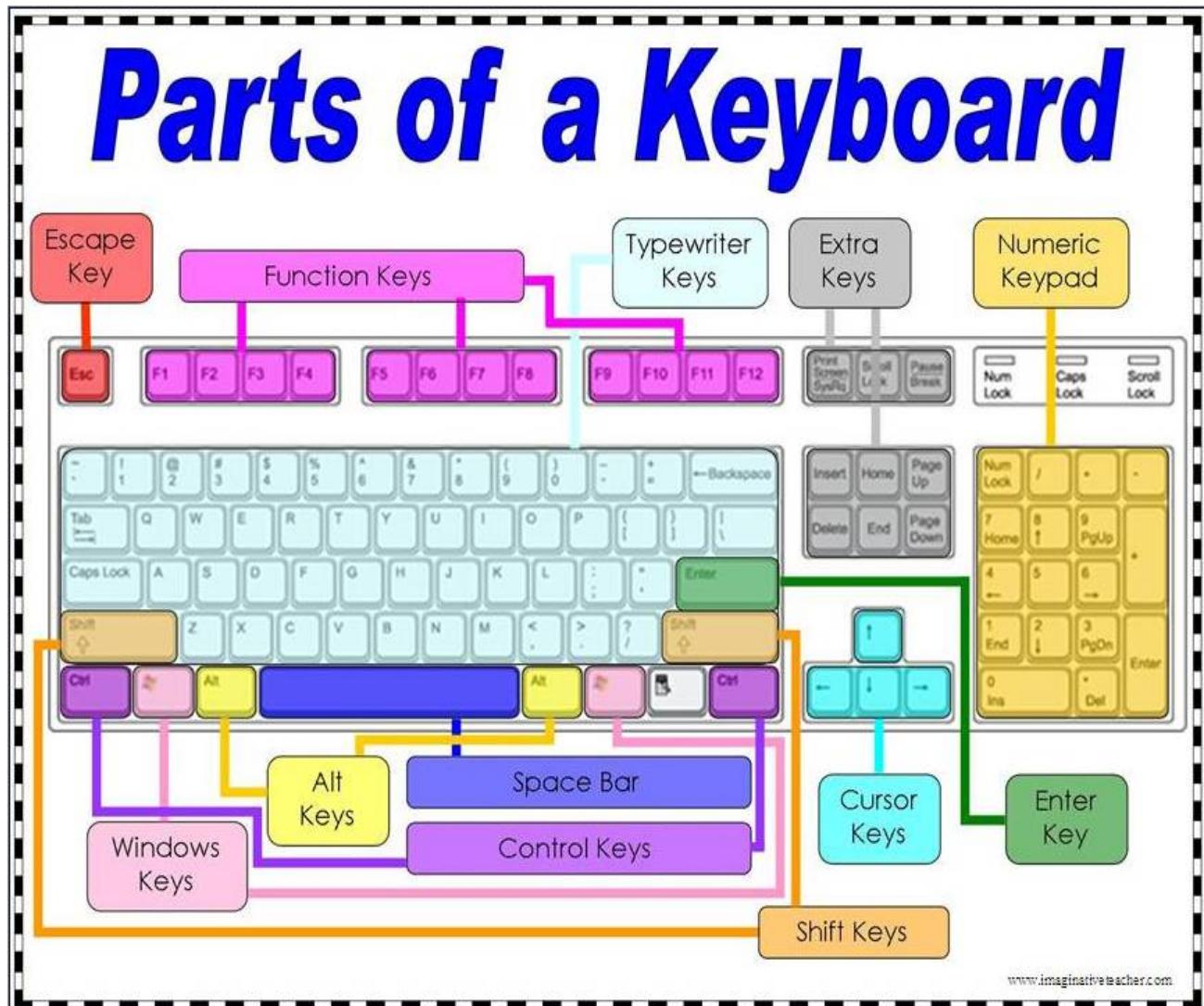
- CPU
- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Monitor
- UPS
- Printer
- Speakers



Q. Label the parts of the computer system given below.



KEYBOARD :- Keyboard is a typing device. It consists of small buttons, which are known as keys. A keyboard generally has about 104 keys. You can use a keyboard to type alphabets, numbers and symbols by pressing these keys.



Q: Craft the keyboard and label its parts. (with the help of cardboard)