Subject: Computer   CHAPTER NO:-01SOFTWARE AND IT'S TYPES

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which of the following is not a type 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) Ios   (c) Android   (d) Office Suit

3. Which of the following is a function of an Operating System?

(a) Device Management   (b) Process Management

 (c) File Management   (d) All of the above____.

 4. Who developed Android?

 (a) Microsoft   (b) Google   (c) Wipro   (d) None

B. Fill in the blanks.

 1. An _____ controls and manages the Hardware and Software of the Computer System.

 2. An _____ converts the assembly language program into Machine Code.

 3. _____ an example of an Application Software suite.

 4. _____ allows you to create Presentations.

C. Write "True" or "False".

 1. A language processor converts a high-level language program into its machine language. _____

2. Antivirus utilities are used to scan files for malware. _____

 3. File compression utility is used to organize files. _____

 4. LOGO is an example of an operating system. _____

D. Answer the following Questions.

 1. Define the operating system.

 _____

 _____

 2. What is the use of Language Processors?

 _____

 _____

3. Write any two disadvantages of Machine Language.

_____

_____

4. Define customized Software.

_____

_____

E. Draw diagrams of thelogos of some general-purpose software(Like MS-Word, MS-Excel, MS-Access,

MS-PowerPoint, Google Chrome etc) on a plain sheet of paper.

CHAPTER NO:-02FILE MANAGEMENT

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which of the following is used to organize Files and Folders?

 (a) File Explorer_____   (b) Wildcard_____   (c) Android_____   (d) None_____.

 2. Which of the following refers to a location on the computer's internal Hard Disk?

(a) C: _____   (b) D: _____   (c) E: _____   (d) None _____.

3. Which of the following are image file extensions?

(a) .jpeg_____   (b) .png_____   (c) .gif _____   (d) All of the above_____.

4. Which of the following options are used to search for files?

 (a) Search box_____   (b) Wild card characters_____   (c) Both (a) & (b)_____   (d) None_____.

 B. Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ is the process of storing files and folders in an organized way.

2. In Windows, files and folders are organized in a _____ structure.

3. _____ helps to navigate the hard disk and other storage devices on your computer.

 4. A _____ shows the location of a file on the computer.

C. Write "True" or "False".

1. A drive is a location on a storage device capable of storing and reading information. _____

 2. Each file has a unique path. _____

3. The names of the drive, folder, subfolder and file in the path are separated from each other by a backslash ('*'). _____

4. A folder can contain no more than five folders. _____

D. Answer the following Questions.

1. What is File Management?

_____

_____

2. What is the significance of File Extension?

_____

_____

3. Write the extensions of text and document files.

_____

_____

4. Which wild card characters are used to search for files in a computer?

_____

_____

NOTE:- DO ALL THE ASSIGNED EXERCISES ON THE PROVIDED WORKSHEETS.

Iqra Educational Institute

CLASS: 5th   **Chapter: NO: 1**   **SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

TOPIC: THE REAL PRINCESS

Gear up:-

All persons are different from each other. Their physique, appearance, likes, dislikes, emotions and sensitivity all are different. That's why it is said that "Everybody is unique in their own way."

Summary:-

Once there was a prince who wanted to marry a real princess. He searches all around the world, meeting many princesses, but with each feels like there is something not quite right about them. He cannot figure out if they are real princesses or not. Discouraged, he returns home. One evening, there was a terrible storm, and a princess knocks at the door, soaking wet. The old Queen prepares the girl's bedroom; she places 3 peas on the bedstead, and on top puts twenty mattresses and twenty coverlets. The next morning, the princess complains that she slept horribly as if she were lying on some hard thing. They know at must that she must be a real princess, and the prince marries her and made her his wife.

Seen Passage:

The prince was now convinced that he had found a real princess. He married her and was very happy to have a real Princess as his wife. The three peas were preserved in the royal museum. You can still see them if they have not been stolen.

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Q1: Who was convinced to find a real princess?

Q2: Why was prince happy?

Q3: What was preserved in Royal museum?

Q4: Write the antonym of

   a) Convinced   b) Royal

Q5: Write two verbs from the passage

Word/meaning/ Sentences (to be done on notebook).

Make sentences yourself

1. downcast: Sad	2. Make up his mind:- decide in his mind.
3. Tempest: Violent storm	4. Arose:- appeared
5. In torrents: like fast rushing streams of water	6. Laid: put on surface
7. Indeed: truly	8. Scarcely: hardly
9. Convinced:- felt certain	10 none but:- Only

<u>EXTRA COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:</u>   (to be done on notebook)

Q1. What did the Prince wish?

Q2. What was the problem with Prince to find a real Princess?

Q3. What happened at one evening?

Q4. "Ah, we shall see about that."

a. Who thought these words?

b. What did she do after thinking about this?

Q5.What did the Queen mother put on the bottom of the bed?

Q6.What did Queen mother lay over three little peas?

Q7. "Oh, Very badly indeed!"

a.Who said these words to whom?

b. Why could she scarcely have a wink of sleep all the night?

Q8.What was done to the three peas after marriage of prince and princess?

Q9. Who is the writer of this story?

Q10. Write antonym of

a. Royal   b. Convinced

<u>Comprehension Skills</u> (Pg no.6) **(To be done on notebook)**

1.   **Answer the following questions (Qno.1,2,4 and 5 do yourself)**

Ans3. The princess looked not so beautiful but she said she was a princess, a real princess. She was wet with rain and was trembling in the cold wind. Truly she was in a bad state.

Ans6. As she had been able to feel three little peas through twenty mattresses and twenty soft coverlets. So none but such a real princess could have such a delicate sense of feeling .This proved that the girl was a real princess.

II. <u>Critical thinking</u> (Pg.no.6) **(Do it yourself-on book)**

Words in Communication

i. **Fill in the blanks**

II: Complete the following comparison (Pg no. 7) (to be done on book)

1. Pitch   2. Sun   3. Rose   4. Feather   5. Snow

6. Honey   7. Elephant   8. Donkey

<u>English sounds</u> (Analysis & Application)

Sound "ee" with different spelling. (Do it yourself- on book).

<u>Grammar & Usage: (sensitivity) (Pg no 7)</u>

 Match the items to make meaningful sentences. (To be done on book).

• [Note: Sentence is a group of words that makes complete sense)

1. I like the boys who are honest and hardworking
2. It is unfortunate that he has failed
3. They took a vow that they would die for their country.

4. You should listen to what your elders say

5. When the cat is away, the mice will play

II. Join the following pairs of sentences as shown in example. (Application)

1. Mr. Kapoor, our new principal, has made many changes in the school (Do rest of parts yourself on book)

III) Complete the following sentences in any way you like:[Self-Direction] Pg no.8 (Do it yourself- on book]

IV. Write the sentences in the plural.

1. Ans. They didn't want to work in their field.

2. Ans My friends will help me with money

3. Ans They shall join him in singing the hymn

4. Ans. They were much worried about their Children

5. Ans. They can learn much from the life of these great men.

Speaking & listening: (Pg no. 9) [Communication/Collaboration)

• Work in Pairs Practise with your partner dialogues of the following pattern:- [Do practise in pairs]

Read the dialogues and with proper pronunciation and accent.

Writing Skills [Initiative & self-direction)

- **Look around your living room. Write ten sentences about it in your notebook.**
- **Life Skills** [Sensitivity](do as directed) [To be done on book)

Chapter: no : 02   **TOPIC: The Divided Horsecloth**

Gear Up: As our parents and grandparents grow older, they may not ask for much, but what they need the most is our time, care and respect. When we show them love and kindness, it makes them feel cherished and happy. "How can we ensure that our elders feel loved and respected in their old age?"

SUMMARY: This story is about a merchant who gives all his wealth to his son for his happiness. After his son marries, the merchant's daughter-in-law starts mistreating him and convinces her husband to send the merchant away. The merchant pleads to stay but is forced to leave.When asked for a horsecloth for warmth, the grandson; Luke,divides the cloth in two.When questioned, Luke explains he is saving the other half for his father, when he grows old. This makes the son realize his mistake, and he apologizes, bringing his father back home with respect and love.

Moral: As you sow, so shall you reap. Treat others, especially your elders, with love and respect, as your actions will come back to you in the future.

Word/ Meaning/ Sentences (To be done on notebook)

Make sentences yourself

Word	Meaning
1. Bride	A girl going to be married
2. Transfer	Hand over
3. Legal	Allowed by law
4. Horrible	Extremely bad
5. Cover	Protect
6. Moments	Very brief periods of time
7. Stable	A building in which horse or horses are kept and fed
8. Faced	Turned his face towards
9. None	Not only
10. Unworthy	Having no worth

<u>Seen Passage</u>. (To be done on notebook)

The merchant's son had grown into a handsome young man. The father found a very beautiful girl to be his son's bride. But the girl's father said, "I can allow this marriage on one condition only. You must transfer all your wealth to your son's name. You shall then have no legal right to it." For a while, the merchant was in a fix. He didn't know what to say. But then he made up his mind and said, "I have no objection to it. I'll do as you desire."

Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:
Q1 What condition did the girl's father put for the marriage?
Q2 How did the merchant feel about the condition first?
Q3 What decision did the merchant make regarding the condition?
Q4 Whom was merchant's son going to marry?
Q5. Why did the merchant agree to transfer his wealth?
Comprehension Questions (to be done on notebook)
  I.   **Answer the following questions**
  Q1. Where did the merchant live before moving to Paris?
  Q2. Why did the merchant move to Paris with his family?
  Q3. What did the merchant do in Paris?
  Q4. What condition did the girl's father set for the marriage?
  Q5. What did the merchant decide to do after thinking about the condition?
  Q6. What was the name of the merchant's grandson?
  Q7. Who treated the old merchant badly in the house?

Q8. What did the merchant ask his son for when he was forced to leave?

Q9. What did Luke do with the horsecloth?

Q10. What did Luke say when he was asked about dividing the horsecloth?

Q11. How did the merchant's son react after hearing what Luke said?

Q12. How did the story end?

Comprehension Skills   **page no. 15** (To be done on notebook)

Answer the following questions: (Do questions no. 1 to 9 yourself)

Ans10. From this story, we learn that we should never mistreat our parents and elders. They deserve our care, love and respect, especially in their old age. The story also teaches us that the way we treat others will come back to us.

I.   **Critical thinking.**   (Do it yourself on book)

Words in communication   **(self direction)**

A phrase is a group of words that work together to convey a particular meaning. It may or may not form a complete sentence.

I.   Use the phrases given in your book in your own sentences.

[Do all the parts by yourself on notebook)

II.   Fill in the blanks with the correct form of words in brackets: [Do it yourself on book]

III.   One word in each of the following groups of words has been misspelt. Pick out the misspelt word and give its correct spelling:

I. Cruel, silent, rebuke, halfs, whole,

Ans. Halfs- halves

(Do rest of the parts yourself)   Consult dictionary (To be done on book)

IV.   Put in the correct words: (to be done on notebook)

1. Say	2. Told	3. Told	4. Told	5. Ask
6. Told	7. Telling	8. Telling	9. Said	10. Telling

English sounds   **(Application) Pg no. 17**

Note: Silent letters are letters in a word that are not pronounced when the word is spoken. Even though the letter is written, it does not have a sound in the words pronunciation.

E.g. K in "knew" (the k is silent, so "knew" is pronounced as "new")

I. Underline the silent letter or letters in each of the words given in your book. (Do yourself on book)

II. What sound do the words in each set have in common? **(Self direction)**

Do it yourself on book

Grammar and Usage (page no.17)

I.   Join the following pairs of sentences, using while:

1. The teacher was teaching. Vamika was talking.
    The teacher was teaching while Vamika was talking.
    (Do the rest of the parts yourself on book)

II.   Change the sentences given in your book in the same way as shown in the example. (Analysis and Application)

1.   Radha didn't run so fast as Richa. Richa runs more fast than Radha.   (Do the rest of the parts yourself on book)

III.   Change the sentences given in your book in the same way as shown in the example (Application)   Page no .18

1.   Boys run faster than girls.
      Girls did not run so fast as Boys.(Do the rest of parts yourself on book)

IV.   Change the sentences given in your book into interrogative sentences:

[Note: Interrogative sentences are sentences that ask a question and require an answer. They begin with words like "Who", "What," "Where," "When," "Why," "How," or auxiliary verbs like "is" "are," "do," "does", "can." Interrogative sentences end with a question mark (?)

1. Dev made a big effort to get free.
   Did Dev make a big effort to get free? (Do the rest of the parts yourself on book)

Imperative sentences (Information literacy) Pg no.19
Imperatives are used in invitations, warnings, requests, advice, instructions and offers. We always use the root form of verb in an imperative.

1. Come in (invitation)
    To make imperative more polite, we can use please
1. Please come in

. For a negative imperative, we use Do not (= don't)

1. Don't tell lies.
V.   Write any six imperative in the affirmative and six in the negative (do it yourself on book)

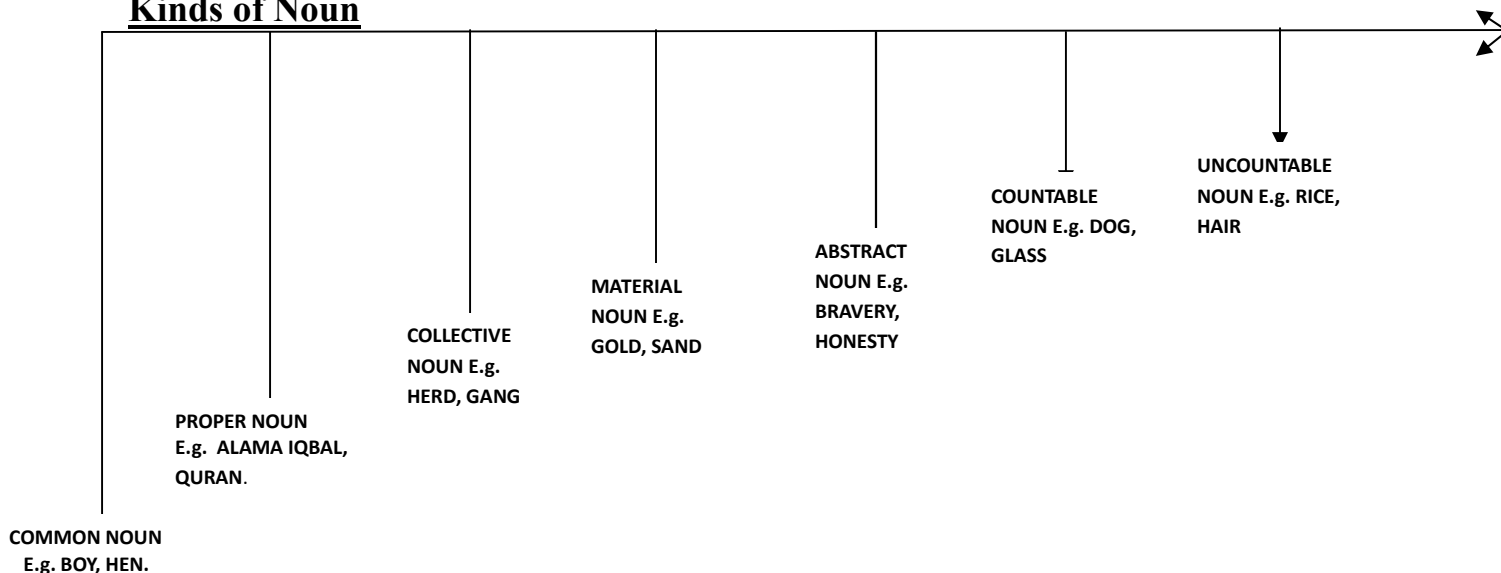**Speaking and Listening** (Collaboration communication) to be done in classroom

Writing Skills. (Creativity): Imagine that there was a wicked son who treated his old parents very badly. Write five sentences to describe how he treated his parents. (Do it yourself on book)

Life Skills.(Problem solving) Pg no. 20: Solve the puzzle given in your book yourself (to be done on book)

NOUN

A Noun is a naming word. It is a name of a person, place, or a thing e.g. Rahul, Delhi, Tiger, Pen etc.

Kinds of Noun

COUNTABLE
NOUN E.g. DOG,
GLASS

UNCOUNTABLE
NOUN E.g. RICE,
HAIR

ABSTRACT
NOUN E.g.
BRAVERY,
HONESTY

MATERIAL
NOUN E.g.
GOLD, SAND

COLLECTIVE
NOUN E.g.
HERD, GANG

PROPER NOUN
E.g. ALAMA IQBAL,
QURAN.

COMMON NOUN
E.g. BOY, HEN.

1. Collective Noun: A collective noun is the name of a number or collection of persons or things taken together and spoken of as one whole.Examples: flock, police, furniture, jury, etc.
1. Example: Pride of lions entered the zoo.
2. Example: The flock of birds migrated towards the wetland.

Exercise (To be done on the notebook)

1. The _____ of students marched in line.
2. There is a _____ of fruits on the table.
3. The _____ of sheep were in the valley.
4. A _____ of fish swam by us.
5. The hockey _____ arrived at the rink.

Help Box: Shoal , Basket, Flock, Group, Team

2. Material Noun: A material noun is the name of a thing from which other things can be made; such as gold, water, milk, etc.
Exercise (To be done On the notebook)
1. She wore a stunning _____ gown to the party.
2. He drew a picture on the piece of _____.
3. The ancient Egyptians used _____ to make jewellery.

4. The potter moulded a vase out of smooth _____.

5. The tyres of a car are made of tough _____.

Help Box: Rubber, Clay, Paper, Silk, Bronze.

3. Abstract Noun: An abstract noun is a word that tells us about the nature, quality, or action of a person or thing; as honesty, anger, truth etc.

Exercise

1. Zara had great _____ for the police officer.

2. My grandmother is full of _____.

3. Anaya is very _____ person.

4. The dove is a symbol of _____.

5. Climbing that mountain took _____.

Help-box: Peace, Bravery, honest, Trust, wisdom

4. Countable Nouns: Nouns that can be plural and can be counted. E.g. An apple - Two apples, etc.

5. Uncountable Nouns: Nouns that cannot be plural and cannot be counted. Material and abstract nouns cannot be changed into plural form. e.g., water, rice, honesty, etc.

Exercise (To be done on notebook)

Q1. Read the sentences and circle 'C' for countable & 'U' for uncountable for the underlined words:

1. The dog barked loudly. (C/U) 2. There is some milk in the fridge. (C/U)

3. There is water in the bottle. (C/U) 4. She found a coin on the ground. (C/U)

5. Ali is a courageous boy. (C/U)

Book Exercise (To be done on book)

1. Test Yourself (Pg. no. 56)

Identify the kinds of nouns underlined in the following sentences. (Do it yourself)

2. Put (C) for countable & (U) for uncountable. (Do it yourself)

3. Underline the words wrongly used in the following sentences, and correct them. (Do it yourself)
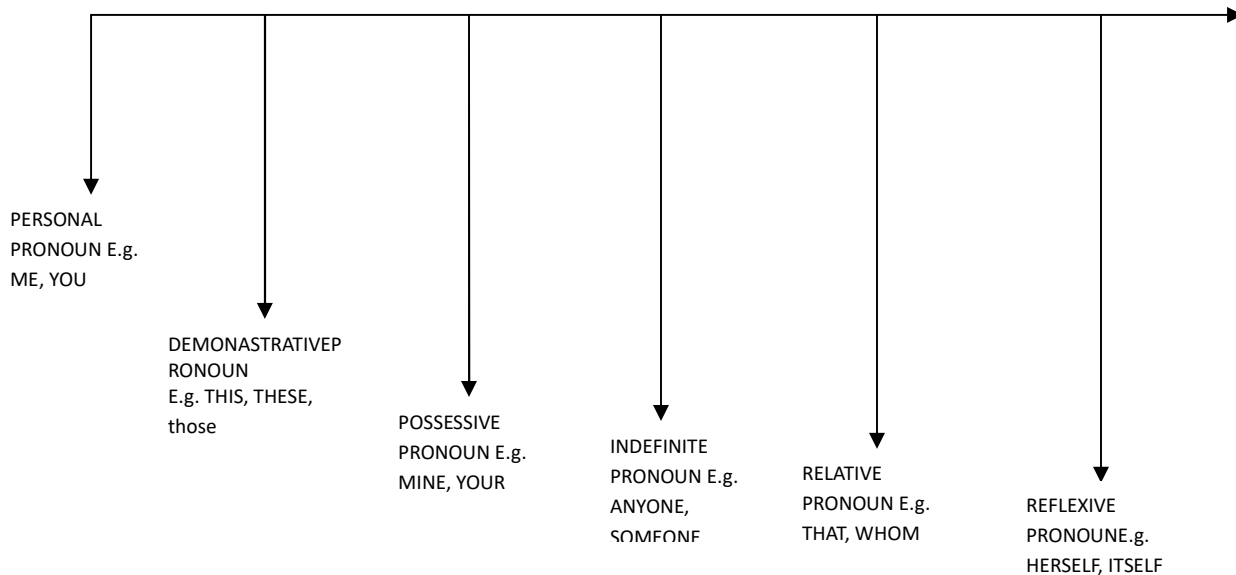
TOPIC:PRONOUN

PRONOUN

A pronoun is a word that is used to refer to a specific noun so as to avoid repetition of a noun.e.g. She, them, we, etc.

Note: Pronouns can be singular or plural.

Kinds of a Pronoun

PERSONAL PRONOUN E.g. ME, YOU

DEMONASTRATIVEPRONOUN E.g. THIS, THESE, those

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN E.g. MINE, YOUR

INDEFINITE PRONOUN E.g. ANYONE, SOMEONE

RELATIVE PRONOUN E.g. THAT, WHOM

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNE.g. HERSELF, ITSELF

1.Demonstrative Pronouns: These are the pronouns which point to some noun going before it or some noun that is implied. e.g., This is my pen.

Those are the apples sent by my uncle.

Exercise (To be done on notebook):

Write appropriate demonstrative pronouns in the blanks given below:

a) Look at _____ birds up there in the tree.

b) _____ are my shoes for playing but _____ at the closet are yours.

c) _____ necklaces in the box over there are mine.

d) Are _____ baskets yours?   e) _____ is my aunt's house.

2. Indefinite Pronouns: These are the pronouns which do not refer to any person or thing in particular.e.g., Anybody can do that., None escaped unhurt.

Exercise(to be done notebook)

Q. Fill in the blanks with appropriate indefinite pronouns.

1. Can _____ tell me what is happening here?

2. _____ liked the movie.

3. I think _____ took my science textbook.

4. Ali invited _____ to the party.

5. I was looking for _____ ice cubes.

Help-box: Some, Everyone, Someone, Somebody, Everybody.

3.Reflexive Pronoun: It is a type of pronoun that refers back to the subject of a sentence or clause. It reflects the action of the verb back onto the subject, indicating that the subject is performing the action on itself. Examples:

1. He hurt <u>himself</u>.   2. I <u>myself</u> went there.

Exercise(to be done notebook)

Complete the blanks using appropriate reflexive pronouns:

1. I fell over and hurt _____.   2. The children got dressed by _____ .

3. Kendal _____ is quite a small town.   4. They put the child _____ them.

5. The kittens played by _____ .   6. We watched the movie by _____ .

Book Exercise

Test yourself (Pg no.59**)**

Do part I, II yourself on book

Chapter no 1   **Topic Skeletal and Muscular system**   **Class 5th**

 Previous connect

 Levels of organization

    Cells ⟶   Tissue ⟶ Organs ⟶ Organ system ⟶   Organisms

  Different organ system

• The skeleton system.

• Muscular system,

• Respiratory system

• Nervous system

• Excretory system

• Reproductive system

• Circulatory system
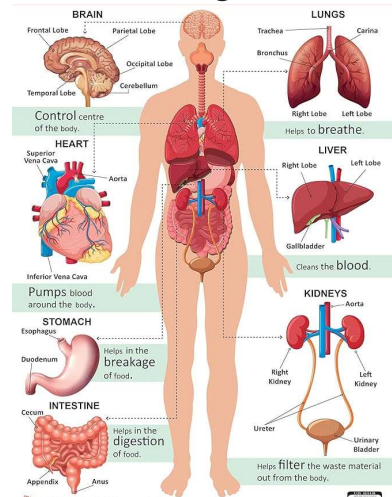
• The Skeleton

The internal frame work of the bones that gives distinct shape
to the body is called skeleton system .

• Key words (to be done on notebook)

• 1.Skeleton ;   internal frame work of the bones
 that gives distinct shape to the body is called skeleton

• 2.Bone Marrow; a soft spongy material inside bones

• 3.Skull; a bony structure that protects the brain

• 4.Floating ribs; the two pairs of the ribs that are not
    attached to the breastbone

• 5.Joint; a point where two or more bones meet

• 6.Ligament; a tissue that holds the bones together

• 7.Muscles; fleshy bundles of thin elastic-like material in the body

• 8.Tendons; tissue for connecting bones to muscles

• 9.Voluntary Muscles; muscles that are under our control

• 10.Involuntary Muscles; muscles that are not under our control

• 11.Cardiac muscles .involuntary muscles that are present in the heart and structured
like voluntary muscles
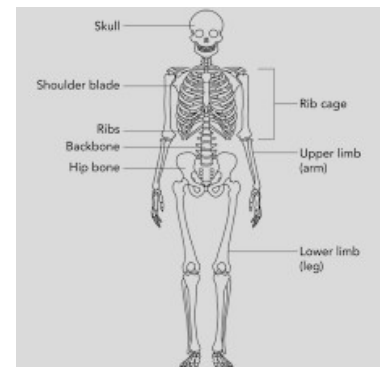
• GET SET GO (see page no. 117) do your self on book

Word bank ; brain ,heart, tongue

The Muscular system : The muscular system is a complex network of tissues responsible for movement, posture and various essential bodily functions.

• Short question answers (do your self on notebook)

1. What is skeleton system?
2. How many bones an adult have?
3. Which material is present inside the bones?
4. What is bone marrow?
5. What should we need to keep our bones healthy?
6. What is rib cage?
7. What are floating ribs?
8. Define Sternum.
9. What are hindlimbs?
10. What are forelimbs?
11. Give any three functions of the skeleton.
12. What is joint?
13. What are ligament?
14. What is synovial fluid?
15. What are movable and immovable joints?
16. Name different types of joints
17. Give an example of hinge joint.
18. Which joint is present in our neck?
19. What are tendons?
20. Name different types of muscles.
21. What are the functions of muscular system?
22. What are cardiac muscles?
23. Define fusion.

• **Fill in the blanks (do your self on notebook)**

1.An infant child have _____ bones.
2.Skull is made up of _____ bones.
3.The brain is covered by_____ bones.
4.Lower jaw helps us to_____ and ____.
5.The last two pairs of ribs do not connect to the _____.
6. Backbone is made up of _____ bones.
7. Lower leg have____ and ____ bones .
8.Shoulder girdle is also known as_____
9.longest bone in human body is_____
10.The _____ present in the centre of the sternum produces red blood cells.
11.The ankle and foot have _____ small bones.
12.The smallest muscle in the body are in your
13.Muscles pull bones to cause___.
14.The _____ protects the spinal cord and ____ protects the brain.
15._____ is a point where two or more bones meet.

• **Track your progress (see page no.120) Do your self on book**

• **Joints :** A Point at which two or more bones meet is called a joint.

• **Ligaments :** A strong tissue that holds the bones together.

• **Track your progress (see page no.122) Do yourself on book**

• **Track your progress (see page no.124) Do yourself on book**

• **Practice zone P.no 125**

• Fill in the blanks (do yourself) use the words given below pg.125

Word bank ;involuntary muscles, femur, floating ribs, phosphorous, ribcage, skeleton

• **Match the following (do yourself) pg.125**

• Name the following (do your self) pg .125 (use the words given below)

Word bank ; tendons, cardiac muscles, bane marrow, joint

• **Short answer questions**

• QNO 1 ,2,3,4 And Qno5 (Do your self) pg.125 to be done on notebook .

• Ans 3: Girdles are sets of bones in the human skeleton that connect the limbs to the axial skeleton.There are two types of girdles in our body ;ie pectoral girdle or shoulder girdle

B; pelvic girdle or hip girdle.

• **Qno6 Draw diagram of different joints.(See pg.121)**

• **Long answer type questions.(To be done on notebook)**

1.Differentiate between Tendons and ligaments.

Tendons	Ligaments
Tendons bind muscles o bones.	Ligaments bind bone to bone
Connects end of the muscles to any part of the bone	Connect end of he bone only at joints
Has more collagen content	Comparatively less collagen content
Inelastic structure	Elastic and highly flexible structure

2. How are Cardiac muscles different from other two types of muscles?

Features	Cardiac muscles	Skeletal muscles	Smooth muscles
Appearance	Striated, branched	Striated, cylindrical	Non-straited spindle shaped
Control	Involuntary	Voluntary	involuntary
Location	Heart	Attached to bones	Hollow organs
Intercolated discs	Present	Absent	Absent
Fatigue	Very high	Moderate	high

3. Differentiate between voluntary and Involuntary muscles.

Voluntary muscles	Involuntary muscles
These muscles that are under our control .	These muscles are not under our control
Also known as skeletal muscles	Also known as smooth muscles
Found attached to bones	Found in the walls of internal organs
Have high energy requirement	Have low energy requirement

4.What are the functions of the skeletal system? Explain.

1: The Skeleton provides structural support to the Human body. It gives shape, support and strengthens the human body .it enables us to sit stand and straight and also help to move different body parts.

2. It helps in the movement of different body parts.

3. The Skeleton covers and protects the delicate internal organs.

4. The bone marrow in the skeleton produces white blood cells (WBCs) and red blood cells (RBCs).

5 . Bones provides a reserve supply of minerals such as calcium and phosphorus

1. Discuss the role of muscles in our body.

 The role of muscles in our body are as follows

1. Causing Movement: Muscles pull bones to cause movements

2 Maintaining posture our body posture is maintained by Skeletal muscles.

3. Stabilising joints: They hold our joints firmly and prevent them from damage while moving-

4. Generate heat. Muscles generate body heat during muscular activities

• Picture Talk (P.No.126)(Do yourself]

HOTS (Higher order Thinking Skills)

A1. if the heart was located outside the ribcage, it would be open to injury the ribcage forms a Protective shield or cage around the heart because the heart is a delicate organ.it plays a vital role in Pumping blood throughout the body

A2.If there were no girdles to hold our hindlimbsand forelimbs, our legs and hands may not be joined properly to the rest of our body, making it difficult for us to stand, walk or play.

A3: The bones of the skull   do not require muscles, to move them directly because their function is to protect the brain and support sensory organs like the eyes and ears.

But some parts of head such as face jaws and eyes need muscles to function. face muscles Helps control facial expressions,jaw muscles help chew and bite and muscles in the eyes control the eye movements. These muscles are attached to the bones of the skull.

A4. Cardiac muscles are considered "the most hardworking" because they contract and relax to pump blood. Throughout the body, without ever getting tired from our birth to death. Skeletal muscles are voluntary and may gel tired, but Cardiac muscles keep on working involuntarily and rhythmically

A5. The upper arm is joined to the pelvicgirdle.

     B.The upper arm is joined to the pectoral girdle.

     A.only statement B is true.

Creativity and Innovation

Activity Zone (Do your self) (pg.126-)

Make a Skeleton model using white modelling clay.

Art Integration [Do yourself] [experimental learning)

Project Zone (P-NO-126)

Paste pictures of different bones and joints in your (Scrapbook.)

Life Skills leadership ship and responsibility) (Pg.127)

Regular exercise has numerous health benefits, including improved bone density, reduced risk of chronic diseases (Ouch as heart disease, diabetes and certain types of cancer), better and sleep quality and enchanced immune system.

Olympiad peep (pg 127) do yourself.

• Paste pictures of different bones and joints in your (Scrapbook.)

• Life Skills leadership ship and responsibility) (Pg.127)

• Regular exercise has numerous health benefits, including improved bone density, reduced risk of chronic diseases (Ouch as heart disease, diabetes and certain types of cancer), better sleep quality and enchanced immune system.

• Olympiad peep (pg 127) do yourself.

Chapter No 1   Numbers

Previous connect

The smallest 5-digit number is 10000.

The largest 5-digit number is 99999.

The smallest 6-digit number is 100000.

The largest 6-digit number is 999999.

The successor of a number can be obtained by adding 1 to it.

Example: Successor of 500 is 500 + 1 = 501

The predecessor of a number can be obtained by subtracting 1 from it.

Example: Predecessor of 500 is 500 – 1 = 499

In a 5-digit number, the place value chart goes up to five places as shown here:

Example:

(T-ThTh H T O}

    5   4   6   6   2

In a 6-digit number, the place value chart goes up to six places as shown here:

Example:

(L- T-ThTh H T O)

6   5   4 8   6 1

The place value of a number is the digit multiplied by its place. Example: 24658

 * The 8 in the ones place: 8 x 1

 * The 5 in the tens place: 5 x 10

 * The 6 in the hundreds place: 6 x 100 = 600

 * The 4 in the thousands place: 4 x 1000 = 4000

 * The 2 in the ten thousands place: 2 x 10000 = 20000

 * To write the largest number using five/six different digits, we just write them in descending order. Example: 4 5 2 6 1 7

The largest number will be 765421

 * To write the smallest number using five/six different digits, we just write them in ascending order. However, if 0 is included, then it is exchanged with the second smallest number. Example: 5 4 0 2 1 8

The smallest number will be 102458

 * When exact number is not required, we may round off the number. Rounding off may be to the nearest tens, ...Hundreds, thousands, ten thousands and so on

Examples of rounding of nearest 10

 * To round a number to the nearest 10, check the ones digit to decide whether to round up or down. If it is 5 or more, round up. If 4 or less, round down. Example: 364 to the nearest 10 is 360, but 365 to the nearest 10 is 370.

* Rounding to the nearest 100

If the tens digit is 5 or more, round up. If the tens digit is 4 or less, round down. The tens digit in 3281 is 8, so we round it up to 3300.

* This is rounding to the nearest thousand.

If we are higher than a thousand, we will round our thousand digit up to our last three digits are 500 or greater and keep our thousands digit if our last three digits are less than 500. Example: 1,865 rounds up to 2,000, and 3,145 rounds down to 3,000. To the nearest 10,000

If the last four digits are 5,000 or greater, then we round our ten thousands digit up, and if it is less than 5,000, then we keep our ten thousand digits the same.

Example: * 43,567 rounds down to 40,000.   * 78,345 rounds up to 80,000.

Looking Back P.NO.225 (Do your self) Initaitive & self direction

Seven digit numbers

Numbers never ends. They keep on getting bigger and bigger. Let's explore. The largest 6-digit number is 999999. Let us find its successor. To do this, we add 1 to it.

```
      LT-Th Th H T O
       9  9  9  9  9  9
  +                   1
      10  0  0  0  0  0
```

We get a new place value - we call it ten lakhs place. We write TL for it.1000000 is read as ten lakh. It is the smallest seven-digit number.

We often use seven-digit numbers.

* For example,
  * The estimated population of Manipur is 28,55,794.
  * The cost of my new car is ₹19,00,000
  * The house costs ₹35,00,000
  * The largest seven-digit number is 9999999.

Seven-digit numbers can be grouped into ten lakhs, lakhs ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.

Example 1: Write 8692943 in ten lakhs, lakhs, ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.

Solution: 8 ten lakhs, 6 lakhs, 9 ten thousands, 2 thousands, 9 hundreds, 4 tens and 3 ones.

Example 2: Write the numerals for: 7 ten lakhs, 3 lakhs, 6 ten thousands, 5 thousands, 9 hundreds, 3 tens and 4 ones.

Solution: 7365934

Eight-digit numbers

Now, let us learn numbers bigger than 7 digits. We know that the largest 7-digit number is 9999999. Let us find its successor. To do this, we add 1 to 9999999.

```
  TL  L  TTH  TH  H  T  O
   9  9   9    9  9  9  9
 +                      1
 ─────────────────────────
1  0  0   0    0  0  0  0
 ─────────────────────────
```

We get a new place value. We call it crores place. We write Cr for it. 10000000 is read as one crore. It is the smallest 8-digit number. The largest 8-digit number is 99999999. 8-digit numbers can be grouped into crores, ten lakhs, lakhs, ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones.

Example: Write 52437891 into crores, ten lakhs, lakhs, ten thousands ,thousand, hundred, tens and ones .

Example 2: Write the numerals for: 7 ten lakhs, 3 lakhs, 6 ten thousands, 5 thousands, 9 hundreds, 3 tens and 4 ones.

Solution: 7365934

Write the number for: 4 crores, 8 ten lakhs, 3 lakhs, 9 ten thousands, 6 thousands, 2 hundreds, 1 ten, and 0 ones.

Solution:

48396210

Nine-digit numbers

Now, let us learn numbers bigger than 8 digits. We know that the largest 8-digit number is 99999999.

Let us find its successor. To do this, we add 1 to 99999999:

```
 C TL L TTh Th H T  O
  9 9  9  9   9 9 9  9
  +                1
--------------------------------
1 0 0  0  0   0 0 0  0
```

We get a new place value. We call it the ten crores place. We write TC for it. 100000000 is read as ten crores. It is the smallest 9-digit number. The largest 9-digit number is 999999999.

Example:

Write 167425942 in ten crores, crores, ten lakhs, lakhs, ten thousand, thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones. **(Do it yourself on notebook)**

Solution: 1 ten crore, 6 crore, 7 ten lakhs, 4 lakhs, 2 ten thousands, 5 thousands, 9 hundreds, 4 tens and 2 ones.

Example: Write the numeral for:

8 ten crore, 7 crores, 2 ten lakhs, 5 lakhs, 6 ten thousands, 4 thousands, 9 hundreds, 3 tens and 1 ones.

Solution: 87,25,64,931

Place value of digits of 7, 8 and 9 digit numbers (Indian system of numeration)

The place value of a digit is the number we get if we multiply the digit by its place. So, the place value of a digit changes according to its place.

The face value of the digit remains the same whenever it is placed.

Let us consider a 7-digit number 52,98,275 and find the place value and face value of each digit.

Solution: 1 ten crore, 6 crores, 7 ten lakhs, 9 lakhs, 2 ten thousands, 5 thousands, 9 hundreds, 8 tens and 5 ones.

Solution: 1 ten crore, 7 crores, 2 ten lakhs, 5 lakhs, 6 ten thousands, 4 thousands, 9 hundreds, 3 tens and 1 ones.

Place value of digits of 7, 8 and 9 digit numbers (Indian system of numeration)

The place value of a digit is the number we get if we multiply the digit by its place. So, the place value of a digit changes according to its place.

The face value of the digit remains the same whenever it is placed.

Let us consider a 7-digit number 52,98,275 and find the place value and face value of each digit.

Place Value of Digits in 52,98,275
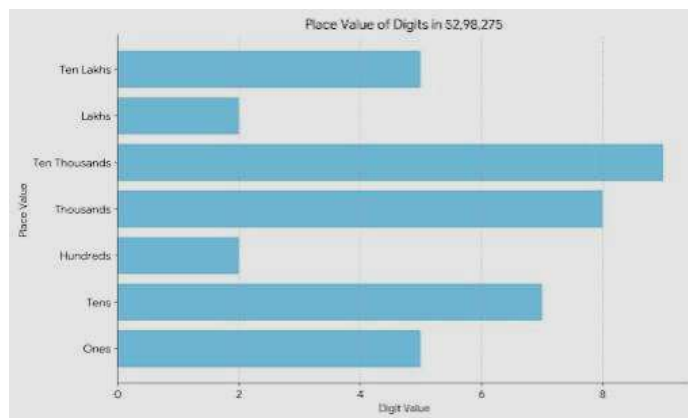
Example

Write the place value of each digit of 2894541.

Solution:

The place values of each digit of 2894541 are as follows:

 * The place of 1 is 1.   * The place of 4 is 40.   * The place of 5 is 500.

* The place of 4 is 4000.   * The place of 9 is 90000. * The place of 8 is 800000.
 * The place of 2 is 2000000.

Place value chart: A table showing the places and the place values of the given numbers is called a place value chart. It is divided into periods. To represent an eight- or a nine-digit number, a place value chart is divided into four periods.

Crores Lakhs Thousands Ones   ⟶ Periods

TC CT-LL T-Th Th H T O   ⟶ Places

 * Ones period has three places: H, T, and O.

 * Thousands period has three places: T-Th, Th, and H.

 * Lakhs period has two places: L and TL.:

 * Crores period has two places: C and TC.

Example :- Write the number names for:

a. 9274582:

Solution: 9274582 can be written as 92,74,582.

The number name is ninety-two lakh seventy-four thousand five hundred eighty-two.

7, 8, 9 digit numbers in expanded form:

A number can be expressed as the sum of the place values of its digits. This is called its expanded form. Let us consider number 9257341.

T-L L T-Th Th H T O

9   2   5   7   3   4   1

 * Place value of 1 is 1   * Place value of 4 is 40   * Place value of 3 is 300

 * Place value of 7 is 7000   * Place value of 5 is 50000

 * Place value of 2 is 200000

 * Place value of 9 is 9000000

Expanded form of 9257341 = 9000000 + 200000 + 50000 + 7000 + 300 + 40 + 1

Example: Write the numerals for the following:

a. 9000000 + 300000 + 50000 + 2000 + 700 + 20 + 1

Solution: 9352721

Quick Check P.no 8 **Do your self on notebook**

Let us practice 1.1(Do your self on notebook) P.no 235

Skip counting

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

Counting of twos: Gap of two between every two successive numbers. Suppose, we start with 6175581. Then on counting by twos, we get:

6175583, 6175585, 6175587, and so on.

Counting by tens: Gap of ten between every two successive numbers. Suppose we start with 40269105. Then on counting by tens, we get:

40269105, 40269115, 40269125, 40269135, and so on.

Counting by hundreds: Gap of hundred between every two successive numbers. Suppose we start with 213231108. Then on counting by hundreds, we get:

213231108, 213231208, 213231308, 213231408, and so on.

Let us practice 1.2.(Do your self on notebook) P.no 237

Comparison and ordering of numbers

The signs of comparison:

 * The equal to sign (=) shows that numbers on both sides have the same value.

 ✓ 4332129 = 4332129

   03649187 = 83649187 etc.

 * The greater than sign (>) shows that the number on the left has a greater value than that on the right.

 ✓ 4231445 > 4218744

   64369282 > 55625814 etc.

 * The less than sign (<) shows that the number on the left has a smaller value than that on the right.

 ✓ 72425147 < 725472347

   34769600 < 52523500 etc.

Ordering of numbers

To order numbers means to put them in order from least to greatest or from greatest to least.

Ascending and Descending Order: Ascending order or increasing order means the order in which the numbers are written from the smallest to the greatest.

Example: Arrange 3431187, 6472218, and 4014107 in ascending order.

Solution: First, we consider the digits at ten lakhs place.

As 3 ten lakhs < 4 ten lakhs < 6 ten lakhs

3431187 < 4014107 < 6472218

Numbers in ascending order are:

3431187, 4014107, 6472218

Descending order or decreasing order means the order in which the numbers are written from the greatest to the smallest.

Example: Arrange 83282211, 42108732, and 50108145 in descending order.

Solution: First, we consider the digits at crores place.

As 8 crores > 5 crores > 4 crores

83282211 > 50108145 > 42108732

Numbers in descending order are:

83282211, 50108145, 42108732

Quick Check(P.no. 238) (Do your self on book)

Let us practice 1.3(P.no. 239) Do yourself on notebook

Writing largest and smallest numbers using given digits

If repetition of digits is not allowed:

To write the largest number, we write the digits in descending order.

Example: Make the smallest number using each of the digits 4, 0, 1, 7, 6, 2 and 9 exactly once.

Solution: Let us arrange the digits in increasing order.

0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9

But we cannot put 0 in the ten lakhs place, as this will make our number a six-digit number.

So, we interchange 0 and 1.

0 < 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9

We get 1, 0, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9

The required number is 1024679.

 P.no.240: Mental Math & quick check (Do your self on notebook) Critical Thinking

Let us practice 1.4(P.no.241) Do yourself on notebook

Rounding off numbers: Already explained

P.no 244 : Quick Check & Let us practice 1.5(Do your self on notebook)

International system of numeration

We know that the largest 6-digit number is 999999.

In the international system of numeration, it is read as nine hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine.

Let us add 1 to it.

999999

+   1

1000000

This is the smallest 7-digit number and read as one million (M).9999999 is the largest 7-digit number. Let us add 1 to it.

9999999

+   1

10000000

This is the smallest 8-digit number and read as ten million (TM).

99999999 is the largest 8-digit number. Let us add 1 to it.

```
  99999999
+        1
-------------
 100000000
```

This is the smallest 9-digit number and read as hundred million (HM).

999999999 is the largest 9-digit number.

Place value chart: In the international system of numeration, the place value chart is divided into periods (ones period, thousands period, millions period, etc.)

To write a 7, 8, or 9-digit number without using a place value chart, we use commas to separate periods.

Example: Write the numbers represented in the following place value chart.

Millions period			Thousands period			Ones period		
HM	TM	M	H-Th	T-Th	Th	H	T.	O
		9	6	7	8	1	0	3
	6	2	3	4	5	6	9	2
7	0	5	2	5	1	5	8	3

Let's write the number represented in the place value chart: Expanded Form in **International System of Numeration:** A number when expressed as the sum of the place values of its digits is said to be in expanded form.

Example: Write 6438915 in expanded form.

6438915 = 6 million + 4 hundred thousand + 3 ten thousand + 8 thousands + 9 hundreds + 1 ten + 5 ones.

Number Names

Every number has a number name. Let us see how to write names of a number in the international system.

Example: 9274073

9 is in millions period, 274 is in thousands period, and 073 is in ones period.

Number name: Nine million two hundred seventy-four thousand seventy-three.

Example: Write the numerals for: Six million two hundred nine thousand five hundred and seventeen.

Numeral: 6,209,517

P.no 249: Quick Check & Let us practice 1.6 (Do your self on notebook)

Chapter no 2   ROMAN NUMERALS

* Roman numerals less than ninety are written using the symbols I, V, and X and L.
* Repetition of a Roman numeral means addition. I, and X, C, and M can be repeated a maximum of three times.
* Symbols V, L, and D are never repeated.
* A smaller Roman numeral written after a larger Roman numeral is always added. XI means 10 + 1 = 11.
* A smaller Roman numeral written before (to the left of) a larger numeral is always subtracted. IX means 10 - 1 = 9.
* Roman numerals do not have a symbol for 0 (zero).
* Roman numerals also do not have a place value system.

SEE P.NO 259 FOR OVERVIEW OF THE LESSON

Note: Roman numerals do not have a symbol for zero and Roman numerals do not have a place value system.

Looking Back on book

Do your self.

Symbols used in Hindu-Arabic and Roman numerals

Symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are used in Hindu-Arabic numerals.

These symbols evolved in India. The symbol '0' was the last to be invented, and with it, the place value system came. These were learnt by Arab mathematicians from Indians. Later, they passed on to Europe and then to the entire world.

Another system which is still used in some limited sense is the Roman system. It was one of the earliest systems of writing Numerals

These numerals are called Roman numerals.

Let us study more about Roman numerals.

* In this system, the symbols I, V, X, L, C, D and M are used to denote 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000, respectively.
* In this system, the symbols I, X, C and M may be repeated up to a maximum of three times.

For example:
* I = 1, II = 2, III = 3
* X = 10, XX = 20, XXX = 30
* C = 100, CC = 200, CCC = 300
* M = 1000, MM = 2000, MMM = 3000

Symbols V, L, and D cannot be repeated. Hence, VV, VVV, LL,LLL, DD and DDD are all invalid.

* When a smaller number is placed to the right of a greater number, it is added to the greater number.

Thus, VI = 6   XI = 11   XXV = 15   LI = 51   LX = 60   CL = 150

CX = 110   DL = 550   DC = 600   ML = 1050   MC = 1100

MD = 1500.

When any of the symbols I, X & C is placed to the left of the greater number, it is subtract from the greater number.

a. The symbol I can be placed before V or X, only once Thus IV = 4 (5-1); IX = 9 (10-1)

b. The symbol X can be placed before Land C, only once . Thus, xL = 40 (50-10); x c = 90 (100-10)

c. The symbol c can be placed before D or M, only once. Thus CD =4 00 (500-100); CM=900(1000-100)

MENTAL MATHS P.no 257(Do your self on notebook)

Reading and writing Roman numerals

Numbers written in Roman numerals can be written in Hindu - Arabic numerals. Also, numbers written in Hindu Arabic numerals can be written in Roman numerals.

Example Write the following in Roman numerals

a. 83: (50 + 10 + 10 + 10) + 3   LXXX = LX X X III

b. 315: (300 + 10 + 5) ccc+ x + v = cccxV

Example: Write the following in Hindu-**Arabic numerals.**

a. CCXXIV=CC + XX + IV=(100 + 20 + 4)=124

b. DCCXL=D + C + C + (XL)= 500 + 100 + 100 + (50-10)=700 + 40=740

Extended Learning

Writing Hindu-Arabic numerals greater than 3000 in Roman numerals is a tedious process. As a number gets larger and larger, the number of symbols gets increasingly. So, Romans came with an alternative to overcome this problem.

If a bar is placed above a Roman numeral, its value is multiplied by 1000.

Example:

* V = 5 but V = 5 x 1000 = 5000

* X = 10 but X = 10 x 1000 = 10000

P.no 258: Quick Check & Let us practice 2.1 (Do your self on notebook)

P.no 259: Exercise Do yourself

Chapter.no: 01   **Globe and Maps.**

PreviousConnect

Globe;A globe is a spherical model of Earth.

Map.A map is a representation or drawing of the earth's surface or a part of its area drawn on a flat surface.

- Ge tSet Go (See pgn. 2) Do yourself on book
- **Let us learn about**

Globe.   Maps.   Componentsof a Map

Keyword

Miniature; A small replica of something

Globe ⟶. **Globus** ⟶ **sphere**

Globe: The word globe has been derived from the Latin word 'globus' meaning sphere. A globe is a small model of the Earth.   The oldest from of globe that we use today was invented by Martin Behaim from Germany.

Continents; A large landmass on Earth is called a continent

Sea.A sea is a large body of salt water that is part of an ocean but is usu closer to land than an ocean:

Ocean. An ocean is a huge body of salty water that covers nearly 71% surface:

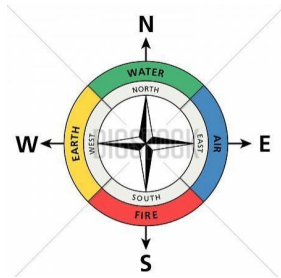**Countries' ;A** country is land that is controlled by a single government.

Capitals ; A capital is a city or town that serves as the seat of a country's government

PHYSICAL MAP
Shows the land features of an area such as mountains, rivers, and lakes. Water is usually shown in blue. Land is usually shown in green or brown.

POLITICAL MAP
Shows the borders of states and countries - This type of map may also show the capital and other major cities in an area.

RESOURCE MAP
Shows the goods produced or natural resources found in a certain area, such as crops, lumber, or coal.

ROAD MAP
Shows the cities, highways, roads, bridges, railroad tracks, airports, and other landmarks in an area - This type of map is often used by travelers.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
The half of the Earth that is located north of the equator

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
The half of the Earth that is located south of the equator

A political map is a map that shows the political divisions of a region, such as the boundaries of countries, states, and cities

- A physical map is a two-dimensional representation of a place's natural features, such as rivers, mountains, and deserts
- A thematic map Is a type of map that portrays the geographic pattern of a particular subject matter (theme) in a geographic area.
- Pit stop (see pg. 2) do yourself
  Atlas ; an atlas is a book of map

Directions

Map Symbols

	Interstate Highway		U. S. Highway
23 143	State Highway	626 Spur 563	County Route
34	Interchange		Town or Park
	Buildings		Specific Building
	Parking Lot		Quarry, Road Cut or Borrow Pit
	Pullover or Parking Area	X	Collecting Site
	Large Bridge		Small Bridges
	Railroad		Hiking Trail
	North		Mine
	Camping Area		Scale

Answer the following questions (do yourself on notebook)
1. What is Globe?   2. What are continents?
3. What are Oceans?   4. What do you mean by word miniature?
5. What is Map?   6. Explain different types of Maps.
7. What is an Atlas?   8. Why is a map more useful than a globe?
9. Differentiate between a political map & a physical Map.
10. List the components of a map.   11. Define scale
12. Name the four cardinal directions & four Sub- directions.
13. Why is it important to understand the language of a map?
14. Draw Diagram of directions.   15. Differentiate between Map and Globe.
16. Name the first person who invented globe.   17.Who are cartographer?
18. What do you mean by conventional symbols?
- **Track your progress Pgno 169 (Do yourself).**
- **Read Keenly the overview of the lesson P. no 170**
  Let us practice Tick (the correct option. Doyour self)
  B. Fill in the blanks. (see pg 171) Do yourself
    - State true or False (See pg.171) Do yourself
    - Answer the following questions (see pg.171) do yourself

- Activity Zone (see Pg no 171) Do yourself
- Picture talk (see Pg171) Do yourself
- Hots (Higher- order Thinking Skills) pgno172) Do yourself Project Zone pg. 172) Do yourself
- Internet Research (Do it on your N/B) see pg 172)
- Life skills I for learning languages of Map (see pg172) Read carefully

CASE STUDY:

On the globe, the opposite side of the prime meridian is the International Date Line. The international date line is located on the longitude of 180 degree. the international date line is the line where one calendar day ends and another one starts. the date on the east of this line is one day ahead of that on the west side. for example- if it is Monday, 27th of July on the east side of this international date line, on the west of this line it will be 26th of July, Sunday. suppose we travel from India, which is east of the prime meridian to the north America, which is on the west, we gain a day as we cross the international date line. on our return journey we lose a day.

READ THE ABOVE PARAGRAPH AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.
(To be done on notebook)
1. What is the International Date Line?
2. How the International Date Line is is different from the Prime Meridian?
3. How is India gaining a day comparing with the North America?
4. Is there any link with between the International Date Line and the Standard Meridian of India?
5. How is the International Date Line affecting the calendar of a year?

جماعت: پانچویں
سبق : ۱

عنوان: بچے کی دعا

نظم کی تعریف کیجیے: نظم شاعری کی ایک صنف ہے جس میں شاعر اپنے خیالات، جذبات یا کسی موضوع کو ترتیب وار انداز میں بیان کرتا ہے۔

دعا کی تعریف: دعا اللہ سے مانگنے کا وہ عمل ہے جس میں بندہ اپنے رب کے سامنے عاجزی کے ساتھ اپنی حاجات، خواہشات اور مشکلات کا ذکر کرتا ہے یہ عبادت کی ایک قسم ہے جس کے ذریعے انسان اللہ کی قربت حاصل کرتا ہے اور اس سے رحمت، برکت اور مدد طلب کرتا ہے۔

خلاصہ

یہ مشہور نظم علامہ اقبال کی تحریر کردہ ہے۔ جو اس دعا کی صورت میں پیش کی گئی ہے۔ شاعر دعا کرتے ہیں کہ ان کی زندگی دوسروں کی خدمت کیلئے وقف ہو۔ وہ ہمیشہ سچائی اور نیکی کے راستے پر چلیں، اور ان کی زندگی ایسی ہو کہ دوسروں کیلئے مثال بن سکے۔ شاعر یہ بھی دعا کرتے ہیں کہ ان کا کردار پاکیزہ ہو اور ان کا دل محبت، امن اور بھائی چارے سے بھرا ہو۔ اس دعا کے ذریعے شاعر نے اسلامی تعلیمات، اعلیٰ اقدار اور انسانیت کی خدمات کا پیغام دیا ہے۔ یہ نظم بچوں اور بڑوں دونوں کو نیک زندگی گزارنے کی ترغیب دیتی ہے

مشق نمبر ۱ صفحہ نمبر۹ (کاپی پر لکھئے اور جملے بنائے)

مشق نمبر۲ تشخیص (کاپی پر لکھئے)

س۱۔ شاعر نے اس نظم میں کس چیز کی دعا کی ہے؟ س۲۔ شاعر اپنی زندگی کو پروانے کی طرح کیوں بنانا چاہتا ہے؟

س۳۔ شاعر نے غریبوں کیلئے کیا دعا کی ہے؟ س۴۔ اس نظم میں شاعر نے اللہ سے کیا حفاظت مانگی ہے؟

س۵۔ دعا سے انسان کیا حاصل کرتا ہے؟

صفحہ نمبر۱۰ مشق نمبر۳ (کتاب پر کریں) ، مشق نمبر۴ (کاپی پر لکھئے)، مشق نمبر۵ (کتاب پر کریں)

مشق نمبر۶ (کاپی پر لکھئے):

نیچے دیے گئے لفظوں سے جملے بنائے

صورت پروانہ حمایت شمع

صفحہ نمبر۹ مشق نمبر۷ (کاپی پر لکھئے)

سوال نمبر۱، سوال نمبر۲ یہ خود سے کریں

س۳۔ شاعر وطن کی زینت کس طرح چاہتا ہے؟

ج: شاعر اپنے وطن کی زینت اس طرح چاہتا ہے جس طرح پھول سے ہوتی ہے چمن کی زینت۔

س۴۔ آخری شعر میں شاعر نے کس خواہش کا اظہار کیا ہے؟

ج: آخری شعر میں شاعر اللہ تعالیٰ سے دعا مانگتا ہے کہ اے اللہ مجھے ہر برائی سے بچا اور جو نیک راہ ہے مجھے اسی راہ پر چلا۔

سرگرمی (کاپی پر لکھئے)

اپنے والدین کیلئے مختصر دعا لکھئے

نثر: نثر وہ صنف کہانی ادب کو کہتے ہے جس میں خیالات کو سادہ اور بغیر شعری وزن کے بیان کیا جاتا ہے۔

انصاف کی تعریف:۔ انصاف کا مطلب ہے کس بھی معاملے میں سچائی برابری ، اور حق کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے فیصلہ کرنا اور عمل کرنا۔ انصاف کا بنیادی مقصد یہ ہے کہ ہر شخص کو اس کا حق ملے اور کسی کے ساتھ زیادتی نہ ہو۔

خلاصہ

سبق میں انصاف کی اہمیت اور اس کے معاشرتی کردار پر بات کی گئی ہے۔ اس میں سکھایا جاتا ہے کہ سب کو ان کا حق ملنا چاہئے۔ سبق ایک کہانی کے ذریعے کے فوائد اور ضرورت کو اجاگر کرتا ہے۔ انصاف کی اہمیت پر احادیث میں بھی زور دیا گیا ہے۔ احادیث کی روشنی میں ہمیں یہ سیکھایا جاتا ہے کہ انصاف ایک انتہائی اہم عمل ہے جو انسان کی زندگی میں بہت بڑی اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔ حضرت ﷺ نے ہمیشہ انصاف کی اہمیت کو اُجاگر کیا ہے اور فرمایا کہ انصاف نہ صرف انسانوں کے درمیان امن قائم کرتا ہے۔ بلکہ اللہ تعالٰی کی رضا حاصل کرنے کا ذریعہ بھی ہے۔

احادیث کی روشنی میں انصاف کی اہمیت

☆ قیامت کے دن اجر: حضرت محمد ﷺ نے فرمایا قیامت کے دن اللہ تعالٰی کے عرش کے سائے تلے وہ لوگ ہوں گے جو اپنا فیصلوں میں عدل کرتے تھے۔

☆اللہ تعالٰی کی رضا : حضرت محمد ﷺ نے فرمایا (تم میں سے بہترین وہ ہے جو لوگوں کے ساتھ انصاف کرے اور ان کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرے)

☆ مشق نمبرا صفحہ نمبر ۱۴ (کاپی پر لکھئے اور جملے خود سے بنائے)۔

☆ مشق نمبر ۲: (درسی کتاب کا مطلع کرئے اور تشخیص کو اپنے کاپی پر لکھئے)

س۱) انصاف کے کہتے ہے؟

س۲) اُسامہ بن زیدؓ کون تھے اور حضرت محمدﷺ کے پاس کیوں گئے تھے؟

س۳) خاتون کو کس کے مطابق سزادی گئی؟

س۴) حضرت محمدﷺ کے چچا کا نام کیا تھا جو جنگ بدر میں شامل ہوئے تھے؟

س۵) حضرت محمدﷺ مفلسوں، بےکسوں اور لاچاروں کے ساتھ کیسا سلوک کرتے تھے؟

☆ مشق نمبر ۳: صفحہ نمبر ۱۵ (کتاب پر کریں)

☆ مشق نمبر۴: صفحہ نمبر ۱۶ خود سے کریں۔

☆ مشق نمبر ۵: صفحہ نمبر ۱۶ کاپی پر لکھئے۔

گرائمر (اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

اسم:۔ وہ لفظ جو کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو ظاہر کرتا ہے اسے اسم کہتے ہے مثلاً رشید نے کھانا کھایا، باہو قلعہ جموں میں واقعہ ہے۔

اوپر دی گئی مثالوں میں رشید ، کھانا ، باہو قلعہ اور جموں ایسے الفاظ اسم ہیں۔

☆ نیچے دیے گئے جملوں میں سے اسم تلاش کیجئے (اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

۱) جامع مسجد سرینگر میں واقع ہے۔

۲) کتاب میز پر ہے۔

۳) ایک طوطا میٹھے گیت گا رہا ہے۔

۴) بازار لوگوں سے بھر ہوا ہے۔

۵) غالب بہت بڑے شاعر ہے۔

۶) اُستاد پڑھا رہا ہے۔

☆ مشق نمبر (۶) صفحہ نمبر ۱۷ (اپنی کتاب پر خود سے کریں)

☆ مشق نمبر (۷) صفحہ نمبر ۱۸

سوال نمبر (۱) ،(۲) ،(۳) خود سے کریں

س۴) حضرت محمدﷺ نے کیا تعلیم دی؟

ج) آپﷺ نے ہمیں یہ تعلیم دی کہ اللہ تعالٰی کے قانون کی نظر میں گورا، کالا، عجمی اور عربی، امیر اور غریب سب برابر ہیں۔ البتہ اپنے عمل سے انسان چھوٹا بڑا ہوسکتا ہے۔

س۵) حضورﷺ نے کن باتوں سے پرہیز کیا؟

ج) آپﷺ نے امیروں کو غریبوں پر ترجیح دینے سے پرہیز کیا۔ آپﷺ نے عدل انصاف کا یکساں قانون رائج کیا

سرگرمی (اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

نبیﷺ کی زندگی کا کوئی واقعہ بیان کریں جس میں انصاف کا مظاہرہ کیا گیا ہو۔

اقراء ایجوکیشنل انسٹیچوٹ بمنہ

جماعت:پانچویں   فیز اول

اسلامیات

☆ مندرجہ ذیل اسباق کو زبانی یاد کریں۔

۱) تجوید : دانتوں کے نام۔

۲) مخارج : م اور ن ۔

۳) حفظ سورۃ : سورۃ الفاتحہ ، سورۃ الضحیٰ اور سورۃ التین ۔

۴) دعاوسنت: سبق ۱ (کھانا کھانے کی دعا سے سو کر اُٹھنے کی سنتیں تک)

۵) حفظ حدیث: حدیث نمبر ۱ سے ۸ تک (ترجمہ کے ساتھ)

۶) عقائد : کلمہ طیبہ ، شہادت ، تمجید (ترجمہ کے ساتھ)

۷) نماز: سبق نمبر ۱ نماز کے بعد کی دعا تک۔

۸) **اسمائے حسنیٰ** : سبق نمبر ۱۔

☆ مندرجہ ذیل اسباق پڑھئے اور سمجھئے:

۱) نورانی قاعدہ : تختی نمبر ۱، ۹ اور ۱۰۔

۲) مسائل: سبق ۱ وضو کے فرائض تک۔

۳) اسلامی معلومات : سبق نمبر ۱۔

۴) سیرت : سبق نمبر ۱۔

۵) اخلاقی تعلیم : سبق نمبر ۱۔