

# *Iqra Educational Institute*

**Subject: English**

**Topic: Meet my family**

## **Introduction**

Neel is a cheerful little boy who lives with his family in a small house. There are six members in his family his father, his mother, sister grandfather, grand mother, maxi (dog)

## **Summary**

This story is about Neel and his family. Neel is six years old and he loves his family. Every morning, they have breakfast together, and in the evening, they all sit and talk about their day. Neel helps his mother with small chores and plays with his sister. His mother is an artist, and she helps Neel to complete his homework. His father works in an office. He takes Neel to judo classes every sunday and tells him stories about animals. Neel's sister likes to play with toys, and Neel helps her to keep the toys in the cupboard. His grandmother teaches him different languages, and his grandfather goes for walks with him. Maxi (dog) loves to play with his red ball.

Characters of this chapter.

Neel: He is a cheerful little boy who lives with his family. Neel is 6 years old. His mother calls him her little champ.

Maya Mehta: She is Neel's mother. She is an artist.

Ravi Mehta: He is Neel's father who works in an office and take Neel for judo classes every sunday.

Indu Mehta: She is Neel's grand mother. She teaches Neel and Niya words of different languages.

Dr Mehta: He is Neel's grand father. He goes for walks with Neel.

Niya: She is Neel's sister. She loves to play with her brother.

Maxi: Maxi is a dog. He loves to play with red ball.

**Activity 1: Write five sentences about your mother.**

Difficult words along with their meanings.

- |                                |                    |                                    |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.cheerful: happy              | 2.delicious: yummy | 3.chores: small tasks done at home |
| 4.artist: expert               | 5.complete: finish | 6.picnic: a fun outing             |
| 7.important: something special |                    |                                    |

### **Worksheet-1**

Qno. 1: Who is the main character of the story?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno. 2: How many members are there in Neel's family?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno.3: What does Neel's father do?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno.4: Who is Maya Mehta?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno.5: Who is Maxi?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno.6: How old is Neel?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno.7: Who takes Neel for judo classes?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno.8: Who tells Neel to eat healthy food?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno.9:Who loves to play with the red ball?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

### **Worksheet-2**

Qno. 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box

## **Teacher, Pilot, Dentist, singer, Farmer**

1. Neel's grandmother likes to sing. She is a \_\_\_\_\_
2. Neel's aunt jenny teaches at a school. She is a \_\_\_\_\_
3. Aunt paromita takes care of people's teeth. She is a \_\_\_\_\_
4. Uncle harish grows crops on a farm. He is a \_\_\_\_\_
5. neel's uncle rajiv flies aeroplanes. He is a \_\_\_\_\_

Qno. 2: rearrange the letters

1. Neel's \_\_\_\_\_ (ssteri)
2. Neel's \_\_\_\_\_ (ulnec)
3. Neel's \_\_\_\_\_ (ntau)
- 4 neel's \_\_\_\_\_ (ndgraotherm)

## **Worksheet 3**

Read the passage and answer the questions

Happy diwali

Neel and niya are very happy today. It is diwali and many relatives and friends will visit them in the evening. Neel and niya's mother and grandmother cook many tasty dishes. Grandpa decorates the entrance of the house with flowers. The children make a rangoli. The house looks pretty and colourful. Neel and niya are excited to meet their cousins, uncles, and aunts. Everyone will light diyas in the evening. They will exchange gifts with each other. Neel and niya have a gift for maxi too. they get special gifts for maxi. Maxi is excited to open his gift. Neel and niya open it for him.

Woof, woof", he barks and wags his tail. 'maxi is thanking us, says neel!!

Read the passage and answer these questions

Qno1: who were happy today?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno. 2: who decorates the entrance of the house?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno. 3: what do they get for maxi?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Qno. 3: write t for the true sentences and f for the false sentences.

1.Everyone is very angry\_\_\_\_\_

2.Neel and niya make a colourful rangoli.\_\_\_\_\_

3.Grandpa put flowers in the pots.\_\_\_\_\_

4.Maxi gets a box of biscuits.

#### **Worksheet 4**

Qno. 4: write six sentences to introduce yourself.

1.My name is\_\_\_\_\_

2.I live in\_\_\_\_\_

3. I love to eat\_\_\_\_\_

4.My hobby is\_\_\_\_\_

5.My favourite colour is\_\_\_\_\_

6.My best friend's name is\_\_\_\_\_

Qno. 5:Write five sentences about your family

1.\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_

3.\_\_\_\_\_

4.\_\_\_\_\_

5.\_\_\_\_\_

#### **Worksheet 5**

Qno. 6: Look at the first letter of these words. Then arrange these words in alphabetical order.

1.play      home      toy      baby

---

2.park      road      farm      door

---

3.tree      book      game      slow

---

4.cat      banana      apple      dog

---

5.fish      bird      dog      egg

---

## Grammer wise

### Naming words (noun)

Words that name people, places, animals, and things are called naming words,

Examples of naming words:

1.People: boy, girl, teacher, mother, doctor2.places: park, school, home, city

3. Animals: dog, cat, elephant, lion, bird4.things: book, chair, ball, car, pencil

### → Do part A yourself on page 9

Common noun and proper noun

Common noun

A common noun refers to general names of people, places, things or ideas they are not specific and are not capitalized unless at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

Person: boy, girl, teacher                          place: park, school, city

Thing table, book, car                                  idea: happiness, courage, love

Proper noun (special name)

A proper noun refers to specific names of people, places, things or ideas. They are always capitalized.

## Examples:

Person: neel, nicky, dr. Smith, john place: paris, mount everest, asia, delhi

Thing: eiffel tower, bible idea: ramadan, democracy

## Differences

Examples: dog, river                    examples:nile, paris

→Do part B yourself on page. 10

## Worksheet on naming words

A. Circle the naming words in the sentences below.

1. Maxi is playing in the garden
  2. My mother makes delicious food.
  3. The sun shines brightly.
  4. I have a red ball
  5. Neel is reading a book.
  6. I live in paris.

b Fill in the blanks with the correct naming words from the box

## **Teacher, Car, Bird, friend, park**

1. The        is flying in the sky.

2. My teacher teaches me english

3. We went to the  to play

- #### 4. I have a blue

5. My best \_\_\_\_\_ is very kind.

C) Write 3 naming words for each category.

1. Animals \_\_\_\_\_

2. Places \_\_\_\_\_

3 things \_\_\_\_\_

## Worksheet 2

Match the columns

Column a	Column b
Tiger	Place
Hospital	Animal
Chair	Person
Teacher	Thing

B. Read the words in the box and write them in column A and column B.

**June, Holi, Tree, Mumbai, Banana, Sunday, Neel, Flower, ball, Cat, Cap, English**

Column A	Column B
Common noun	Proper noun

## **Worksheet -3**

### **A. Pick out the proper noun in each line.**

<b>Nouns</b>	<b>Proper noun</b>
1.friends      student      rahul	
2.bible      book      novel	
3.dog      pet      niya	
4. Monument      building      charminar	
5.father      doctor      delhi	
6.month      ramadan      day	

### **B. Underline the common nouns in the following sentences**

1. A hen eats grains.
2. This is a blue pen.
3. Pick up the socks.
4. The books are on the table.
5. I like to eat apples.
- 6.this is my bag

## **LESSON 2**

### **TOPIC: Carnival In The Neighbourhood**

#### **Introduction**

This story is about Krish going to a carnival in the neighbourhood. Krish is happy to go to the carnival with his family.

#### **Summary**

This story describes the excitement of a carnival in a local neighbourhood. It highlights the various activities taking place, such as stalls with colourful items, music, filling the air, and people of all ages joining the celebrations. Children enjoy playing games, eating treats and watching performances. The carnival brings a sense of togetherness and joy to everyone in the community.

Difficult words along with their meanings

Word	meaning
1.carnival	fair
2.neighbourhood	nearest
3.joy	happy
4.stall	a small shop with an open front
5.excitement	eagerness
6.kind	friendly
7.snacks	food that we eat quickly between main meals.
8.litter	waste object

### **Activity: Let's celebrate the carnival**

Draw your favourite part of a carnival.

**Examples: a clown, balloons, a merry-go-round, or food stalls.**

### **Worksheet-1**

Q1: who is happy to go to the carnival?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Q2: what does gopiji do?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Q3: what is first-aid?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Q4: what is a family?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Q5: what activities take place during the carnival?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Q6: how do the children feel during the carnival?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

Q7:what is the story about?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

## **Worksheet-2**

Read the passage and answer the questions.

My school

I go to a big school called sunshine school. It is very near to my house. I have many friends in my class. We study many subjects like english, math and science. Our teacher is very kind and helps us whenever we need. During recess, i play with my friends in the playground. I love my school because it is fun and i learn new things everyday.

A. 1. What is the name of the school?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

2. Where is school located?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

3. What subject's do you study?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

4. What do you do during recess?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

5. Why do you love your school?

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

B. Write true/false

1. The name of the school is sunshine. \_\_\_\_\_

2. I have only one friend in my school. \_\_\_\_\_

3. I play with my relatives in the playground. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Worksheet-3**

A. make sentences of these words

1. carnival \_\_\_\_\_

2. Kind \_\_\_\_\_

3. Excitement \_\_\_\_\_

4. Litter \_\_\_\_\_

5. neighbour \_\_\_\_\_

B- fill the blanks.

1. The streets were decorated with \_\_\_\_\_

2. Children were playing \_\_\_\_\_ at the carnival

3. everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ and enjoying the carnival.

**Happy, Balloons and lights, games**

### **Worksheet 4**

A write true/false

1. the carnival was held in a school. \_\_\_\_\_

2. the streets were decorated with balloons and lights. \_\_\_\_\_

3. only children attended the carnival. \_\_\_\_\_

4. there were games and performances at the carnival \_\_\_\_\_

5.the carnival brought happiness to the neighbourhood. \_\_\_\_\_

6.the children did not enjoy the carnival. \_\_\_\_\_

B. Match the following

- |                       |                                 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1.children            | a. Decorated the streets        |
| 2.adults              | b. Played games and ate treats  |
| 3.balloons and lights | c. Made everyone happy          |
| 4. Music              | d. Filled the air with joy      |
| 5.carnival            | e. Decorations for the carnival |

### **Grammer wise**

#### Sentences

When words are placed together one after another in the right order, they are called a sentence.

A sentence always begins with a capital letter. It usually ends with a full stop. Here are some examples of sentences.

1. The dog runs fast
2. She is my friend
3. The sun is shining.

### **One and more than one**

•one refers to a single item or thing,

Example: cat (one cat)

Many refers to more than one item or thing, indicating the plural form.

Example: cats ( many cats)

Some more examples

•friend- friends      flower-flowers      plant-plants

### **Worksheet-1**

#### Sentence

A. Begin the sentences with a capital letter and put full stop at the end of the sentences

1. The cat runs fast

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

2. I Like to play games

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

3. The sun shines brightly

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

4. She is my friend

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

5.krish went to the carnival

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

B. Rearrange these words to make sentences.

1. Neel ready is school for

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

2. Open not do the window please

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

3. Playing park in the are we

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

4.get up we early morning in the

Ans \_\_\_\_\_

## Worksheet-2

sentence

use the correct word from the box to complete the sentence

**Sports, Table, Banana, Come, Tree, Rhino, Going, Hot, Bee, new.**

1.i have a \_\_\_\_\_ dress

2.i am \_\_\_\_\_ to my school.

- 3.the pigeon is on the \_\_\_\_\_  
5.the red rose is on the \_\_\_\_\_  
7.it is very \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
9.a \_\_\_\_\_ makes honey.

- 4.the \_\_\_\_\_ has a sharp horn  
6.john will \_\_\_\_\_ late  
8.i like to eat a yellow \_\_\_\_\_  
10.i am good at \_\_\_\_\_

### Worksheet 3

One and many

A tick the correct word.

- 1.one (cat/cats) is on the chair.
- 2.there are many (dog/dogs) in the park.
- 3.i have one (pen/pens).
- 4.she has many (hat/hats).
- 5.he is eating one (orange/oranges).

B match the following

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1.book  | apples. |
| 2.tree  | toys    |
| 3.apple | books   |
| 4.toy   | trees   |

C fill in the blanks with the correct form (one or many)

1. I see one \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.We have many \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
3. I Have one \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.There are many \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.

**Birds, Cat, Apple, Flowers**



## **Subject: Mathematics**

### **Key points**

#### **Digit**

Digit is the most basic elements of mathematics. The number system which we follow consists of 10 symbols or digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Which are used to represent a combination of numbers and to do arithmetic operations in our day to day life.

The smallest one-digit number is 1 and the greatest one-digit number is 9.

Two digit numbers: when we add one unit to the greatest one-digit number we get the two digit number.

$$9+1=10$$

The smallest two-digit number is 10 and the greatest two digit number is 99

**Number:** A number is an arithmetic value used for representing the quantity and used in making calculations.

**For example: 12, 55, 20, 34.**

(with the help of digits we can make infinite numbers)

#### **Some types of numbers:-**

**Even numbers:** The numbers which are divisible by 2 are called even numbers.

**For example: 2,4,6,8 10, 12....**

**Odd numbers:** The numbers which are not divisible by 2 are called odd numbers.

**For example: 1,3,5,7,9,11....**

**Cardinal numbers:** The numbers that are used for counting are called cardinal numbers. They tell us the quantity of objects.

**For example: 3 apples, 5 banana's etc.**

**Ordinal numbers:** The numbers that tell us the position of an object are called ordinal numbers.

**For example: First, second, third, fourth....**

**Forward counting:** It involves counting in ascending order, Starting from a lower number and increasing by one each time .

**For example counting forward from 1 would be 1→2→3→4→5→6→7→8→9→10**

**Backward counting:** It involves counting in descending order starting from a higher number and decreasing by one each time.

**For example counting backward from 10 would be** 10 ← 9 ← 8 ← 7 ← 6 ← 5 ←  
4 ← 3 ← 2 ← 1

## **Before, After and between numbers:**

**Before numbers:** A number that comes immediately before a given number in a sequence is called “before number”

**For example :**

Number before 9 is 8

Number before 5 is 4

Number before 7 is 6

**After numbers:** A number that comes immediately after a given number in a sequence is called “after number.”

**For example:**

Number after 5 is 6

Number after 10 is 11

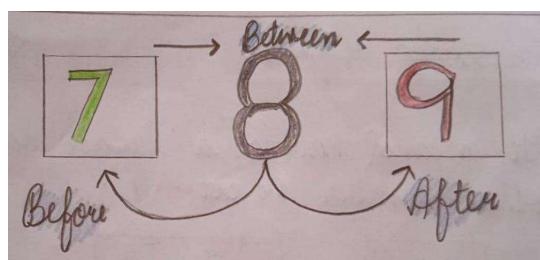
Number after 14 is 15

**Between numbers:** Numbers that lie between two given numbers in a sequence are called “between numbers”.

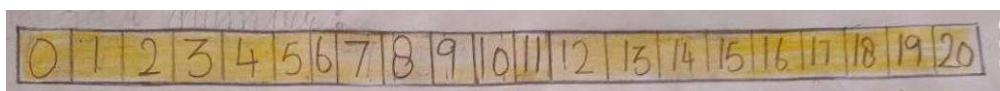
**For example :**

Number between 3 and 5 is 4.

Number between 6 and 8 is 7.



**Bigger-Smaller number :-**



A number on the strip is bigger than every number that comes before it.

For example :

3 is bigger than 2.

4 is bigger than 3

9 is bigger than 8

A number on the strip is smaller than every numbers that comes after it.

### For example

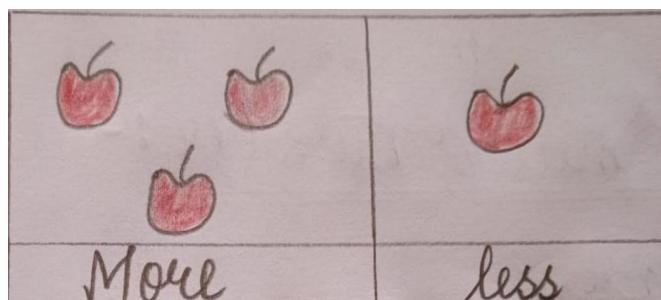
10 is smaller than 11.

14 is smaller than 13.

19 is smaller than 20.

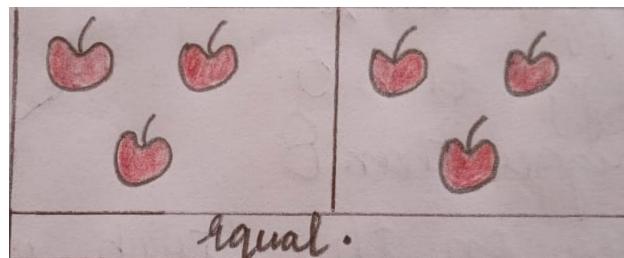
### More, less & equal:

**More:** It means having a larger value than another number or set.



**Less:** It means having a smaller value than another number or set.

**Equal:** It means having the same amount Or value.



**Number names:** A number word or number name is a way to express numbers In their word form.

For example : we can write 1 as One

2 as Two

3 as Three

### Place value:

Place value is the position of each digit in a number.

In one digit numbers there is only one place value that is the one's place.

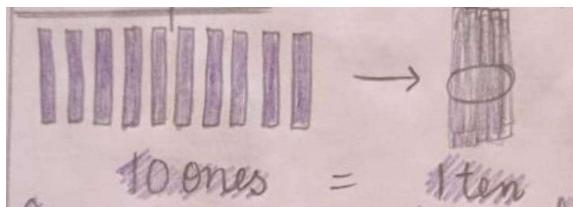
In two digit number there are two place values i.e one's and ten'

**TENS            ONES**

1            3

Observe the above figure which shows a two-digit number 13 written along with its place values. The digit 1 is at tens place and stands for 10 and digit 3 is at ones place and stands for 3.

Example: each | represents 1 one



→ A group of 10 objects forms a ten ,so their are ten ones in one ten.

**Worksheet.**

**Q 1: Circle the number that is even (one has been done for you).**

a)  2      3

b) 5      4

c) 3      6

d) 9      4

e) 8      7

f) 10      13

g) 12      17

h) 5      16

i) 18      9

**Q 2: Circle the number that is odd (one has been done for you).**

a) 2       1

b) 4      3

c) 2      5

d) 4      9

e) 7      2

f) 11      4

- g) 14              5  
h) 19              12  
i) 10              3

**Q3: Write the number names (one has been done for you).**

- a) 2 Two      b) 9 \_\_\_\_\_ c) 4 \_\_\_\_\_ d) 12 \_\_\_\_\_ e) 6  
f) 15 \_\_\_\_\_ g) 3 \_\_\_\_\_ h) 16 \_\_\_\_\_ i) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ j) 18  
k) 20 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q4: Colour the correct spelling.**

- 3= There , Three.
- 15= Fifteen , Fiften.
- 17=Sevnten , Seventeen.
- 20=Twonty , Twenty.
- 18=Eighteen , Eighteen.

**Number Names.**

- 1 = One
- 2 = Two
- 3 = Three
- 4 = Four
- 5 = Five
- 6 = Six
- 7 = Seven
- 8 = Eight
- 9 = Nine
- 10 = Ten
- 11 = Eleven
- 12 = Twelve
- 13 = Thirteen
- 14 = Fourteen
- 15 = Fifteen
- 16 = Sixteen
- 17 = Seventeen
- 18=Eighteen
- 19 = Nineteen
- 20=Twenty
- 21=Twenty -one
- 22=Twenty -two

- 23=Twenty -three
- 24=Twenty -four
- 25=Twenty-five
- 26 = Twenty-six
- 27 = Twenty-seven
- 20 = Twenty-eight
- 29 = Twenty-nine
- 30= Thirty
- 31 Thirty one.
- 32= Thirty-two
- 33= Thirty-three
- 34 = Thirty-four
- 35= Thirty-five
- 36 = Thirty-six
- 37= Thirty-seven
- 38= Thirty-eight
- 39- Thirty nine
- 40 = Forty
- 41 = Forty-one
- 42 = Forty-two
- 43 = Forty-three
- 44= Forty-four
- 45= Forty-five
- 46 = Forty-six
- 47= Forty-seven
- 48 = Forty-eight
- 49= Forty-nine
- 50 = Fifty

**Q 5: Fill in the missing numbers (one has been done for you).**

- $12 = 1$  tens + 2 ones
- $18 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  tens +  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  ones.
- $17 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  tens +  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  ones.
- $11 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  tens +  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  ones.
- $20 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  tens +  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  ones.

**Q 6: Fill in the missing numbers by counting forward.**

- a) 3  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- b) 15  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
- c) 19  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ ,  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

**Q 7 : Fill in the missing numbers by counting backward.**

- a) 20 \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) 18 \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) 15 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q 8: What comes before the given numbers.**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ 5
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ 14
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ 18
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ 37
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ 45

**Q 9: what comes after the given numbers.**

- a) 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 9 \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 15 \_\_\_\_\_
- e) 19 \_\_\_\_\_

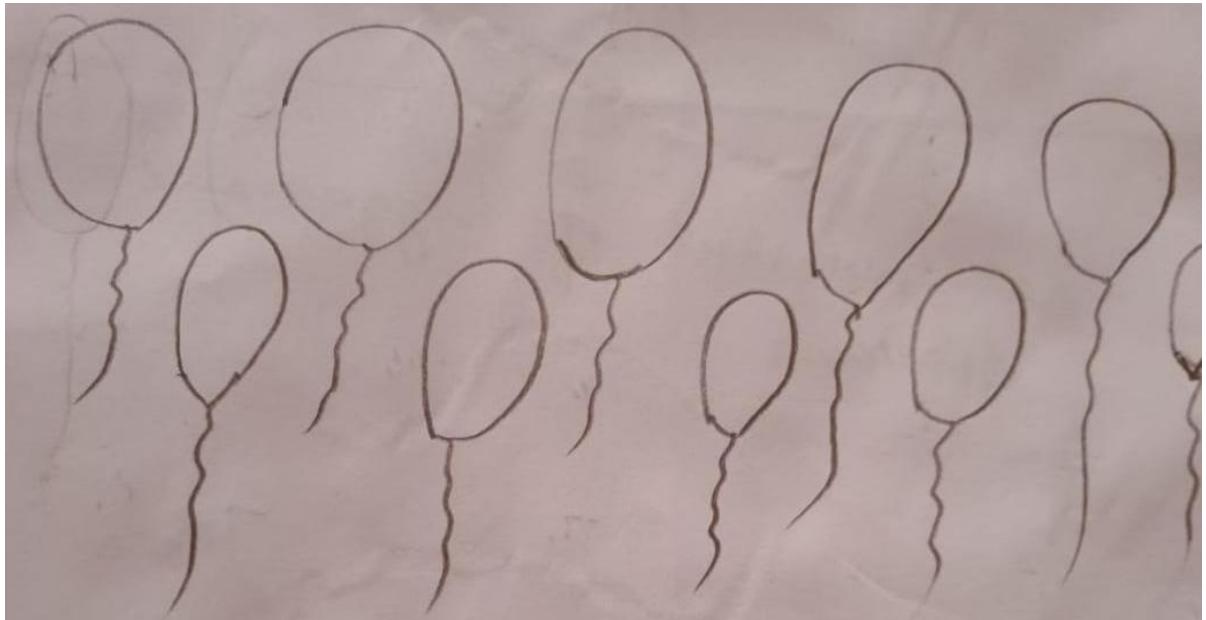
**Q10: What comes between the given numbers.**

- a) 5 \_\_\_\_\_ 7
- b) 18 \_\_\_\_\_ 20
- c) 15 \_\_\_\_\_ 17
- d) 29 \_\_\_\_\_ 31
- e) 38 \_\_\_\_\_ 40

**Ordinal numbers :-**

- 1<sup>st</sup> - First
- 2<sup>nd</sup> - Second
- 3<sup>rd</sup> - Third
- 4<sup>th</sup> - Fourth
- 5<sup>th</sup> - Fifth
- 6<sup>th</sup> - Sixth
- 7<sup>th</sup> - Seventh
- 8<sup>th</sup> - Eighth
- 9<sup>th</sup> - Ninth
- 10<sup>th</sup> - Tenth

**Q 11:**



- Colour the first balloon red
- Colour the Thirdballoon pink
- Colour the Sixth balloon brown.
- Colour the Fifth balloon Orange.
- Colour the Ninthballoon blue.

**Q12: Circle the number which is bigger.**

- |       |    |
|-------|----|
| a) 8  | 1  |
| b) 9  | 5  |
| c) 29 | 25 |
| d) 28 | 30 |
| e) 45 | 50 |

**Q13: Circle the number which is smaller.**

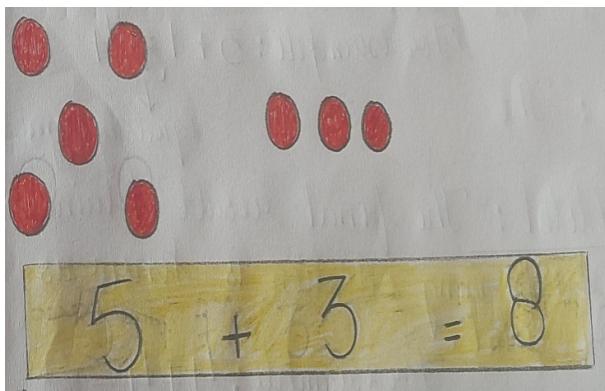
- |       |    |
|-------|----|
| a) 0  | 1  |
| b) 4  | 3  |
| c) 29 | 31 |
| d) 45 | 21 |
| e) 60 | 52 |

**Chapter no.3: Addition skills**

**Key points**

**Addition:** It is the process of adding two or more numbers together to get their sum.

**For example ,**



**Addition symbol:** The symbol used for addition is  $\oplus$

**Parts of addition:**

**Addends:** In addition the numbers or terms that are added together are known as addends. For example,  $3+2=5$

In above example 3 and 2 are addends.

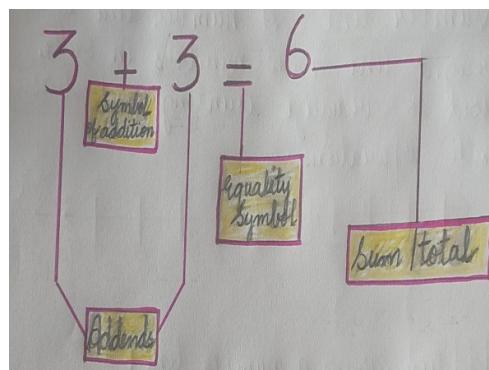
- 1) **Addition symbol:** The addition symbol is placed between the addends.  
For example, $2+2=4$

Here ,  $\oplus$  is the addition symbol.

- 2) **Equality symbol:** It is placed before the total result or sum. For example, $3+1=4$

Here, is the equality symbol.

- 3) **Sum/Total:** The final result obtained after performing addition is known as sum or total. For example , $4+4=8$
- 4) Here, 8 is the sum.



**Vertical addition:** It is a method of adding where the addends are lined up in columns according to their place values. For example

A hand-drawn vertical addition problem. It consists of four rows. The first row contains a '+' sign. The second row contains the number '2'. The third row contains the number '2' and a '+' sign above it. The fourth row contains an '=' sign. To the left of the first three rows, there are column headers 'T' (Tens) and 'O' (Ones). The numbers are written in a grid:

T	O
2	3
2	2
=	

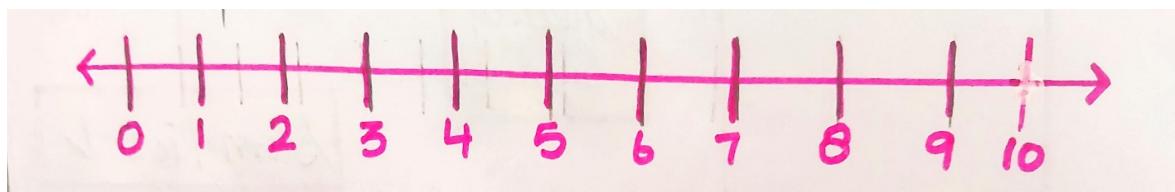
The result '45' is written below the grid.

**Horizontal addition:** It is a method of adding where the addends are written across from each other in a row . For example,

A hand-drawn horizontal addition problem. It consists of three rows. The first row contains the number '12'. The second row contains the number '10'. The third row contains the equals sign '=' and the sum '22'.

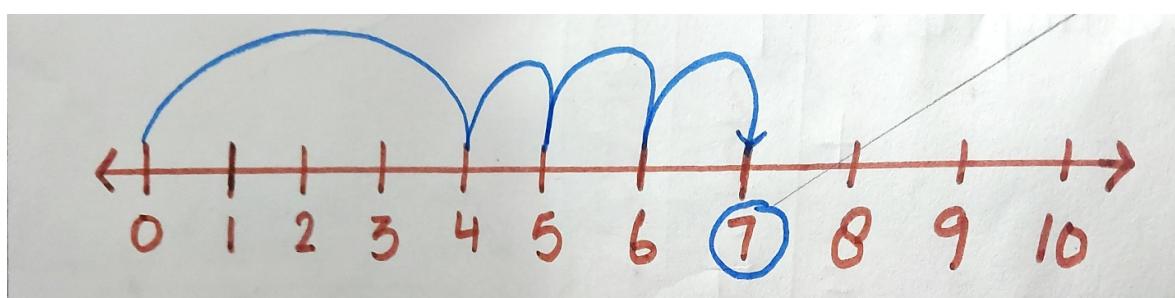
$$12 + 10 = 22$$

**Number line:** A number line is a straight line with numbers in order , used to visualize counting and basic math operations.



**Addition using a number line :**

We can add numbers using a number line, for example: Let us add 4 and 3 on a number line So,  $4 + 3 = 7$

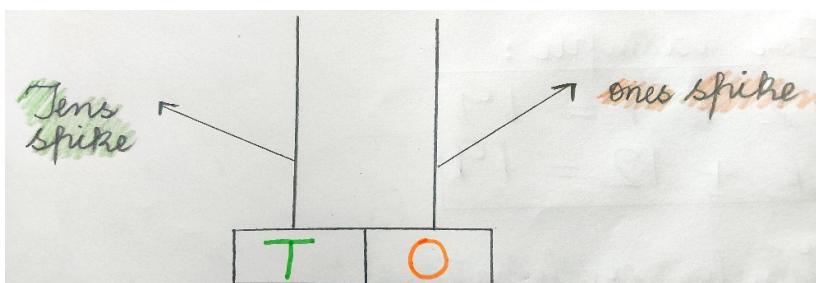


**Step1:** Start from 0 then jump to 4.

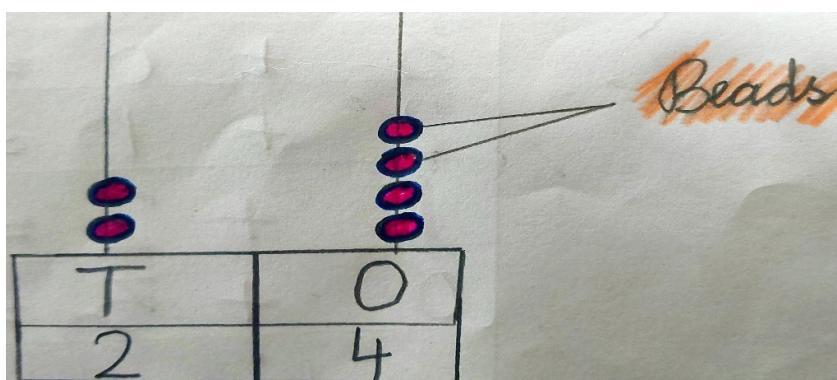
**Step2:** At position 4 make 3 jumps according to given number.

**Step3:** The number is the answer you land on.

**Addition using an abacus:** Abacus is tool used to show numbers using beads and spikes.



The left spike shows the tens and the right spike shows the ones .



For example: The abacus shows 2 tens and 4 ones or the number 24.

**Order in Addition:** It means that changing the order of the addends does not change the value of the sum . For example,

$$12 + 7 = 19$$
$$7 + 12 = 19$$

**Number combination:** A number combination refers to a set of numbers grouped together in a specific order or an arrangement.

$$3 + 0 = 3$$
$$2 + 1 = 3$$
$$1 + 2 = 3$$
$$0 + 3 = 3$$

Number combination of 3

## Worksheets

1) Add the following numbers.

a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

c) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

d) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2) Find the sum.

a)  $9+2=$

b)  $3+0=$

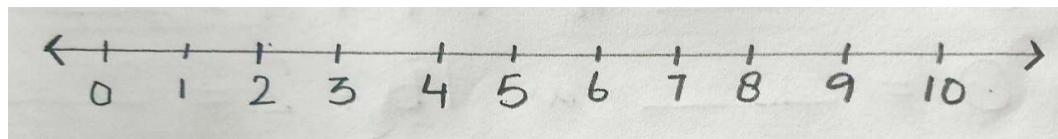
c)  $15+10=$

d)  $16+4=$

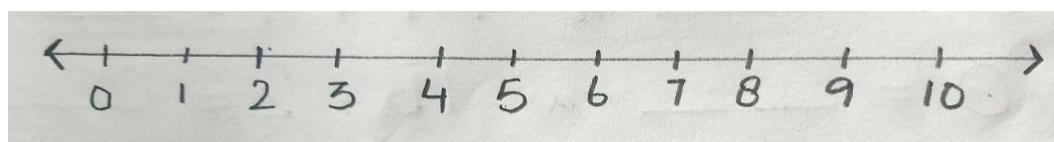
e)  $30+6=$

3) Add the numbers using number line.

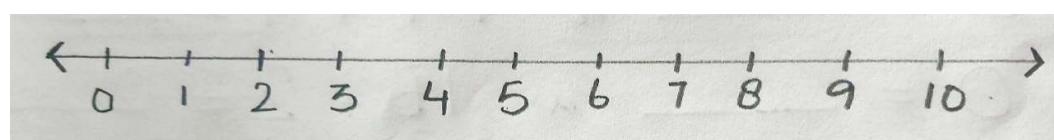
a)  $4+5=$



b)  $6+3=$



c)  $7+3=$



**Q4) Fill in the missing numbers.**

a)  $13 + 0 = \underline{\quad}$

b)  $5 + \underline{\quad} = 9$

c)  $5 + 1 + \underline{\quad} = 12$

d)  $7 + \underline{\quad} + 2 = 15$

e)  $\underline{\quad} + 10 = 10$

**Q5) Word problems**

- a) Ahmed has 12 red pencils and 10 yellow pencils. How many pencils does he have altogether?

Sol)

$\underline{\quad}$  pencils.

T	O

- b) In a garden , there are 13 mango trees and 3 orange trees . How many trees are there in the garden altogether ?

Sol)

$\underline{\quad}$  trees.

T	O

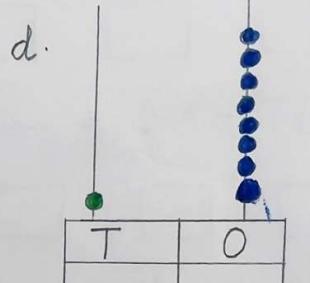
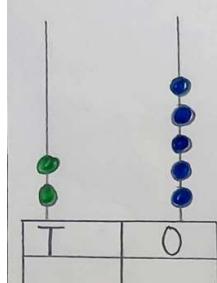
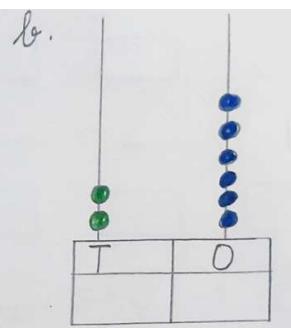
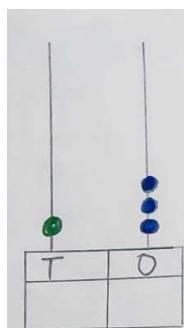
- c) Saimahas 20 candies .His mother gave him 5 more . How many candies does he have in all ?

Sol)

$\underline{\quad}$  candies.

T	O

**Q 6) Count the number of beads in the abacus and write the number.**

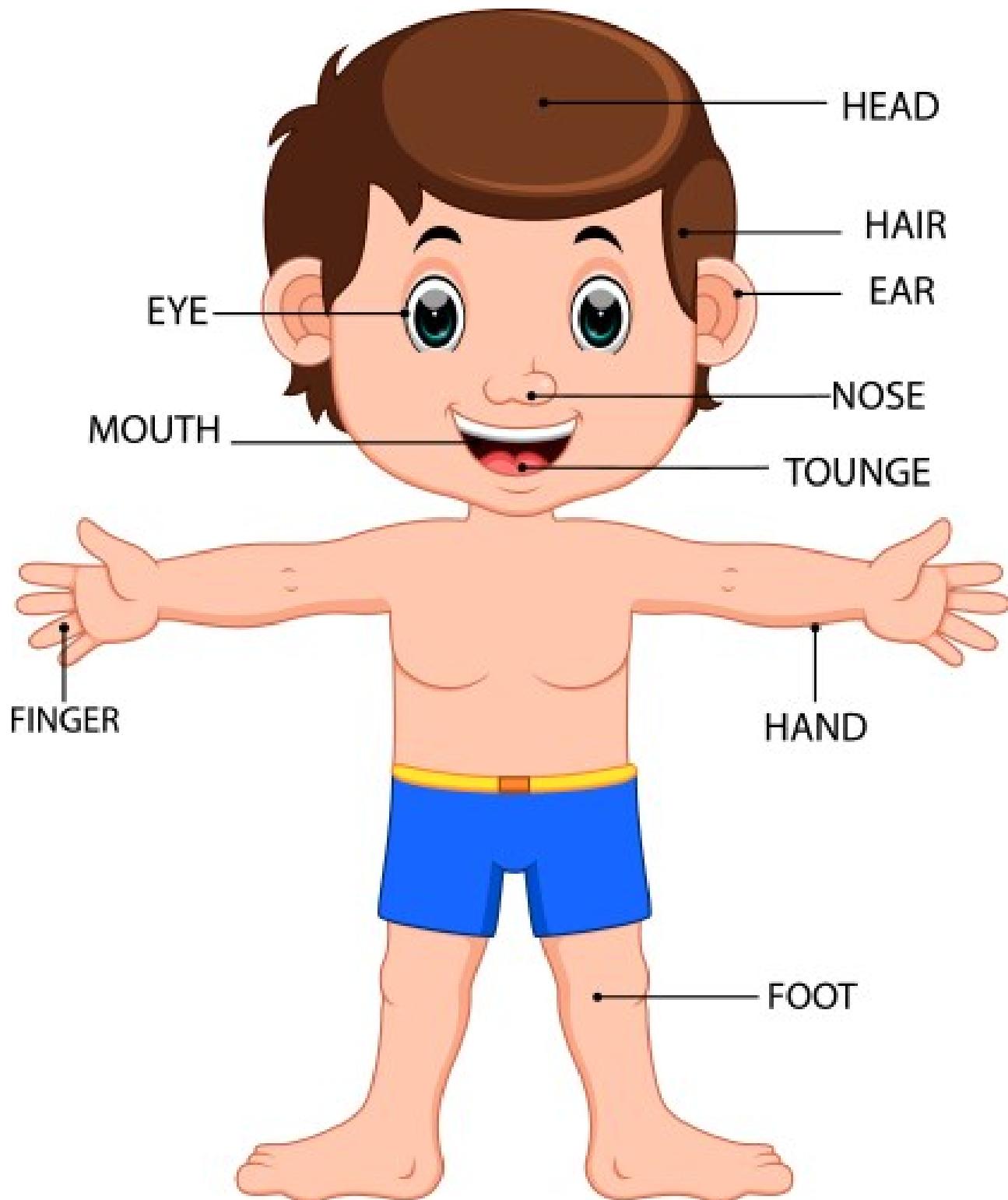


**L.no2**

## **My Body**

### **Introduction of my body**

Our body is an amazing machine. We can do different things with it. Every human body part performs different functions.



## How our body parts help us

Different parts of our body help us to do different things. We use our hands to do many things.

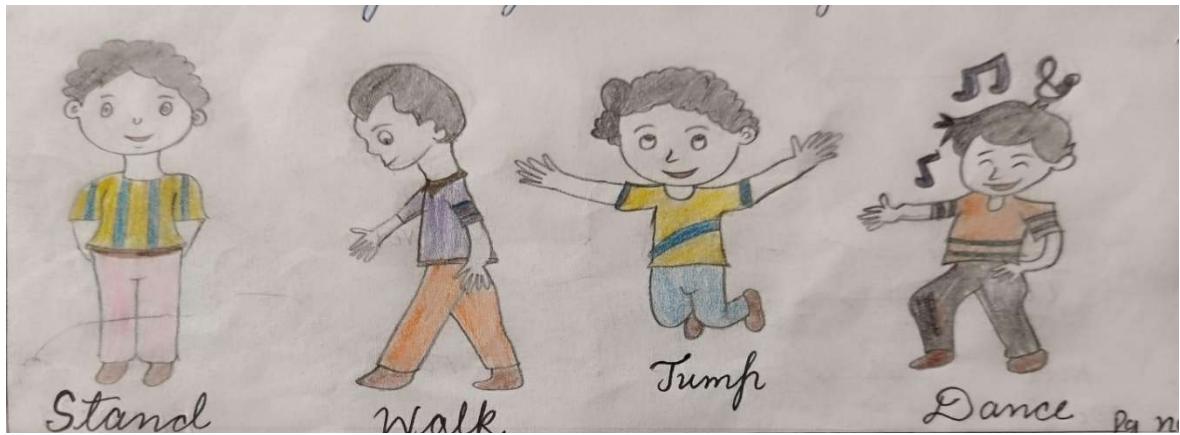
### Hands

We use our hands to do many things

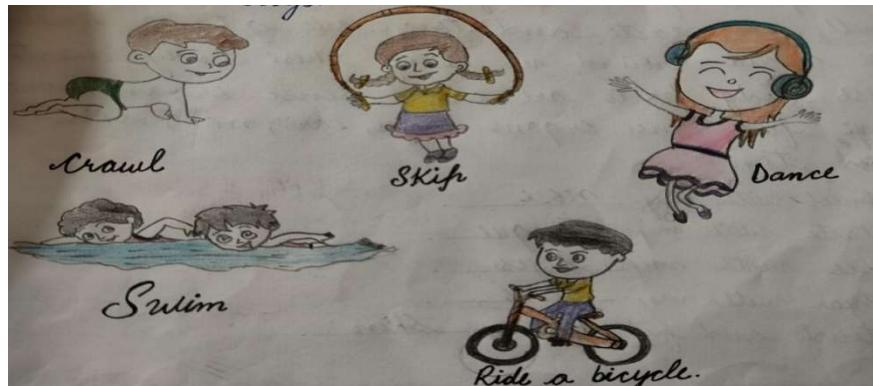


### Legs

We can do many things with our legs

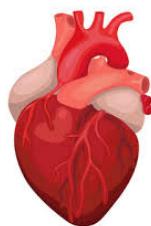


Here are some things that we do with both our hands and legs



## Organs

Our body has different parts.. Each part of our body is called organ. Each organ has a different name and function. Example heart, lungs and brain



## Sense Organs

Some parts of our body help us to see, hear, smell, feel, taste and touch. We get to know the world around us using these body parts. These body parts are called sense organs. We have five sense organs eyes, ears, nose, skin and tongue.

1. I smell with my nose.
2. I taste with my tongue.
3. I see with my eyes.
4. I hear with my ears.
5. I touch and feel with my skin.



## **Worksheet1.**

**Answer the following questions**

**Qno.1:** Write any two things we can do with our hands?

**Ans** \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno.2:** How many sense organs do we have?

**Ans** \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno 3:** What is an Organ?

**Ans** \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno 4:-** Name the sense organs that are in pairs?

**Ans** \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno.5:** How many lungs do we have?

**Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno.6:** Which body part help us to walk and run,

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno.7:.** Which sense organ help us to smell?

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno 8.** Which body part help us to see things?

**Ans** \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno 9:-** Which body part help us to brush our teeth?

**Ans:** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Worksheet 2**

**Qno 10 : Fill in the blanks.**

1. We use these to walk and play \_\_\_\_\_

2. This part of the body which help us to hold things \_\_\_\_\_

3. These help us to hear \_\_\_\_\_

4. Each part of our body is called an \_\_\_\_\_

5. The colour of our blood is \_\_\_\_\_

6. Our body is an amazing \_\_\_\_\_

**Qno. 11: Write true or false**

1. The heart helps in breathing \_\_\_\_\_

2. We use our eyes to see. \_\_\_\_\_

3. The brain helps us to think and remember. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Our legs help us to taste food. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Our skin protects our body \_\_\_\_\_

6. We use our nose to see. \_\_\_\_\_

7. The bones in our body help us to move. \_\_\_\_\_

8. We use our hands to hold and carry things \_\_\_\_\_

**Worksheet 3.**

**Qno 12 : Tick the correct option**

1. Which part of the body help us to see?

a ears                  b eyes                  C Hands

2. Which help us to hear sounds?

a Eyes                  b Nose                  c ears

3. Which part of the body help us to breathe

A Lungs                  b Hands                  c Feet.

4. What helps us to taste food,

a) Eyes                  b Tongue                  C Nose

5. What protects our body?

a) Skin                  b Brain                  c lungs.

6. Which part of body help us to walk and run,

a) Hands                  b legs                  c Eyes

7. which part of body help us to smile.

a) Eyes                  b) Hands                  C) Mouth.

8. which part of body help us to feel things.

- a) Skin              b Brain              c stomach

#### Worksheet 4.

**Q no 13 : Match the following.**

Column A	Column B
Eyes	Helps to smell
Ears	Helps to see
Brain	Helps to hear
Nose	Helps to think
Hands	Helps to walk
Skin	Helps to breathe
Teeth	Helps to walk and run
Legs	Helps to hold things
Mouth	Protect our body
Lungs	Helps to chew food

## L. No 3

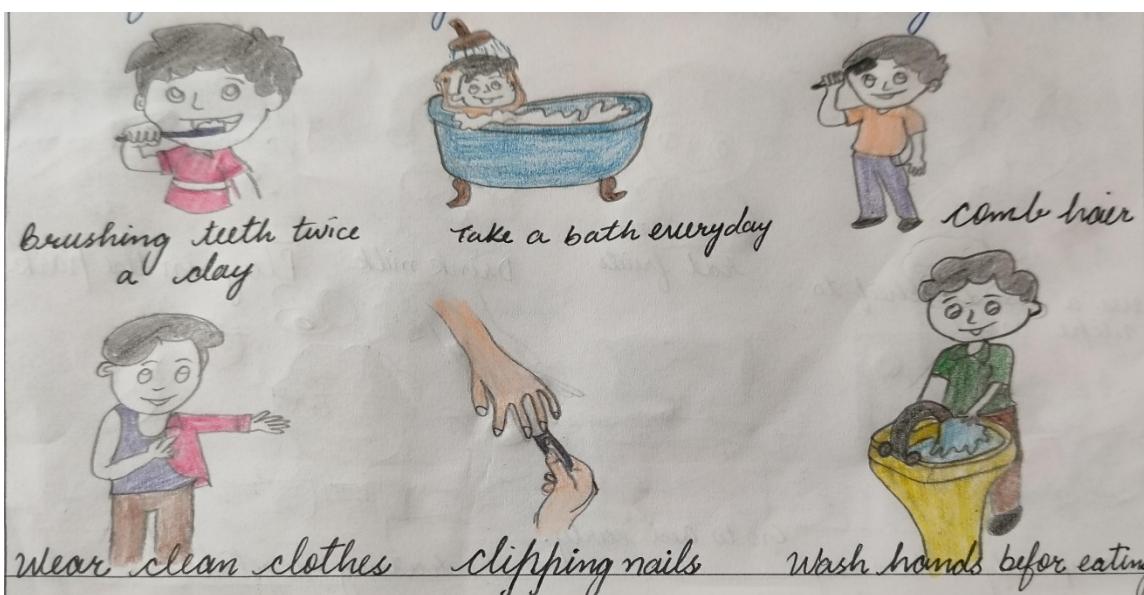
## Looking after my body

### Introduction

The human body is a wonderful machine that helps us to do everything. We need to take good care of our body to stay healthy and fit. We keep our body clean to scare germs. Germs are tiny living things that can cause many diseases. Germs are so tiny that we need to use a microscope to see them.

### How do we keep our body clean

We follow some good habits to stay clean.



## **Keeping our teeth clean.**

Good oral hygiene is important to keep our teeth and gums healthy, by brushing our teeth regularly, we can prevent cavities, bad breath and gum diseases. Our teeth help us to chew food, speak clearly and smile confidently. It's essential to take care of them.

## **Good Habits**

Good habits are actions we do regularly that helps us to stay fit and healthy. We should always follow good habits. The picture's below show some good habits.



## **Worksheet 1**

**Answer the following questions.**

**Q 1:** What are the basic things we need to do to keep our body clean?

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 2:** Why is it important to wash our hands before eating?

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q3:** What should we do after we use the toilet?

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 4:** Why is it important to brush our teeth every day?

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 5:** Write three good habits.

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 6:** What kind of food should we eat?

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Q 7:** Who can make us sick?

**Ans.** \_\_\_\_\_

### **Worksheet 2.**

**Q no8: Fill in the blanks.**

1. We should \_\_\_\_\_ our hands before eating food.
- 2 It is important to \_\_\_\_\_ our teeth twice a day.
- 3 we should eat \_\_\_\_\_ food to stay fit.
- 4 Drinking plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ is good for our body.
- 5 we should always wear clean \_\_\_\_\_
6. To stay healthy and fit, we should play and \_\_\_\_\_ everyday.
- 7 we should throw waste in the \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 we should keep our surroundings \_\_\_\_\_

**Q no9: Write true or false.**

- 1.We should brush our teeth once a day. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.It is important to wash our hands before and after eating \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Eating healthy food helps our body stay strong. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Drinking water is good for our body. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Playing outside keeps our body fit. \_\_\_\_\_
6. We should wear clean clothes \_\_\_\_\_
7. We should waste food and water. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.We should cover our mouth while coughing or sneezing. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Worksheet -3**

**Q no 10: Tick the correct option**

- 1.Which of these help to keep our body clean  
a. Playing outside      b Brushing teeth      c watching TV
- 2 What should we do to keep our body clean?  
a. Bathing      b. Combing      c. Both

3 What should me do before and after eating meals?

- a. Wash hands      b. Sleep      c Play games

4 Which of these is good for our body?

- a eating junk food      b eating healthy food      c. watching Tv.

5. We should follow \_\_\_\_\_ to remain healthy

- a. Good habits      b. Bad habits      .c. None.

6. We should use to wipe our nose.

- a. Handkerchief      b. Towel      c. clothes.

7. Strong and healthy teeth help us to \_\_\_\_\_ food better

- a chew      b. Swallow      .C. Taste

8. Who treats our toothache.

- a Teacher      b. Dentist      C. Police

9. Which body part helps us to touch and feel.

- a. Skin      b. Hair      c. Ears

10 We should rinse \_\_\_\_\_ after eating.

- a Hair      b. Mouth      c. Hands.

#### Worksheet 4

#### Q no 11: Match the following

Column A	Column B
Teeth	Avoid
Food	Wipe nose
Water	Morning
Exercise	Iron properly
Sleep	Before and after eating
Handwash	Rest
Clothes	Fit
Wakeup	Hydrate
Handkerchief	Healthy
Junk food	Brush

**Q no 12:Circle the odd one out.**

- 1 Teeth, Eyes, Nose, Socks.
- 2 Sun, Water, Food, Pencil.
3. Hands, Feet, Ears, Hat.
- 4 Fruits, Vegetables, Rice, Chocolates.
5. Brush, Soap, Towel, Tree.
- 6.Eyes,Ears,Nose, Cycle.
7. Ice-cream, Apple, orange, Pear.
8. Legs, Hands, Red, Head.

جماعت: اول  
مضمون: کاٹشر

موضوع: اچھر  
سبق نمبر: اکٹھ

### کاٹشرزبانہ ہند تعارف

کاٹشرزبان اکھا خاص زبان یو سے کشیری مژر چھے بولنے یوان۔ پڑ زبان چھے دوہ دش چھے زندگی ہند حصہ۔ پڑ زبان چھے برادری، تھوارن تھے گردن مژر بولنے یوان۔ اے ہپھو اسکے زبان سخن ملجم یو (mother tongue) ونان چھ تھ بیجی گرواتھ زبانہ متعلق زانگاری حاصل۔

### کاٹشرز کتاب

تھنز کاٹشرز کتاب مژر یں۔ بچھ تھ چھ کاٹشرز بانہ مژر مولہ اچھر و نان تھے یں۔ ب تھنڈار دو کتابہ مژر چھ تھ چھ حروف تھی ونان۔ مولہ اچھر

کاٹشرز بانہ مژر چھ کل اکہ تائی (۲۱) اچھر آسان۔ یمن اچھر ن رلاو نے عست لفظ چھ بنان۔ یمن اچھر ن چھ اجھ شکلہ تھ آسان۔ یم اجھ شکلہ اس لفظن مژرس استعمال چھ کران۔ و لو چھو یم اچھر تھ نے اجھ شکلہ۔

مثال: ا-ب-پ-پھ-ت-تھ-ٹ-ث-ج-چ-چھ-ح-خ-د-ڈ-ذ-ر-ڑ-  
ز-ڑ-ڑھ-س-ش-ص-ض-ط-ظ-ع-غ-ف-ق-ک-کھ-گ-ل-م-ن-و-ہ-ے

اجھ شکلہ

آہم کھ: کاٹشرس مژر چھ کر زہڑ زپر ماننے یوان۔ تھے اردو حروفتھی تھی بھ۔ جھ۔ دھ۔ ڈھ۔ گھ چھنے کاٹشرس مژر ورتاوتھے یوان۔

مثال: گر نے کینہ گھر

بس نہ کینہ بھس

خاص اچھر یم اشھر مژرس یوان چھ

پھ-تھ-ٹھ-چھ-ڑھ-کھ

یم چھوارہن لفظن گوڑیا مژرس یا اخرس یوان۔

مثال: پھوت-اٹھ-تارکھ

آواز نشان ہند تعارف

کائیش زبانہ مثُر پُھ ”آوازن شانے“، تمن آوازن یا موشیاتی (phonetic symbols) ہندو حوالہ دوان یُس زبانہ مثُر مختلف آوازن ہند نما یہدگی کرنے خاطر استعمال پُھ یوان کرنے۔ یہم بیان دی آواز پُھ عمومن یتھ پاٹھ کو متعارف کرنے یوان۔

آواز	آوازن شانے	آوازن ہند تعارف
ا	-	پِ آواز پُھ لفظس پُھ کرنے استعمال یوان کرنے۔ مثال آن۔ ال۔ اکھ
ا	-	پِ آواز پُھ لفظس بونے کرنے استعمال یوان کرنے۔ مثال دیگ۔ دل۔ کتاب
آ	-	یتھ آوازن پُھ آواز نیران اتھ پُھ ز شکلہ آسان۔ آتھ ا۔ یہ پُھ لفظس پُھ کرنے استعمال یوان کرنے۔ مثال آتش۔ آب
ء	-	پِ آواز پُھ لفظس پُھ کرنے استعمال یوان کرنے۔ اتھ پُھ ہمذہ تے وناں۔ مثال ار۔ گر۔ گب
ا	ء	پِ آواز پُھ لفظس پُھ استعمال یوان کرنے۔ اتھ پُھ ز پُھ آواز نیران۔ اتھ پُھ بوڈہمذہ پُھ وناں۔ مثال اس۔ ال۔ مآل
ء	ء	

## اقراء ایجوکیشنل انٹیچوٹ بمنہ

سینق :- ا۔

جماعت:- اول۔

عنوان:- برف اور ہریسہ۔

موضوع :- اردو۔

آسمان میں کل سے بادل چھائے ہیں۔ بادلوں نے آسمان کو گھیر لیا تھا۔ ایسا لگتا تھا کہ برف باری ہوگی، (پرویز) نے کہا۔ ٹینا بسٹ کا پیک اور پانی کی بوتل میز پر رکھ ہی رہی تھی کہ شابوی، میں امی سے کہتی ہوں کہ برف باری میں ہریسہ بنالیں۔ بہت مزہ آئے گا۔

چھپلی برف باری میں ہم نے برف کے ساتھ کھیلا تھا۔ شابوی ہم برف کے گولے ایک دوسرے پر چھینتے تھے، میں نے کھینے کے بعد گرم پانی میں ہاتھ ڈالے تھے ٹینا بولی۔ اتنے میں ابو آگئے۔ ان کے ایک ہاتھ میں پیپٹا اور ٹماٹر تھے اور دوسرے ہاتھ میں ادک اور زعفران جو انہوں نے امی کو پکڑاتے ہوئے کہا یہ دو چیزیں ہریسہ میں ڈال دینا تاکہ اس کا رنگ تھوڑا پیلا ہو جائے۔

اتنے میں آسمان میں ہلکی ہلکی برف باری شروع ہونے لگی۔ ہم نے خوب مزے کئے۔ امی نے ہریسہ بنایا۔ ہم سب نے کھایا۔ بڑا مزا آیا۔

) مشکل الفاظوں کے معنے لکھئے:-

مشکل الفاظ	معنے
۱) چھائے	چھیل جانا
۲) گھیر	چاروں طرف سے پیٹنا
۳) میز	ٹیبل
۴) چھینتے	اچھالنا
۵) خوب	بہت اچھا
۶) ہلکی	کم وزن

### ورک شیٹ (۱)

سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے:-

) آسمان میں کل سے کیا چھائے ہوئے ہیں؟

: ج

۲) ٹینا کیا میز پر رکھ رہی تھی؟

: ج

۳) پرویز نے کیا کہا؟

: ج

(۲) (میں امی سے کہتی ہوں کہ برف باری میں ہریسہ بنالیں) یہ کس نے کہا؟

ج:

۵) ٹینا نے کھلنے کے بعد کس میں ہاتھ ڈالے؟

ج)

۶) کس نے آسمان کو گھیرا لیا؟

ج:

۷) سبق برف اور ہریسہ پڑھ کر ایسے الفاظ لکھئے جو (ب) سے شروع ہوتے ہیں؟

ج:

۸) پچھلی برف باری میں بچوں نے کس کے ساتھ کھیلا تھا؟

ج:

۹) لفظ (گرم) کا ضد لکھئے؟

ج:

۱۰) برف باری میں کیا کھانے میں مزا آتا ہے؟

ج:

۱۱) ابو نے ہریسہ میں کیا ڈالنے کو کہا؟

ج:

۱۲) شنا کیا بولی؟

ج)

## ورک شیٹ (۲)

س:- درج ذیل الفاظوں کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے:-

۱) امی

۲) آسمان۔

۳) پانی

۴) بادل۔

۵) گ

۶) ٹ

- ۷) ہریسے  
 ۸) خوب  
 ۹) کھیل  
 ۱۰) میز  
 ۱۱) گھیر
- ۱۲) ہاتھ  
 ۱۳) پچھلی  
 ۱۴) پکڑانے  
 ۱۵) بوتل

### ورک شیٹ (۳)

س۱:- حروف کو جوڑ کر لکھئے:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= پ + ا + پ \quad (۱) \\
 &= ا + م + ا + م \quad (۲) \\
 &= ص + ا + ف \quad (۳) \\
 &= ا + ی + آ \quad (۴) \\
 &= آ + گ + ی + ا \quad (۵) \\
 &= ا + ن + ا \quad (۶) \\
 &= د + ی + ن + ا \quad (۷) \\
 &= ٹ + ی + ن + ا \quad (۸) \\
 &= ل + ا + ی \quad (۹) \\
 &= ب + ن + ا \quad (۱۰)
 \end{aligned}$$

س۲:- حروف کو توڑ کر لکھئے:-

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= ڈال \quad (۱) \quad = آسمان \\
 &= جنگ \quad (۲) \quad = دونوں \\
 &= دوسرا \quad (۳) \quad = برف \\
 &= میز \quad (۴) \quad = خوف \\
 &= بوتل \quad (۵) \quad = آلو
 \end{aligned}$$

س۳:- کالم (الف) کو کالم (ب) کے ساتھ ملائیے:

کالم (ب)	کالم (الف)
ا	ب
ت	
م	د
ر	ب
س	گ
ف	ک

## ورک شیٹ (۴)

س۱:- برف باری پر پانچ جملے لکھئے:-

(۱)

(۲)

(۳)

(۴)

(۵)

س۲:- خالی جگہوں کو پُر بکجئے:

) ہم نے خوب ----- کئے۔

۲) آسمان میں کل سے ----- چھائے ہوئے ہیں۔

۳) ----- نے آسمان کو گھیر لیا۔

۴) برف باری میں ----- بنا لیا۔

۵) ----- نے ہریسہ بنایا۔

۶) ابو کے ایک ہاتھ میں ----- اور ----- تھے۔

## ورک شیٹ (۵)

### نادیدہ عبارت

جامد کے پاس ایک بلی ہے۔ اُس کا نام مانو ہے۔ اسکا رنگ سفید ہے۔ جامد روز اس سے کھلتا ہے۔ وہ دودھ پینتی ہے اور گوشت بھی شوق سے کھاتی ہے۔ جامد اور مانو میں بہت دوستی ہے۔

سوالات:

۱) جامد کے پاس کیا کیا ہے؟

۲) جامد کی بلی کا کیا نام ہے؟

۳) مانو کا رنگ کیسا ہے؟

۴) مانو کیا پینتی ہے؟

۵) جامد کی بلی شوق سے کیا کھاتی ہے؟

۶) جامد روز کس کے ساتھ کھلتا ہے؟

## کاپی ورک (الملا)

### مشکل الفاظ

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| ۱) کھیلا   | ۱) آسمان    |
| ۲) اورک    | ۲) ابر آلود |
| ۳) زعفران  | ۳) بادلوں   |
| ۴) لفافہ   | ۴) برف باری |
| ۵) پیپٹا   | ۵) بسکٹ     |
| ۶) ٹماٹر   | ۶) پیکٹ     |
| ۷) خوب     | ۷) بوتل     |
| ۸) ہریسہ   | ۸) دوسرے    |
| ۹) ہاتھ    | ۹) نمک      |
| ۱۰) پکڑاتے | ۱۰) پچھلی   |

### جملے

آسمان کا رنگ نیلا ہے۔  
 کل سے برف پڑ رہی ہے۔  
 میز پر کتاب ہے۔  
 مجھے لال رنگ پسند ہے۔  
 ٹینا نے کرکٹ کھیلا ہے۔  
 امی نے ہریسہ بنایا ہے۔

### سوال: الفاظ

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| ۱) آسمان | ۱) آسمان |
| ۲) برف   | ۲) برف   |
| ۳) میز   | ۳) رنگ   |
| ۴) ٹماٹر | ۴) کھیلا |
| ۵) ہریسہ | ۵) ہریسہ |

### سوال - جواب

۱) کس نے آسمان کو گھیر لیا؟  
 ج) بادلوں نے۔

۲) کون پانی کی بوتل کو میز پر رکھ رہی تھی؟  
 ج) ٹینا۔

۳) ابو کے ہاتھ میں کیا تھا؟  
 ج) پیپٹا اور ٹماٹر۔

۴) برف باری میں کیا کھانے میں مزہ آتا ہے؟  
 ج) ہریسہ کھانے میں۔

۵) ابو نے ہریسہ میں کیا ڈالنے کو کہا؟  
 ج) اورک اور زعفران۔

جماعت :- اول

موضوع :- اردو

سبق نمبر:- ۲

عنوان :- چاچی کا حلہ

جامد کی چاچی حلہ بنا رہی تھی۔ چاچا پنے اور چاول لینے کے لئے بازار گئے تھے۔ اُس نے بازار میں اپنی خالہ کو دیکھا۔ جامد کے چاچا اپنی خالہ کو دیکھ کر بہت خوش ہوئے۔ وہ خالہ کو اپنے گھر لائے۔ خالہ کے ہاتھ میں ایک پیاری سی چکور ٹوکری تھی اور اس میں ایک نخا خوبصورت خرگوش۔

جامد اور چاچی بھی خالہ کو دیکھ کر خوش ہوئے۔ چاچی نے جلدی سے خرگوش کے لیے روٹی بنائی۔ پنے اور چاول گیس پر چڑھائے اور سب کو جی بھر کے حلہ کھلایا۔ سب نے حلہ کھایا اور خوب مزے کئے۔

**مشکل الفاظ کے معنے:-**

خرید و فروخت کی جگہ

) بازار

عمرہ

) خوبصورت

لریز

) مٹھا

شادمان

) خوش

چھوٹا سا

) نخا

زرد رنگ

) پیلا

**ورک شیٹ (۱)**

س ا ن:- سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے۔

) کون حلہ بنا رہی تھی؟

(ج)

۲) چاچا پنے اور چاول لینے کے لیے کہاں گئے؟

(ج)

۳) چاچا نے بازار میں کس کو دیکھا؟

(ج)

۴) جامد کے چاچا خالہ کو کہاں لائے؟

(ج)

۵) خالہ کے ہاتھ میں کیا تھا؟

(ج)

۶) چکور ٹوکری میں کیا تھا؟

(ج)

۷) کون خالد کو دیکھ کر خوش ہوئے؟

(ج)

۸) چاپی نے جلدی سے خرگوش کے لیے کیا بنایا؟

(ج)

۹) پنے اور چاول کس پر چڑھائے؟

(ج)

۱۰) سب نے جی بھر کے کیا کھایا؟

(ج)

۱۱) لفظ خوش کا ضد لکھئے

(ج)

۱۲) سبق چاپی کا حلوہ پڑھ کر ایسے الفاظ لکھئے جو (ج) سے شروع ہوتے ہیں؟

(ج)

## ورک شیٹ (۲)

س.ا:- درج ذیل الفاظوں کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے:

۱۰) خوبصورت ۱) حلوہ

۱۱) جلدی ۲) چاول

۱۲) خرگوش ۳) بازار

۱۳) کھلایا ۴) دیکھا

۱۴) مزے ۵) خوش

۱۵) کھایا ۶) گھر

۱۶) پیلا ۷) پیاری

۱۷) روئی ۸) ٹوکری

۹) نہ

### ورک شیٹ (۳)

س: ا:- حروف کو جوڑ کر لکھئے:-

- = د + ا + م + د ) ۲
- = چ + ا + چ + ی ) ۳
- = ٹ + و + ک + ر + ی ) ۶
- = چ + ا + و + ل ) ۸
- = ر + ه + گ ) ۱۰
- = ب + ا + ز + ا + ر ) ۱
- = ح + ل + و + ه ) ۳
- = پ + ی + ا + ر + ی ) ۵
- = خ + و + ش ) ۷
- = خ + ر + گ + و + ش ) ۹

س: ۲:- حروف کو توڑ کر لکھئے:-

- = چڑھائے ) ۷
- = جلدی ) ۸
- = کھلایا ) ۹
- = دیکھ = ) ۱۰
- = خوبصورت ) ۱
- = روئی ) ۲
- = مزے ) ۳
- = خوب ) ۴
- = خوش ) ۵
- = پیلا ) ۶

س: ۳:- کالم اف کو کالم ب کت ساتھ ملائے:-

کالم (ب)	کالم (اف)
ی	جا ) ۱
ل	پیار ) ۲
ئے	جلد ) ۳
ی	چاو ) ۴
چی	چڑھا ) ۵

### ورک شیٹ (۴)

س: ا:- اپنے پسندیدہ پالتو جانور پر پانچ جملے لکھئے:-

(۱)

(۲)

(۳)

(۴)

س۲:- خالی جگہوں کو پُر کیجئے۔

) جامد کی چاچی بنا رہی تھی۔

۲) چاچا اور یعنے کے کیے بازار گئے۔

۳) اُس نے میں اپنی خالہ کو دیکھا۔

۴) وہ خالہ کو اپنے لائے۔

۵) پنے اور چاول پر چڑھائے۔

۶) چاچی نے جلدی سے خرگوش کے لیے بنائے۔

۷) سب کو جی بھر کے کھلایا۔

### ورک شیٹ (۵)

#### نادیدہ عبارت

ہاتھی ایک طاقتور جانور ہے۔ یہ عام طور پر جنگلوں میں پایا جاتا ہے۔ ہاتھی کی لمبی ناک کو سونڈ کہا جاتا ہے۔ ہاتھی اپنی سونڈ سے سونگھنے، خوراک کھانے اور پینے کا کام لیتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ وہ اپنی سونڈ کو دشمن کے حملوں سے بچنے اور بھاری چیزوں کو اٹھانے کے کئے بھی استعمال کرتا ہے۔ چڑیا گھر میں ہاتھی کی سواری بچے بہت خوش ہوتے ہیں۔

) ہاتھی کہاں پایا جاتا ہے؟

(ج)

۲) ہاتھی کی لمبی ناک کو کیا کہتے ہیں؟

(ج)

۳) ہاتھی اپنی سونڈ سے کیا نکالتا ہے؟

(ج)

۴) ہاتھی کیسا جانور ہے؟

(ج)

۵) کس کی سواری بچے شوق سے کرتے ہیں؟

(ج)

۶) ہاتھی اپنی سونڈ سے کیا کام لیتا ہے؟

(ج)

## کالپی ورک

### س) مشکل الفاظ

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ۱) گھر      | ۱) چاچی         |
| ۲) ننھا     | ۲) حلوہ         |
| ۳) خوبصورت  | ۳) چاچا         |
| ۴) خرگوش    | ۴) پنے          |
| ۵) جلدی     | ۵) چاول         |
| ۶) روٹی     | ۶) بازار        |
| ۷) چڑھائے   | ۷) خالہ         |
| ۸) کھلایا   | ۸) خوش          |
| ۹) خوب      | ۹) پیاری        |
| ۱۰) مزے     | ۱۰) ٹوکری       |
| <b>جملے</b> | <b>س) الفاظ</b> |

مجھے حلوہ پسند ہے۔  
آج میں بہت خوش ہوں۔  
میرے پاس ایک خرگوش ہے۔  
چاچا بازار گیا ہے۔  
امی روٹی بنارہی ہے۔

- |          |
|----------|
| ۱) حلوہ  |
| ۲) خوش   |
| ۳) خرگوش |
| ۴) بازار |
| ۵) روٹی  |

### سوال - جواب

س۱) جامد کی چاچی کیا بنارہی تھی؟  
ج) حلوہ۔

س۲) چاچا کیا کے لئے بازار گئے؟  
ج) پنے اور چاول۔

س۳) چاچا نے بازار میں کس کو دیکھا؟  
ج) اپنی خالہ کو۔

س۴) خالہ کے ہاتھ میں کیا تھا؟  
ج) ایک چکور ٹوکری۔

س۵) چکور ٹوکری میں کیا تھا؟  
ج) خوبصورت سا خرگوش۔



حفظ سورہ: سورہ الفاتحہ

دعا و سنت: سبق نمبرا، ۱۲ اور ۳

حفظ حدیث: سبق نمبرا

عقائد: سبق نمبرا کلمہ طیبہ

نماز: تکمیر تحریمہ سے بجدے کی تسبیح تک

اسماع حسنی: سبق نمبرا

حفظ سورہ: سورہ الفاتحہ اور سورہ الہدی

دعا و سنت: سبق نمبرا (کھانے سے پہلے کی دعا سے کھانے کی منیں تک)

حفظ حدیث: سبق نمبرا کا حدیث نمبرا، ۲، ۳

عقائد: سبق نمبرا کلمہ طیبہ

نماز: سبق نمبرا اثنا تک

اسماع حسنی: الرحمن سے الوہاب تک