

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. A _____ is a series of black vertical bars.
2. A _____ is used to hand-draw images and animation.
3. A _____ is used for face-to-face conversation during a video call.
4. A _____ displays an image on a large surface.

B. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which of the following is a light-sensitive computer input device?
(a) Light Pen (b) Graphic Tablet (c) Sensor (d) None
2. Which of the following is not a type of printer?
(a) Inkjet (b) Dot matrix (c) Laser (d) Graphic
3. Which of the following is used to select objects on a monitor?
(a) Graphic tablet (b) Light Pen (c) MICR (d) None
4. Which of the following is used to print architectural blueprints and engineering designs?
(a) Projectors (b) Plotters (c) Scanner (d) None

C. Write “True” or “False”.

1. A barcode reader is also called a price scanner or point-of-sale (POS) scanner. _____
2. In flatbed scanners, the document is placed in the feeder. _____
3. The full form of MICR is Magnetic Ink Character Recognition. _____
4. Plotters are used to scan images. _____

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the use of a Light Sensor?

2. Define Plotters

3. What are the various types of Scanners?

4. What is a Projector?

E. Draw diagrams of 4 output devices on a plain sheet of paper.

CHAPTER NO:- 02 EVOLUTION OF COMPUTERS

A .Fill in the blanks.

1. An _____ is also called a counting frame.
2. The _____ was an automatic mechanical calculator.
3. _____ is known as the 'Father of Computers'.
4. _____ is Apple's voice-controlled personal assistant.

B. Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which of the following generations used vacuum tubes?
(a) First generation (b) Second generation (c) Third generation (d) All of the above
2. Which of the following is an example of a second-generation of computer?
(a) ENIAC (b) EDVAC (c) UNIVAC (d) All of the above
3. Which of the following is a category of Computers?
(a) Mainframe (b) Supercomputer (c) Micro Computers (d) All of the above
4. Which of the following is an example of fourth-generation computers?
(a) Desktop (b) Macintosh (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None

C. Write "True" or "False".

1. Abacus is the first calculator. _____
2. Palmtop is an example of a microcomputer. _____
3. A minicomputer cannot process multiple tasks at a same time. _____
4. Supercomputers are the most powerful computers in terms of data processing and speed.

D Answer the following questions.

1. Write disadvantages of first generation computers.

2. Give any two examples of fourth generation computers.

3. Define Analytical Engine.

4. Explain the features of fifth generation computers.

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

Introduction:

This chapter “The Art of Whitewashing” is about a clever boy “Tom” And his “Aunt Polly”. This story depicts the cleverness and teamwork of the Tom and the boys. Let’s see how by his intelligence he made others paint the fence and also got many playthings.

Summary:

This short story is written by Mark Twain. The story The art of Whitewashing the Fence is about the protagonist Tom who implies his teamwork skills and makes the difficult task given by Aunt Polly. One Saturday which was a holiday Tom did not have school or any homework to do and therefore Tom was very happy but just then Aunt Polly called him and said; ‘You are not going to play and you have to whitewash the whole fence’. Tom becomes very sad because it was such a big fence and he had to do a lot of whitewashing but suddenly a brilliant idea came into the mind of Tom. He took up his brush and started the work silently. Soon Tom saw Ben. He had a nice red apple with him. Tom’s mouth watered but he continued with whitewashing the fence. Ben wanted to make fun of Tom and therefore he went to talk and said “Work even on holidays?” but Tom replied he did not consider this as work because it gives pleasure to him and he continued to pretend to be wholly absorbed in his task. Tom started whitewashing the fence like an artist Ben watched all this and he was getting more and more interested. At last, Ben asked “Tom, Let me whitewash a little” but Tom answered negatively and added that Aunt Polly is very particular about this fence and everybody cannot paint the whole right way Ben was getting very much interested so Ben said to Tom if he will let him whitewash the fence than he will give Tom half of his apple but again Tom said,”I am afraid.” Then Ben said he would give Tom a whole apple and finally, Tom gave the brush to Ben and Ben started work of whitewashing the fence while Tom sat down happily in the shadow of a tree and started eating the apple. Poor Ben sweated in the sun for a long time when Ben was tired Tom gave the brush to Billy to whitewash. Billy gave a kite to Tom when Billy was tired Johnny Miller got his pair of marbles and gave them to Tom. Thus everybody paid a prize to get a chance to whitewash the fence. They came to laugh at Tom but Tom made them work and by afternoon the whitewash was over when Aunt Polly saw the fence she was very surprised the whole fence was nicely whitewashed and with three coats of paint. She fetched the best apple from her cupboard and gave It to Tom. This work was possible because Tom unknowingly harnessed the benefit of

Comprehension questions (Do it yourself on your fair notebook)

- | | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| Proudly | artist | whitewash the fence | silently | Saturday |
| Help Box | | | | |

- In high Spirits: very cheerful
- Whitewash : White liquid used to paint walls
- Set to : begin doing something energetically
- Make fun of: ridicule
- May be : perhaps
- Effect: change or result
- Tired out: completely tired
- Fetches: went for and brought

Q1,Q4, Q5, Q6 and Q7 do yourself.

Ans. Ben wanted to make fun of Tom as he was working on a holiday

Q3. Why did Ben want to do the whitewashing?

Ans. Ben wanted to do the whitewashing because he was getting more and more interested when Tom swept his brush like an artist and then stepped back and looked at the paint.

Book work:

Words in communication (Application and Analysis) :

a. Fill in the blanks with given words. (Page no. 7 do it yourself on book)

Grammar In Context:

Adverb: It is a word that modifies or describes a verb, adjective, another adverb or an entire sentence. Adverbs are usually formed by adding “ly” to the verbs or adjective. For example, a) He sings loudly. b) It is an incredibly exciting story.

Worksheet

- a. He moved _____ into the library.
- b. The shopkeeper _____ increased the price.
- c. I could _____ teach them science.
- d. Molly is _____ polite.
- e. She was walking _____.
- f. My friend and I ran _____ to get the bus.
- g. He stopped the car _____.
- h. My grandfather smiled _____.
- i. Dina spoke _____ in front of a huge audience.
- j. The little boy smiled _____ after having pushed down a rack of toys.
- k. Sarah drove _____ as the road was steep.
- l. They got here _____.
- m. Little Diana had dressed _____ for her fifth birthday party.
- n. Blake waited _____ to see what was inside the biggest box.
- o. The machine was behaving _____.

Helpbox					
Swiftly	greatly	greedily	gladly	abnormally	slowly
boldly	awkwardly	easily	eagerly	elegantly	cautiously
abruptly	cheerfully				quickly

Do part no II on page no. 7 yourself on book in the same way as mentioned above.

Conjunction: A conjunction is a word that is used to connect words, phrases and clauses. Some common conjunctions used are:- “and”, “or”, “but”, “when”, “for”, “because” etc.

Types of conjunctions:

Coordinating conjunction: Coordinating conjunctions allow you to join words, phrases, and clauses of equal grammatical rank in a sentence. The most common coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.

Correlative conjunctions: Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together. Some examples are either/or, neither/nor, and not only/but also.

Subordinating conjunctions: Subordinating conjunctions join independent and dependent clauses. Common subordinating conjunctions are because, since, as, although, though, while, and whereas.

Examples:

I will overcome this obstacle, for I am not weak.

Both Lisa and Susan brought dessert to the church dinner.

Hanna loved her little puppy, but she couldn't take it to the school.

I drank a glass of water because I was thirsty.

Worksheet(to be done on notebook)

- a. I can walk _____ I can't fly.
- b. It's late _____ I am tired.
- c. I am not afraid of dogs _____ I am not afraid of cats.
- d. Raju will play today _____ he gets a chance.
- e. Suresh is clever _____ proud.
- f. She got the 98% in boards _____ she worked hard.

(Do page no 8 and 9 of your book yourself)

Passage writing

Read the following passage and answer the given questions on notebook.

Once there lived a carpenter named Kasi. He had a five-year-old son. His name was Vasu. Kasi's father, Ramu, was too old, and he also stayed with them. Kasi began to think that his father was of no use to him because he was too old to do any work. Kasi always spoke angrily to his father. One day, Kasi gave food on a mud plate to his father. Being too old, Ramu was not able to hold the mud plate. He dropped it down and broke it. Kasi became very angry and scolded his father. Vasu observed this. The next day, Kasi gave a new mud plate. He went out to work. When he came back, he saw the new mud plate also broken into pieces. He scolded his father badly and warned him, "Old man, if you break the next plate also, there will be no food for you". Vasu was listening to his father's words. The next day, in the evening, when he came back home, he saw his son doing some work with his carpentry tools. He was surprised to see this and happily went near him; Kasi asked Vasu, "What are you doing, my son?" Vasu replied, "Dad, I am making a plate of wood for you. When you become old, I will give you this wood plate so that you will not break it and I need not send you out of the house." Kasi realised his mistake and apologised to his father for his mistakes. He never ill-treated his father after that.

1. Why did Kasi always speak angrily to his father?
2. Was Kasi right/wrong in being rude to his father? Give reasons.
3. Why did Vasu make a wooden plate? What lesson did he teach his father?
4. What moral do you get from this story?
5. Suggest a suitable title for this story.
6. Find the word from the story that means to 'admonish'?

Speaking and Listening (page no. 9 do it yourself—to be done orally)

Activities:

- It was the day of Eid. You cleaned your room and whitewashed it. Write ten sentences about what you did. (**do it yourself on notebook**).
- Colour the house beautifully given on page no. 10.

Chapter no 2

PANDORA’S BOX

Subject :- English

Class 4th

Introduction

Kids, you must have heard Hindu mythological stories from your grandparents, but do you know about Greek mythology? Reading Greek mythology will give you exposure to different cultures of the world. It will also inspire you to become adventurous and imaginative. They also teach you different life lessons. Here, is one of the most famous Greek stories about Pandora – the first Greek woman created by God. Let’s see what happened when she opened the box.

Summary:-

The chapter "Pandora's Box" is a story from Greek mythology that explains the origins of human suffering. In the myth, Pandora, the first woman on Earth, is given a mysterious box by the God, along with strict instructions not to open it. However, driven by curiosity, Pandora opens the box, releasing all the evils of the world, including sickness, pain, and death. As the box empties, only one thing remains inside i.e, hope. Despite all the suffering unleashed, hope gives humanity the strength to endure. The story serves as an explanation for why hardship exists in the world, while also offering a message that hope persists even in the darkest times. **The moral of this chapter is that curiosity and disobedience can be dangerous, but hope remains.**

Comprehension questions (To be done on notebook)

Q1. Who created Pandora?

Q2. What was inside Pandora's box?

Q3. What did Pandora do after opening the box?

Q4. What was left in the box after it was closed?

Q5. What is the moral of the story of Pandora's Box?

Q6. What was Pandora told not to do?

Q7. Reference to context:- Who said these words to whom,

(a) "Whatever happens, do not open the box!"

(b) "You shouldn't have opened the box!"

Q8. Write the meaning & sentences for:

(a) Gleam

(b) Revenge

(c) Quarrel

a) Pandora's curiosity led her to open the box, releasing all the _____ into the world.

b) The only thing left in the box was _____.

c) Pandora was given a _____ by the gods.

d) Pandora's curiosity made her open the _____.

e) _____ was the first woman created by the gods.

Box Hope Evils woman

2. He couldn't (understand) the complicated instructions.

3. The movie was so boring, I couldn't _____ (enjoy) it.
4. I tried to _____ (agree) with the plan, but I had a different opinion.
5. The answer to the question was _____ (correct).
6. He was _____ (able) to finish the task on time.
7. The patient was feeling _____ (comfortable) after the treatment.
8. The teacher will _____ (approve) of your request if it's reasonable.
9. The child was acting _____ (obedient) during the class.
10. The company plans to _____ (organize) the event next year.

Do Page no 16 yourself (To be done on book).

Vowels:- A vowel is a letter that represents a speech sound produced without blocking the airflow in the mouth. The vowels in the English alphabet are A, E, I, O, U (and sometimes Y). Examples:

A: Cat, E: Bed, I: Sit, O: Hot U: Fun

Here are some examples of words with missing vowels for practice:

1. _pple → Apple
2. b__k → Book
3. h__ppy → Happy
4. r__d → Red
5. m__n__y → Money

Worksheet-2(to be done on notebook)

Fill in the missing vowels (A, E, I, O, U) to make the correct word for feelings.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Fr__str__t__d → _____ | 2. N__rv__s → _____ |
| 3. C__nf__d__nt → _____ | 4. L__v__ → _____ |
| 5. Sh__m__d → _____ | 6. Sc__r__d → _____ |
| 7. Exc__t__d → _____ | 8. ch__ld → _____ |
| 9. fr__nd → _____ | 10. c__ffee → _____ |

Do part 4 on page no 17 yourself on book as mentioned above.

Diphthongs:- A Diphthong is a union of two vowels or vowel sounds. For example:-

- a) In "Cow" there are two vowels.ie; (ow)
- b) In word "coin" there are two vowels.ie;(oi)

Worksheet- 3(to be done on notebook)

Identify & encircle the Diphthongs from the following words given below

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. Coin | 2. How | 3. Rain | 4. Ear | 5. Out |
| 6. Loud | 7. Boil | 8. Cow | 9. Pain | 10. Tour |

Do part 6 on page no:17 yourself on book.

Grammar

The word "as" is a versatile word in English, functioning as a conjunction, preposition, and an adverb. Here's how it's used in different contexts:

1. As a Conjunction (to show equality or similarity):

Meaning: Used to compare or show the similarity between two things or actions.

Examples: She sings as beautifully as her sister.

He works as hard as anyone in the team.

2. As a Preposition (to indicate a role or function):

Meaning: Used to show the role, job, or function of someone or something.

Examples:

She works as a teacher at the local school.

3. As an Adverb (in the sense of 'because' or 'when'):

Meaning: Can be used in expressions like "as ... as" or to indicate a specific time or an event.

Examples:

a) As I was leaving, the phone rang

b) I can't focus as much as before.

Worksheet-4(to be done on notebook)

Here are some items you can match to make sentences where "as" here means "in the same way".

Items to match:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The children play | as fast as cheetah. |
| 2. He ran | as clearly as possible . |
| 3. My brother eats | as high as the clouds. |
| 4. The teacher explained | as quickly as he can. |
| 5. They worked | as hard as everyone else. |
| 6. The artist painted | as joyfully as possible. |
| 7. The bird flies | as skillfully as a master. |

Do part 1 of page.no 18 yourself on book.

Simple past tense: The simple past tense is used to describe actions or events that were completed in the past. Examples:

a) I visited the museum yesterday.

b) She finished her homework last night.

c) They went to the park last weekend.

Use of was ,were,can,could or may:

1. Was (past form of "is /am"):

a). She was at the party last night.

b). I was tired after the long trip.

2. Were (past form of "are"):

a) They were excited about the trip.

b) We were late for the meeting.

3. Can (past form: could):

a) I could swim when I was a child.

b) He could play the piano very well.

4. Could (past form of "can"):

a) She could speak Arabic language.

5. May (past form: might or may is used in some cases in the past):

a) She might come to the party tomorrow. (may be used as a past possibility).

b) He may have left the keys on the table. (indicating a past possibility).

Use of "Have" and "Had": "Have" and "had" are both forms of the verb "to have", but they are used in different tenses.

1. "Have" (Present tense): "Have" is used in the present tense to show possession, experience, or relationships in the present.

Examples: I have a new book. (possession), She has two brothers. (possession)

2. "Had" (Past tense)

"Had" is the past tense of "have" and is used to describe possession, experiences, or actions that occurred in the past.

Examples: I had a car last year. (possession in the past), He had a headache yesterday. (experience in the past)

Worksheet -5(to be done on notebook)

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the help box

1. I _____ hear a strange noise last night.
2. She _____ speak three languages when she was younger.
3. We _____ go to the park tomorrow, if it doesn't rain.
4. They _____ at the concert yesterday evening.
5. I _____ swim very well when I was a child.
6. You _____ finish your homework before you go outside.
7. There _____ a lot of people at the event last weekend.
8. We _____ meet at 6 PM if that works for you.
9. He _____ not come to the party because he was sick.
10. She _____ already left when we arrived.

Help Box

was, were, can, could, may, had

Do part 2 & 3 on page no.18 &19 yourself on book.

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

Examples: run, jump, think, eat, sing.

➤ Verbs with an -ing ending describe continuous actions

Examples: running, eating, swimming, reading, writing, playing.

Worksheet—6(to be done on notebook)

Rewrite the verb in each sentence with its -ing form.

1. He (run) _____ in the park every morning.
2. I love (read) _____ books before bed.
3. They (swim) _____ in the pool right now.
5. We enjoy (walk) _____ to the beach during the weekends.
6. The kids (play) _____ video games all afternoon.
7. She (study) _____ for her exam this evening.
8. I'm (write) _____ an email to my friend.

Plurals A plural refers to the form of a word used to indicate that there is more than one person, thing, or concept. In English, plurals are usually formed by adding -s or -es to the singular form of word. Examples: Plurals with -s:

Cat → Cats

Book → Books

When a singular noun ends in -s, -x, -ch, -sh, or -z, we add -es to form the plural.

Examples: Box → Boxes

Watch → Watches

Bush → Bushes

Quiz → Quizzes

3. Plurals of Nouns Ending in -y:

If a noun ends in -y preceded by a consonant, change the -y to -ies. Examples:

Baby → Babies

City → Cities

If the noun ends in -y preceded by a vowel, just add -s. Examples:

Toy → Toys

Key → Keys

Plurals of Nouns Ending in -f or -fe:

Many nouns that end in -f or -fe change the -f to -ves in the plural form.

Examples:

Knife → Knives

Leaf → Leaves

Wolf → Wolves

Worksheet.7(to be done on notebook)

Different Ways of Making Plurals

Instructions: For each singular noun, write its plural form. Identify the rule used to form the plural (such as adding -s, -es, changing -f to -ves, etc.)

1. Add -s to form the plural:

1. Book → _____

2. Dog → _____

3. Apple → _____

4. Chair → _____

5. Table → _____

2. Add -es to nouns ending in -s, -x, -ch, -sh, or -z:

1. Box → _____

2. Dish → _____

3. Class → _____

4. Bush → _____

5. Quiz → _____

3. Change -y to -ies when preceded by a consonant:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Baby → _____ | 2. City → _____ | 3. Party → _____ |
| 4. Family → _____ | 5. Country → _____ | |

Note: If -y is preceded by a vowel, just add -s.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Toy → _____ | 2. Key → _____ |
|----------------|----------------|

4. Change -f or -fe to -ves:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Leaf → _____ | 2. Wolf → _____ | 3. Knife → _____ |
| 4. Shelf → _____ | 5. Life → _____ | |

Do part 5 on pno 20 yourself on book

Passage writing

Namaz: The Prayer in Islam

Namaz, also known as Salah, is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. It is a form of worship and a way for Muslims to connect with Allah, the one true God. Muslims are required to pray five times a day: at dawn (Fajr), midday (Dhuhr), afternoon (Asr), sunset (Maghrib), and night (Isha). Each prayer involves a set sequence of movements and recitations, including verses from the Quran. Namaz is a time for Muslims to seek forgiveness, express gratitude, and ask for guidance. Before praying, Muslims must perform Wudu, a ritual washing to ensure cleanliness. Prayer is not just a physical act, but also a spiritual one that helps Muslims to maintain a strong connection with Allah and leads them to lead a righteous life.

Questions:

1. What is Namaz also called?
2. How many times a day are Muslims required to pray?
3. What must Muslims do before performing Namaz?
4. What is the purpose of Namaz?
5. What is the spiritual significance of Namaz in a Muslim's life?

(To be done on notebook)

Speaking & Listening(practice orally on page no 21.)

(Activities)

Writing skills: Imagine what the world would be like if pandora had not opened the box.***Write a short paragraph describing it.(do it yourself on note-book)**

How does Hope help us when we are in pain or suffering?

Describe some true incident from your life.(Do it yourself on notebook)

Using pencil colours , colour the picture beautifully given on page no.22

Dgra Educational Institute

Chapter no. 1

Numbers

Class: 4th

Previous connect:

What is a digit?

Digits are the single symbols used to represent numbers in Maths. For example, in number 89, 8 and 9 are two digits. Hence, the numerals such as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 are the form of digits which are used to represent a combination of numbers and do arithmetic operations in our day to day life.

What is a number?

A number is an arithmetic value used to represent quantity. Hence, a number is a mathematical concept used to count, measure, and label.

Smallest and largest numbers:

Number	The Greatest	The Smallest
1 digit	9	1
2 digit	99	10
3 digit	999	100
4 digit	9999	1000

Four digit number: A four-digit number is a number that has four digits, ranging from 1,000 to 9,999. The first digit of a four-digit number must be 1 or greater, and the remaining digits can be any number between 0 and 9. Some examples of four-digit numbers are 5693, 1023, 9825, 7839, 2039, 5748, and 4780.

Place value and Face Value: Place value and face value are two different ways of describing the value of a digit in a number:

Place value

The value of a digit in a number based on its position. For example, in the number 452, the place value of 5 is 50 because 5 is in the tens place.

Face value

The actual value of a digit in a number, regardless of its position. For example, in the number 452, the face value of 4 is 4.

Representing the 4-digit number in the Indian place value chart:

The Indian place value chart is a table that is used to find the value of each digit in a number based on its position, as per the Indian Numeral System. There are four periods in the Indian Numeral System. The first period, consisting of three place values (ones, tens, and hundreds), starting from the right. There are thousands in the next period, consisting of two-position values (thousands and ten thousand). Lakhs, consisting of two-position values (lakhs and ten lakhs), and then crores, and so on is the third cycle from the right. To represent a four digit number according to Indian Place Value table, the table is divided into two periods i.e. ones and hundreds. Let us write 1456 in the place value table.

Thousands		Ones		
T Th	Th	H	T	O
	1	4	5	6

Five and Six digit number: A five digit number is a number that has 5 digits, ranging from 10000 to 99999. The smallest 5-digit number is obtained by adding one to the largest 4-digit number. While as a Six digit number is a number having 6 digits, ranging from 100000 to 999999. The Smallest 6-digit number can be obtained by adding one to the largest 5-digit number.

Place value and face value of 5-digit and 6-digit numbers:

To represent a 5- digit number, a place value table is divided into two periods i.e. ones and Thousands and to represent 6-digit number, a place value table is divided into 3 periods i.e. Ones, Thousands and Lakhs. Let us write 45678 and 346252 in the place value table.

Thousands		Ones		
T Th	Th	H	T	O
4	5	6	7	8

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
TL	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O
	3	4	6	2	5	2

Now do these parts in the same way on practice notebook. A) 526368 B) 92635

Fact: The Place value and Face Value of “0” is always zero.

Reading 5 or 6 digit number: For example, we have a 5-digit number 54789. It can be read as

5	4	7	8	9
Fifty Four Thousand		Seven Hundred	Eighty	Nine

Now we have a 6-digit number 137893. It can be read as

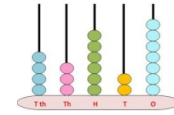
1	3	7	8	9	3
One Lakh	Thirty seven Thousand		Eight Hundred	Ninety	Three

Writing a 5-digit and 6-digit number: When we write or read large numbers, then commas are used. But we do not use commas while writing the names of numbers. the first comma has to be placed after hundreds place (that means three digits from the right of the given number). This comma marks thousands. The second comma will come after the next two digits (that means five digits from the right of the given number). This comma comes past ten thousand places and marks lakh. The third comma will come after the next two digits (that means seven digits from the right of the given number). This comma comes after ten lakh places and marks crore. For example, for writing a 5-digit and 6-digit numbers 34574 and 935876. The correct way to write them are 34,574 and 9,35,876.

Representing the 5-digit and 6-digit on a Abacus: To represent a 5-digit number on the abacus, we need 5 spikes. Starting from the right the spikes represent; ones (O), Tens (T), Hundreds (H),

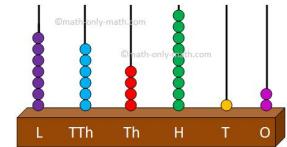
Thousands (T) and Ten-Thousands respectively.

A. 43627 B. 53839 (Do yourself on your practice notebook)



To represent a 6-digit number on the abacus we need 6 spikes. Starting from the right the spikes represent; ones (O), Tens (T), Hundreds (H), Thousands (T), Ten-Thousands (Tth) and Lakh (L) respectively.

a. 764912 b. 383637 (Do yourself on practice notebook)



Number Name: A number name is the word used to represent a number. For example, the number name for 4-digit number 1672 is one thousand six hundred seventy-two according to the place value of the digits. Similarly the number name for 5-digit number 78934 is Seventy Eight Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty Four and the number name for a 6-digit number is 479736 is Four Lakh Seventy-nine thousand seven hundred thirty six. Do the following parts yourself on your practice notebook.

a. 24064 b. 63890 c. 538396 d. 240830

Numerals in expanded form: A number is said to be in its expanded form when we write the number as the sum of the place values of its digits. For example, a 5-digit number 34798 can be written in expanded form as $30000 + 4000 + 700 + 90 + 8$. Similarly, a 6-digit number 658923 can be written as $600000 + 50000 + 8000 + 900 + 20 + 3$. Do the following parts on your practice notebook in the same way as mentioned above.

a. 537863 b. 143056 c. 53738 d. 68964

Predecessor and Successor: A predecessor is a number that comes just before that number Or given number. To find the predecessor of a number we subtract one from the given number. For example, predecessor of 45748 is 45747 and the predecessor of 689363 is 689362.

Successor is a number that comes after the given number. In other words, the successor of a number is one more than the previous number. For example, the successor of 56789 is 56790 and the successor of 432781 is 432782. Do the following parts yourself on your practice notebook.

a. 68483 b. 43735 c. 108589 d. 537454

Comparison of numbers:

- To compare any two numbers having different numbers of digits, the number with more digits will always be greater.
- To compare any two 5- digit number , we compare the digits at their Ten-thousands places. The one having a greater digit at Ten-thousands place is greater, e.g., $78684 > 36409$. But if the digits at Ten-thousands place are same, we compare the digits at their

Thousands place. The one having a greater digit is greater, e.g., $64132 < 67182$. If both the digits at Ten-thousands and Thousands places are same, we compare the digits at the Hundreds place, e.g., $64312 < 64501$. If the digits at the Ten-thousands, Thousands and Hundreds places are same in both the numbers, we compare their digits at Tens place, e.g., $64395 > 64312$. So 64395 is greater than 64312. If the digits at Ten-thousands, Thousands, Hundreds and Tens place are same then we compare their digits at ones place. The number with greater digit at ones place is greater. For example, $52341 > 52340$.

- If the digits at thousands, hundreds, tens and ones places are same in both the numbers, then both the numbers are equal, e.g., $64312 = 64312$.
- Similarly, the same method is applied for the 6-digit number. For example, $923567 > 876543$, $817651 < 896743$, $549874 > 543262$ etc. Do the following parts on comparison on your practice notebook.

A) 537375 _____ 537363 B) 789524 _____ 789524 C) 90523 _____ 98592 D) 52987 _____ 52987.

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

Ascending order: In this a given set of numbers are arranged from the smallest to the greatest. For example, arranging the numbers 21370, 18105, 32709, 47169, 33713 in ascending order. The numbers are arranged in ascending order as 18105, 21370, 32709, 33713, 47169. Arranging the numbers 600112, 310435, 111791, 215732, 467936 in ascending order: The numbers are arranged in ascending order as 111791, 215732, 310435, 467936, 600112.

Descending order: In this a given set of numbers are arranged from the greatest to the smallest. For example, Arranging the numbers 52014, 34178, 74032, 58551, 21953 in descending order: The numbers are arranged in descending order as 74032, 58551, 52014, 34178, 21953. Arranging the numbers 300124, 304598, 338762, 354131, 346188 in descending order: The numbers are arranged in descending order as 354131, 346188, 338762, 304598, 300124.

Forming Greatest and Smallest Numbers:

Case I : When digits are not repeated

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

For example; 7,8,3,5,1,2 . The smallest number from it is 123578 and the greatest is 875321.

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

Case II : when the digits are repeated.

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

For example, from the digits 3, 4, 2, 8, 1, 8 the greatest number formed is 884321 and the smallest number this formed is 123488.

Do the following parts yourself on your Practice notebook: a. 6, 5, 7, 1, 8, 7 (form greatest number) b. 7, 6, 5, 4, 6, 3 (form smallest number) c. 7, 9, 6, 4, 1 (form greatest number) d. 9, 1, 7, 1, 6 (form smallest number).

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

- Counting by “two” means there is a gap of 2 between every two successive numbers. For example, 31042, 31044, 31046 and so on.
- Counting by “three” means there is a gap of 3 between every two successive numbers. For example, 522133, 522136, 522139 and so on. Do the following parts on 5-digit and 6-digit numbers yourself on your practice notebook. **a. 567893 (skip counting by 10 upto 5 no’s)** **b. 57905 (skip counting by 5 upto 5 no’s).**
- Counting by “Tens” means there is a gap of 10 between every two successive numbers. For example, 46324, 46334, 46344, 47354. Do the following parts yourself on your practice notebook upto 5 numbers. **a) 437384** **b) 53839**
- Counting by “Hundreds” means there is a gap of 100 between every two successive numbers. For example, 785642, 785742, 785842, 785942. Do the following parts yourself on your practice notebook upto 5 numbers **a) 567921** **b) 84535**

Rounding off numbers:

Rounding off to the nearest tens: If the digits at ones place is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 (i.e., less than 5), then we make the ones place ‘0’ Zero. If the digits at ones place is 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9 (i.e., more than Or equal to 5), then we make the ones place zero and add 10 to the given number. For example, 56354; Round off to nearest tens: Ones digit of 56354 is 4, now we will replace 4 by 0 and round off the number to the nearest tens as 56350. Here in the number 63175, Ones digits of 63175 is 5, now we will replace 5 by 0 and add 10 i.e., $63175 + 10 = 63180$.

Rounding off to the nearest hundreds: -If the digits at the tens place is 0, 1, 2, 3 Or 4 (i.e., less than 5), then we make the tens and ones places ‘0’ zero. If the digits at the tens place is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 (more than Or equal to 5), then we make the tens and ones place zero and add 100 to the number. For example, 63434; Here in this number, Tens digit is 3, we will replace ones and tens by zeros ‘0’ we get 63400. Let’s take another example of 436565. Here Tens digit is 6, we will replace ones and tens digit by zeros ‘0’ and add 100 i.e. $436565 + 100 = 436600$.

We have to apply same rule when we round off to the nearest Thousands and Ten-Thousands. E.g.,

Nearest thousands: 1) 54208 Sol.:- 54000. 2) 65425 Sol.:- 65000

Nearest ten-thousands: 1) 53205 Sol.:- 50000 2) 64434 Sol.:- 60000.

Now round off the following parts to nearest Thousands and Ten-Thousands yourself on your practice notebook. a) 78842 b) 835642 c) 23057 d) 764398

International system of numeration (HOTS): As we know, the largest 5-digit number is 99999, i.e., ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine, and its successor is 100000 or one lakh. It is also read as one hundred thousand in the International system of numeration. For example, 345678, 432167 can be written in the place value table as:

Thousands			Ones		
H Th	T Th	Th	H	T	O
3	4	5	6	7	8
4	3	2	1	6	7

These can be written into separated periods as 345,678 and 432,167. And can be read as: Three hundred forty-five thousand six hundred seventy-eight and Four Hundred Thirty-Two Thousand one Hundred Sixty-Seven.

Looking back page no. 214 and 215 (Do yourself on your book)

Do Mental Maths (on page no. 218,220,222,223,224,225,228,229,230,231,232,234,237 and 240) yourself on your practice notebook.

Do Quick check (on page no. 226,229,232,234,237 and 241) yourself on your practice notebook.

Do Let Us practice (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6) yourself on your fair notebook.

Do Exercise yourself; MCQs, True false, Fill in the blanks and Match the following on page no. 243,244 and 245 to be done on book.

Experiential Learning

Activity 1: Creativity and Innovation

- Draw the place value table of Page No. 7 on a chart using beautiful colours.
- Make a handmade abacus and do the activity of Page No. 30 at home.

Life Skills: Do it yourself on Fair notebook

Laptop A costs ₹45,330, Laptop B costs ₹42,900 and Laptop C costs ₹50,800. Ifrah wants to buy the Laptop which is neither the most expensive nor the cheapest. Which laptop will she buy?

Project Work :(to be done on book) The basic physical structures and facilities needed for a society are called Infrastructure. This includes roads, highways, power station, railways, waterways, dams etc. The most important of these are highways. Without highways, agriculture produce would not be able to reach far away markets. Also, industrial output will not be able to reach the consumers. For development, highways are essential. In India, highways are called NH or National Highways. Each NH has a number, (such as NH-1, NH-2 etc.). At present, in our country, highway and expressway construction is going on in full swing. About 50km of highway is added everyday.

Q1. Find the total length of all highways of India.

Q2. Find the name and length of the longest and shortest National highways.

Case Based Question (Do it yourself on book).

WORK SHEET I

Qno.1: Write the number name of following numbers:

- a. 4867 b. 3049 c. 9361

Qno. 2: Write the following number names into numerals:

- a. Five Thousand Three hundred forty-two.
b. Seven Thousand two hundred twenty one.
c. Nine Thousand Six hundred Seventy five.

Qno. 3: Compare the numbers using Symbols ($>$, $<$, $=$):

- a. 3467 _____ 7453 b. 5600 _____ 5068 c. 7439 _____ 7438
d. 6001 _____ 8429 e. 6001 _____ 9460

WORK SHEET-II

Qno.1: Write The following numerals in expanded form:

- a. 6789 b. 30409 c. 79341 d. 862957

Qno.2: Write the numerals for the following

- a. $7000 + 400 + 30 + 2$ b. $500000 + 90000 + 2000 + 100 + 70 + 9$
c. $3000 + 40 + 2$ d. $700000 + 80 + 5$ e. $60000 + 500 + 4$

Qno.3: Write the successor for each of the following:-

- a. 1999 b. 248968 c. 705999

Qno. 4: Write the predecessor for each of the following:

- a. 40006 b. 789580 c. 17889

Qno.5: Draw a place value table and write the following numbers in it:

- a. 7035 b. 68421 c. 397597 d. 235631 e. 35882

Qno.6:- Write the following in ascending order:

- a. 70642, 7463, 43829, 46239. b. 931654, 26071, 275661, 94317
c. 809432, 809342, 809234, 809324

Qno.7: Write the following in descending order:

- a. 764241, 725461, 67473, 40321 b. 436529, 80531, 99709, 876351
c. 3251, 325219, 32051, 325216

WORK SHEET- III

Qno.1: Write the largest 4-digit number (without Repetition) using the following numbers:

- a. 4,6,1,2 1,0 b. 0,7 4,3,2 c. 7,1,0,0,2,9

Qno.2: write the smallest 4-digit number (without repetition) using following digits:

- a. 7,6,3,4,8,2 b. 8,7,1,0,6 c. 0,2,1 5,7,

Qno.3: Round off to the nearest tens:

- a. 34749 b. 782356 c. 867135

Qno.4: Round off to the nearest hundreds:

- a. 76438 b. 435674 c. 358659

Qno.5: Skip Counting by Tens write four numerals from 6342.

Qno.6: Skip Counting by hundreds write five Numerals from 7689.

Qno.7:- Draw an International place value Chart and write these numerals in the Chart:

- (a) 456789 (b) 7136708 (c) 871231 (d) 451936

Qno.8: Write the number names of the following according to International place value System:

a. 764213

b. 231973

c. 54091

ROMAN NUMERALS

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

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

LOOKING BACK: P.NO.32. Read the story and write the Roman numerals in the blanks (on the book)

Rules for Writing Roman Numerals:

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

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

Rule 2: A smaller numeral written to the right of a larger numeral is always added to the larger numeral. For example, $VIII = 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 8$ and $XVII = 10 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 17$. XII (Do yourself on practice notebook)

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

Rule 4: For numerals greater than 10, we first write the number in groups of tens & ones & then form the Roman numeral for the corresponding number. e.g. a) $25 = 20 + 5 = XXV$
b) $87 = 80 + 7 = 50 + 30 + 7 = LXXXVII$ c) 37 d) 23 e) 14 (Do yourself on practice notebook)

Rule 5: Roman numerals less than ninety are written using the symbols I, V, X and L. Symbols V and L cannot be repeated, hence VV, LL, LLL are invalid. The symbol I can be placed before V or X only once.

Thus. $IV = 4(5-1)$, $IX = 9(10-1)$, $XXXIX = 39\{10+10+10(10-1)\}$. The symbol X can be placed before L only once. Thus $XL = 40(50-10)$.

Roman Numerals chart (up to 100)

Roman Numerals 1 to 100									
1 = I	11 = XI	21 = XXI	31 = XXXI	41 = XLI	51 = LI	61 = LXI	71 = LXXI	81 = LXXXI	91 = XCI
2 = II	12 = XII	22 = XXII	32 = XXXII	42 = XLII	52 = LII	62 = LXII	72 = LXXII	82 = LXXXII	92 = XCII
3 = III	13 = XIII	23 = XXIII	33 = XXXIII	43 = XLIII	53 = LIII	63 = LXIII	73 = LXXIII	83 = LXXXIII	93 = XCIII
4 = IV	14 = XIV	24 = XXIV	34 = XXXIV	44 = XLIV	54 = LIV	64 = LXIV	74 = LXXIV	84 = LXXXIV	94 = XCIV
5 = V	15 = XV	25 = XXV	35 = XXXV	45 = XLV	55 = LV	65 = LXV	75 = LXXV	85 = LXXXV	95 = XCV
6 = VI	16 = XVI	26 = XXVI	36 = XXXVI	46 = XLVI					
7 = VII	17 = XVII	27 = XXVII	37 = XXXVII	47 = XLVII					
8 = VIII	18 = XVIII	28 = XXVIII	38 = XXXVIII	48 = XLVIII					
9 = IX	19 = XIX	29 = XXIX	39 = XXXIX	49 = XLIX					
10 = X	20 = XX	30 = XXX	40 = XL	50 = L					

MENTAL MATH : Do your self on practice note book).p.no 250.

LET US PRACTICE:2.1 (DO YoUR SELF ON Fair note book)p.no251.

Quick check on page no. 251 (Do yourself on practice notebook)

ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIY: (Do your self on scrapbook) p.no 252

To represent Roman numerals using matchsticks. Take some matchsticks from the matchbook. Arrange them on the sheet of paper to make Roman numerals and then paste them on the sheet using glue. Make up to 30.



Exercise: Pg. no252 and 253 (Do yourself on fair notebook)

CASE-BASED QUESTIONS:(To be done on your fair notebook)

Sara, Henna and Arif study in the same school. Arif comes to school by bus, Henna comes in the van while as Sara comes by foot. Arif travels 5km everyday to reach school, Henna travels 12km and Sara travels 3km. Based on the above information answer the following questions:

- Who travels maximum? Write his/her distance in Roman numerals.
- Name the student who travels XII.
- Write difference of maximum and minimum in Roman numerals.

ACTIVITY: on P.no 254(Do your self with the help of crayons).

Project work:

- Make chart to show the ages of people related to you (i.e. your mother, father, grandmother, grandfather and your friend) in Roman numerals.(to be done on the book on page no. 254)
- Make working Model of Roman numerals.(You can take the reference from the ‘The four pillars’ channel on youtube)

OLYMPAD PEEP (To be done on the book) p.no254.

You can take the help of your elders.

Worksheet-(1)

Q1. Write Roman numbers from 31 to 70.

Q2. Write the Roman numeral for the following number:

- a) 56 b) 36 c) 49 d) 27

Q3. Write the numbers for the following Roman numerals:

- a) XLIX b) XXXXV c) XL d) XXXXIII

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

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

Q5. Fill in the blanks:

- a) 5 is Written as _____ in Roman numerals.
- b) LXXIX is represented by _____ in numbers.
- c) The Roman numeral for 50 is _____.

Q6. Match the following:

- a) LX 44
- b) IX 60
- c) XII 67
- d) XLIV 9
- e) LXVII 12

Q7. Write true or false.

- a) VI is represented by 6. _____
- b) IL is represented by 11. _____
- c) The Roman numeral for 43 is XLII. _____

(WORKSHEET-2)

Q1. Solve the following:

- a) $XL + L$ = _____
- b) $LXV - LV$ = _____
- c) $XXX - XXI$ = _____
- d) $LX - X$ = _____

Q2. Choose the correct option:

- a) What is the Roman numeral for 45?
 - i) XLIV (ii) XLV (iii) LXXX
- b) Which Roman numeral means 30?
 - (i) XXX (ii) XX (iii) XV
- c) What does L stand for?
 - (i) 10 (ii) 50 (iii) 100

Q3 Add the following

- a) $XXI + I$ = _____
- b) $IX + IX$ = _____
- c) $XXXIX + III$ = _____

Q4. Subtract the following:

- a) $XXX - X$ = _____
- b) $IX - III$ = _____
- c) $XXIV - V$ = _____

Q5. Write Roman numerals from 21 to 39.

Q6. There are _____ Symbols used in Roman numerals.

Q7. Compare the following using symbols >, < or =

- a) XXX _____ XXX
- b) XVI _____ XVII
- c) XIX _____ XIV
- d) XXX _____ 40.
- e). 26 _____ XXV.
- f) XXXIII _____ L.

(Worksheets are to be done on the fair notebook)

اقراء ایجوکیشنل انسٹیچوٹ بمبہ

مضمون: اُردو

سبق نمبر: ۱

جماعت : چہارم

عنوان: حمد

☆ نظم کسے کہتے ہیں؟

نظم اُس اُردو صنف کو کہتے ہے جو ایک ہی موضوع پر لکھی جاتی ہے۔ نظم کے معنی ترتیب کے ہیں۔

☆ حمد کیسے کہتے ہیں؟

ایسی خاص نظم جس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعریفیں (صفات) بیان کی جائے اُسے حمد کہتے ہیں۔

تشریح

نظم حمد (حفیظ جالندھری) نے لکھی ہے۔ اس میں شاعر فرماتے ہیں کہ اللہ تعالیٰ دونوں جہانوں کا مالک اور رکھوالی کرنے والا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کی پیدا کردہ چیز کے پیچھے اُس کی حکمت ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ہی کے کرم سے ہر پیڑ سرسبز اور پھولوں میں لالی ہے۔ یہی خاص صفات اللہ تعالیٰ کے نام کو پیارا بنا دیتا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کی بنائی ہوئی آگ، پانی اور مٹی اللہ تعالیٰ کی ہی مہربانی ہے۔ یہ جو پہاڑ ایک جگہ چپ چاپ کھڑے ہے یہ اللہ تعالیٰ کی نشانی کو بیان کرتے ہے اور ان میں سے جو دریا رواں ہے وہ اللہ تعالیٰ کی قدرت ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کی وحدانیت ہر جگہ موجود ہے اللہ تعالیٰ نے دنیا کی ساری چیزوں کو پیدا کیا ہے اور اُس کا مالک ہے۔ ہر کوئی اللہ تعالیٰ کا ہی غلام ہے اور جس کی وجہ سے اللہ تعالیٰ کا نام پیارا ہے۔

نوٹ:- (اپنی درسی کتاب میں اس سبق حمد کا مطالعہ کرے اور سوالات کے جوابات اپنی کاپی پر لکھے)

(۱) دو جہاں سے کیا مراد ہے؟ (۲) ہر چیز سے کس کی حکمت ظاہر ہوتی ہے؟

(۳) اللہ تعالیٰ کے فیض سے کیا ہے؟ (۴) گلشنوں کے مالی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

(۵) اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہم پر کیا کیا مہربانی کی ہے؟ (۶) اونچے پہاڑ چپ رہ کر کیا بیان کر رہے؟

(۷) تیرے ہی دم قدم سے ہے دریاوں میں روانی۔ اس شعر کا مطلب لکھئے۔ (۸) ہر شے میں ہم نے کیا پایا؟

☆ ان الفاظ کے معنی لکھئے:

(۱) مالک----- (۲) گلشن----- (۳) کرم-----

☆ خالی مصروں کو پُر کیجئے:

(۱) ہے ----- عام تیرا۔ (۲) ہر اک ----- تیرا۔

☆ نیچے دئے گئے الفاظ کو اپنی غیر درسی کاپی پر مشق کیجئے:

(۱) گلشنوں (۲) حکمت (۳) فیض (۴) مہربانی (۵) شے (۶) ڈھونڈا

(۷) خالق (۸) غلام

☆ پڑھئے اور سمجھئے: (جملے خود بنا کر اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

(۱) مالک مالک (۲) گلشن گلشن (۳) مالک مالک (۴) فیض کرم (۵) مہربانی (۶) شے (۷) ڈھونڈا

☆ سوچئے اور بتائے: (مندرجہ ذیل سوالات کو اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

س (۱) خدا کی قدرت ہر شے میں اور ہر جگہ موجود ہے، نظم کے کن اشعار میں یہ بات کی گئی ہے؟
ج (۲) نظم کے مندرجہ ذیل اشعاروں میں یہ بات کی گئی ہے:-

ہر شے میں ہم نے دیکھا
تیرے کرم کا سایا
جس جا بھی ہم نے ڈھونڈا
تیرا نشان پایا
درسی گرامر

☆ ہم معنی لفظ کسے کہتے ہیں؟

ایسے لفظ جن کے معنی ایک جیسے ہو (ہم معنی) یا مترادف کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً (۱) انسان: بشر، (۲) بہشت: جنت وغیرہ۔
ورکشیٹ

☆ نیچے دیے گئے الفاظ کے ہم معنی لکھئے: (اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

آب	(۱)	آدمی	(۲)	خام	(۳)
سہل	(۴)	آفتاب	(۵)	تاریکی	(۶)
فلک	(۷)	ابتدا	(۸)	بدن	(۹)
ہرا بھرا	(۱۰)	دلیر	(۱۱)	چیز	(۱۲)
خاموش	(۱۳)	انوکھا	(۱۴)		

☆ مثال دیکھ کر الفاظ بنائے:

روا + نی = روانی (باقی سوال اپنی درسی کتاب پر کیجئے)

☆ سوال نمبر ۵ (صفحہ ۱۰ اپنی کتاب پر خود کیجئے)

☆ سوال نمبر ۶ (صفحہ ۱۰ جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے) (اپنی کاپی پر خود لکھئے)

☆ اس نظم کو زبانی یاد کیجئے:

سرگرمی

(۱) اللہ تعالیٰ کی صفات اور نعمتوں سے متعلق الفاظ پر مبنی ایک نقشہ عمل بنائیں۔ (اپنی کاپی پر بنائیے)

(۲) اللہ تعالیٰ کی نعمتوں کی تصاویر بنائیں (اپنی کاپی بنائیے)

(۳) ایک فہرست بنائیں جس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی دی ہوئی نعمتوں کا ذکر کیا گیا ہو اور اللہ تعالیٰ کا شکر ادا کیا گیا ہو۔ (اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

غیر درسی گرامر

☆ اسم کسے کہتے ہیں؟

کسی بھی چیز، جگہ اور شخص کے نام کو اسم کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً کتاب، دہلی، مور، حمید وغیرہ۔

اسم کے اقسام: (۱) اسم معنی (خاص) (۲) اسم نکرہ (عام)

- (۱) اسم معرفہ: وہ اسم جو کسی خاص شخص ، جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو بولا جائے جیسے حیدر سر ، سرینگر ، عربی گھوڑا وغیرہ۔
- (۲) اسم نکرہ: وہ اسم جو کسی عام شخص ، جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو بولا جائے جیسے احمد ، دریا ، کرسی وغیرہ۔
- درجہ ذیل جملوں میں سے اسم معرفہ اور اسم نکرہ تلاش کر کے انہیں الگ الگ اپنی کاپی لکھئے:
- (۱) قاری صاحب قرآن پاک کی تلاوت کر رہے ہیں۔ (۲) ہم جموں جا رہے ہیں۔
- (۳) دریائے جہلم کا پانی آلودہ ہو گیا ہے۔ (۴) وہ آدمی پیچابی میں بات کرتا ہے۔
- (۵) احمد کی بلی کل رات کو کھو گئی۔

اسم نکرہ

- (۱)-----
- (۲)-----
- (۳)-----
- (۴)-----
- (۵)-----

اسم معرفہ

- (۱)-----
- (۲)-----
- (۳)-----
- (۴)-----
- (۵)-----

سبق نمبر: ۲

عنوان : اتفاق

نثر کی تعریف: نثر ادب کی وہ صنف ہے جس میں خیالات اور جذبات کو عام اور سیدھے سادے انداز میں بیان کیا جاتا ہے۔

اتفاق کی تعریف: اتفاق ایک ایسی خوبی ہے جو انسانوں کو ایک دوسرے کے قریب لاتی ہے اور ان میں محبت اور بھائی چارے کو فروغ دیتی ہے۔ اس سبق میں ہمیں یہ نصیحت ملتی ہے کہ اتفاق کی بدولت بڑے سے بڑے مسائل کا حل نکالا جاسکتا ہے۔

خلاصہ

کہانی کے ذریعہ سبق میں یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ اگر سب مل جل کر کام کریں تو کامیابی حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ جبکہ اختلاف اور علیحدگی ناکامی کا سبب بنتی ہے۔ اس سبق میں ایک کسان کے سات بیٹے تھے جو آپس میں جھگڑتے رہتے تھے۔ باپ بیٹوں کی نا اتفاقی سے کافی پریشان تھا۔ اتفاق کی طاقت سمجھانے کے لئے سبھی کو لکڑیوں کا گٹھا دیا۔ سب نے مل کر گٹھا توڑنے کی کوشش کی، مگر ناکام رہے۔ پھر باپ نے لکڑیاں الگ الگ کردی۔ ہر بیٹے نے ان لکڑیوں کو آسانی سے توڑ دیا۔

اس سبق سے ہمیں یہ سیکھ ملتی ہے کہ ہمیں ہمیشہ ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ اتفاق (تعاون) کرنا چاہیے۔

سبق کا پیغام :- اتفاق میں برکت ہے، اور نا اتفاق میں نقصان۔

نوٹ:- (اپنی درسی کتاب میں اس سبق اتفاق کا مطالعہ کرئے اور سوالات کے جوابات اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

(۱) اتفاق کی تعریف کیا ہے؟ (۲) اتفاق کی مثال کیا ہے؟ (۳) اتفاق کی مثال کیا ہے؟

- (۳) باپ کس وجہ سے پریشان تھا؟ (۴) باپ نے بیٹوں کو کیا رائے دی؟
 (۵) باپ نے لکڑیوں کا کیا کیا؟ (۶) اتفاق کی طاقت کو باپ نے اپنے بیٹوں کو کیسے سمجھایا؟
 (۷) بیٹے کس بات پر حیران ہوئے؟ (۸) اس کہانی سے آپکو کیا نصیحت ملتی ہے؟
 نوٹ: کتاب کے سوالات کو کاپی پر خود لکھئے۔

☆ مشکل الفاظ:- (اپنی غیر رسمی کاپی پر ان لفظوں کی مشق کریں)

- (۱) توانا (۲) ڈانٹ ڈپٹ (۳) نا اتفاقی (۴) پریشان (۵) گٹھا (۶) مضبوط (۷) طاقت
 (۸) حصوں (۹) نقصان (۱۰) غلطی

☆ آو معنی یاد کریں: (جملے بنا کر کے کاپی پر لکھئے)

- (۱) توانا : طاقت (۲) ڈانٹ ڈپٹ : پھٹکار (۳) ترکیب : طریقہ (۴) حکیمانہ: دانائی (۵) مضبوط : پختہ
 (۶) غلطی : خطا، چوک (۷) اتفاق : ہم رائے ہونا

☆ نیچے لکھے ہوئے لفظوں کے جملے بنائے:

- (۱) اتفاق (۲) مضبوط (۳) ترکیب (۴) حکیمانہ

درسی گرامر

☆ اسم وہ کلمہ ہے جو کسی شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے نام کو ظاہر کرے۔ مثلاً احمد، کرسی، اقبال وغیرہ۔

گنتی کے لحاظ سے اسم کے دو اقسام ہیں: (۱) واحد (۲) جمع

واحد:- جو ایک شخص، چیز یا جگہ کو ظاہر کرے اسے واحد کہتے ہیں مثلاً کرسی، کتاب، لکڑی وغیرہ۔

جمع:- جو ایک سے زیادہ شخص، چیز یا جگہ کو ظاہر کرے اسے جمع کہتے ہیں مثلاً کرسیاں، کتابیں، لکڑیاں وغیرہ۔

واحد سے جمع بنانے کے اصول

☆ مذکر الفاظ

۱۔ (۱) - ے مثلاً کپڑا - کپڑے، انڈا - انڈے۔

۲۔ (ہ) - ے مثلاً دروازہ - دروازے، کمرہ - کمرے۔

۳۔ (ہم) - ے مثلاً بستہ - بستے، راستہ - راستے، بچہ - بچے۔

☆ مؤنث الفاظ

(۱) (یں) کا اضافہ مثلاً کتاب - کتابیں، بات - باتیں۔

(۲) (یاں) کا اضافہ مثلاً ندی - ندیاں، لڑکی - لڑکیاں۔

(۳) (۱) اور (۱) کا استعمال مثلاً قدم - اقدام، قوم - اقوام۔

(۴) کچھ مذکر الفاظ جمع میں برابر رہتے ہیں۔

درخت - درخت، کھیت - کھیت، دوست - دوست۔

(۵) (۱) کا اضافہ (۱) کا اضافہ

خیال - خیالات، سوال - سوالات ، جواب - جوابات ، مکان - مکانات۔

ورکشیٹ

☆ نیچے دئے گئے الفاظ کے سامنے واحد کے مقابلے میں جمع اور جمع کے مقابلے میں واحد لکھئے:

بیٹا ، بچے ، کاپی ، سرٹکس ، غلطی۔

☆ درس اتفاق کو پڑھ کر دس واحد جمع تلاش کریں اور اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے۔

سرگرمی

☆ اتفاق کی اہمیت پر ایک مختصر مضمون لکھیں۔ (اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

☆ اتفاق کے موضوع پر ایک پوسٹر بنائیں۔

☆ اپنی زندگی کا کوئی ایسا واقعہ لکھیں جو صرف اتفاق سے ہوا ہو۔ (اپنی کاپی پر لکھئے)

دیدہ عبارت

ایک تھا بچہ۔ اُس نے ایک جگنو پکڑ لیا۔ جگنو بولا ، مجھے آزاد کر۔ بچے نے کہا ، میں نہیں چھوڑوں گا۔ مجھے دیکھنے دے کہ تم میں یہ چمک کہاں سے آئی۔ جگنو بولا، نادان یہ اللہ تعالیٰ کی کاری گری ہے۔ میں ایک ذرہ ہوں۔ اللہ نے مجھے چمک دی۔ مجھے برباد مت کر۔ اچھے انسانوں کی طرح سلوک کر اور مجھے چھوڑ دے۔ بچے نے جگنو کو آزاد کر دیا۔

س(۲) جگنو نے بچے سے کیا التجا کی؟

س(۱) بچے نے کس کو پکڑ لیا؟

س(۴) اس عبارت کو ایک مختصر عنوان دیجئے۔

س(۳) بچہ جگنو کو کیوں آزاد نہیں کرنا چاہتا تھا؟

س(۵) الفاظ کے ضد لکھئے:-

اُجالا ، دن ، گرمی ، کم ، دور۔

اقراء ایجوکیشنل انسٹیچوٹ بمنہ

فیر اول

جماعت: چہارم

مندرجہ ذیل اسباق کو زبانی یاد کریں:

- (۱) حفظ سورۃ: سورۃ الفاتحہ ، سورۃ الزلزال ، سورۃ العادیات ، سورۃ الہمدہ ۔
- (۲) تجوید: دانتوں کے نام ۔
- (۳) مخارج: (۱) تا (ف)۔
- (۴) دعا وسنت: سبق نمبر ۱ (کھانے سے پہلے کی دعا سے علم حاصل کرنے کی دعا تک)
- (۵) حفظ حدیث: سبق نمبر ۱ حدیث نمبر (۱) تا (۵) ترجمہ کے ساتھ۔
- (۶) عقائد مسائل: سبق نمبر ۱ کلمہ طیبہ ، شہادت ، تجہید ترجمہ کے ساتھ ۔
- (۷) نماز: سبق نمبر ۱ ثنات تک ۔
- (۸) اسمائے حسنی: سبق نمبر ۱ ۔

مندرجہ ذیل اسباق پڑھے اور سمجھئے:

- (۱) نورانی قاعدہ: تختی نمبر ۱ سے ۹ تک ۔
- (۲) سیرت : سبق نمبر ۱ سے ۳ تک ۔
- (۳) مسائل: سبق ۱ غسل کے فرائض اور سنتیں ۔
- (۴) اسلامی معلومات: سبق نمبر ۱ ۔
- (۵) اخلاقی تعلیم : تعریف اور ترغیبی بات ۔