

SHAH SERIES

CLASS 6th SCIENCE

ONE LINER NOTES

Key
Features

- ✓ According to the new paper composition of NTS&FTS
- ✓ Covered full chapters and full book
- ✓ Notes are compiled from book's text & exercises
- ✓ Prepared form 6th class Science book of KP Textbook Board
- ✓ Included MCQs from Past Papers of NTS and FTS
- ✓ Conceptual Notes

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Chapter 1

1. Microscope is an instrument which helps us to see very small things which are not visible to the naked eye.
2. Ocular lens or eye piece magnifies the image many times.
3. Body tube of microscope maintains the distance between eye piece and objective lens.
4. Objective lenses are magnifying power lenses found in low power to high power.
5. Diaphragm of microscope controls the amount of light.
6. Cell is the building block of life.
7. Cell is the unit of structure and function of all living things.
8. Every part of the body has its own type of cells. For example, in plants, conducting cells are different from photosynthetic cells.
9. Outermost covering of plant cell have cell wall.
10. Cell wall is hard and protect cell.
11. Outer most cover in animal cell is cell membrane or plasma membrane.
12. Animal cell have no cell wall.
13. Cell membrane is present under cell wall in plant calls.
14. Cell membrane is a living membrane.
15. Cell membrane controls the movements of materials in and out of the cell.
16. Cytoplasm is thick and viscous liquid.
17. Cytoplasm fills the space between nucleus and cell membrane.
18. Mitochondria is the power house of cell.
19. Mitochondria involves in energy production.
20. Vacuole is sac like structure which store waste materials for some time before removes from body.
21. Nucleus controls all activities of the cell.
22. Animal cell has two centrioles which are involved in cell division.
23. Plant cell has chloroplast which contains green pigment called chlorophyll help in photosynthesis.
24. Bacterium divides in every 20 minutes.
25. Plant cell have on large vacuole but animal cell have many small vacuoles.
26. Plant cell have no centriole.
27. Plant cell have nucleus at one side but animal cell have nucleus in center of cell.
28. Organism made of one cell is called unicellular; those with many cells are called multicellular organisms.
29. Unicellular organisms are amoeba, paramecium, euglena, clymadomonas etc.
30. Microscope can help to see amoeba clearly.
31. These cells which perform the same function combine together to form tissue.

Our muscles and blood are examples of tissues.

32. Mesophyll is a type of tissue.
33. Photosynthetic cells group together to form mesophyll tissues.
34. Xylem and phloem are conducting tissues.
35. Xylem conduct water and phloem conduct food.
36. A branch on a stem is a part of shoot system.
37. Different tissues work together and form organ. Examples are lungs, heart, liver, eye, stomach etc.
38. Roots, leaves, flowers are organs of plants.
39. Many organs work together to form system. Mouth, stomach, small intestine, liver work together form digestive system.
40. Basic organization of a multicellular organism: cell-tissue-organ-system-organism.
41. Heart and blood vessels make circulatory system.
42. Nose, windpipe and lungs make respiratory system.
43. Excretory system use for removal of waste materials.
44. Digestive system is responsible for the transport of digested food.
45. Brain control the body just like nucleus control the activity of cells.

Chapter 2

1. There are five sense organs. Eye, nose, ear, tongue and skin.
2. All senses depend on nervous system.
3. Receptors cells are present in sense organs.
4. We can sense different stimuli due to sense organs.
5. Our sense organ work when something stimulates our nerve cells.
6. Eye consists of eyeballs which is hollow and spherical body.
7. Eyeball is placed in a bony cavity of skull.
8. Eye is protected by eyelid.
9. Eye consists of three coats.
 - a. Sclerotic
 - b. Choroid
 - c. Retina
10. Sclerotic is the outer white part of eye.
11. Sclerotic coat protects inner part of eye.
12. Each time you blink, you shut your eyes for 0.3 seconds which means your eyes are closed at least 30 minutes a day.
13. Sclerotic layer bulges in front to form thin and transparent structure called cornea.
14. Under the cornea is a colored area called iris.
15. The iris has small opening called pupil.
16. Behind pupil lens is present.

17. Lens is attached to muscles.
18. Choroid is the middle layer of eye and black in color.
19. Retina is the innermost layer of eye.
20. In eye sensory cells are located on retina.
21. Image is formed on retina.
22. Light from external object passes to the retina thus the image of object is formed on retina.
23. This image is upside down and smaller than the object.
24. In the brain the upside down image of the object is made upright.
25. Ear is the organ of hearing.
26. Hearing is helped by auditory nerve.
27. Ear consists of:
 - A. Outer ear
 - B. Middle ear
 - C. Inner ear
28. Outer ear consists of pinna and a canal.
29. Pinna catches the sound waves and sends it to canal.
30. The inner opening of this canal is closed by a membrane called ear drum.
31. Middle ear has three bones which are small carry sound waves from the ear drum to inner ear.
32. Inner ear consists of three semicircular canals and coiled structure called cochlea.
33. Cochlea has sensory cells.
34. Sensory nerves carry sound waves from cochlea towards brain.
35. Vibration of ear drum is due to sound waves.
36. Inner ear help in maintaining balance of body.
37. Auditory nerves carry sound waves to brain.
38. Senses of touch and temperature are present in skin.
39. Skin has touch and temp sensitive cells which are connected to the brain by nerves.
40. These touch cells feels the sensation of hot, cold, hard, soft, rough or smooth.
41. the most sensitive parts of body are hands, lips, face, neck, feet, tongue and fingertips.
42. There are 100 touch receptors in each fingertip.
43. Nose can tell difference between 4000-10,000 smells.
44. Tongue is fleshy and attach to mouth cavity.
45. Taste is the weakest of five senses.
46. Taste buds responsible for sweet are present at tip of tongue.
47. Taste buds responsible for bitter are at the back of tongue.

48. Taste buds for sour and salty are at sides of tongue.

49. We have almost 10,000 taste buds.

50. Sensation of smell is detected by cells present in nasal chamber.

Chapter 3

1. Energy is captured from sunlight.
2. The light from sun converted into chemical energy or food by the plants. The process is done by photosynthesis.
3. Photosynthesis is a process in which plants prepare their own food in presence of sunlight, water, chlorophyll and carbon dioxide.
4. Leaves of plants are specially adapted for photosynthesis.
5. Leaves have two parts.
6. Thin expanded portion of leaves are called lamina or leaf blade and stalk or petiole which hold lamina.
7. Leaves have stomata which help in gaseous exchange.
8. Leaf internal structure:
 - A. Outermost layer of cells on both side of leaves are called epidermal cells which are tightly packed.
 - B. On lower epidermis small pores or stomata is present.
 - C. Inner to epidermis is mesophyll cells are present.
 - D. Conducting cells are also present for transport of food and water.

9. Mesophyll cells contain chlorophyll.

10. The small pores or opening in leaves that take in the carbon dioxide is called stomata.

11. Low light intensity lowers the rate of photosynthesis.

12. In atmosphere, concentration of carbon dioxide ranges from .03 - .04%.

13. 25°C to 35°C range of temperature is necessary for photosynthesis.

14. The temperature above or below this range slow down the photosynthesis.

15. Glucose is converted into starch in leaves.

16. Respiration releases energy from sugar.

17. Plants give off oxygen during photosynthesis that animals need.

Chapter 4

1. Everything that surround us is called environment.
2. 5th June is celebrated as world environment day.
3. There are two components of environment
 - A. Biotic
 - B. A biotic
4. Biotic components are living things like plants, animals, bacteria.
5. Abiotic components are nonliving like sunlight, temperature, wind, soil, water, rainfall, water vapors.

6. In an environment plants are regarded as producers.

7. Elements like carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen and magnesium are needed for the preparation of chlorophyll.

8. Bacteria that live in the root of legumes enter roots through root hairs. These bacteria help in the formation nodules in the root and bacteria get food from plants and in turn also fix atmospheric nitrogen into a useable form for the plants.

9. Rainforest are those environment which have abundant rainfall, climate is warm and humid. Cold period is missing.

10. These forest make dense vegetation.

11. Soil is rich in decomposed materials and decomposition rate is fast.

12. Deserts found in arid regions where annual rainfall is less than 250 mm, humidity is low and climate is drier.

13. In deserts decomposition rate is slow due to less availability of plants and animals.

14. Thar is an example of desert environment.

15. Predation is interaction between predator and prey.

16. The predator is an animal which kill the prey and feed on it.

17. Lion is regarded as the predator.

18. A parasite is an organism which lives on or in the body of other living organism and

gets its nourishment from its tissue or harms it.

19. The organism on or in which parasite lives is called host.

20. The relation between parasite and host is called parasitism.

21. One of the example of parasites on human is tapeworm.

22. In mutualism, both the partners are mutually benefited and none of them is harmed. For example, in the digestive tract of cow bacteria find food and shelter while helping in digestion. In our intestine bacteria synthesize vitamin for us.

Chapter 5

1. Atoms are building blocks of matter.
2. Atom is the smallest particle of matter.
3. Atom may or may not exist free in nature. For example, helium and neon can exist in Free State while oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, exists in combined state.
4. When two or more than two atoms are combining they form molecules.
5. The atoms in a molecule may be same or of different tripe.
6. Molecule exists in Free State.
7. An element is a pure form of matter.
8. Element is composed of only one kind of atom.

9. About 118 elements are discovered so far, out of which 92 are found in nature the remaining are manmade.
10. Short name of an element is called symbol.
11. At room temperature some elements exists in solid form e.g. silver and copper, some are liquids e.g. bromine and mercury, some are gases e.g. oxygen and hydrogen.
12. Elements are classified into
A. Metals
B. Nonmetals
13. Examples of metals are zinc, tin, platinum, gold, silver, iron.
14. Metals are solid at room temperature except mercury.
15. Metals have high density, luster, malleable, ductile, good conductors, high melting and boiling points.
16. Examples of nonmetals are sulphur, hydrogen, carbon, silicon, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus.
17. Nonmetals are mostly solid or gases except bromine.
18. Nonmetals have low density, dull surfaces, nonmalleable, non-ductile, low melting boiling points, bad conductor of heat and electricity except graphite.
19. Hydrogen is used for filling weather balloons.
20. Magnesium powder is used in flash light.
21. Aluminum is used in bodies of aero planes.
22. Phosphorus is used in matches.
23. Mercury used in barometer and thermometer.
24. A compound is a matter which is made up of two or more elements in fixed ratios. For example water.
25. Molecules are building blocks of compounds.
26. Na^2CO^3 is washing soda.
27. NaHCO^3 is baking soda.
28. Potassium nitrate used as fertilizer.
29. Calcium hydroxide is used in calcium industry.
30. Potassium permanganate is used as disinfectant.
31. Magnesium chloride used for filling teeth.
32. Bleaching powder used as disinfectant and sterilization of water.
33. Compound represented by chemical formula.
34. The impure form of matter is called mixture.
35. When two or more elements or compounds are physically mixed together in any proportion is called mixture.
36. Compound can be separated by chemical methods.

37. Mixture can be separated by physical method.
38. Air is a mixture of different gases.
39. Water is compound.
40. A mixture of sugar and salt is used as O.R.S.
41. Gun powder, milk, blood, salt and tea is mixture.
42. Carbon dioxide is colorless gas, it is toxic when its conc. above 6%.
43. For separation of mixture techniques are used such as sublimation, chromatography, filtration, distillation.
44. A technique which separate insoluble solid matter from liquid matter in a mixture of two is called filtration.
45. Sublimation is the separation technique for purification of naphthalene, iodine and ammonium.
46. In sublimation, solid is heated which goes directly into vapors without passing through liquid state and the vapors thus formed are condensed back to solid on cooling once again without going into liquid state.
47. Distillation method is used to obtain pure solvent from a solution.
48. The process of evaporation followed by condensation is called distillation.
49. The process used for the separation of mixtures of dyes and purification of other compounds is called chromatography.

Chapter 6

1. As we go higher and higher in atmosphere, the availability of air is decreases.
2. Air is matter because it occupies space and has weight.
3. Air is necessary for burning.
4. Air is a mixture of many colorless gases.
5. Air consist of 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, 0.03% carbon dioxide and less than 1% other gases.
6. Nitrogen is colorless and odorless gas.
7. Nitrogen is unreactive as compared to oxygen.
8. Nitrogen helps to slow down the process of combustion.
9. Liquid nitrogen is used as coolant.
10. Oxygen is used for producing oxyacetylene flame for welding and cutting of metals.
11. Oxygen is necessary for burning and respiration.
12. Liquid oxygen is used as fuel in space ships.
13. Carbon dioxide is also found in volcanic gases.
14. Carbon dioxide is heavier than air.
15. Carbon dioxide used in fire extinguishers.

16. Gaseous carbon dioxide upon cooling (to -78.5°C) directly becomes solid called dry ice and used as a refrigerant.

17. Carbon dioxide used in urea fertilizers.

18. Hydrogen is light gas.

19. Nobel gases are inactive therefore also called inert gases.

20. Argon is the most abundant.

21. Argon used for filling electric bulbs.

22. Helium is used along oxygen for artificial respiration by sea divers.

23. Neon is used in special electric bulbs called neon sign tubes or neon sign boards.

24. Helium and hydrogen also used in filling balloons.

7. The mixture in which solute particles are not completely dissolved and are visible naked eyes is called suspension.

8. Less attraction between solute and solvent make dissolved solution. For example water and plastic particles.

9. More attraction between solvent and solute make dissolved solution. For example, water and salt.

10. The solution in which water is taken as solvent is called aqueous solution. For example solution of sodium chloride in water, ethanol and CO_2 dissolved in water.

11. The term aqua is a Latin word.

12. Water covers $\frac{2}{3}$ of the earth.

13. The amount of solute dissolved in known amount of solvent or solution is said to be concentration of solution.

Chapter 7

1. A homogenous mixture of two or more things is called solution.

2. Sodium chloride is soluble in water.

3. Sand is insoluble in water.

4. A solution is made up of two components

A. Solvent

B. Solute

5. A component in excess is called solvent but the other lesser is called solute.

6. A heterogeneous mixture of dissolved solute in a given solvent is called suspension. For example milk is a suspension.

14. Dilute solution means that there is relatively small amount of solute in the solvent.

15. Concentrated solution means that here is relatively large amount of solute in the solvent.

16. The solution that contains maximum amount of dissolved solute is called saturated solution.

17. The solution that contains less solute and can still accommodate some more under the same condition is known as unsaturated solution.

18. After the addition of enough solute to the solvent the solute particles settle down at the bottom such solution is saturated.

19. Solubility of a solute is the amount of that solute in grams required to form a saturated solution in 100 grams of solvent at a specific temperature.

20. The solubility of some substances like sugar increase with temperature.

21. Blood is an example of suspension.

10. Light can travel in vacuum with a speed of 3×10^8 m/s.

11. Nothing can travel faster than light.

12. Our ears can detect sound in the frequency range of 20Hz to 20,000Hz.

13. One form of energy can be converted to another form.

14. When current passes through heater, it converts electrical energy into heat energy.

15. When current passes through bulb, it converts electrical energy into light and heat energy.

16. Tape recorder converts electrical energy into sound energy.

17. In battery, chemical energy is changed into electrical energy.

18. During the conversion of different forms of energy the total energy remains constant. It is called conservation of energy.

19. Law of conservation of energy states that total energy of an isolated system always remains constant, can be transformed from one form into another form.

20. The loss of energy in any system is called dissipation of energy.

21. Kinetic energy has been dissipated through friction.

22. In radio, electrical energy is converted into sound energy.

23. Renewable energy is the energy produced from natural resources like sunlight, wind, rain, tides and geothermal heat.

Chapter 8

1. Energy is the ability to do work.

2. The energy possess by body due to its motion is called kinetic energy. For example windmills moves to grind corn has kinetic energy.

3. A moving car has kinetic energy.

4. The energy possess by body due to its position is called potential energy. For example a stretched catapult has potential energy.

5. Heat is a form of energy.

6. The main source of energy is sun.

7. Sound and light is also forms of energies.

8. Something that flows from the hotter body to the colder body till the temperature of two bodies become equal is called heat.

9. In Pakistan, electricity is produced from hydal, thermal and nuclear power plants.

24. An energy resource that is not replaced or replaced slowly only by natural processes are called nonrenewable resources such as fossil fuels, oil, natural gas and coal.

25. Food possesses chemical energy.

26. 1-2 year's individual requires 1200K calories.

27. 4-6years individual requires 1600 Kcalories.

28. 7-10 years requires 2000Kcalories.

29. 11-12 year's individual requires 2500 Calories.

Chapter 9

1. There are 6 types of simple machine. Pulley, lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw and wedge.

2. A pulley is simple machine used to lift objects.

3. Two types of pulleys are

A. Fixed pulleys

B. Moveable pulleys

4. A simple pulley hung on a suitable support with a rope passing its groove. Here pulley is fixed to its position. Such type is called fixed pulley.

5. In moveable pulley, one end of the rope is fastened with a rigid support, effort is applied on the other end of the rope and the load which is lifted is attached to the block of pulley.

6. A flag pole is an example of fixed pulley.

7. With the help of moveable pulleys we can raise double load as compared to fixed pulleys.

8. Wheels with teeth around them are called gears.

9. A gear is a round wheel which has teeth that mesh with other gear teeth.

10. Gear can transmit force to another gear.

11. The diameter of wheel is greater than the diameter of axle.

12. Common examples of gears are hand drill, wind up clocks and bicycle chains.

13. When an engine drives the shaft of gear (a) in a clockwise direction, gear (b) and the load attached to the shaft of the gear (b) will be driven in an anticlockwise direction.

14. Crane is a machine used for moving heavy objects both horizontally and vertically.

15. Crane uses pulleys and gears system to raise or lower materials and to move them horizontally.

16. Crane ranges in capacity from few hundreds kilograms to several hundred tons.

17. The bicycle has a system of gears' wheel and pulleys.

Chapter 10

1. Light travels in a straight line which is called rays.
2. The speed of light is 3×10^8 m/s.
3. A collection of rays is called beam.
4. A beam is represented by a bundle of rays which can be parallel, convergent or divergent.
5. Light transmission is the percentage of incident light that passes through a material like air, water and clear glass are called transparent.
6. When light strikes translucent materials, only some of the light passes through them. Examples are frosted glass and some plastic materials.
7. Opaque object is neither translucent nor transparent.
8. When light passes from opaque objects none of the light passes through them. Wood, stone and metals are opaque.
9. Color is the visual effect that is caused by the spectral composition of the light emitted, transmitted, or reflected by objects.
10. When rays of light travelling in one medium are incident on the boundary of another medium they bounce back. It is known as reflection of light.
11. Reflection enables us to see objects.
12. There are two laws of reflection.
 - A. The incident ray, the reflected ray and normal to the surface all lie in the same plane.
 - B. The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
13. The laws of reflection were first described by Ibn el haitham.
14. There are two types of reflection.
15. When parallel rays of light strike smooth and shining surface most of the rays are reflected with the same angle as that of angle of incidence is called regular reflection.
16. When parallel rays of light strike rough and irregular surface then the reflected rays are scattered in different directions is called diffused or irregular reflection.
17. Non luminous objects e.g. moon can be seen due to irregular reflection.
18. The surfaces on which regular reflection occur is called smooth surfaces. Examples are plane mirror, still water.
19. The surfaces which give diffused reflection are known as rough or irregular surfaces. Examples are wall, paper, cloth, cardboard.
20. Plane mirror is a mirror which has polished surface, with a coating of silver or aluminum on one side.
21. Image seems to be as far behind the mirror as object is in front of it. Image is

found to be of same size, virtual, upright and laterally inverted.

22. A pinhole camera work on the principle that light travels in a straight line.

23. Pinhole camera is an empty box having small hole in the middle of one side and translucent screen at the opposite side of box.

24. A small pinhole will give sharp image while large pinhole will give blurred image.

25. Pinhole camera image found to be real one, inverted, upside down, image has same color that of object, size of image depend on the position of object.

26. Periscope is used to watch the object on other side of the barrier.

27. A simple periscope can be constructed by using two plane mirrors at angle of 45° in a tube.

28. In periscope a virtual upright image is seen.

29. Telescope is used to see the distant objects. In reflecting telescope a concave mirror and plane mirror is used.

30. Kaleidoscope containing mirrors which make multiple reflections and so regular pattern can be seen. It consists of a tube about 25-30 cm with two or three long thin mirrors equal to the length of the tube. For three mirrors they are fixed in the tube at an angle of 60° .

31. A mirror is an object that reflects light.

32. The spherical mirror whose shining surfaces curved inwards.

33. Concave mirror has the capability to coverage a parallel beam of light falling on it.

34. If the object is placed at the center of curvature of a concave mirror the image formed is real, inverted and of the same size as the object.

35. Image formed in the convex mirror is always smaller ' upright and virtual.

36. Image formed by plane mirror is laterally inverted ' virtual and of same size.

37. Concave mirror has the capability to converge a parallel beam of light.

38. Convex mirror has the capability to diverge a parallel beam of light.

39. A microscope is an instrument used to produce a large image.

Chapter 11

1. Sound is produced by vibrating body.
2. Sound is also a form of energy.
3. Sound travels as longitudinal waves.
4. Hearing take place when vibrations of frequencies range from 20Hz to 20,000Hz.
5. Sound waves cannot pass through vacuum.
6. A sound wave is a series of alternate increase and decrease of air pressure. This increase and decrease of air pressure is called compression or rarefaction.
7. Longitudinal waves comprises of compression and rarefaction.
8. The speed of sound in a given medium is defined as the distance covered by sound in unit time.
9. Speed of sound in dry sea level air at a temperature of 0°C is 332km/s.
10. Speed of sound increase when temperature increases.
11. Speed of sound at 20°C is 340m/s.
12. Sound moves faster in solid, liquids than gases.
13. Speed of sound in water is 1525 m/s.
14. Speed of sound in iron is 5130m/s.
15. Human ear has three distinct parts.

Chapter 12

1. Object that revolves around planet is called satellite.
2. There are two types of satellite.
 - A. Artificial satellite
 - B. Natural satellite
3. Natural satellite has asteroids, comets, meteors.
4. In astronomy, a celestial body that revolves around a planet is called natural satellites. The best known natural satellite is earth's moon.
5. An object launched into orbit by man is called artificial satellite. It revolves around earth or other planets.
6. The first artificial satellite launched in 1957.
7. Artificial satellite play key role in communication, military intelligence, and in the scientific study of earth.
8. Asteroids are rocky bodies of different sizes moves in elliptical orbits.
9. There are about 100,000 asteroids.
10. Only Vesta, asteroid is seen without telescope.
11. Comets are small, icy celestial bodies revolving around sun.
12. Halleys comet is a ball of ice and dust revolving around sun.
13. Halleys comet is seen from the earth once about every 76 years. Its next

appearance is scheduled to be in 2062.

14. Meteors are a small solid body.

15. When meteors enter in earth atmosphere, it burns with light due to the friction produced due to rapid motion.

16. Kinds of meteors:

A. Brilliant meteors known as fire balls occur singly and consist of luminous head followed by a tail of light.

A. Bolides that have been seen to be explode with a sound like thunder.

C. Fainter meteors are shooting or falling stars. At intervals, hundreds of meteors occur simultaneously and appear from a fixed point. These swarms are called meteors showers.

17. In mid of 20th century, there started a space race between united states of America and the former union of soviet socialist republic to create a rocket that could reach the space.

18. Soviet scientists scored first victory on October 4, 1957, when they launched the first artificial satellite sputnik -1 into orbit around the earth.

19. Space history:

(sputnik-1: USSR 1957)

(Tiros-1: USA 1960)

(Tilstart -1: USA 1962)

(Early bird: USA 1956)

(Explorer -1: USA 31 Jan, 1958)

(Transit IB: USA 1960)

(Syncom II: USA 1963)

20. Sputnik -1 was an unmanned launched, while sputnik -2 carried a dog.

21. Geostationary satellite is communication satellites using geostationary orbits. Their speed is equal to the revolving speed of earth.

22. Geostationary orbit is exactly above the equator.

22. In 1972, United States launched landsat - 1.

23. Land sat data is used for application such as mapping land, managing forested land, estimating crop production and protecting wild life.

24. Over 300 communication satellites have been launched since 1957.

25. Satellites in polar orbits revolve around the earth over both the north and south poles are called polar satellites. They provide weather information and also map ozone levels.

26. Navigational satellites pinpoint the location of objects on earth.

26. Global positioning system is a group of 24 satellites that transmit signals to and from all parts of the world.

28. Surveillance satellite is used to monitor military activities.

29. Neil Armstrong and eldrin make first manned moon landing.

30. Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman in space.

Mubasir shah (MS)

Prayers are requested

I wish you a very Good Luck for Your Test

Mubasir shah