

1
Tibetan Public School
Badamwari Hawal Sgr.
Winter Assignment for
CLASS: 3rd, 4th, 5th

INSTRUCTIONS:-

- 1) Do thorough and comprehensive reading of Ls 1, Ls 2 and Ls 3.
- 2) Underline the difficult words using pencil. Learn and practice the spellings of the difficult words on separate copies for English.
- 3) On the same separate copy write one paragraph daily from your text book for improving your handwriting.
- 4) Maintain your fair copies properly and neatly and in sequence starting with
 - Assessment I
 - Index (Date, Day, Lesson no, topic)
 - Contents (Word Meaning Sentences, Question Answers)
 - Backwork (on book)
- 5) Write and learn all the word meanings and question / Answers of the given lessons.
- 6) Students of class 3rd and 4th have to use pencils.
- 7) Students of Class 5th have to use gel pens. For writing questions use black gel pen and for answers use blue gel pen.

Topic:- The Boy Who Never Told a Lie

	Word	Meaning	Sentences
1)	Curly	spiral-shaped loops	She has long curly hair.
2)	pleasant	nice	The weather was so pleasant that we decided to go for a walk.
3)	trot	to move quickly	The horse began to trot around the field.
4)	honest	truthful	She is an honest girl.
5)	Youth	time in life when someone is young.	In his youth, he loved to play cricket.
6)	Reason	cause	She asked me the reason for coming late.

Answer the following questions.

Q1:- Describe the appearance of the boy.

Ans:- The boy had curly hair and pleasant eyes.

Q2:- Why did everybody love the boy?

Ans:- Everybody loved the boy because he never told a lie.

Q3:- Do you think that we should always speak the truth? Why?

Ans:- Yes, we should always speak the truth because truthfulness make special bonds and lying break them.

Lesson no :- 02

Topic :- Let's Read Stories

Part (A) :- The Coloured Jackal.

Word	Meaning	Sentences
1) stray	to lose way	A stray dog wandered into our yard.
2) cautious	careful	You should be cautious while crossing the road.
3) chase	to run after	The cat tried to chase the mouse.
4) slip	to move silently	The car's wheels began to slip.
5) dyer	one who colours fabrics or clothes	The dyer carefully mixed the colours.

Container	a vessel for holding something	She placed the cookies in a container.
1) Disappoint	to fail to meet the expectations or hope of	I am sorry to disappoint you.
2) Monarch	king	The monarch ruled the kingdom with wisdom.
3) Flatter	to praise too much.	She tried to flatter her friend.
4) Nod	here: to agree by moving one's head up and down	She gave him a nod.
1) Assemble	to bring together	The workers will assemble the furniture.
2) Howl	loud sound made by a jackal.	The jackal began to howl at the moon.
3) Resist	to oppose	The soldier's had to resist the enemy's attack.
4) Pounce	to attack	The cat decided to pounce on the mouse.

Answer the following questions.

Q1:- Where did the jackal slipped and fell?

Ans:- The jackal slipped into a dyer's shop. He fell into a coloured water container and was dyed to the full.

Q2:- Why was the coloured jackal flattered?

Ans:- The coloured jackal was flattered because the other jackals told him that they will make him their king.

Q3:- How did the jackals realised that the coloured animal is also a jackal?

Ans:- One day when jackals howled, upon which the coloured animal who couldn't resist also howled. This made the jackals realised that he too was a jackal.

Q4:- What happened to the coloured jackal at the end?

Ans:- The jackals pounced upon him and tore him to pieces.

Part (B): The Sage and the Mouse.

Sl. No.	Word	Meaning	Sentences
1)	Sage	a learned and wise person	A sage was walking across the forest.
2)	Meditate	to worship in silence for a period of time.	Many people meditate to find inner peace.
3)	cast a spell	to enchant someone with magic	A witch cast a spell over a doll.
4)	glare	strong shining light.	The sun's glare was very intense.
5)	disperse	to scatter	The wind began to disperse the dried leaves.
6)	puzzle	to confuse	The sage was puzzled.
7)	fiddle	to interfere	One must never fiddle with nature.

Answer the following questions:-

Q1: What was the sage doing in the forest?

Ans: The sage was doing meditation in the forest.

+Q2: Who did the sage think to be the strongest?

Ans:- The sage thought the sun to be the strongest.

Q3: Who did the mountain think to be stronger? Why?

Ans:- The mountain thought the mouse to be stronger because it eats the mountain from within.

Q4: What lesson did you learn from the story?

Ans:- We learnt that we must never fiddle with nature.

Q5: What did the sage do with the mouse?

Ans:- The sage cast a spell and changed the mouse into a young girl.

Tibetan Public School

NAME:

SECTION:

SUBJECT: ENGLISH GRAMMAR

CLASS : 4th

NOUN: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Types of Nouns:

1. **Proper Noun:** Names a specific person, place, or thing and always begins with a capital letter.

Example: India, Emma, Taj Mahal

2. **Common Noun:** Refers to general items, not specific ones.

Example: dog, city, book

3. **Abstract Noun:** Refers to ideas, qualities, or feelings that cannot be seen or touched.

Example: happiness, honesty, love

4. **Collective Noun:** Refers to a group of people, animals, or things.

Example: team, flock, bunch

EXERCISES ON NOUN:

A. **Underline the nouns in these sentences:**

1. The cat is sitting on the chair.

2. Alex is reading a book in the library.

3. Honesty is the best policy.
4. A flock of birds flew over the lake.
5. The Taj Mahal is a beautiful monument.
6. The teacher gave the students homework.
7. My mother bought some fresh fruits from the market.
8. The crowd cheered for the players.
9. Courage is an important quality of a leader.
10. The river flows through the village.
11. The school celebrated Children's Day with great enthusiasm.
12. A herd of cows grazed in the field.
13. Albert Einstein was a famous scientist.
14. The room was filled with silence.
15. A bunch of grapes was kept on the table.

Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns of the given type:

1. Proper Noun: My best friend is _____.

My favorite holiday is _____.

_____ is the capital of France.

2. Common Noun: I bought a _____ from the shop.

I saw a _____ in the garden.

The _____ rang loudly at noon.

3. Abstract Noun: _____ is more important than money.

_____ brings people together in times of need.

_____ is a gift we should cherish.

4. Collective Noun: A _____ of fish swam in the river.

A _____ of lions rested under the tree.

The _____ of musicians performed beautifully.

A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun to avoid repetition.

Pronouns make sentences simpler and clearer.

Pronoun Chart	
 boy	 girl
he him his himself	she her hers herself
 animal object	 group
it its itself	they them theirs themselves

Types of Pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns: I, you, he, she, it, we, they

Example: She is my best friend.

4. The cat hurt _____ (itself/themselves) while climbing the tree.

5. _____ (This/These) are my favorite flowers.

Write one sentence for each type of pronoun:

1. Personal Pronoun: _____

2. Possessive Pronoun: _____

3. Demonstrative Pronoun: _____

4. Interrogative Pronoun: _____

An adjective is a word that describes or gives more information about a noun or pronoun. It tells us about qualities, quantities, size, shape, color, or other characteristics of a noun.

EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES:

Underline the adjectives in the following sentences:

1. She wore a beautiful dress.
2. There are ten books on the table.
3. The lazy cat is sleeping on the couch.

4. We had a delicious meal at the restaurant.
5. The bright sun is shining in the sky.
6. The ancient ruins were hidden in the dense forest.
7. His explanation was confusing and unclear.
8. The brilliant scientist discovered a remarkable solution.
9. We stayed in a comfortable cabin near the serene lake.
10. The golden rays of the setting sun painted the sky.

Choose one of the following themes and create a list of 10 adjectives that could describe it:

1. A beach
2. A superhero
3. A birthday party
4. A rainy day
5. A haunted house

THEME: _____

Adjectives: 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

3, *A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being. It tells us what the subject of the sentence is doing or what is happening.*

EXERCISES ON VERB:

Circle the correct verb to complete the sentence:

1. She (is, am) very excited about the game.
2. We (are, had) a wonderful time at the park.
3. They (is, were) singing a beautiful song.
4. The children (eats, eat) lunch together every day.
5. I (can, could) ride a bike very well.

Use each verb in a sentence:

1. Swim:

2. Talk:

3. Write:

4. Dance:

5. Cook:

6. Jump:

An adverb is a word that describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It tells us how, when, where, or to what extent something is done.

Examples of Adverbs:

1. How (manner):

Quickly, slowly, carefully, loudly

Example: She runs quickly.

2. When (time):

Now, soon, yesterday, today

Example: I will call you soon.

3. Where (place):

Here, there, everywhere, outside

Example: The children are playing outside.

4. How often (frequency):

Once, rarely, often, again

Example: I often play hide and seek.

EXERCISES ON ADVERB:

Underline the adverbs in the following sentences:

1. The cat is running quickly across the street.
2. She sings beautifully.
3. I will meet you tomorrow.
4. They play soccer outside every weekend.

2. Possessive Pronouns: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

Example: This book is mine.

3. Demonstrative Pronouns: this, that, these, those

Example: These are my toys.

4. Interrogative Pronouns: who, whom, whose, what, which

Example: Who is coming to the party?

EXERCISES ON PRONOUN:

Underline the pronouns in the following sentences:

1. We went to the zoo last weekend.
2. It is a beautiful day.
3. This is my favorite book.
4. They enjoyed themselves at the party.
5. The dog wagged its tail happily.
6. I don't know the answer to this question.
7. The teacher told us to complete our homework.
8. Those are the shoes I was looking for.
9. She will visit her grandmother tomorrow.
10. Whose jacket is this on the chair?

Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentences:

1. _____ (He/They) is my best friend.
2. The books are _____ (Her/Mine).
3. _____ (Who/Whom) is sitting in my chair?

5. The teacher spoke loudly so everyone could hear.
6. She finished the puzzle surprisingly fast.
7. The teacher spoke softly so as not to disturb the class.
8. We will leave for the airport early in the morning.
9. He solved the problem brilliantly during the exam.
10. The children behaved exceptionally well at the concert.

A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other words in a sentence. It usually tells us where, when, or how something is happening.

Example: on, in, at, to, etc

EXERCISES ON PREPOSITION:

Create 4 sentences using any preposition of your choice. Underline the preposition in each sentence.

1.

2.

3.

4.

A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or sentences.

It helps join ideas together.

Examples:

- 1. And – I like apples and oranges.*
- 2. But – She is kind, but she is also strict.*
- 3. Or – You can have tea or coffee.*

Join the following pairs of sentences using a suitable conjunction:

- 1. I like to read. I like to write.*
- 2. He is a good player. He didn't win the match.*
- 3. I can go to the party. I have an important test tomorrow.*
- 4. She can sing. She can also dance.*
- 5. I went to the park. I forgot to bring my water bottle.*

An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotions or sudden feelings. It is often used to convey surprise, excitement, joy, pain, or other strong reactions. Interjections are usually followed by an exclamation mark.

Examples of Interjections:

Wow! That's amazing!

Oh no! I lost my keys!

Yay! We won the game!

Oops! I made a mistake.

Hurray! We finished the project!

Choose the correct interjection from the list below to fill in the blanks:

(Wow, Oh no, Hurray, Oops, Yippee)

1. _____! That was the best birthday party ever!
2. _____! I can't believe we lost the game.
3. _____! We finished the race first!
4. _____! I dropped my phone on the ground.
5. _____! Look at that beautiful rainbow in the sky.

These sentences have incorrect interjections. Underline the interjections and correct them:

1. Oops! We are going a boat trip.

2. Wow! I broke the cup.

3. Hurray! I'm getting late.

Place appropriate punctuation marks in the given paragraph:

John went to the store to buy some bread milk and eggs. He was very tired after a long day at work; however he was happy to see that the store had everything he needed when he was about to leave he remembered he forgot his wallet. "oh no" he said, "I left it on the table at home". He quickly ran back to his house got his wallet and returned to the store to pay for the groceries

پین پبلک اسلول

حول، سرینگر

موضوعہ کام برائے سرمائی تعطیلات سال ۲۰۲۲ - ۲۰۲۵

جماعت: چارم موضوع: اردو

سوال حروف تہجی اور ان کی چھوٹی شکلیں لکھیے (اسے ۷ تک)

سوال دو چشمی یا واے حروف لکھیے؟ (بھ سے وہ تک)

سوال حروف تہجی کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

جواب حروف تہجی کی دو قسمیں ہیں:-

۱) مفرد حروف تہجی:- ہلکی آواز والے حروف "مفرد حروف"

کہلاتے ہیں۔ یہ حروف ایک حرف پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔

اور ان کی تعداد سینتیس (۲۵) ہیں۔

جیسے ا سے ے تک۔

۲) مرکب حروف تہجی:- بھاری آواز والے حروف "مرکب حروف"

کہلاتے ہیں۔ یہ حروف دو حروف سے ملکر ایک حرف

بناتے ہیں۔ ان کی تعداد چودہ (۱۴) ہیں۔

جیسے بھ سے وہ تک۔

سوال ظاہری شکل کے اعتبار سے حروف کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

جواب ظاہری شکل کے اعتبار سے حروف کی دو قسمیں ہیں:-

(۱) حروف منقوطہ / مہملہ :- وہ حروف تہجی جن کے اوپر، نیچے یا بیچ میں ایک یا کئی نقطے ہوں، منقوطہ کہلاتے ہیں۔ ان کی تعداد ستترہ ہیں۔ جیسے

ب، پ، ت، ث، ج، چ، خ، ذ، ز، ژ، ش، ض، ظ، غ، ف، ق، ن۔

(۲) حروف غیر منقوطہ / مجملہ :- وہ حروف جو نقطے سے بالکل خالی ہوں غیر منقوطہ کہلاتے ہیں۔ ان کی تعداد بیس ہیں جیسے :-

ا، آ، ح، د، ڈ، ر، ژ، س، ص، ط، ع، ک، گ، ل، م، و، ہ، ی، ی، ے۔

سوال "ال" کے تلفظ سے حروف کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

جواب "ال" کے تلفظ سے حروف کی دو قسمیں ہیں :-

(۱) حروف شمسی :- وہ حروف جن سے پہلے جب "ال" آتا ہے تو تلفظ میں ال دونوں نہیں پڑھ جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے

دارالسلام، نور الدین، عبدالرحمن۔

حروف شمسی چودہ ہیں :- ت، ث، د، ذ، ر، ز،

س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ل، ن

حروف قمری :- وہ حروف جن سے پہلے جب "ال" آتا ہے
تو لفظ کے تلفظ کے وقت حرف "ل" پڑھا جاتا ہے۔
جیسے القمر، فی الحال، آیت الکرسی۔

حروف قمری چودہ ہیں :- ا، ب، ج، ح، خ، ع، غ،
ف، ق، ک، م، و، ہ، ی

وال گنتی لکھتے ایک سے چالیس تک۔

تاریخ :-

حن :-

عنوان :- حمد -

سبق نمبر :- ایک (۱) -

مشق :-

۱ الفاظ / معنی معہ جملہ -

۲ سوالات / جوابات -

جملہ

الف الفاظ معنی

۱ والی ماک اللہ ہم سب کے والی ہے -

۲ گلشن بارغ گلشن میں پھول کھلتے ہیں -

۳ حکمت قدرت اللہ تعالیٰ کی حکمت بہت ہی عظیم ہے -

۴ نرالی النولہی

۵ فیض کرم

(خود کیجیے)

۱۶ دم قدم وجود

۱۷ شے چیز

۱۸ کرم مہربانی

۱۹ جا جگہ

لفاظ	معنی	جملے
خالق	پیدا کرنے والا	(خود کیجیے)
غلام	بندہ	

ب) سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے۔

سوال دو جہاں کے والی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب دو جہاں یعنی دنیا اور آخرت، اور والی کا مطلب مالک ہے لہذا دو جہاں کے والی سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ ہے، جو دنیا اور آخرت کے مالک ہے۔

سوال اونچے پہاڑ چپ رہ کر کس بات کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں؟

جواب اونچے پہاڑ چپ رہ کر خدا کی خدائی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔

سوال خدا پر شے میں اور ہر جگہ موجود ہے، نظم کے کن شعروں میں یہ بات کی گئی ہے؟

جواب نظم کے مندرجہ ذیل شعروں میں یہ بات کی گئی ہے:-

ہر شے میں ہم نے دیکھا تیرے سرم کا سایہ
جس جا بھی ہم نے ڈھونڈا تیرا نشان پایا۔

تاریخ :-

ح : :-

عنوان :- اتفاق -

سبق نمبر :- (۲) دو

مشق :-

(۱) الفاظ / معنی معہ جملہ

(۲) سوالات / جوابات

(۳) پیرا گراف

جملہ

معنی

الف) الفاظ

طاقت و

(۱) توانا

(۲) ڈانٹ ڈپٹ پہنکار

طریقہ

(۳) ترکیب

حکمت و سادہ

(۴) حکیمانہ

(نثر و کچھ)

والات کے جوابات لکھیے:

۱. بوڑھے باپ کے لئے بیٹے تھے؟

بواب بوڑھے باپ کے سات بیٹے تھے۔

سوال 'اتفاق کی طاقت' کو باپ نے کیسے اپنے بیٹوں کو سمجھایا؟

جواب باپ نے اپنے بیٹوں کو ایک ایک کلڑی لانے کے لئے کہا اور پھر سب کا ایک گٹھا بنا لیا اور سب بیٹوں کو گٹھا باری باری توڑنے کے لئے کہا۔ لیکن کوئی بھی گٹھا توڑ نہ سکا۔ پھر باپ نے یہ گٹھا کھول کر ایک ایک کلڑی سب بیٹوں کے ہاتھ میں دی اور توڑنے کے لئے کہا۔ سب نے آسانی سے کلڑی توڑ دی۔ اس طرح سے باپ نے اپنے بیٹوں کو اتفاق کی طاقت سمجھائی۔

سوال بیٹے کس بات پر حیران ہو گئے؟

جواب کلڑی کے گٹھے والی ترکیب سمجھ نہ آنے پر وہ سب حیران ہو گئے۔

سوال اس کہانی سے کیا نصیحت ملتی ہے؟

جواب اس کہانی سے کہ یہ نصیحت ملتی ہے کہ ہمیں اتفاق سے رہنا چاہیے کیونکہ اتفاق میں طاقت ہے۔

سوال اتفاق کے موضوع پر ایک چھوٹا سا پیرا لکھیے۔

مہرست

تاریخ :-

دن :-

عنوان :- درخت کی پکار -

سبق نمبر :- تین (۳)

مشق :-

(۱) الفاظ / معنی / جملے -

(۲) سوالات جوابات -

(۳) پیرا گراف

جملے

(خود کی طرح)

الف الفاظ	معنی
(۱) آنکھ لگنا	سو جانا
(۲) فرنیچر	لکڑی کا سامان
(۳) درکار	ضرورت
(۴) بوسیدہ	پرانا
(۵) آلودگی	گندگی
(۶) انتہائی	بہت زیادہ
(۷) دوران	عرصہ
(۸) ایک دم	فورا
(۹) چلا چلا کر	بہت اونچی آواز
میں بولتے ہوئے	

سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے :-

۱۔ درخت نے حامد سے کیا کیا؟

یواب درخت نے حامد سے کیا کہ آپ میرے دوست بنو اور میری مدد کرو۔

سوال حامد نے کس طرح درخت کی مدد کی؟

جواب جب ایک شخص کلہاڑی لے کر درخت کو کاٹنے آیا تو حامد جلدی درخت کے ساتھ لیٹ گیا اور چلا کر کہنے لگا کہ جو اس درخت کو کاٹے گا اسے پہلے مجھے کاٹنا ہوگا۔ اس طرح حامد نے درخت کو کٹنے سے بچا کر اس کی مدد کی۔

سوال درختوں کی حفاظت کیوں ضروری ہے؟

جواب درخت ماحول کو آلودگی سے بچاتے ہیں۔ بارش لانے میں مدد کرتے ہیں۔ ہوا کو بھی صاف کرتے ہیں۔ اس لیے درختوں کی حفاظت ضروری ہے۔

سوال حامد درخت کے ساتھ کیوں لیٹا؟

جواب کیونکہ ایک شخص کلہاڑی لے کر درخت کو کاٹنے آیا تھا۔ حامد درخت سے لیٹ گیا اور درخت کو بچایا۔

سوال جنگلات کے فائدے، عنوان کے تحت ایک پیرا لکھیں۔

نوٹ :-

(۱) مندرجہ ذیل دیئے گئے اسباق کا کام اپنی اسکول کی اردو
کاپی پر صاف ستھرا لکھیں۔ خوشخطی کے ۱۰ نمبرات ہیں۔
(۲) درسی کتاب میں سبق نمبر ایک، دو اور تین کا گہرائی
سے مطالعہ کریں

(۳) ان اسباق کا کتابی کام بھی مکمل کریں۔

(۴) اردو گرائڈ میں سبق نمبر (۱) کا کتابی کام مکمل کریں۔

مستند جملہات۔ اسباق (۱) اور (۲) کے لیے

11

Winter Assignment of Class 4th

Subject : Maths

Q1. Write multiplication table from 0-13.

[top-to-bottom and bottom-to-top]

Q2. Write counting from

a. 600 - 640

b. 760 - 785

c. 872 - 900

d. 1000 - 1030

e. 2200 - 2237

f. 4333 - 4350

g. 6687 - 6700

h. 8980 - 9000

i. 9888 - 9999

e.g.	H	J	O	H	J	O	H	J	O	H	J	O
	6	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	2	6	0	3
	6	0	4	6	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q3. Write number names from

a. 640 - 660

b. 814 - 829

c. 990 - 1000

d. 1800 - 1827

e. 2455 - 2476

f. 3065 - 3072

g. 4982 - 5000

Q4. Write roman numerals from 1-40.

Q5. Write expanded form of the following.

a. 552

b. 677

c. 795

d. 1029

e. 1327

f. 1550

g. 3060

h. 4589

i. 5082

j. 7851

k. 8421

l. 9999

[e.g. 552 = 500 + 50 + 2]

36. Write the following numbers in ascending order.

e.g. a. 500 , 672 , 320 , 351 , 212
 sol: 212 , 320 , 351 , 500 , 672]

b. 800 , 500 , 795 , 257 , 395

c. 1000 , 1272 , 2562 , 1871 , 1999

d. 3952 , 2015 , 7116 , 5001 , 5101

e. 9037 , 9500 , 9400 , 7000 , 2972

37. Write the following numbers in descending order.

e.g. a. 527 , 927 , 952 , 835 , 850
 sol 952 , 927 , 850 , 835 , 527]

b. 297 , 267 , 872 , 271 , 967

c. 857 , 1260 , 1275 , 2613 , 290

d. 7116 , 3745 , 5100 , 5101 , 3754

e. 6738 , 1023 , 3458 , 1320 , 1300

38. Write the place value and face value of each underlined digits.

Number	Place Value	Face Value
e.g. a. 5 <u>3</u> 7	<u>30</u>	<u>3</u>]
b. 1 <u>5</u> 80	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
c. <u>2</u> 762	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
d. 68 <u>5</u> 1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
e. 75 <u>4</u> 2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
f. 97 <u>6</u> 0	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

- Chapter no 1 : large Numbers.
- Chapter no 2 : Addition and subtraction.
- Chapter no 8 : Geometry.

Note :

- Write Qno 1 to Qno 8 on maths fair notebook and chapter no 1, 2 and 8 on loose sheets with chapter assessment.
- Do only first two word problems of page no 39 and 45.
- Do only three parts of each question on loose sheets.
- Write index before starting any topic as shown below

Date : _____

Day : _____

Topic : _____

Chapter no : _____

- Write your work neatly as it carries 10 marks.

Class: 4th

(1)

Subject: EVS

Date :-

Day :-

Lesson no. :- 17

Topic : Plants.

Contents :

- Key terms.
- Question / Answer.
- Activity.
- Bookwork (on book only).

★ Key terms :

- Producers : → Organisms that make their own food using energy from the sun, soil, or air. Green plants and blue green algae are some examples of producers.
- Consumers : → Organisms that consume the food prepared by producers are called consumers. Examples include cows, human beings, etc.
- Food Chain : → The sequence of living organisms in a community in which one organism consumes another to transform food energy.
- Photosynthesis : → The process in which green plants use sunlight to make their own food.

- Terrestrial plants :→ Plants that grow on, in, or from land. Examples include mango trees, rose plants, apple trees, desert plants etc.
- Non-green plants :→ Plants which cannot make their own food and usually absorb food from other plants. Examples include fungus, mushroom, mould etc.
- Insectivorous plants :→ Insect-eating plants are called insectivorous plants and they get nutrition by consuming them. Examples include *Nepenthes* / pitcher plant and Venus flytrap.
- Aquatic plants :→ Plants that grow under or on water are known as aquatic plants. Aquatic plants are of three types:
 - a. Floating plants :→ Aquatic plants which float freely on top of the water. Examples include water hyacinth, pistia, duckweed etc.
 - b. Fixed plants :→ Aquatic plants whose roots fix the plants in the mud at the bottom of the pond. Examples are water lily, lotus etc.
 - c. Underwater plants :→ Aquatic plants that grow in water. They are without stomata and thus absorb carbon-dioxide directly from water

(3)

through their surface. Examples are tapegrass, hydrilla, pondweed etc.

Answer the following:

Q: What is photosynthesis?

Ans: The process by which plants make their own food using chlorophyll, carbon-dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight.

Q: What is food chain?

Ans: The sequence of living organisms in a community in which one organism consumes another organism to transfer food energy.

Q: Where do underwater plants get carbon-dioxide from?

Ans: Underwater plants get carbon-dioxide from the water around them through their surface.

Q: How are trees growing on mountains different from those growing on plains?

Ans: Trees growing on mountains differ from trees growing in plains in several ways, like

- Shape: Mountain trees have a cone shape, while trees on plains have many branches that spread out.
- Leaves: Mountain trees have needle shaped leaves, while trees on plains have flat and thin leaves.

(4)

- Sunlight: Mountain plants get more sunlight than plants growing on plains.

Date :-

Day :-

Lesson no. :- 18.

Topic :- Animals.

Contents :

- Key terms.
- Question/Answer.
- Activity.
- Bookwork (on book only).

• Key terms :

★ Reproduction : → The process by which living organisms produce more of their own kind. Animals reproduce in two ways: by giving birth to young ones and by laying eggs.

★ Adaptation : → It is a process where an organism gradually becomes better suited to its environment.

★ Hibernation : → It is a method in which animals undergo deep sleep; which helps them to save energy and survive in winter.

★ Vertebrates : → Animals with a backbone that supports their body. Examples include fish, birds, mammals etc.

⑤

Invertebrates: → Animals without a backbone are called invertebrates. Examples include insects, jellyfish, spiders etc.

Aquatic animals: → Animals that live in water and are dependent on it for nutrition. Fish, seahorse, octopus are some examples.

Terrestrial animals: → Animals that live on land. Examples include cow, lion, deer etc.

Amphibians: → Animals that live in water as well as on land. Examples include frog, hyla, toads etc.

Arboreal animals: → Animals that spend most of their time on trees. e.g., monkeys, gibbons, koala bears etc.

Aerial animals: → Animals that spend much of their time in the air. e.g., bats, birds, vultures etc.

Herbivore: → Animal that eats only plants. Examples include cows, deer, goats, etc.

Carnivore: → Animal that eats other animals.

Examples include lion, tiger, hawk, etc.

Omnivore: → Animal that eats both plants and animals. Examples include human beings, bears, reptiles etc.

(6)

- * Scavenger : → An animal that eats dead plants, animals and decaying matter. Examples include vulture, hyena, wolf etc.
- * Parasite : → A living organism that lives on or inside another organism. Examples include mosquito, roundworm, rusts etc.

Answer the following:

- : Name the groups into which animals are classified based on their eating habits.
- * Classification of animals based on their eating habits are as:

Herbivores

Carnivores

Omnivores

Scavengers

How are invertebrates different from vertebrates?

Vertebrates are different from invertebrates in the following ways:

Vertebrates

They have a backbone.

They have internal skeleton.

They have two pairs of limbs.

Invertebrates

They do not have a backbone.

They have exoskeleton. (external skeleton).

They have three or more pairs of limbs.

(7)

Q: What are mammals? List their distinctive features.

Ans: Mammals are warm-blooded animals who give birth to their young ones. Some of the distinctive features are as:

- They are warm-blooded animals.
- They are the most dominant form of animals.
- They have well-developed brains.
- They have hair on their bodies.

Q: How are amphibians different from fish?

Ans: Some of the differences between an amphibian and a fish are as:

Fish

- Entirely aquatic

Amphibian

Not entirely aquatic
can live both on land
and in water.

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Mostly live in salt-water than freshwater. | Mostly live in freshwater than saltwater. |
| • Skin covered with scales. | There is no presence of scales. |

Note:

- ★ Activities for lesson no. 17 (Plants):
 - Collect pictures of items that we get from plants & are used everyday and paste them on notebook.
 - Paste a real leaf and write the name of its parts on notebook.
- ★ Activities for lesson no. 18 (Animals):
 - Show the life cycle of a butterfly by using different colour papers and paste on notebook. (Pg. no. 122).
 - Make a small list of endangered species and paste on notebook.
- ★ Write formative assessment (FA1) and Index on separate pages.
- ★ Make your notebook presentable with neat and clean handwriting as it carries marks.
- ★ Use colours while doing activities to make them eye catching.
- ★ All the task done must be in student's own handwriting.
- ★ Do comprehensive reading of the provided lessons.

Tibetan Public School

Winter Assignment

Class: 4th

Subject: Social Studies

- 1) Do comprehensive reading of lesson no. 8 - Soil, lesson no. 9 - Agriculture, lesson no. 10 - Minerals.
- 2) Write and learn Key Notes, Question/Answer of above lesson on fair note book (From the notes provided by the school)
- 3) Do book work (On Book)
- 4) Write and learn the name of Indian States, Union territories with their capitals on fair note book. (From the notes provided by the school)

Class: 4th

①

Subject: Social Studies

Index

Date: _____

Day: _____

Lesson no. 8: "Soil"

Contents

Key Notes

Question / Answers

Book work : (On Book)

Key Notes

Weathering: The process of breaking down of rocks

Decay: To rot or decompose, to gradually waste away.

Porous: Full of pores, through which fluids, air, or light may.

Peat soil: This soil is acidic and found in marshlands.

Humus: A dark, organic material that forms in soil when plant and animal decays.

3. Answer the following questions.

Qno. 1: How is Soil formed?

Ans: Soil is formed by the process of weathering wherein rocks break down by the combined action of wind, water and climate.

Qno. 2: What determines the different varieties of soil? What are the three main types of soil?

Ans: The texture, size and colour of the particles of soil determine the different varieties of soil. Three main types of soil are

③
sand :- It is made up of large particles, is dry and has little or no moisture in it.

Clay :- It is made up of fine particles. It can retain a lot of water in it, making it sticky and heavy.

Loam :- It is a mixture of sand, clay and silt and contains organic matter called humus.

Qno. 3 :- What is top soil? How is it useful?

Ans :- The topsoil is the topmost layer of soil. It mainly consists of leaves and twigs, which decay and mix with soil to form a rich soil known as humus on the top. The topsoil provides plants with essential nutrients.

Qno.4:- What is Soil erosion?

Ans:- The wearing away of the top layer of the soil by forces, like water and wind, is called soil erosion.

Qno.5:- Is soil an exhaustible resource or an inexhaustible resource?

Ans:- Soil is an inexhaustible natural resource because soil can be renewed in a period of time and it is present in abundant quantity in nature.

Qno.6:- Give reasons for the following.

a) The subsoil is not as fine as the topsoil.

Ans:- Subsoil is not as fine as the topsoil because it is harder and more compact and contains less organic matter and humus.

Ques:- Black soil is known as cotton soil.

(5)

Ans:- Black soil is known as cotton soil, because it is famous for the purpose of cultivation of cotton.

Value-based Learning

Ques. 7:- Why has soil erosion increased in the last century? How does this affect us? Discuss.

Ans:- Soil erosion has increased in the last century due to human activities that degrade the soil, such as:

Agriculture: The agricultural activities disturb ground. The trees are cleared and the land is ploughed to sow new seeds.

Deforestation: When forests are cut down, the land is exposed and vulnerable to erosion.

Overgrazing: Overgrazing loosens the soil and make it more prone to erosion.

Construction: Construction work can speed up soil degradation.

Soil erosion can lead to land degradation, ecosystem ability to provide goods and services declines. When top soil is washed away, it can bring with it pollutants like fertilizers, pesticides and heavy metals.

Index

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Page No.:

Day:

Lesson no. 9: "Agriculture"

Contents

Key Notes

Question / Answers

Book work : (on Book)

Key Notes

Cash crops: Crops grown for sale in the market are known as Cash crops.

Food crops: Crops grown to feed the people of the country are called food crops.

Green Revolution: Great increase in the production of food grain (especially wheat and rice)

Answer the following questions.

QNO.1: Which factor favour agriculture in our Country?

Ans: Factors which favour agriculture in our country are as follows:

- i) Fertile soil
- ii) Suitable climate
- iii) Irrigation infrastructure.
- iv) Technology and innovation.

QNO.2: What are the different climatic conditions needed to grow rice and wheat?

Ans: Rice crop require hot and humid climate with plenty of water. Wheat crop require cool and wet climate.

QNO.3: What are plantation crops? Give two examples and name two places in India that have plantations.

Ans: Crops that are grown in special farm are called plantation crops. Tea and Coffee

Counted two examples of plantation crops. Assam and Karnataka are the two places in India that have plantations.

Q No. 4: How are Kharif Crop different from rabi crops?

Ans: Kharif Crops are sown in the summer or monsoon or rainy season and harvested in winter while as rabi crops are sown in winter months and harvested in summer.

Q No. 5: India is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world. What in your opinion, are the factors behind this?

Ans: India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world, after Brazil.

India's high sugarcane production is due to a number of factors, including:

- (i) Domestic demand
- (ii) State government subsidies.

(iii) Agro-climatic conditions

(iv) Irrigation

(v) Timely payment.

(vi) Fertilizers

(vii) Exports

QNO.6: Why India is an agricultural country?
Give reason:

Ans: India is an agricultural country. Nearly two-thirds of the working population earns its livelihood from agriculture. Agriculture provides food for people as well as raw material for various industries. Many different crops are cultivated in India due to favourable climate and fertile soil.

Index

(11)

Lesson no. 10 : "Minerals"

Contents

Key Notes

Question / Answers

Book work : (On Book)

Key Notes

Minerals : Minerals are an important natural resource that occur in the earth's crust.

Mining : The process by which minerals are dug out of the Earth.

Crude oil : Crude oil is a naturally occurring, unrefined oil.

Fossil fuel : The fuel formed by the decomposition of dead and buried organisms.

Answer the following questions.

QNO. 1: What is a mineral ore?

Ans: The naturally occurring material from which metals can be extracted in a cost-effective and convenient way.

QNO. 2: What is the difference between metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Ans: Metallic minerals are hard and they shine. They can be beaten into sheets, drawn into wires and can be melted. Non-metallic minerals are soft and lack lustre. They cannot be beaten into sheets or drawn into wires.

QNO. 3: What are fossil fuels? Name any three.

Ans: Natural resources that are formed from the dead remains of living organisms that have been buried and decomposed over million of years. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are examples of fossil fuels.

Q4

Q4: How can minerals be conserved?

Ans: Minerals can be conserved in the following way:

1. Reduce wastage in the process of mining
2. Recycling of metals using scrap metals.
3. Use of mineral resources in a planned manner.
4. Use of alternative renewable substitutes.
5. Use of improved technologies to allow the use of low-grade ores at low costs.

Q No. 5: How can we conserve fuel?

Ans: Here are some ways to conserve fuel:

1. Use public transportation.
2. Use alternative energy source like solar energy.
3. Turn off your car's engine at traffic signals.
4. Turn off lights, fans and other appliances when not in use.
5. Walking or cycling is a healthier option and can reduce

fuel consumption

Q.No.6: Give reason for the following.

a. Coal, petroleum and natural gas are known as fossil fuels.

Ans: Coal, petroleum and natural gas are called fossil fuels, because they have been formed millions of years ago inside the earth from buried vegetation due to high temperature and pressure.

b. We should refine minerals before using them.

Ans: We should refine minerals before using them because refining removes impurities from minerals to create a higher quality product.

States and Capitals of India

(13)

	States	Capitals
1	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Dispur
4	Bihar	Patna
5	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6	Goa	Panaji
7	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
8	Haryana	Chandigarh
9	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
10	Jharkhand	Ranchi
11	Karnataka	Bangalore
12	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
13	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
14	Maharashtra	Mumbai
15	Manipur	Imphal
16	Meghalaya	Shillong
17	Mizoram	Aizawl
18	Nagaland	Kohima

14)	States	Capitals
9	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
10	Punjab	Chandigarh
11	Rajasthan	Jaipur
22	Sikkim	Gangtok
23	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
24	Telangana	Hyderabad
25	Tripura	Agartala
26	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
27	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
28	West Bengal	Kolkata

Union Territories and Capitals

Union territories	Capitals
1. Ladakh	
2. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar - Summer Capital Jammu - Winter Capital
3. Puducherry	Puducherry
4. Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
6. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Daman
7. Chandigarh	Chandigarh
8. The Government of NCT of Delhi	Delhi

۱ وٽ ڪام ٿورو ڄاڻ ٻاڻي.

۲ عنوان :- دُعا

سبق نمبر: ۱۱

سوال/جواب

س ۱ شُرڪيس ڇهه عقل مٿان؟

ج ۱ شُرڪه خدا صاف عقل مٿان.

س ۲ شُرڪيا ڇهه ياد ڪرڻ ٻاڻي خدا صاف عقل مٿان؟

ج ۲ شُرڪه خدا ڪرڻ ٻاڻي ياد (ياد هونج صلايت) مٿان.

س ۳ شُرڪيا ڇهه پڙهان ڪڙن؟

ج ۳ شُرڪه شوق به شوق سان جان جان ڪا به ڪڙن پڙهان.

س ۴ شُرڪ ڪٿي به ڇهه زياد پڙ آسنج ڪل گنان؟

ج ۴ شُرڪ ڇهه زياد پڙ آسنج ڪل گنان ڪٿي به ڇهه سبق پڙن به لکهن پڙهان.

on next page

گهرند

۱ ۱۱- پائڻ ۵- ۹ نو ۱۳- تڙوا ۱۷- سدا

۲ ۲- ش ۴- ۱۰- دا ۱۴- تڙوا ۱۸- اردا

۳ ۳- تڙ ۷- س ۱۱- ڪه ۱۵- پڙدا ۱۹- گنه ۵

۴ ۴- ٿور ۸- ا ۱۲- به ۱۴- شرا ۲۰- ۵

ل عنوان :- کلام
سبق نمبر :- (۲)

سوال / جواب

س اشرف کنیا چھ کران ؟
ج اشرف چھ کمپوٹرس پیٹھ لیکن پیٹھان ۔

س عادل کنیا چھ کران ؟
ج عادل چھ بئیس فون کران ۔

س بازربکس چھ سودا انان ؟
ج بازرب چھ گاشہ سودا انان ۔

س دپی کنیا چھ کران ؟
ج دپی چھ کہ کرن پھل ترادان ۔

س باغس کس چھ سگ دوان ؟
ج ڈیڈی چھ باغس سگ دوان ۔

جواب لیکھو
on next page

س چھان تہ ڈسل چھا پنہ نے یوت با پیٹ لیر بناوان ؟
ج چھان تہ ڈسل چھ پنہ با پیٹ تہ بیتن پندی با پیٹ
لیر بناوان ۔

س ڪھوريانہ بناون ۽ ڊول ڪمندا پيو ڇو ڪھوريانہ بناوان ؟

ج ڪھوريانہ بناون ڊول ڦهيندو ٻا پيو ته ٻيٽن پندي ٻا پيو ڪھوريانہ بناوان

on next page

رستن پندي ناو

July	آشت	January	ژانير
August	ڪارٽڪ	February	۽ پيو
September	مونجهور	March	زيو
October	يوه	April	يار
November	ڦاڳو	May	شراون
December	پهاڳن	June	ٻاڏر

ل عنوان :- گير

سبق نمبر :- ٽر (۳)

سوال جواب

س ڄاڻاوار ڪٿي مٿر ڇو راتس روزان ؟

ج ڄاڻاوار ڇو راتس آئين مٿر روزان

س ڄاڻاوار ڪٿي مٿر ڇو راتس روزان ؟

ج ڄاڻاوار ڪٿي مٿر ڇو راتس ڳو پهن مٿر روزان

س ڄاڻاوار ڪٿي مٿر ڇو راتس آرام ڪران ؟

ج ڄاڻاوار ڇو راتس پهن ڳر مٿر آرام ڪران

و آ	جمع
لر	لر
لر	لر
دار	دار
چار	چار
وار	وار
شر	شر
نر	نر
زر	زر

- ★ Write all the given topics & word / Meaning (from book) on your kashmiri notebook & learn it.
- ★ Do comprehensive reading of Lno. 1, 2 & 3.
- ★ Do the book work of lesson No. 1, 2 & 3 on your book using pencils.
- ★ Write your work neatly as it carries 10 marks.

چوتھی جماعت

قرآن مجید۔

سورۃ الناس سے سورۃ الفیل تک مکمل حفظ

تجوید۔۔ مخارج کا بیان

مخارج مخرج کی جمع ہے مخرج کے معنی نکلنے کی جگہ
اصطلاح میں جس جگہ سے کوئی حرف نکلتا ہے اس کو مخرج کہتے ہیں
کل حروف انیس 29 ہیں اور انیس 29 حروف کے لیے
صحیح قول کے موافق سترہ مخرج ہیں

الف۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ جوف دہن یعنی منہ کا خلا

ب۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ دونوں ہونٹوں کی تری کا حصہ

ت۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ زبان کی نوک اور ثنایا علیا کی جڑ

ث۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ زبان کی نوک اور ثنایا علیا کا کنارہ

ج۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ زبان کا پیچ اور اس کے مقابل اوپر کا تالو

ح۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ وسط حلق یعنی حلق کا درمیانی حصہ

خ۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ ادنائے حلق یعنی حلق کا منہ کی طرف والا حصہ

د۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ زبان کی نوک اور ثنایا علیا کی جڑ