

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.

Lesson no :- 01 (The Swing)

ASSESSMENT I ①
CLASS:- 3rd

Index

Date :-

Day :-

Lesson no :- 01

Topic :- The Swing

Contents :-

- 1) Word-Meanings / Sentences
- 2) Question / Answers

Lesson - 01

	Word	Meaning	Sentences
1)	Swing	to move back and forth	The children loved to swing on the playground swings.
2)	Pleasantest	the most pleasing	The pleasantest part of my day is when I get to relax with a cup of tea.
3)	cattle	group of animals	The farmer led the cattle into the field.
4)	countryside	the land and scenery of a rural area	She decided to move to the countryside.

Answer the following questions :-

Q1:- Write down the things that the child sees in the poem?

Ans:- The child saw river, trees, cattle, green, garden and brown roof.

Q2:- Write down the things that you see while going to school?

Ans:- While going to school I see other children going to the school in buses. I also see people going to the market.

Q3:- Write down the words that end with /n/ sound in the poem?

Ans:- (1) Down (2) Garden
(3) Green (4) Brown
(5) Again (6) Can

Q4:- Write down the pairs of words from the poem that rhyme with each.

(1) Swing - thing

(2) Wall - all

(3) Wide - countryside

(4) Brown - down

(5) Blue - do

of cattle,
that you see
children

Lesson 02 (The Mighty Ant)

Word	Meaning	Sentences
1) Praise	to say that somebody is good.	The teacher gave her praise for her hard work.
2) Arrogant	thinking that you are better and more important than other people.	He is an arrogant person.
3) Fearful	having great fear	The lion is a fearful animal.
1) Journey	the act of travelling from one place to another.	Our journey to the beach was exciting.
3) Resume	to begin again	After the break, the class will resume at 10 AM.
1) Pride	state of being proud.	He felt a lot of pride when he finished his artwork.
1) Giggly	a type of laugh with head	The giggly bear looked huge.
1) Astonish	surprise or shock	The magician's trick will astonish you.
1) Amuse	to make someone laugh	We had to think of something to amuse the children.

Gramm
Nouns are w
things or la
below:
hat
blue

Answer the following questions:-

Q1:- Who was Rocky?

Ans:- Rocky was a very strong and hardworking ant.

Q2:- Who did Rocky meet on his way?

What did Rocky say to him?

Ans:- On his way Rocky met a brown fox.

He said to the fox, "I am mighty Rocky, move out of my way or I will eat you up."

Q3:- Name the animals that Rocky met on his way. What did they think of him?

Ans:- Rocky met a brown fox, a grizzly bear, a lion and an elephant. They thought that the ant was foolish.

Q4:- How did Rocky want to teach the sea a lesson?

Ans:- Rocky wanted to drink all the water to teach the sea a lesson.

Q5:- What happened to Rocky in the end?

Ans:- A big wave came and threw Rocky away into the sands. Rocky fell on his back and was hurt.

What according to you is the moral³ of the story?
Ans:- The moral of the story is "Pride has a fall."

Assessment - II

Lesson 3 (Letters)

Word	Meaning	Sentences
Letter	written message	I wrote a letter to my friend.
Wake	get out of bed.	I wake up early every morning.
Yummy	delicious	The cake was yummy.
Chat	speak	I love to chat with my friends.
Discuss	talk about something	We will discuss our plans for the weekend.
Comic	funny	I enjoy reading a comic book.

Answer the following questions:-

Q1:- How do you communicate with your friends or relatives who are away from you?

Ans:- I communicate with them by talking on the phone and by video chatting.

Q2:- Name some modern-day means of communication.

Ans:- Some modern-day means of communication are emails, WhatsApp, chats, skype etc.

Tibetan Public School

Name :

Subject: English Grammar

Class : 3rd Section :

1. **Noun [NAMING WORDS]:** Nouns are words that name things. They can be people, places, animals, things or ideas.

A. Circle the nouns from the words given below:

boy	cloud	run	happy	hat
Jump	hairy	tiger	swim	blue
Tom	tall	fast	nest	house
Truck	fat	cow	ball	jump

B. Place the nouns below into the correct columns:

Bear	plane	ball	india	rose
Delhi	girl	horse	Saima	school
Table	zoo	monkey	ahmed	dog

Name	Place	Animal	Thing

C. Circle the common nouns and underline the proper nouns in the given sentences:

- i. Tom lives near the park.
- ii. Lucy loves going to the zoo.
- iii. We went to the beach in Goa.
- iv. Ahmad is my best friend.
- v. Zia borrowed a book from the library.
- vi. Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world.
- vii. The dog was barking all night.
- viii. Eid is my favourite festival.

> Write the plural of the following by adding s, ves, ies, es,:

1. Leg
2. Bus
3. Knife
4. Thief
5. Lady
6. Wolf
7. Family
8. Mango
9. Copy
10. Calf

> Rewrite each sentence by changing the gender of the nouns underlined:

1. That girl is my daughter.
2. That woman in red cap is my aunt.
3. There are two hens in my garden.
4. The prince lives in the castle with the queen.
5. My nephew is learning to play the piano.

→ A pronoun is a word used instead of noun. Examples of pronouns are *he, she, it, they, we, you, and I.*

Replace the underlined noun with suitable pronouns.

1. Ravi loves to play cricket. _____ plays every day.
2. The cat is on the roof. _____ looks happy.
3. Mom and I love to eat ice cream. _____ go to buy _____ every week.
4. Sadiya and Anam are eating pasta. _____ love _____ very much.
5. My name is Saniya. _____ am ten years old.

→ Adjectives are used to describe nouns.

Underline the adjectives in each sentence.

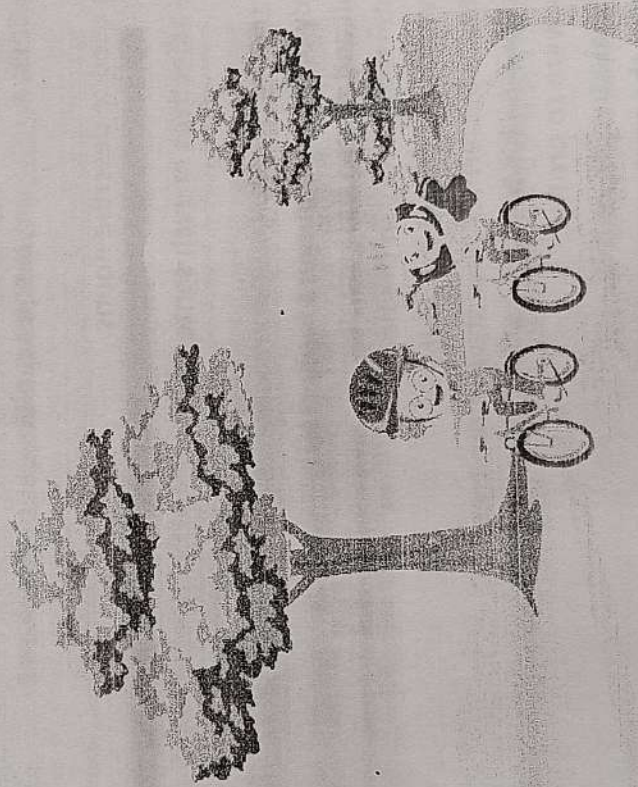
1. This is a tall tree.
2. The small lady orders five burgers for herself!
3. Peter was tall and played basketball.
4. There was interesting story in the book.
5. Put that heavy box on the white table.
6. The two beautiful butterflies flew around the tree.
7. The hot sun shone on his back.
8. Her blue eyes were so pretty.
9. Their tiny baby made cute noises.
10. The music from the party was so loud.

Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives:

1. The _____ (describe the tree) tree stood in the garden.

2. I have a _____ (describe your friend) friend.
3. The _____ (describe the cake) cake smells delicious.
4. It was a _____ (describe the weather) day yesterday.
6. My father bought a _____ (describe the car) car.

Look at the picture and write three sentences using adjectives to describe what you see.



- **Verbs are action words that describe what we do. Examples are run, play, eat, etc.**
- **An adverb is a word that adds meaning to a verb, an adjective or another adverb. Examples are sweetly, softly, here, later, etc.**

Circle the verbs and underline the adverbs.

1. The flowers swayed gently in the breeze, making the garden look beautiful.
2. The boy carefully placed his favourite toy on the shelf to keep it safe.
3. The chef skillfully prepared the meal for the hungry customers waiting at the restaurant.
4. The dog playfully chased its tail around in circles, wagging its tail excitedly
5. She quickly grabbed her raincoat and umbrella when she saw dark clouds in the sky.
6. The sun rose slowly over the horizon, signaling the start of a new day.
7. He quietly tiptoed up the stairs to surprise his mother with breakfast in bed.
8. The teacher patiently explained the lesson again to the student who didn't understand it.
9. The bird gracefully soared through the air, flapping its wings gently.
10. The little girl happily skipped to school, carrying her backpack on her shoulders.

Fill in the blanks with suitable verbs:

1. The birds _____ (fly/sit) in the sky.
2. He _____ (eats/drinks) a glass of water.

3. We _____ (write/play) a letter to our friend.

4. She _____ (cry/dances) beautifully.

5. The sun _____ (shines/hides) during the day.

Add an adverb to make these sentences more descriptive:

1. She dances.

2. He reads a book.

3. They played in the garden.

4. The baby cried.

6. The birds are chirping.

→ *A conjunction is a word that joins two words or phrases together.
And, But, Or, For, So, Because*

Use the conjunctions above to complete each sentence.

1. Would you rather have a milkshake, _____ an ice cream cone?

2. You can either stand up _____ sit down.

3. Marcus sent a text to his aunt _____ his grandmother.

4. I like to play baseball, _____ I also like to swim.

5. Richard went to the store, _____ he forgot what he wanted to buy.

6. My favourite music is rock and roll, _____ Rob's favourite

is classical.

7. It is hot in the summer _____ the sun is angled toward Earth.
8. We need to cut our expenses, _____ we can pay our bills.
9. We want to go to the beach, _____ not when it's crowded.
10. I enjoy sitting under the sun _____ watching the waves.

Underline the conjunctions in the following sentences:

1. I want to play, but it's raining.
2. She likes apples and bananas.
3. We can go to the park or the zoo.
4. He was tired, so he went to bed early.
5. I will come to your house if I finish my homework.

→
An interjection is a mood showing word. In a sentence it expresses the happy, sad angry or surprised mood of the subject (noun or pronoun).

A. Write exclamatory sentence with the following words:

1. Oh!
2. Bravo!
3. Wow!
4. Hurrah!
5. Alas!

6. Cheers!

B. Match the following columns:

Column-A

Hurrah!

Oh!

Hello!

Wow!

Alas!

Column-B

Sorrow

Happiness

Wonder

Joy

Address

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. ____! What a beautiful rainbow!
2. ____! Be careful while crossing the road.
3. ____! I forgot my homework at home.
4. ____! We won the game.
5. ____! This cake tastes amazing.
6. ____! The glass just broke.
7. ____! It's raining heavily outside.
8. ____! I didn't see you there.
9. ____! Stop shouting in the class.
10. ____! I stepped on a sharp stone.

Punctuation refers to the marks used in writing to make the meaning of sentences clear and to show pauses, stops, or expressions.

Examples of Punctuation Marks:

1. Period (.): Used at the end of a sentence.
I like reading books.
2. Question Mark (?): Used at the end of a question.
What is your name?
3. Exclamation Mark (!): Used to show strong feelings or excitement.
Wow! That's amazing!
4. Comma (,): Used to show a pause or separate items in a list.
I bought apples, bananas, oranges, and grapes.

➤ Select the correct punctuation mark for each sentence:

1. "Where are my shoes"

a. .

b. ?

c. !

2. "I had pizza for dinner last night"

a. .

b. ,

c. ?

3. "Hooray, we won the game"

a. .

b. ?

c. !

4. "He likes to read books, watch movies, and play soccer"

a. .

b. ,

c. !

5. "Are you coming to the party"

a. !

b. ?

c. ,

Rewrite the following sentences with the correct punctuation and use capital letters when needed:

1. what time is it

2. I like cake ice cream and cookies

3. Oh no I spilled my juice

4. do you like playing football

5. The cat sat on the mat

قران مجید۔۔۔۔۔ تیسری جماعت

سورۃ الناس سے سورۃ الماعون تک مکمل حفظ۔

تجوید مخارج کا بیان

مخرج مخرج کی جمع ہے۔ مخرج کے معنی ہیں نکلنے کی جگہ

اصطلاح میں جس جگہ سے کوئی حرف نکلتا ہے اس کو مخرج کہتے ہیں

کل حروف انیتس 29 ہیں اور انیتس 29 حروف کے لیے

صحیح قول کے موافق سترہ 17 مخرج ہیں

الف۔۔۔۔۔ کا مخرج۔۔ جو ف د ہن 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 درمانی حصہ

۔۔۔

Winter Assignment of Class 3rd

Subject : Maths

Q1. Write multiplication table from 0-12.

[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.	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0	4	7	0
	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 - 30.

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.

eg. a. 500 , 672 , 320 , 351 , 212
 sol: 212 , 320 , 351 , 500 , 672

b. 800 , 500 , 795 , 257 , 395

c. 1000 , 1232 , 2562 , 1871 , 1999

d. 3,952 , 2,015 , 7,116 , 5,001 , 5,101

e. 9,037 , 9,500 , 9,400 , 7,000 , 2,972

37. Write the following numbers in descending order.

eg. a. 527 , 927 , 952 , 835 , 850
 sol 952 , 927 , 850 , 835 , 527

b. 297 , 267 , 872 , 271 , 967

c. 857 , 1,260 , 1,275 , 2,613 , 2,90

d. 7,116 , 3,745 , 5,100 , 5,101 , 3,754

e. 6,738 , 1,023 , 3,458 , 1,320 , 1,300

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

Number	Place Value	Face Value
--------	-------------	------------

eg a. 537 30 3

b. 1580 _____

c. 2762 _____

d. 6851 _____

e. 752 _____

f. 9760 _____

- Chapter no 1 : Number up to 9999
Chapter no 2 : Addition
Chapter no 3 : Subtraction

Note :

- Write Qno 1 to Qno 8 on maths fair notebook and chapter no 1-3 on loose sheets without chapter assessment.
- Do only first two word problems of page no 46 and 63.
- 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 : 3RD

Subject : E.V.S.

Date :-

Day :-

Lesson no. :- 10.

Topic :- Living and Non-living Things.

Contents:

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

• Key terms:

• Living things :→ Things that can breathe, eat, grow, move, produce young and die. Examples include humans, trees and dogs.

• Natural non-living things :→ Things that are found in nature and are not made by humans. Examples include the sun, moon, stars, sky, rocks etc.

• Man-made things :→ Things that are made by humans. Examples include houses, cars, books, toys etc.

• Reproduction :→ To have young or offspring. E.g., humans, animals etc.

• Habitat :→ The natural home where a plant or animal lives and grows.

Class :

Subject :

* Excretion :→ The process by which waste is removed from the body.

Answer the following:

Q: List three differences between living and non-living things.

Ans: The three differences between living and non-living things are as:

Living things

Non-living things

1. Living things breathe, eat and grow.

Non-living things do not breathe eat and grow.

2. Living things have a life span.

They do not have a life span.

3. Living things feel changes.

They do not feel changes.

Q: Define habitat. Give examples.

A habitat is the home of an animal or a plant where it finds everything of its need. Some examples of habitats are deserts, forests, grasslands, wetlands etc.

Q: Name some breathing organs of living things.

Breathing organs of living things are as under:

Lungs, gills, skin, spiracles, stomata etc.

Note: Paste some pictures of living things & their breathing organs.

Date : _____

Day : _____

Lesson no. : 14

Topic : The Human Body

Contents :

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

2) Human body :→ The human body is a combination of cells, tissues, organs and organ systems that work together.

3) Cell :→ A cell is the basic and smallest unit of life.

4) Skeletal system :→ The collection of bones and other connective tissues.

5) Joint :→ The place in the body where two or more bones meet.

6) Muscular system :→ The system in the body which includes muscle cells and tissues.

7) Digestive system :→ The system that helps food to absorb into the body.

8) Respiratory system :→ The system in which

the organs of the body are involved in breathing.

Circulatory system: → The system that contains the heart and blood vessels and moves blood throughout the body.

Excretory system: → The system which deals with removing the waste and toxic substances.

Nervous system: → The network of organs and nerves that send signals throughout the body.

Nerves: → The messengers of the brain.

Answer the following:

What is an organ system? List the various organ systems.

* An organ system is a group of organs working together to carry out life functions.

The various organ systems are:

Skeletal system.

Muscular system.

Digestive system.

Respiratory system.

Circulatory system.

Excretory system.
Nervous system.

⑤

Q: What are nerves?

Ans: Nerves are like cables that carry messages between the brain and rest of the body.

Q: Write the functions of the following organ system:

1) Skeletal system

2) Digestive system

3) Circulatory system

4) Respiratory system

Q: The functions are as:

1) Skeletal system :→ It provides structural support and protection.

Digestive system :→ Processes food and absorbs various nutrients.

Circulatory system :→ It transports blood from the heart to various body parts, carrying oxygen and nutrients.

Respiratory system :→ Brings oxygen into the

body and exchanges it for carbon-dioxide⁽⁶⁾

* Note:

- Draw diagrams of "Digestive system" and "Respiratory system" on notebook.
- Draw a flow chart of breakfast depicting the process of digestion on notebook.

— Tibetan Public School
Winter Assignment

Class: 3rd

Subject: Social Studies

- 1) Do comprehensive reading of lesson no. 6 -
India - Food and Clothing and lesson no. 7
Indian Culture and Tradition.
- 2) Write and learn Key Notes, Question/Answer
of above lesson ~~no~~ on fair note book. (From the
notes provided by the school)
- 3) Write and learn the name of Indian
States, Union territories with their capitals
on fair note book (From the Book page no. 37
and 38)
- 4) Do book work (on Book)

5ra
Subject: Social Studies

①

Index

Date:

Day:

Lesson no. 6: India - Food and Clothing

Contents

Key Notes

Question/Answers

Book work: (On Book)

Key Notes

Orange city: Nagpur is known as orange city
for its famous oranges.

Pulses: The seeds of plant that are eaten as
food for e.g: Lentils, Kidney beans etc.

Cuisine: The style of cooking of a particular
country.

Q88: Khadi: Any cloth that is hand spun or hand woven.

Synthetic clothes: Man made and produced from chemicals to create fabrics like polyester, nylon and many others.

Q88: subject: lesson no. 6

3. Answer the

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یک حرف
(۳۷) یہ

حروف یعی
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ان کی
تک

Ques: 3rd

(3)

Subject: Social Studies

Lesson no. 6: India - Food and Clothing

3. Answer the following questions.

1. What is Staple food?

Ans: Staple food is a food that people eat in a particular region throughout the year.

2. Name five items of clothing that are worn by women in India.

Ans. Five items of clothing worn by women in India are:

- i) Saree ii) Salwar Kameez iii) Kurta churidar
- iv) Lehenga choli v) Jeans top

3. What are Spices? Name any five.

Ans: Spices are plant parts, that are used to add flavour or colour to food. Name of

Five Spices are:

- i) Cardamom ii) Clove iii) Cumin
- iv) Red chilli powder v) Black pepper

Exuberant
climatic

b. People in light cotton

Ans. People in the
light center

مسواک
تجوایز
مسواک

مفرد
حروف

۱۲
مکتبہ
مکتبہ

حروف تہجی
حروف صداد
اعداد

و

رو: جیسی

و

wear jackets, sweaters, in winter.

عصر کا زمانہ برائے سرائی تھا

(5) Different kinds of food, because of different climatic condition and natural vegetation. (5)

(1) b. People in the States of the South wear light cotton clothes.

Ans. People in the States of the South wear light cotton clothes, because of its hot climatic condition.

منزل
برائے مشتمل

5. Value-based Learning

Should we make fun of or show disgust at someone else's food? Discuss.

منی

حروف

Ans: No, it's generally considered bad manners to make fun of or show disgust at someone else's food. Disgust can be used to harm others and perpetuate discrimination.

Index

Date: _____

Day: _____

Lesson no. 7: Indian Culture and Tradition
Contents

Key Notes

Question / Answers

Book work : (On Book)

Key Notes

Pyre: A large pile of wood for burning.

Puranic story: Story from the puranas, an important hindu religious text.

Shawwal: The tenth month of the islamic calendar

Effigies: Statue of religious person or a god.

Subject: Social studies

⑦

Lesson no. 7: Indian Culture and Tradition

3. Answer the following questions.

1. Write ten sentences about a festival you celebrate.

Ans: We celebrate Eid festival.

1. Eid is a holy festival of Muslims.
2. We celebrate two Eid, Eid-ul-fitr and Eid-ul-adha.
3. On eid, we wake up early in the morning, take bath and wear new clothes.
4. On eid, we decorate our homes.
5. Men gather to pray at mosques or Eidgah and women pray at homes.
6. After prayer, we greet each other with Eid-Mubarak.

7. We visit our neighbours, relatives and friends.

8. We share gifts, sweets and delicious food with our neighbours, relatives and friends.

9. Children receive gifts of money from elders known as Eidi.

10. Children attend carnivals set up for Eid.

Name the holy book of the Sikhs. What is the Akhand path?

13: Guru-Granth-Sahib is the holy book of the Sikhs. For the three days leading up to Gurupurab, the Guru-Granth-Sahib is read continuously in gurdwaras. This is known as the Akhand Path.

How are folk dances different from classical dances?

Classroom
professional
use a lot of music
dance on stage.
While in folk a
necessarily have to

سوال حروف تہجی

سوال درجہ چہتم

سوال حروف

جواب حروف

مفرد ۱۱

حروف

مجموعہ

جدید

۱۲

۱

۲

Classical dances are performed by professional dancers, they wear colourful costumes, use a lot of make-up and they performed their dance on stage. (9)
While in folk dances, the dancer do not necessarily have to be trained. Folk dances are performed to celebrate a festivals. They are performed solo or in groups.

d. When is Eid-ul-Fitr celebrated?

Ans: Eid-ul-Fitr is celebrated by Muslims on the first day of Shawwal, marking the end of the holy month of Ramadan.

e. What would our lives be like if there were no festivals in India?

Ans: If there were no festivals in India, the country would lose a vibrant expressions of its culture and traditions. Festivals are an integral part of India's rich culture and traditions.

f. Do you think we should take certain safety measures while celebrating festivals?

Ans: Yes, we should take certain safety measures while celebrating festivals like:

- i) Food Safety: Wash our hands before cooking and serving food to guests to avoid illnesses.
- ii) Environment: Avoid using fire crackers to reduce air and noise pollution.
- iii) Respect: we should respect other's beliefs and keep celebrations noise-free.

4. Discuss the reasons for the following.

a. we celebrate different festivals.

Ans: We celebrate different festivals, because festivals bring people together and create a sense of belonging in the community.

India is called the land of festivals. (11)

Ans: India is called the land of festivals because of its diverse cultures, religions and traditions.

5. Value-based Learning

Not everyone can afford new clothes and sweets to celebrate festivals. How can you help them? Discuss.

Ans: We can help them in many ways, like:

- i) Donate: We can donate money, clothes, sweets or other necessities.
- ii) Celebrate with the people who help us: we can invite our house helpers to celebrate with us. we can also distribute sweets and gifts to the people who clean our streets and pick up our garbage.
- iii) Donate our unused festive clothes: If we have unused festive clothes, we can donate them to charity.

موضوعہ کا مہم برائے سرمائی تعلیمات سال ۱۲۲۲ - ۱۲۵۵
موضوعہ: اردو جماعت :- تیسری

سوال حروف تہجی اور ان کی پھوٹ شکلیں لکھیے؟ (اسے نکل)

سوال دو جتنی یا وائے حروف لکھیے؟ (انہ سے وہ نکل)

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۔ ادا ان کی تعداد سترتیس (۲۷) ہیں۔
جیسے ا سے ے نکل۔

۲) مرکب حروف تہجی :- بھاری آواز والے حروف یعنی
دو جتنی حروف "مرکب حروف" کہلاتے ہیں۔ یہ حروف
دو حروف سے ملکر ایک حرف بناتے ہیں۔ ان کی
تعداد چودہ (۱۴) ہیں۔ جیسے ہ سے وہ نکل۔

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:- نقطے والے حروف "منقوطہ" کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے:-

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

(۲) حروف غیر منقوطہ:- وہ حروف جو نقطے سے بالکل خالی ہوں "غیر منقوطہ" کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے:-

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

سوال اردو کتنی ایک سے بیس تک لکھیے؟

تاریخ :-

دن :-

عنوان :- حمد -

سبق نمبر :- ایک -

مشق :-

(۱) الفاظ/معنی معہ جملے -

(۲) سوالات/جوابات -

جملے

(الف) الفاظ معنی

(۱) انوکھا سب سے اگ انسان اللہ کی سب سے اگ اور اعلیٰ مخلوق ہے -

(۲) جگت دنیا اس دنیا کو اللہ نے بنایا ہے -

(۳) جوت روشنی دنیا اللہ کے نور سے روشن ہے -

(۴) جل پانی پانی اللہ کی ایک نعمت ہے -

(۵) تھل زمین زمین سے بے شمار پھل بھول آتے ہیں -

(۶) آس امید اللہ سے امید رکھو وہی سب سے بڑا کار ساز ہے -

جملہ

۱۰

معنی

الفاظ

مصیبت میں صبر سے کام لو۔

مصیبت

۷) بیتا

اسلام میں خوشبو لگانا سنت ہے۔

خوشبو

۸) پاس

ب) سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے:-

سوال ساری دنیا کا مالک کسے کہا گیا ہے؟

جواب ساری دنیا کا مالک اللہ کو کہا گیا ہے۔ وہی ہے جس نے پوری کائنات کو بنایا ہے۔

سوال جگت کی ناؤ کھینے والا کون ہے؟

جواب جگت کی ناؤ کھینے والا اللہ ہے۔

سوال وہ کون ہے جو سوتے جاگتے پاس رہتا ہے؟

جواب وہ اللہ ہی ہے جو سوتے جاگتے پاس رہتا ہے۔

سوال یہ نظم کس شاعر نے لکھی ہے؟

جواب یہ نظم الطاف حسین حالی نے لکھی ہے۔

فہرست

تاریخ :-

دل :-

عنوان :- چنار -

سبق نمبر :- > ۷۰ (۲) -

مشق :-

۱ الفاظ/معنی معہ جمل -

۲ سوالات/جوابات -

۳ چنار پر چند جمل -

جملہ

معنی

(الف) الفاظ

پت جھڑ

۱ خزاں

سیر کرنے والا

۲ سیاح

ملتا جلنا

۳ مانند

پھیلا

۴ زرد

لال

۵ سرخ

فائدہ مند

۶ کارآمد

سرسبز

۷ ہر اہل

(نہایت پرکشش)

(ب) سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے :-

سوال چنار کو کشتیری زبان میں کیا کہتے ہیں؟

جواب چنار کو کشتیری زبان میں ”لونی“ کہتے ہیں۔

سوال نسیم باغ میں کون سے درخت ہیں؟

جواب نسیم باغ میں چنار کے بہت ہی بڑے بڑے درخت ہیں۔

سوال چار چناری کہاں ہے؟

جواب ڈال کے پیچ میں ایک چھوٹا سا پارک ہے۔ اس پارک کے چار کونوں پر چنار کے چار درخت ہیں۔ اسے چار چناری کہتے ہیں۔

سوال چنار کے پتے کس کام آتے ہیں؟

جواب چنار کے سرخ پتوں کو جلا کر کوئلے بناتے ہیں۔ یہ

کوئلے سر دیوں میں کاغذ بوں میں استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔

چنار کی حفاظت کیوں کرنی چاہیے؟
آب چنار بہو کو صاف رکھنے میں مدد دیتا ہے۔ اس سے ماحول
پر اچھا اثر پڑتا ہے۔ اسلئے چنار کا درخت لاشنا قافوناً
جبرم ہے۔ ہم سب کا فرض ہے کہ ہم چنار کی حفاظت
کریں۔

سوال چنار پر ایک چھوٹا سا پیرا گراف لکھیے۔

(نوٹ لکھو)

تاریخ :-
 روز :-
 عنوان :- حضرت محمد ﷺ
 سبق نمبر :- تین (۳) -
 مشق :-

(۱) الفاظ / معنی معہ حملہ -
 (۲) سوالات / جوابات -

حملہ

معنی	الف) الفاظ
ولادت	(۱) پیدائش
مرجانا	(۲) انتقال
خدمہ داری	(۳) کفالت
دودھ پلانے والی	(۴) رضاعی
نگارنی کرنا	(۵) دیکھ بھال
ضرورت مند	(۶) حاجت مند
دیکھ بھال	(۷) تربیت
عزت	(۸) احترام

(کوفہ بنی ہاشم)

سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے :-

سوال حضرت محمد ﷺ کون تھے ؟

جواب حضرت محمد ﷺ خدا کے بھیجے ہوئے آخری پیغمبر ہیں۔ آپ ﷺ پیر قرآن کریم نازل ہوا۔ آپ ﷺ نے دین اسلام کی تعلیم دی۔

سوال حضرت محمد ﷺ کی پیدائش کب ہوئی ؟

جواب آپ ﷺ کی پیدائش ۵۷۰ء میں عرب کے شہر مکہ میں ہوئی۔

سوال آپ ﷺ کے والدین کا نام کیا تھا ؟

جواب آپ ﷺ کے والد کا نام عبد اللہ اور آپ ﷺ کی والدہ کا نام بی بی آمنہ تھا۔

سوال آپ ﷺ کی کفالت سب سے پہلے کس نے کی ؟

جواب آپ ﷺ کی کفالت سب سے پہلے حلیمہ سعدیہ نے کی۔

سوال آپ ﷺ کے دادا اور چچا کا نام کیا تھا ؟

جواب آپ ﷺ کے دادا کا نام عبد المطلب اور چچا کا نام ابو طالب تھا۔

سوال آپ نے لوگوں کی کیا خدمت کی؟

جواب آپ نے انسانوں کو صحیح اور سیدھا راستہ دکھایا۔ آپ بوڑھوں اور ضعیفوں کی خدمت کرتے تھے۔ آپ کو یتیموں سے بہت پیار تھا۔ آپ حاجت مندوں کی حاجت روائی کرتے تھے۔

سوال حضرت محمدؐ کی زندگی کے بارے میں ایک چھوٹا سا پیرا گراف لکھیے۔

(خود کیسچر)

نوٹ:-

- ۱) مندرجہ ذیل دیئے گئے اسباق کا کام اپنی سکول 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 گرامر میں سبق نمبر ۱ کا کتابی کام مکمل کریں۔

وید کلام تریتمہ جاتر بابیتہ

اپھر

ا ب پ ت ث د
ج چ ٹ ح خ
د ڈ ذ
ر ز ژ
س ش ص ض
ط ظ ط غ
ف ق ک گ
ل م ن و
ہ ی ے

آواز بہ آواز نشانہ on next page

آواز	آواز نشانہ	ورثہ
ا	ا	ال، گن
آ	آ	آب، آس
ا	ا	گرم، گلب
ا	ا	ال، آس
ا	ا	پن، پن
ای	پای	گرمی، پن
ا	ا	کھ، گازر
ا	ا	گرم، پن

وُھ، بُلْبُل	اُ	و
زُون، ٹھول	اُو	وُ
دُوب، نوٹ	اُو	وُ
مول، پوش	او	و
کول، بون	او	و
وے، چھے	اے	ی
ریل، زپر	اے	ی
دپ، دہل	اپے	پ
اُسے، آہٹی	تالری	ی
کتنے، مٹن، کترال، شراکہ	نسی آواز/فیل	ا

on next page

ل عنوان :- دُعا

سبق نمبر :- ۱

سوال/جواب

س زو ذ آثر کئی چھے پاد کر مٹن؟
ج زو ذ آثر چھے خدا صا بن پاد کر مٹن۔

س آب، ہوا، زمین تہ اسمان کئی چھ پاد کُری مٹی؟
ج آب، ہوا، زمین تہ اسمان چھ خدا صا بن پاد کُری مٹی۔

س شکر کیا چھ خدا صا بس مٹگان؟
ج شکر چھ خدا صا بس دُعا مٹگان

عنوان: گائیڈ شری

سبق نمبر: ۲

3 on next page

سوال/جواب

س۔ اگر من کیا ز کور نلکے بند؟

ج۔ اگر من کور نلکے بند تکیا ز آب اوس ضابہ گزھان۔

س۔ اشوکن کیا ز کور بجلی بُتی زھپتے؟

ج۔ اشوکن کور بجلی بُتی زھپتے تہ تھی پچا و بجلی۔

س۔ اسلمن کیا ز کور گیس مے بُتد سیج بند؟

ج۔ اسلمن کور گیس مے بُتد سیج بند تہ ز کورن حاد تہ۔

on next page

عنوان: سوئٹہ

سبق نمبر: ۳

سوال/جواب

س۔ سوئٹہ کر چھ یوان؟

ج۔ و تہ پتہ چھ سوئٹہ یوان۔

س۔ پوش کر چھ پھولان؟

ج۔ سوئٹس مثر چھ پوش پھولان۔

P.T.O

Contact No. 1	Contact No. 2
9055115237	NA
9086011934	8899007622
7889369091	9149408172
9796703837	NA
7006642369	7006490214
8899375081	7006014824
7006178892	8491942648
889841681	9070822902
91021174	9541138630
06178949	NA
2688550	7889943167
487145	7889862271
941192	9469078181
05911	6005858593
68778	6005623363
7405	NA
6184	7006323639
324	NA
33	8825092101
19	7006670793
6	6005351497
	8825002805
	7006000173
	9818023026
	9149799827
	9055239687
	6005449428

سٿ جانا وار كيا ڇهه ڪران؟
ج جانا وار ڇهه بول بول ڪران.

سٿ لوڪه ڪوٽ ڪوٽ ڇهه سائلس گزهيان؟
ج لوڪه ڇهه نشا، شال، ٽار، ٻه بادام وار سائلس گزهيان.

on next page

دو ٻين ٻڌڻا و

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آڻ و

☆ write all the given topics on your Kashmiri notebook & also learn it.

☆ Do comprehensive reading of lesson no. 1, 2 & 3.

☆ write the bookwork of lesson no. 1, 2, 3 on book using pencils.

☆ Write your work neatly as it carries 10 marks.

reading

2 pencil

the English

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and

Answers

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