

CLASS - 5th

SUBJECT - English

Lesson no - 01

Topic - The Fowler and the Quails

①

Instructions:-

① Maintain your copies properly and in sequence

e.g.

Assessment I

Index

Date:-

Day:-

Lesson no:-

Topic:-

Contents

(1) Word-Meaning / Sentences

(2) Question / Answers

(3) Bookwork (On book)

② Write down the word meanings of the given lessons from the book and make sentences by yourself.

Lesson no - 02

2

Topic:- Birkal The Wise

Q:- Answer the following questions:-

Q1:- Who was Surya Singh? Who did he meet on his way?

Ans:- Surya Singh was the prince of Manipur. He met a traveller on the way.

Q2:- How did Surya Singh help the traveller?

Ans:- Surya Singh offered the traveller his horse to ride.

Q3:- Where did the two men go to settle the dispute?

Ans:- The two men went to the gudge 'Birkal' to settle the dispute.

Q4:- How did Birkal settle the dispute?

Ans:- Birkal settle the dispute by two ways. Firstly, he made the horse recognize the owner. Then he asked the two men to recognize the horse.

Q3- Why can't he play football or shape a snowman?

Ans- He cannot play football and shape a snowman because he is always busy watching television with the remote control.

Q4- Why is he not interested in things around him?

Ans- He is not interested in things around him because he is busy watching television in his private room.

Q5- What is it that make him laugh?

Ans- He laughs when he sees an untrue man flying over a hill on the television screen.

Q6- Why is he not interested in books?

Ans- He is not interested in books because his interest lies in watching television.

Q7- Why does he have to wear thick glasses?

Ans- He has to wear thick glasses because he has difficulty in seeing people as his eyesight has become weak due to excessive watching of television.

Q5. Why did the leader quail decide to ² leave?

Ans. The leader quail decided to leave because there was no unity among the quails anymore. He advised them for unity and asked them there was no safety with quarrelsome family. When he failed to convince them, he decided to leave the quails.

Q6. What made the fowler successful in the end?

Ans. The fowler was successful in the end because of the disunity among the quails.

POEM-01

TOPIC: The Idiot Box

Q. Answer the following questions:-

Q1. What do you understand by the idiot box?

Ans. The idiot box is a television box that makes a person lazy.

Q2. Who is "He" in the poem?

Ans. "He" in the poem is the boy.

Lesson no - 01

Topic - The Fowler and the Quails

Q - Answer the following questions

Q1 - How did the fowler catch the quails?

Ans - The fowler used to imitate the note of a quail to draw them together. Then he flung his net over them to catch them.

Q2 - What trick did the quails play on the fowler?

Ans - The quails lifted up the net altogether and let it down on a thorn brake escaping underneath.

Q3 - What did the fowler's wife tell him when he returned home empty-handed?

Ans - The fowler's wife grew angry and told him that day by day he returned empty-handed. he might have got a second establishment to keep up elsewhere.

Q4 - Why did the quails wrangle?

Ans - The quails wrangled because one of the quails cried angrily to the quail who walked upon him. The exchange of bitterness of word continued that gave rise to the quarrel.

- Do all the work on the worksheet
- Learn all the definitions on the worksheet.
- Prepare all the topics for [A 1].

Tibetan Public School

Name:

Class: 5th

Section:

Subject: English Grammar

- A sentence is a group of words that makes sense and tells something. It starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?), or an exclamation mark (!).

Types of Sentences

1. Assertive Sentence (Declarative):

These sentences state a fact, opinion, or idea. They end with a period (.).

Example: The sun rises in the east.

2. Imperative Sentence:

These sentences give a command, make a request, or offer advice. They often have an implied subject ("you") and end with a period (.) or an exclamation mark (!).

Example: Please close the door.

Example: Stop making noise!

3. Interrogative Sentence:

These sentences ask a question and end with a question mark (?).

Example: What time is it?

4. Exclamatory Sentence:

These sentences express strong emotion or excitement and end with an exclamation mark (!).

Example: What a beautiful day it is!

Read the following sentences and identify their types (Assertive, Imperative, Interrogative, or Exclamatory):

1. The sky is blue.

2. Can you help me with my homework?

3. Please turn off the lights before you leave.

4. *What a beautiful painting this is!*

5. *She loves to read mystery novels.*

6. *Don't touch that hot pan!*

7. *Why are you late today?*

8. *It is raining heavily outside.*

9. *Close the door quietly.*

10. *How amazing this view looks!*

The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite them correctly and identify their types:

1. You / can / help / me / ? _____

2. Amazing / it / what / performance / was / ! _____

3. Book / this / read / please / . _____

4. Blue / is / water / the / . _____

5. Going / where / you / are / ? _____

Parts of speech

Noun

Refers to a person, concept, place, or thing

Pronoun

Used in place of a noun

Adjective

Modifies a noun or pronoun

Adverb

Can modify a verb, adjective, noun, or whole sentence

Verb

Describes an action, occurrence, or state of being

Preposition

Used to show the relationship between the different parts of a sentence

Conjunction

Connects different parts of a sentence

Interjection

Used in exclamation to express a feeling, give a command, or greet someone

➤ Read the following sentences and identify the part of speech for the underlined words:

1. The dog barked loudly.

2. She ran quickly to catch the bus.

3. Wow! That was an incredible performance.

4. We walked through the park in the evening.

5. The book on the table is hers.

6. He is an intelligent student.

7. The children played in the garden.

8. I will call you after dinner.

B. Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Part of Speech

1. The _____ (adjective) boy solved the puzzle quickly.
2. She spoke _____ (adverb) during the meeting.
3. _____ (pronoun) are the best friends I've ever had.
4. We need to go _____ (preposition) the market before it closes.
5. _____ (interjection), I didn't expect to see you here!
6. Please _____ (verb) me the details of the event.

- A diary entry is a personal record of your thoughts, feelings, and experiences written daily or occasionally. It is like a private conversation with yourself, where you can express emotions, describe events, or reflect on life.

How to Write a Diary Entry:

1. **Start with the Date and Greeting:** Write the date at the top of the page and start with "Dear Diary" as if you're writing to a friend.

Example:

9th December 2024

Dear Diary,

2. **Describe Your Day:**

Share what happened during the day. Include events, activities, or special moments.

Example: Today was a wonderful day at school! I scored full marks on my math test, and my teacher appreciated my effort.

3. **Express Your Feelings:**

Write how you felt about the events. Were you happy, excited, or nervous?

Example: I was so proud of myself and felt really confident.

4. **Include Thoughts or Reflections:**

Add your thoughts or lessons learned from the day.

Example: This taught me that hard work always pays off.

5. End with a Closing Line:

Conclude your diary entry with a positive note or hope for tomorrow.

Example: I hope tomorrow is just as good as today. Goodnight, Diary!

➤ Write a diary entry of 1st January and 10th January.

(9)

Activities to be done on notebooks

- * Make a several layer foldable "Pyramid" of colour paper showing a balanced meal and paste on notebook.
- * Make a mini list of few deficiency diseases, their deficiency and symptoms. Use different colour pencils and paste on notebook.

Note:-

- * Write Formative Assessment (1) and Index on separate pages.
- * Comprehend the provided lessons for the clarification of concepts.
- * Copywork must be presentable and in student's own handwriting as it contains marks.
- * Different colours should be used in different activities to make them eye-catching.
- * Bookwork should be done on back only.
- * Assignment should be written on school notebook.

Class : 5th

Subject : EVS

Date : _____

Day : _____

Lesson no. : 22

Topic : Rocks, Minerals and Soil.

Contents :

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

★ Key terms:

- Rock : → A rock is a naturally occurring solid material made up of one or more minerals.
- Igneous rocks : → Types of rocks that are formed when molten rock (magma) cools to a solid state. Igneous rocks formed under the surface of the earth are known as plutonic or intrusive rocks while rocks formed on the surface are known as extrusive or volcanic rocks.
- Sedimentary rocks : → Types of rocks that are formed when sediments of earlier rocks keep depositing on top of each other on any given surface.

- Metamorphic rocks : → Types of rocks that are formed from igneous or sedimentary rocks under extreme temperatures and pressure below the earth's surface.
- Weathering : → It is defined as the process of breaking down large or bigger rocks into smaller minerals and then into the smallest particles to form soil.
- Erosion : → It is the process of wearing away and transporting loose soil, rocks or sand particles from one place to another by natural forces like wind, water or gravity.
- Deposition : → Deposition is when rocks or particles of soil or silt are carried from one place and placed in another, usually by moving water or wind.
- Cementation : → It is the process that occurs when minerals precipitate from water and fill the spaces between compressed sediment grains, chemically binding them together.
- Minerals : → Naturally occurring substances that have a crystalline structure. They are the building blocks of rocks.

Soil: → It is the loose material that covers most of the earth's surface and is made up of a mixture of inorganic particles and organic matter.

Topsoil: → The topmost layer of the soil that contains humus and living organisms in addition to the soil particles.

Subsoil: → It is the layer of soil under the topsoil consisting rock material with a very low proportion of plant life and living organisms.

Bedrock: → It is the hard, solid rock beneath surface materials and is usually very deep inside the earth. The vertical cross-section of the soil that displays all of its horizons (layers) is called soil profile.

Answer the following:

State five uses of rocks.

Uses of rocks:

Hard rocks are used in construction of buildings and roads.

Some rocks are shiny and precious therefore used for making jewellery.

④

- Rocks are made up of different minerals and are very important to human kind.
- Some are used as fuels. e.g., coal, natural gas and petroleum.
- Soft rocks are used for making talcum powder, chalks etc.

Q: What are minerals? Give examples.

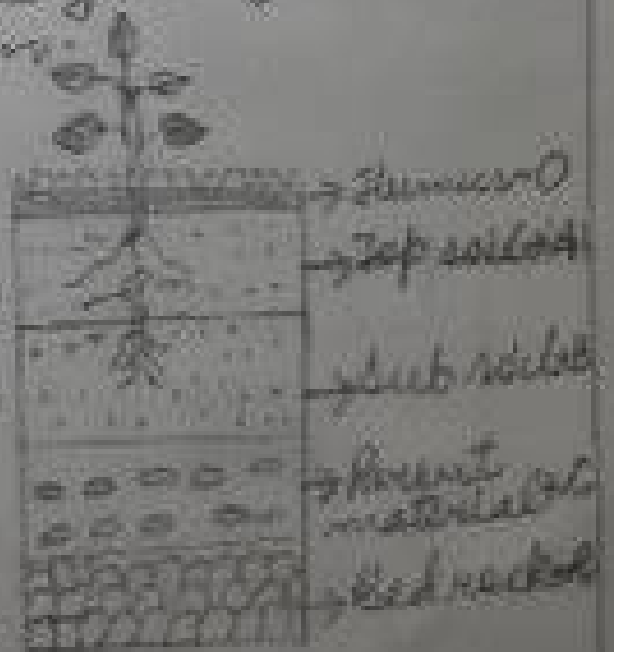
Ans: Minerals are naturally occurring substances with a specific chemical composition and crystalline structure.

Some examples of minerals are:

- Quartz: A common mineral.
- Sulfur: A common mineral.
- Smectite: A clay mineral.
- Feldspar: A mineral.
- Mica: A mineral.

Q: Explain the different layers of soil with the help of a diagram.

The different layers of soil, also known as horizons, can be explained with the help of diagram as follows:



Topsoil: Also called humus layer and is the

(5)

uppermost layer rich in organic material. The another name of this layer is A-horizon.

Subsoil: → Also called the B-horizon, this layer is harder and more compact than topsoil. It contains minerals brought down from the topsoil.

C-horizon: → This layer consists of small pieces of original rock broken due to weathering.

Bedrock: → This layer is also known as parent rock and is made up of unweathered solid rock. It's the bottom layer of the soil.

Activities to be done on notebook:
Show labelled rock cycle by using small concrete materials.

Name any five minerals found in household items and write the use of each in one sentence.

Date :- _____

Day :- _____

Lesson no :- 23

Topic :- Health and Diseases

Contents :

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

• Key terms:

* Health :- Health means a state in which the individual is physically, mentally and socially well. In addition to it, it also means the individual is free from disease.

* Balanced meal :- A meal that contains the right amount and variety of foods to provide the body with the nutrients it needs to function properly.

Exercise :- Exercise or workout is physical activity that enhances or maintains fitness and overall health.

Communicable diseases :- An illness that can spread from one person to another, or from an animal to a person, or from a surface to a person.

Some examples of communicable diseases include Influenza, Measles, Colds etc.

Non-communicable diseases: → Non-communicable diseases are diseases that are not spread through infection or through other people, but are typically caused by unhealthy behaviours. Some examples include diabetes, stroke, blindness, obesity etc.

Vaccination: → A vaccine is a substance that is used to stimulate body's immune system and vaccination is an effective way to protect against harmful diseases.

Answer the following:

- 1. What is a balanced meal?
- 2. A meal that contains the right amount and variety of foods to provide the body with the nutrients it needs to function properly.
- 3. What are the effects of a poor or unhealthy diet on our body?
- 4. The effects of a poor or unhealthy diet can lead to:
 - Short and long term health problems.

⑧

- Slow recovery from wounds and illness.
- A higher risk of infection.

Q. What are the two broad categories in which disease are divided?

Ans. The two broad categories in which diseases are divided include communicable (infectious) and non-communicable (non-infectious) diseases.

Communicable disease is an illness that can spread from one person to another, or from an animal to a person, or from a surface to a person.

Non-communicable disease is an illness that is not spread through other people, but are typically caused by unhealthy behaviours.

Q. What is a deficiency disease? Give examples.

Ans. A disease that occurs due to lack of nutrient over a long period is called a deficiency disease. Some examples include: Scurvy, Night blindness, Rickets, Beriberi, Anaemia etc.

Activities to be done on notebook

- * Make a several layer foldable 'Pyramid' of colour paper showing a balanced meal and paste on notebook.
- * Make a mini list of few deficiency diseases, their deficiency and symptoms. Use different colour pencils and paste on notebook.

Note:-

- * Write Formative Assessment (1) and Index on separate pages.
- * Comprehend the provided lessons for the clarification of concepts.
- * Copywork must be presentable and in student's own handwriting as it contains marks.
- * Different colours should be used in activities to make them eye-catching.
- * Bookwork should be done on book only.
- * Assignment should be written on school notebook.

5th
Instructions for Hallmark:-

- While I learn all the winter
Assignment on your fine old book
Properly and Neatly as it carries much
→ Do thought and Comprehensive Reading
of Lesson No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Index

انڈیکس

• تاریخ :- ... - زمیں کا نقشہ

• دار :-

• فتوان :-

• سی نمبر :-

• مشقہ بشری فہرست

• سوال ا جواب

Tibetan Public School Bodanasi Hand

Weekly Assignment of class 5th

Subject: Kathavali

Lesson: 1

شرحی چو واما مکان

ج شرح خدا استاس واما مکان

م شرحی چو واما مکان

ج شرحی چو واما مکان

م شرحی چو واما مکان

ج شرحی چو واما مکان

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ج شرحی چو واما مکان

م شرحی چو واما مکان

ج شرحی چو واما مکان

سبق نمبر (۲) کی

معاونہ شیخ العالم

مصنفہ پرنسپل

ON BOOK

۱۔ لفظ / معنی

۲۔ سوال / جواب

۳۔ شیخ العالم پر ذرا روشنی

۴۔ سوال / جواب

۵۔ شیخ العالم کی کتاب اوس کا

۶۔ شیخ العالم کی اوس کا نور الدین

۷۔ شیخ العالم کی کتاب جہان نامہ

شیخ العالم زکریا (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳) کرمه کاشی مشرق
شیخ العالم "نصراء" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)
شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)
شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)

شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)
شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)

شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)

شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)

شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)

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شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)

شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)

شیخ العالم "اسرار" بغداد (۱۳۷۳ تا ۱۳۹۳)

۱۔ شیخ العالم امیر اکبر علی بن عثمان بن علی بن ابی طالب
نیکباز و قوی بکوفہ کریم شریف و پیر و کھنڈا -
۲۔ شیخ العالم اکبر خلاف امیر نوان
۳۔ شیخ العالم امیر مجلس بن حیر بن خلاف نوان
۴۔ بعض مکتوبات متعلق بکوفہ کریم و انوار
شیخ العالم

۵۔ شیخ العالم مرآت اعلیٰ شاد و بخت نور الدین
۶۔ حضرت شیخ العالم جی کا شریف پیر و پیر علم سائر
۷۔ شیخ امیر مجلس بن حیر بن خلاف
۸۔ شیخ امیر شریف و علم نوان

ژدار شریف

ژدار شریف ۱۱۱ شیخ العالمی صاحب زیارت

۱۱۱ بزرگ نرسوار ۱۱۱ آغا زردش ۱۱۱ شب ۱۱۱

۱۱۱ برنج فوری ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ آغا زردش ۱۱۱ صاف ۱۱۱

۱۱۱ اورج کفر ۱۱۱ طرمان ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱

گشت ۱-۲

۱۱۱ آغا ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱

۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱

۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱

۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱

۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱

۱۱۱ ۱۱۱ ۱۱۱

مشقہ نمبر (۳) اثر

مکتوب - ماحول

مشقہ پندرہ فہرست

ON BOOK

لکھنا / معنی

سوال / جواب

۱۔ سائنس ماحول میں کتنا کتابہ ہے شائع؟

۲۔ سائنس ماحول میں کتنا ہوا، آب، پے اثر ہوگا

گوراکھ شائع -

۳۔ ماحول کمرہ میں کتنا نقصان دانا؟

۴۔ کلو ریشم سے، زبردستی ہوا چھکے ہوگا، اوزن ہوگا

کمرہ چھاونہ میں کتنا ماحول نقصان دانا

اگر سائنس دانان و مریدان زینتی بیرون نرونگون
تعداد -

اگر زینتی بیرون نرونگون

جای بیرون نرونگون بیرون نرونگون بیرون نرونگون

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سوال نمبر (4) ہے
معاون : شاید وہ شریف

سوال نمبر

ہاں رازدہیر کو کچھ ؟

ج رازدہیر کچھ جوڑی ہوئی مشر

ہاں شاید وہ شریف کو ما کچھ کچھ مشورہ

ج شاید وہ شریف کچھ مشورہ پھر اس کچھ ہاں غلام شاہ

ماتر زیارت۔

ہاں ہاں غلام شاہ بادشاہ ملک کو راز ؟

ج ہاں غلام شاہ بادشاہ ملک کو راز دلا میری مشر

ہاں ہاں غلام شاہ بادشاہ ملک کو راز دلا میری مشر

مشر قائم کرنا آیت

ج ہاں غلام شاہ بادشاہ ملک کو راز دلا میری مشر

Class: 5th

Sub: Computer

Evaluation of Computer
Solved Exercise of Chapter - 01

(A) 1 (a) 2 (c) 3 (c) 4 (a)

(B) Fill in the blanks

1. Charles Babbage 2. Lady Ada Lovelace
3. John Mauchly 4. IBM &

(C) 1. 1672 2. 1946 3. 1944 4. 1985

(D) Short answer type questions:

Ans: In Ancient times people used to count with the help of fingers, toes, pebbles, bones, sticks, bones etc.

Ans: Micro-processors were used in fourth generation of computers.

Ans: Electronic Numeric Integrator And Computer

Long answer type questions

First generation computer were huge in size, very expensive and made up of vacuum tubes. Whereas second generation computer were made up of transistors, small in size, less expensive than first generation of computers, faster and reliable.

Two features of third generation computer are these computers were made of ICs, thus small in size and increased speed. They were more affordable and dependable.

Working with Windows 10 Chapter → 02
Solved Exercise.

Q 1. a 2 a 3 c 4 c

B 1 Video file 2 Music file 3 Image file 4 Spreadsheet file

C 1 True 2 False 3 True 4 True

D Short Answer type Questions

Ans 1 Common folders provided by windows 10 are:
Documents, Pictures, Music, Videos, Downloads

Ans 2 We need to organize file/folders for easy retrieval.

E Long Answer type Questions:

1. A folder is a file cabinet in which you keep your files where as a file is a document that contains collection of related information.

2. To delete a file or folder, follow these steps:

Step 1: Open the folder that contains the file we want to delete.

Step 2: Right click on the file you want to delete. A drop down menu appears.

Step 3: click on delete option.

Instructions: → Do comprehensive reading of Chapter 1, 2. Learn spellings of hard words of both chapters. Write 4 lesson Question/Answer of both chapters on interline single line nfo. Mark o/w on book with the help of pencil only.

Wish you joyful and healthy vacation.

جماعت پانچویں
قرآن مجید۔ سورۃ الناس سے سورۃ الشرح تک مکمل حفظ
مجموعہ۔ مخارج کا بیان

مخرج مخرج کی جمع ہے مخرج کے معنی ہے نکلنے کی جگہ
اصطلاح میں جس جگہ سے کوئی حرف نکلتا ہے اس کو
مخرج کہتے ہیں کل حروف فقہی 29 ہیں اور فقہی 29 حروف
کے لیے مخرج قول کے موافق 17 سترہ مخرج ہیں

الف۔ کا مخرج۔ حرف ذہن یعنی منہ کا خلا
ب۔ کا مخرج۔ دونوں ہونٹوں کی تری کا حصہ
ت۔ کا مخرج۔ زبان کی نوک اور ٹھاپا علیا کی جڑ
ث۔ کا مخرج۔ زبان کی نوک اور ٹھاپا علیا کا کنارہ
ج۔ کا مخرج۔ زبان کا پیچ اور اس کے مقابلہ میں کاہلو
ح۔ کا مخرج۔ وسط حلق یعنی حلق کا درمیانی حصہ
خ۔ کا مخرج۔ دھانے حلق یعنی حلق کا منہ کی طرف والا حصہ
د۔ کا مخرج۔ زبان کی نوک اور ٹھاپا علیا کی جڑ کی جڑ
ذ۔ کا مخرج۔ زبان کی نوک اور ٹھاپا علیا کا کنارہ

Winter Assignment

Class: 5th

Subject: Social Studies

- 1) Do comprehensive reading of lesson no. 4 - Temperate Zones, lesson no. 6 - The Deserts and the lesson no. 9 - Indian Heritage and Culture
- 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: 5th

Subject: Social Studies

Index

①

Date:

Day:

Lesson no. 4: "The Temperature Zones"

Contents

Key Notes:

Question/Answers

Book work (On Book)

Key Notes

Weather: The weather of a place includes the changes in temperature, air pressure, rain and wind conditions.

Climate: The climate of a place or a region is the weather of that place or region over a long period of time.

Latitudes: Latitudes are the imaginary lines that run from east to west.

Altitude: The distance above the sea level.

3. Answer the following questions

Qno. 1: Explain how altitude affects temperature of a place.

Ans: As we go to higher altitudes, the amount

② of heat received from the earth's surface decreases and so it is cooler at higher altitudes.

Qno.2: How does the weather near the sea differ from a place that is inland..

Ans: Coastal areas have a lower temperature range than areas that are inland. As the lands heat up, the air above it rises up. Cool breeze from the sea flows in to take this place, cooling the land. In winter, the sea breezes bring warmth. As a result, coastal areas rarely experience extreme heat or cold, while inland areas do.

Qno.3: Differentiate between the torrid zone and frigid zone

Torrid Zone	Frigid Zone
• It lies between the Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) and the Tropic of Capricorn (23.5°S)	• It lies between the arctic circle (66.5°N) and the North Pole (90°N) in the northern hemisphere and between the antarctic circle (66.5°S) and the South Pole (90°S) in the Southern hemisphere.
• The sun rays fall vertically over this surface throughout the year	• The sun's rays fall at a sharp angle throughout the year
• There is not much variation in the climate throughout the year.	• It is extremely cold all year round

Qno. 4: The temperature Zone have mild ③
temperatures compared to the other two temperature
Zones. Explain.

Ans: The temperate Zone has a mild climate
because the sun's rays do not fall directly on it.
While as other two temperature zones are torrid
zone and the frigid zone. In torrid zone
the sun's rays fall vertically and it is hot through
out the year. In frigid zone the sun's rays fall at
a sharp ^{angle} and it is extremely cold all year round.

Qno. 5: In which Zone does the place you stay in
fall - the torrid zone or the temperate zone?
Support your answer with proof.

Ans: The northern part of India lies in the temperate
zone and the southern part of India lies in the
torrid zone. As we live in Kashmir, we fall
in temperate Zone.

Qno. 6: What do you think the temperature will be
like at a hill station located within the torrid

(4) Zone ? why ?

Ans: A hill station located in the torrid zone would be cooler than the rest of the torrid zone because hill stations are located at a higher elevation than the surrounding plains.

4. Give reasons for the following.

a) The climate of a place doesn't just depend on the latitude of place.

Ans: The climate of place is affected by many factors, including latitude, but not just latitude:

- (i) Elevation (ii) Ocean currents (iii) Precipitation
- (iv) Distance from the sea (v) Pressure and Wind systems.

(b) The day is hottest at noon.

Ans: The day is hottest at noon, because the sun's rays reach the earth more directly at noon.

Index

(9)

Date: _____

Day: _____

Lesson no. 9: Indian Heritage and Culture
Contents

Key Notes

Question / Answers

Book work (On Book)

Key Notes

Historical monuments: It is a place or structure that is built to mark an important occasion or event in history.

World Heritage: The designation for places on earth that are of outstanding universal value to humanity.

Religious monuments: Buildings dedicated to gods and are used for worship and religious gatherings.

Miniature: A small copy of something which is much larger.

Stupa: A dome-shaped structure erected as a Buddhist shrine.

Manuscript: A very old book that was written by hand.

⑩ 3. Answer the following questions.

Qno. 1:- What is the historical significance of the Taj Mahal?

Ans:- Taj Mahal was constructed between 1631 and 1653. It was built by Shah Jahan in loving memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. This white marble wonder has a central dome that is 73 metres high. The structure combines the Persian, Indian, Islamic and Turkish styles of architecture.

Qno 2:- What is the significance of the Sanchi Stupa?

Ans:- The Sanchi Stupa is located north of Bhopal. Ashoka, set up a Buddhist monastery and religious centre in Sanchi. The stupa is a large semicircular dome, containing a central chamber, in which the relics of the Buddha were placed.

Qno. 3. Write a short note on Indian paintings.

Ans:- Indian paintings are diverse, historic and unique. They represent the cultural heritage and diversity that India stands for. These can be seen in the murals or wall painting of the Ajanta and Ellora caves, the miniature painting of Kangra and the Buddhist Palm-leaf miniature.

Qno. 4:- How are the paintings found in Bhimbetka different from those found in the Ajanta and Ellora caves?

(14)

States

Capitals

19	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
20	Punjab	Chandigarh
21	Rajasthan	Jaiपुर
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	Leh
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar - Summer Capital Jammu - Winter Capital
3	Puducherry	Puducherry
4	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Daman
	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
	The Government of NCT of Delhi	Delhi

States and Capitals of India

(13)

	States	Capitals
1	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
3	Assam	Dispur
4	Bihar	Patna
5	Chattisgarh	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

(12)
Ans: India's religious monuments are a reflection of its religious tolerance because they often blend influences from different cultures and religions.

For example, the monuments in Lucknow, India are a blend of Indian, Persian, Arabic and Turkish influences.

Qno. 7: We can say that the Sun Temple in Konark is piece of religious symbolic architecture.

Ans: The sun temple in Konark is piece of religious symbolic architecture because the temple is designed as a chariot of the Sun god, with 24 wheels, each about 10 feet in diameter and drawn by seven horses.

Qno. 8: Should we deface historical monuments? How can you stop people from doing this?

Ans: we should not deface historical monuments.

There are no specific guidelines to prevent the defacement of historical monuments in the country. However, penalty clauses exist in the Ancient monuments, Act 1958 in which such acts are punishable.

Q.1: The paintings found in Bhimbetka were made ⁽¹¹⁾ by rubbing colour on the rocks, using fingertips, twigs, brushes, or by spraying colour on the rock using the mouth. While as the caves of Ajanta have well-preserved wall paintings, the rock surface was first roughened, so it ~~can~~ could hold the plaster. The colours and brushes were also made from natural resources. In Ellora caves the ceilings and wall are covered with bright colours.

Q.5: Do you think we can tell if two monuments are from the same period in history by observing them? How?

Ans: Yes, it's possible to tell if two monuments are from the same period in history by observing their architecture, art, culture, religious beliefs and Science.

Q.6: Why do you think do the religious monuments in India show the country's religious tolerance?

Ans: The religious monuments in India show the country's religious tolerance for a number of reasons like:

Date: _____

Day: _____

" " "

(5)

Lesson no. 6: The Deserts

Contents

Key Notes

Question/Answer

Book work (on Book)

Key Notes

1. Sand Dunes: Sand dune is a hill of sand that is formed by the wind in a desert.
2. Oasis: A fertile land in a desert, where water is found.
3. Draught-evaders: Plants that exist as seeds before the rain, they live only when there is a lot of water.
4. Draught-resisters: Plants that have adapted to survive long periods without water.
5. Sand storm: A strong wind in a desert carrying a large amount of sand.

3. Answer the following questions

a. Name the three types of desert. Give examples of each

Ans: There are three types of deserts - hot deserts, temperate deserts and cold deserts.

8) the deserts.

Ans: Summer Crops: Water melons and Dates
Winter Crops: Wheat and Bajra.

e. One-third of the earth's surface is covered by deserts. where do you think the largest portion of this lies?

Ans: They are mainly found around the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn in the northern and southern hemispheres. The Sahara desert in northern Africa is the largest hot desert, while Antarctica is the world's largest cold desert.

f. What factors could lead to the formation of deserts?

Ans: Following factors lead to the formation of deserts

- i) Natural situation
- ii) Temperature
- iii) Rainless
- iv) Mountain Barrier
- v) Air Circulation pattern
- vi) Remote situation from an Oceanic moisture.

(iii) Birds: Birds compress their feathers to allow heat to escape. Birds can raise their wings to expose their underwings and sides, to radiate excess heat. They nest in giant cacti, which also benefit them from temperature regulation for their young ones. (7)

C. Explain the characteristics of the 'Ship of the desert'.

Ans: Camel is known as the ship of the desert.

Camels have many adaptations that help them survive in the desert, including:

- (i) Hump: The camel hump stores fat that can be used for survival when there is a water shortage.
- (ii) Long legs: Camel's long legs help them walk on hot sand without allowing heat to reach their bodies.
- (iii) Flat feet: Camels have large, flat feet with protective pads that help them walk through the desert.
- (iv) Ability to withstand high temperatures: Camels can withstand high temperatures without sweating.
- (v) Ability to carry heavy loads: Camels can carry heavy loads for 50 kilometers in a single day.

D. Name two summer and winter crops that grow in

⑥ The Hot deserts:- It include the Sahara and the Kalahari deserts in Africa, the Atacama Desert in South America, the Mexican Desert in Mexico, the Thar Desert in India and the Great Sandy Desert in Australia.

The Temperate deserts:- It include the Gobi Desert of Mongolia and the deserts of Iran and Turkey.

The Cold deserts:- The cold deserts found in the polar regions around the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

b. How do the following adapt themselves to survive in the harsh climate of the hot deserts?

Ans:- (i) Plants:- Desert plants have adapted in order to get as much water as possible and also to reduce water loss. Leaves and stems of many desert plants have a thick, waxy covering, keeping the plants cooler and evaporative loss.

(ii) Animals:- Desert animals like camels, foxes, hyenas etc, have big ears, light-colored coats, humps to store fat, and adaptation helps to conserve water. Whereas some small animals live in underground shelters, where the temperature is much lower than that on the surface.

Winter Assignment of Class 5th

Subject : Maths

Q1. Write multiplication table from 0-15.

[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
6	0	0
6	0	4

H	J	O
6	0	1
6	0	5

H	J	O
6	0	2
-	-	-

H	J	O
6	0	3
-	-	-

]

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 - 50.

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]

- Chapter no 1 : Large Numbers.
- Chapter no 2 : Operations on large numbers.
- Chapter no 6 : Geometry.

Note :

- Write Qno1 to Qno8 on maths fair notebook and Chapter no 1, 2 and 6 on loose sheets without chapter assessment.
- Do only first two-word problems of exercise 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E and 2H.
- Do only three parts of each question on loose sheet.
- Write index before starting any topic as shown below:
Date : _____
Day : _____
Topic : _____
Chapter no: _____
- Write your work neatly as it carries 10 marks.

Q6. 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

Q7. 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. 1116 , 3745 , 5100 , 5101 , 3754

e. 6738 , 1023 , 3458 , 1320 , 1300

Q8. 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. 976 <u>0</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

سیٹن پبلک اسکول

حول، سرینگر

موضوعہ کام برائے سرمایہ تعطیلات سال ۲۰۲۲-۲۰۲۵
جماعت: پنجم
موضوع: اردو

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

سوال دو چٹائی یا واے حروف لکھیے؟ (۵ سے وہ تک)

سوال حروف تہجی کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

اب 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 ہ سے وہ تک۔

ظاہری شکل کے اعتبار سے حروف کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

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

فہرست

تاریخ :-

دن :-

عنوان :- بچے کی دعا -

سبق نمبر :- ایک -

مشتق :-

(۱) الفاظ / معنی معہ جملہ -

(۲) سوالات / جوابات -

جملہ

معنی

الف الفاظ

ہیونٹ

(۱) لب

آرزو

(۲) تمنا

مِثَل

(۳) صورت

رونق

(۴) زینت

پتنگا

(۵) پروانہ

چراغ

(۶) شمع

مدد

(۷) حمایت

نمکین

(۸) دردمند

بوڑھا

(۹) ضعیف

راستہ

(۱۰) راہ

(خود کپیجہ)

سوال ۱۰: جوابات لکھیے:-

سوال شاعر اس نظم میں کس سے مخاطب ہے؟

جواب شاعر اس نظم میں خدا سے مخاطب ہے۔

سوال شاعر دنیا کے لیے کیا کرنا چاہتا ہے؟

جواب شاعر دنیا میں جہالت کا اندھیرا دور کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

سوال شاعر وطن کی زینت کس طرح چاہتا ہے؟

جواب شاعر دعا مانگتا ہے کہ جس طرح پھول سے چمن کی زینت ہوتی ہے اسی طرح میری ذات سے میرے وطن کی زینت کا سبب بن جائے۔

سوال آخری شعر میں شاعر نے کس خواہش کا اظہار کیا ہے؟

جواب آخری شعر میں شاعر خدا سے مخاطب ہو کر فرماتا ہے کہ اے اللہ مجھے ہر طرح کی برائی سے بچا کر نیکی کے راستے پر چلنے کی توفیق عطا کر۔

تاریخ :-
 دن :-
 عنوان :- انصاف -
 سبق نمبر :- دو (۲) -
 مشق :-

- (۱) الفاظ / معنی / جملے -
- (۲) سوالات / جوابات -
- (۳) پیمیرا گراف -

جملے

الف الفاظ

معنی

(۱) جہالت

بے علمی

(۲) فربہ

دھوکہ

(۳) ریاضی

مکاری

(۴) نخوت

غرور

(۵) خلعت

رسوائی

(۶) باز پرس

جواب دہی

(خود کیسے سمجھتا ہے)

(خود کی بجائے)

۴	لوا	جائز
۵	نادار	مفلس
۶	میکسر	تمام
۱۰	رعایت	پاس
۱۱	پریمیز	احتیاط

(ب) سوالات کے جوابات لکھیے۔

سوال حضرت محمدؐ سے پہلے عرب کی کیا حالت تھی؟

جواب حضرت محمدؐ سے پہلے عرب کی سرزمین جہالت کے اندھیرے میں ڈوبی ہوئی تھی۔ ہر طرف عیاشی اور بے حیائی کا دور دورہ تھا۔ اکثر لوگ ان پڑھ اور جاہل تھے۔ لڑکیوں کو زندہ دفن کیا جاتا تھا۔ ذرا ذرا سی بات پر ایک دوسرے سے جھگڑ پڑتے تھے۔

سوال اسلام نے عدل اور انصاف کا کیسا قانون رائج کیا؟

اسلام نے عدل و انصاف کا یکساں قانون رائج کر کے
مسکے انصافوں کے درمیان اونچ نیچ کے فرق کو
ختم کر دیا۔

سوال جنگ بدر میں حضرت محمدؐ کے کس رشتہ دار کو قید
کیا گیا تھا؟

جواب جنگ بدر میں حضرت محمدؐ کے چچا حضرت عباسؓ کو
قید کیا گیا تھا۔

سوال حضرت محمدؐ نے کیا تعلیم دی؟

جواب آپؐ نے یہ تعلیم دی کہ اللہ اور اللہ کے قانون کی
نظر میں سب برابر ہے نہ کوئی امیر نہ غریب،
نہ اونچا نہ نیچا، نہ گورا نہ کالا سب ایک جیسے
ہیں۔ البتہ اپنے عمل سے انسان چھوٹا بڑا ہو سکتا
ہے۔

سوال حضورؐ نے کن باتوں سے پرہیز کیا؟

جواب آپؐ نے امیروں کو غریبوں پر ترجیح دینے سے
پرہیز کیا۔ آپؐ نے عدل اور انصاف کا یکساں
قانون رائج کیا۔

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

(خود کیجیے)

نوٹ:-

(۱) مندرجہ ذیل دیے 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 کا گہرائی سے
مطالعہ کریں

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

(۴) اردو گرامر میں سبق نمبر ایک کا کتابی کام مکمل کریں۔

۴۲) نوں غنہ :- وہ نون جس کی آواز ناک سے نکلتی ہے یعنی اسے پڑھتے وقت پورے طور پر ادا نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔
جیسے نہیں، ماں، ویاں، چیزیں۔

سوال گنتی لکھیے ایک سے پچاس تک۔

سوال اردو گرامر کتاب میں صفحہ نمبر ۶۲ پر "دو دن کی رخصت کے لیے درخواست" لکھیے۔

سوال اردو گرامر کتاب میں صفحہ نمبر ۶۸ پر مضمون "وقت کی پابندی" لکھیے۔

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

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

سوال الف کتنی طرح کا ہوتا ہے؟
جواب الف دو طرح کا ہوتا ہے:-

- (۱) الف محدودہ :- وہ الف جس پر (ـ) مد کا نشان ہوتا ہے اور اسے کھینچ کر پڑھا جاتا ہے جیسے آم، آرام، آپ
- (۲) الف مقصورہ :- وہ الف جس کی آواز سادہ ہو اور جسے کھینچ کر نہ پڑھا جائے جیسے ادب، قابل، اگر۔

سوال نون کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
جواب نون کی دو قسمیں ہیں :-

- (۱) نون ظاہر :- اس نون کو کہتے ہیں جو پڑھتے وقت پوری طرح سے ظاہر ہو۔ جیسے کان، شان، جان

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، ح، خ، ذ، ز، ژ، ش، ض، ظ، غ، ف، ق، ن۔

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

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

وال "ال" کے تلفظ سے حروف کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
ب "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، نورالدین، عبدالرحمن۔

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

س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ل، ن