

TIBETAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

General Instructions

Dear Parents,

Please help your child revise the topics taught in class and develop good habits at home during winter break.

Kindly follow the guidelines and ensure regular practice.

Life Skill Practice

Help your child become independent by practicing the following every day:

- Pencil sharpening: Teach them how to sharpen their pencils safely and keep them ready for class.
- Opening and closing lunch box: Make sure they can open and close their tiffin box without help.
- Tying shoelaces: Encourage them to practice tying laces step by step.
- Packing school bag: Let them arrange their bag neatly with required books and stationery.
- Limit screen time and encourage creative play.

For Assignment

- Daily reading practice – 1-2 pages from every book.
- Daily oral drill of Tables and practice in Maths.
- Sit with your child while studying to guide and correct them gently.
- Encourage neat handwriting and maintain assignment copy properly as it carries marks.

Wishing you a joyful and safe winter break!



CLASS:-
3rd/4th/5th

Tibetan Public School
Badamwari Hawal Sgr

Instructions for English

Read and follow the given instructions
properly:-

- 1) Do thorough and comprehensive reading of the chapter given in the assignment.
- 2) Underline the difficult words, learn their spellings thoroughly and write them on a separate 3 in 1 copy as there will be an oral spelling dictation shortly after reopening of school.
- 3) COPY WORK: Maintain your copy neatly and in a proper sequence as already shown in previous chapter done on copy.

Step-I :- Index

Step-II :- Word Meaning Sentences

Step-III :- Question / Answers

Write Word Meanings from the book and
Make your own sentences.

- 1) Do the bookwork of the given chapter on your book using pencil only.
- 2) Write cursive writing page daily to improve your handwriting.
- 3) Read a short story from any story book. Write down the difficult words on the separate copy and find the meanings using dictionary (Student should use the dictionary by themselves so as to learn the usage of dictionary)

Blend words with the sound 'ch'

Initial	Middle	End
Chair	Teacher	Reach
Chalk	Archer	Peach
Child	Stachy	Bench
Check	Beaches	Teach
Chin	Kitchen	Couch
Chip	Duching	Lunch
Chat	Marching	Rich
Cherry	Poched	Stretch
Chase	Patches	Catch
Chest	Watching	Match

Learn the spellings of the above blend words and write ten spellings each with the blend sound 'sh' at the initial, middle and end of the word.

ss:- 4th
b:- English

Tibetan Public School
Badamwari Hawal Sgr
Winter Assignment

Lesson no 2 (Part-B): The Sage and the Mouse

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 stronger?

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

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

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.

Lesson no 01 (The Boy Who Never Told a Lie)

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.

Tibetan Public School

Assignment for winter vacation

Name:

Class: 4th

Roll no:

Section:

Subject: English grammar

Instructions:

1. Students are instructed to do all the work of English grammar on the worksheet (use pencil).
2. Revise nouns, sentences (kinds) and subject and predicate for F.A. 1.
3. Mention your name, section and roll no. properly.

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

1. Please close the door. _____
2. What a beautiful morning it is! _____
3. The Earth revolves around the Sun. _____
4. Be quiet during the assembly. _____
5. He is the tallest boy in the class. _____
6. How fast the train is moving! _____
7. Where are you going? _____
8. Switch off the lights before leaving. _____
9. My mother baked a cake today. _____

➤ **Rewrite the sentences with proper punctuation marks. (Use full stop, comma, capital letter, exclamation mark and question mark.)**

1. Do you like ice cream _____
2. Hurry up we are getting late _____
3. My friends rita rina and raju came to play _____
4. What a wonderful surprise _____
5. Tomorrow is Sunday _____

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, adverb, 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 isolation 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 cat is sleeping. _____
2. She is my best friend. _____
3. The boy ran quickly. _____
4. This is a beautiful flower. _____
5. He spoke slowly. _____
6. The book is on the table. _____
7. I like tea and biscuits. _____
8. Wow! What a painting! _____

①

موضوع:- الاردو جماعت:- چوکھی -

فہرست

تاریخ:-

حل:-

عنوان:- درخت کی پکار

سبق نمبر:- تین

مشق:-

۱) الفاظ / معنی / جملہ -

۲) سوالات / جوابات -

معنی

سوچنا -

ملڑی کا سامان -

ضرورت -

پرانا -

گندگی -

بیت زیادہ -

عرصہ -

فوراً -

بیت او بھی آواز میں بولتے ہوئے

الفاظ

۱) آنکھ لانا

۲) فرنیچر

۳) درکار

۴) بوسیدہ

۵) آلودگی

۶) انتہائی

۷) دوران

۸) ایک دم

۹) چلا چلا کر

جملے

- ۱) مجھ حامد کی آنلہ گل گئی -
- ۲) درخت کی مکڑی سے ہم فرنیچر بناتے ہیں -
- ۳) مجھ یہ کام کرنے کے لیے ابوکی مدد درکار ہے -
- ۴) ہمارے گھر کے سامنے ایک بوسیدہ پیٹر ہے -
- ۵) درخت ماحول کو آلووگی سے بچاتے ہیں -
- ۶) آج میں انتیاٹی خوش ہوں -
- ۷) انگریزی حکومت کے دوران ہندوستان میں بہت زیادہ مقدار میں درخت کی کٹائی کی جاتی تھی -
- ۸) رات کو ایک دم میری آنلہ کھل گئی -
- ۹) بچہ چلا چلا کر رونے لگا -

سوالات کے جوابات

^(۱) سوال درخت نے حامد سے کیا کیا؟

جواب درخت نے حامد سے کہ آپ میرے دوست بیخ اور میری مدد کرو -

^(۲) سوال حامد نے کس طرح درخت کی مدد کی؟

جواب جب ایک شخص درخت کو کاٹنے آیا تو حامد جلدی درخت کے ساتھ لپٹ گیا اور چلا کر کہنے لگا کہ جو اس درخت کو کاٹنے گا اس سے پہلے مجھ کاٹنا ہو گا۔ اس طرح

③ حامد نے درخت کو کٹنے سے بچا کر اس کی مدد کی۔
دل درختوں کی حفاظت کیوں ضروری ہے؟
اب درخت ماحول کو آسودگی سے بچاتے ہیں۔ بارش لانے
میں مدد کرتے ہیں۔ یہاں کوئی صاف کرتے ہیں۔ اسیلے
درختوں کی حفاظت ضروری ہے۔

سوال حامد درخت کے ساتھ کیوں لپیٹا؟

جواب کیونکہ ایک شخص کلبائی رکر درخت کو کاٹنے آرہا
تھا۔ حامد درخت سے لپیٹ گیا اور درخت کو بچایا۔

سوال اردو گنتی ایک سے چالیس تک تکمیل۔ (کافی پر)

سوال صفحون :- وقت کی اہمیت۔

وقت اللہ کی ایں بڑی انمول نعمت ہے۔ یہ ایں
تینی چیزوں والی سواری ہے جو کبھی کسی کا انتظار نہیں کرفی۔
وقت ہی ہماری زندگی اور عمر ہے۔ جتنا وقت گزرتا ہے
انتنی ہی ہماری کم ہوتی ہے۔ وقت کا برباد کرنا اپنی عمر
کو برباد کرنا ہے۔

اگر دولت ضائع ہو جائے تو دوبارہ اسے
حاصل کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ انسان اگر بیمار ہو جائے تو دوسرے

ذریعہ اس کی صحت واپس لافی جاسکتی ہے۔ مگر وقت ۷
وہ دولت ہے جو اگر ایک بار ضمائن ہو جائے تو دوبارہ
کبھی حاصل نہیں کی جاسکتی۔

اس لیے یہیں یہ حال میں وقت کی ایمیٹ
لو سمجھنا چاہیے اور اس کی یہ ممکن حفاظت کرنی چاہیے۔

نوت :-

۱) مندرجہ ذیل سبق نمبر تین کا کام اپنی اسلوب کی
ازدواجی پر صاف ستر انکھیں۔ خوش خطی کر ۱۰
نمبرات ہیں۔

۲) سبق نمبر ایک، دو اور تین کا لنتاجی اور کاپی کا کام
چاہد کریں۔

Addition

Addition is the process of combining two or more numbers to get a total or sum.

E.g.Th H T O

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 3 \ 5 \ 4 \\
 + 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \\
 \hline
 3 \ 4 \ 7 \ 7
 \end{array}$$

(Addends) (Sum)

Addends: The numbers that we add together are called addends.

Sum: The answer that we get after adding two or more numbers is called sum.

Properties of addition

1. **Order property:** If we change the order of numbers (addends) the sum does not change.
2. **Grouping property:** Three addends grouped in two ways give the same sum.
3. **Property of zero:** If we add zero (0) to any number, the sum is the number itself.
4. **Property of 1:** If we add 1 to any number, the sum is the successor of the given number.

Subtraction

Subtraction is the process of taking away one number from another to find the difference.

E.g.Th H T O

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \ 3 \ 5 \ 4 \\
 - 1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \\
 \hline
 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 1
 \end{array}$$

(Minuend) (Subtrahend) (Difference)

Minuend: The number from which another number is subtracted is called the minuend.

Subtrahend: The number that is to be subtracted is called the subtrahend.

Difference: The answer we get after subtracting one number from another is called the difference.

Properties of subtraction

1. When zero (0) is subtracted from a number, the difference is the number itself.
2. When 1 is subtracted from a number, we get its predecessor.
3. When a number is subtracted from itself, the difference is always 0.

Tibetan Public School

Winter Assignment

Subject: Maths.

Class : 4th

Topic: Addition and Subtraction

Q1: Write in columns and add.

a. 324510, 145620 and 208309	b. 45231, 99876 and 120049
c. 601234, 230120 and 158646	d. 780009 and 345678
e. 912345, 123456 and 654321.	f. 234561, 120349 and 450020
g. 98765, 123456 and 341239.	h. 560032 and 478909
i. 700801, 222222 and 9099	j. 880003 and 770077

Q2:Find the difference.

a. $875432 - 564321$.	b. $900000 - 456789$
c. $781234 - 459876$	d. $650210 - 348905$
e. $999999 - 123456$.	f. $543210 - 321098$
g. $820045 - 509876$	h. $700000 - 298765$
i. $965432 - 65432$.	j. $880120 - 470089$

Q3: Arrange the numbers in columns and then subtract. Also, check the answer.

a. $654320 - 432109$.	b. $880500 - 345678$
c. $731245 - 218936$.	d. $590040 - 275829$
e. $820000 - 129456$.	f. $460230 - 239105$

Q4: Fill in the blanks.

a. _____ + 250 = 250.	b. $780 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 1000$
c. $6452 - 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.	d. _____ - 1 = 8999
e. $4321 + 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.	f. $9500 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 9500$
g. _____ + 786 = 786 + 432.	h. $67000 - 67000 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
i. $999 + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.	j. _____ - 54321 = 0

Q5: Solve the following:

a. $54,218 + 12,640 - 28,415$. b. $63,905 + 24,318 - 17,452$
c. $89,476 - 55,249 + 42,310$. d. $3,25,000 - 1,48,725 + 79,899$
e. $4,12,538 - 2,35,417 - 18,206 + 96,504$

Q6: Solve the following word problems.

a. What should be added to 37,214 to get 97,364?
b. What should be subtracted from 1,65,342 to get 89,327?
c. Mr Sohan withdrew ₹26,800, on Monday and 37,400 on Tuesday from his bank. How much money did he withdraw from the bank in all?
d. In a zoo, 54,987 visitors came in January; 34,567 visitors came in February and 25,793 visitors came in March. How many visitors visited the zoo in these three months?
e. There are 25,615 bags of rice in a godown. If 7,645 bags are sold out, find the number of bags left in the godown.
f. A factory produced 13,452 TV sets in 2020 and 20,308 TV sets in 2021. Find the production increased in the number of TV sets.
g. An auditorium can accommodate 65,507 persons. If during a conference, 15,942 people have entered before noon and 14,940 after the noon, find out how many more people can sit in the auditorium now?

Note

- Cut out the definitions from this note and paste them neatly on your Maths fair notebook.
- Revise chapter no 1 (Large Numbers) and learn multiplication tables from 2 -13.
- Write Q. No. 1 to Q No. 6 on loose sheets.
- Write your work neatly, as it carries 10 marks

کاوش

Pg no. 1

۵ و نیل کام ڈفرویہ جائز باہتھ:

تاریخ:-

وار:-

عنوان:- کام
سق نمبر:- ن۱۱

فتنہ ہنری فیرسٹ

لطف/ مانہ

سوال/ جواب

رپتن پنڈی ناو

(on next page)

مانہ

لطف

بُورڈ

کھربانہ

آب دیں

سل دیں

لیکن

ڈسیل

جہان

ڈنہروز

جسا بس فنر روز

یہ کام کرن وول کارکر

سوئیریتے کھن چن رنہ پاکونہ پوچھ

سپریتے سعی کام کرن وول کارکر

لیکن دیں

(on next page)

سوال اجواب

میں اشرف کیا چھ کرائیں؟
ج اشرف چھ کمپیوٹر سس پہنچ لیکھن بیچھاں۔

میں عادل کیا چھ کرائیں؟
ج عادل چھ جیس فون کرائیں۔

میں بازی کس چھ سودا ایمان؟
ج بازی چھ گاٹس سودا ایمان۔

میں ڈپدی کیا چھ کرائیں؟
ج ڈپدی چھ کو کرن بھل تراویان۔

میں بانس کس چھ سگی ڈوان؟
ج ڈیڈی چھ بانس سگی ڈوان۔

میں جھان ہے ڈسیل جھا پینہ نے یوت بایپٹھ لر بناوان،
ج جھان ہے ڈسیل جھا پینہ بایپٹھ ہے بینہن بینڈ بیٹھ لر بناوان۔

Pg no. 3.

شہر بانہ بناؤں ووں کیہنہ با پتھ نہ کھو رہا نہ
بناؤں۔

بھر بانہ بناؤں ووں نہ پنہ با پتھ تھے بیٹھ
با پتھ کھو رہا نہ بناؤں۔

(on next page)

لپٹن ہند کا و

January	ژانری
February	ویکھ
March	زیست
April	پار
May	شرافون
June	بادر
July	آش
August	کاپٹک
September	موئیس
October	پوہ
November	میاں
December	کھان

NOTE:

- * Write the above topic on your Kashmiri notebook & learn as well (including Lno. 1.)
- * Write your work neatly as it carries 10 marks.
- * Do comprehensive reading of Lno. 1 & 2.

Class: 4th

Subject: science

Index

Date :

Day :

Lesson no.: 18.

Topic : Animals.

Contents :

- Key terms.
- Question /Answers.
- 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: fish, birds, mammals, etc.
- * Invertebrates: Animals without a backbone are called invertebrates.
Examples: insects, jelly fish, spiders, etc.
- * Aquatic animals: Animals that live in water and are dependent on it for nutrition.
Examples: fish, seahorse, octopus, etc.
- * Terrestrial animals: Animals that live on land. Examples: cow, lion, deer, etc.
- * Amphibians: Animals that live in water as well as on land. Examples: frog, hyla, toad etc.
- * Arboreal animals: Animals that spend most of their time on trees.
Examples: monkeys, gibbons, koalas, bears, etc.
- * Aerial animals: Animals that spend much of their time in the air.
Examples: bats, birds, vultures, etc.
- * Herbivore: Animal that eats only plants.
Examples: cow, deer, goat, etc.
- * Carnivore: Animal that eats other animals.

examples: lion, tiger, hawk, etc.

* Omnivore: Animal that eats both plants and animals. Examples: human beings, bear, etc.

* Scavenger: An animal that eats dead plants, animals and decaying matter.

examples: vulture, hyena, wolf, etc.

* Parasite: A living organism that lives on or inside another organism.

examples: mosquito, roundworm, rusts, etc.

Question/Answers

Q: Name the groups into which animals are classified based on their eating habits.

Ans. Classification of animals based on their eating habits are as:

- Herbivores.
- Carnivores.
- Omnivores.
- Scavengers.

Q: How are invertebrates different from vertebrates?

Ans. Vertebrates are different from invertebrates in the following ways:

Vertebrates

- They have a backbone
- They have an internal skeleton.
- They have two pairs of limbs.

Invertebrates

- They do not have a backbone.
- They have an exoskeleton (external skeleton).
- They have three or more pairs of limbs.

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? 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
- Mostly live in fresh water

Fish

than freshwater.
Skin covered with scales.

Amphibian

than saltwater.
There is no presence of scales.

Q: How do you think scavengers got their name?

A: Scavengers got their name because they search for and eat dead animals and left-over food. The word "scavenge" means to look for waste to eat, so animals that do this are called scavengers.

Q: What are the things we could do if we had hollow bones?

A: If we had hollow bones, we would be much lighter. This would help us run faster, jump higher, and maybe even glide or fly like birds.

• Note:

- ★ Write Index and ~~and~~ rest of the task on separate pages.
- ★ All the task must be done by the student only.

- ★ DO comprehensive reading of lesson no. 17 and 18.
- ★ Learn spellings of difficult words of both the lessons for oral dictation.
- ★ Make your notebook presentable with neat and clean handwriting as it carries marks.
- ★ Diagrams/Activities to be done on interleaf page
- Activities to be done: only.
- ★ Draw life cycle of a butterfly (diagram on pg. no. 122) by using different colours.
- ★ Animal movement drawing:
 - Draw arrows showing how animals move:
 - ★ Hop → Frog (Draw these animals as well as arrows showing movements)
 - ★ Fly → Bird
 - ★ Crawl → Snake
- ★ Paste seven (7) pictures of endangered species (If pictures are not available you can also draw)
- ★ Use colours while doing activities to make them eye catching.

Subject: Social Studies Class: 4th

1. Learn copy work and book work of these two lessons

Lesson no: 1 (Globes and Maps)

Lesson no: 2 (India and the Northern Mountains)

2. Do comprehensive reading of lesson no. 3
(The Indo-Gangetic Plain.)

3. Learn the spellings of underlined words of above lessons from the book.

Winter Assignment

Sub:- Computer, class:- 4th

1. Learn B/W & Q/Ans of chapter-1
2. Learn difficult words of chapter 1, chapter 2.
3. Do reading of both chapters also.

اسلامیات

قرآن مجید : سورۃ الزلزال ^{عہدہ} اور سورۃ البینۃ حفظ مکمل کریں

احادیث : حدیث ایک سے تین ^{عکس} اور آگے حدیث نمبر ۳-۵. ۴ ذبائل مع ترجمہ
یادگیر

جعائیں : اخوند گلبر 26 - 27 - مکمل زبان یادگریں ترقیم کے بغیر

سیدت النبی ۳۶ - ۳۷ - ۳۸ - ۳۹ - ۴۰ - ۴۱ سید رضا مصطفی

اسلامی معہومات فی ذہن بارکریں

Name: _____

Class: _____

Sec: _____

Roll No. _____

Prayer (Salah Chart)

February

بُرْ ظَهَرْ عَصْرْ مَفْرُ عَشَاء

January

بُرْ ظَهَرْ عَصْرْ مَفْرُ عَشَاء

December

بُرْ ظَهَرْ عَصْرْ مَفْرُ عَشَاء

Days	Days	Days	Days
1		1	1
2		2	2
3		3	3
4		4	4
5		5	5
6		6	6
7		7	7
8		8	8
9		9	9
10		10	10
11		11	11
12		12	12
13		13	13
14		14	14
15		15	15
16		16	16
17		17	17
18		18	18
19		19	19
20		20	20
21		21	21
22		22	22
23		23	23
24		24	24
25		25	25
26		26	26
27		27	27
28		28	28
29		29	29
30		30	30
31		31	31

Parents Sign.

Parents Sign.

Parents Sign.

بتائی گئی طریقے مطابق تاریخ کے اوقت سارے نشان رکھیں اور اس پر خاتمہ کی جائے۔ جو نماز زڑھی گئی اس پر خاتمہ کی جائے۔ اور اس کی قضا کر کر اس کا تاریخ کو نماز کی نامیت ہو۔ اور حادثت سے نماز زڑھنے کی نیزب دے جائے۔ فوراً اس پر خاتمہ کر کر اس پر نامہ مکمل نہ کر دیں۔