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 their 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.

4) 1) Do the book work of the given chapter on your book using pencil only.

5) Write cursive writing page daily to improve your handwriting.

6) Read a short story from any story book. Write down the separate 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	Ouching	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.

Poem-01 (The Idiot Box)

Answer the following questions :-

Q1:- What do you understand by the idiot box ?

Ans:- The idiot box refers to the television, as it can make a person lazy.

Q2:- Who is "He" in the poem ?

Ans:- "He" in the poem is the boy who watches T.v all the time.

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

Ans:- He cannot play football or shape a snowman because he doesn't go out to play.

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

Ans:- He is not interested in the things around him because his mind is always occupied with TV channels, and he shuts himself in his room.

Q5:- What is it that makes him laugh?
Ans:- The sight of an untrue man flying over a hill always makes him laugh.

Q6:- Why is he not interested in books?
Ans:- He is not interested in books because he hardly gives any time to them; instead, he spends most of his time watching TV.

Q7:- Why does he have to wear thick glasses?
Ans:- He has to wear thick glasses because the glare of the TV screen has weakened his eyesight.

Tibetan Public School

Assignment for winter vacation

Name: Class: 5th

Section: Roll no:

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 (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. Why are you late today?

7. It is raining heavily outside.

8. Close the door quietly.

9. How amazing this view looks!

Parts of speech

Noun	Pronoun
Refers to a person, concept, place, or thing	Used in place of a noun

Adjective	Adverb
Modifies a noun or pronoun	Can modify a verb, adjective, adverb, or whole sentence

Verb	Preposition
Describes an action, occurrence, or state of being	Used to show the relationship between the different parts of a sentence

Conjunction	Interjection
Connects different parts of a sentence	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 <u>dog</u> barked <u>loudly</u>.

2. <u>She</u> ran <u>quickly</u> to catch the bus.

3. <u>Wow!</u> That was an incredible performance.

4. We <u>walked</u> through the <u>park</u> in the evening.

5. The <u>book</u> on the table is hers.

6. <u>He</u> is an <u>intelligent</u> student.

7. The <u>children</u> played <u>in</u> the garden.

8. <u>I</u> will call <u>you</u> after <u>dinner</u>.

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

yesterday our class went to the school garden for a nature walk our teacher said look around children what do you see we all replied we can see butterflies birds and many colourful flowers suddenly Amit exclaimed wow look at that big honeybee our teacher smiled and said be careful dont go too close

Class : 5ᵀʰ   Subject : science

<u>Index</u>

Date   :
Day   :
Lesson no.   :   22.
Topic   : Rocks, Minerals and soil.
Contents :
- Key terms.
- Question / Answers.
- Activity.
- Bookwork (only on book).

- <u>Key terms</u>:
* <u>Rock</u> : A rock is a naturally occuring solid material made up of one or more minerals.

* <u>Igneous rocks</u> : Types of rocks that are formed when molten rock (magma) cools down 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.
* <u>Sedimentary rocks</u> : Types of rocks that are formed when sediments of earlier rocks keep depositing on top of each other on any given surface.
* <u>Metamorphic rocks</u> : Types of rocks that are formed from igneous or sedimentary rocks under extreme temperatures and pressure below the earth's surface.
* <u>Weathering</u> : 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.
* <u>Erosion</u> : It is the process of wearing away and transporting loose soil, rock, or sand particles from one place to another by natural forces like wind, water or gravity.
* <u>Deposition</u> : 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.

* <u>Cementation</u> : It is the process that occurs when minerals precipitate from water and fill the spaces between compressed sediment grains, chemically binding them together.

* <u>Minerals</u> : Naturally occuring substances that have a crystalline structure. They are the building blocks of rocks.

* <u>Soil</u> : 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.

<u>Question/Answers</u>

Q: Name five uses of rocks.

Ans: Uses of rocks :

• Hard rocks are used in construction of buildings and rocks.

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

• Rocks are made up of different minerals and are very important to humankind.

- Some are used as fuels. Examples: coal, natural gas and petroleum.
- Soft rocks are used for making talcum powder, chalks, etc.

?: What are minerals? Give examples.

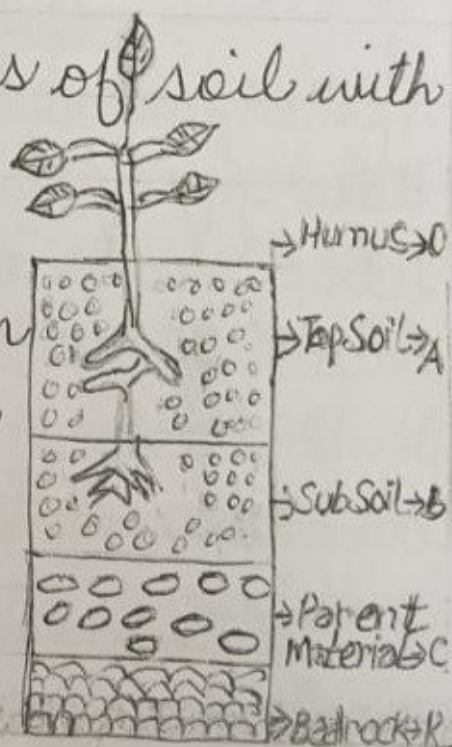Ans Minerals are naturally occuring substances with a specific chemical composition and crystalline structure.
Some examples of minerals are:
- Quartz: A common mineral.
- Sulfur: A common mineral.
- Smectite: A clay mineral.
- Gold : A mineral.
- Mica : A mineral.

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

Ans The different layers of soil also known as horizons can be explained with the help of diagram as follows:
- Top soil: Also called humus layer and is called the uppermost layer rich in

→ Humus → 0
→ Top Soil → A
→ SubSoil → B
→ Parent Material → C
→ Bedrock → R

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

- <u>Subsoil</u>: Also called the B-horizon, this layer is harder and more compact than topsoil. It contains minerals brought down from the topsoil.
- <u>C-horizon</u>: This layer consists of small pieces of original rock broken due to weathering.
- <u>Bedrock</u>: This layer is also known as parent rock and is made up of unwe-athered solid rock. It is the bottom layer of the soil.

: What are the different features of igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks? Give two examples of each.

Type of Rock	Features	Examples
Igneous	Made from cooled lava or magma; hard	Granite, Basalt
Sedimentary	Made from pressed sand, mud or shells; has layers	Sandstone, Limestone
Metamorphic	Made from other	Marble, Slate

| | | rocks by heat and pressure; hard and shiny | |

Q: If you were paleontologists, which type of rock would you be looking in to find fossils?

Ans: If we were paleontologists (scientist who studies fossils of plants and animals), we would look into sedimentary rocks to find fossils because fossils are formed when plants and animals are buried in sand, mud, or clay, which later hardens into sedimentary rock.

- <u>Activities to be done:</u>
- ★ Draw any 3 objects made from rocks. Write their names & the rock/mineral they come from
- ★ Draw a necklace with beads representing soil components:
- Sand = yellow bead
- Clay = red bead
- Silt = white bead
- Humus = brown bead
  Label each bead.

* Make a small list of five minerals found in household items and write the one use of each.

• Note :
* Write Index and rest of the task on separate pages.
* All the task must be done only by the student.
* Comprehensive reading of Lesson no. 17 and 22 is compulsory.
* Spellings of difficult words of both the lessons for oral dictation should be memorised. ··
* Notebook should be presentable with neat and clean handwriting as it carries marks.
* Diagrams / Activities to de done on interleaf page only.
* Use colours while doing activities to make them eye catching.

Subject : Social Studies   Class : 5th

1. Learn copy work and book work of these two lessons
    lesson no : 1 (Continents and Oceans)
    lesson no : 2 (Latitudes and Longitudes)

2. Do comprehensive reading of lesson no. 3
    (Movements of the Earth)

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

Addition

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

E.g.Th H T O

```
  2 3 5 4  ⎤   (Addends)
+ 1 1 2 3  ⎦
─────────
  3 4 7 7  ⟶   (Sum)
─────────
```

Addends: The number 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

```
  2 3 5 4  ⟶   (Minuend)
- 1 1 2 3  ⟶   (Subtrahend)
─────────
  1 2 3 1  ⟶   (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.

Multiplication

Multiplication means repeated addition of a number over and over.

E.g. $12 \times 6 = 72$

(Multiplicand) (Multiplier) (Product)

Multiplicand: The number that is to be multiplied is called the multiplicand.

Multiplier: The number by which we multiply is called the multiplier.

Product: The result of the multiplication is called the product.

Properties of Multiplication

1. **Property of 1**: when a number is multiplied by 1, the product is the number itself.

2. **Property of 0**: when a number is multiplied by 0, the product is always 0.

3. **Order property or Commutative property of multiplication**: The product of 3 numbers does not change when we change the order of the numbers.

4. **Grouping property or Associative property of multiplication**: The product of 3 numbers does not change when we change the grouping of the numbers.

5. **Distributive property of multiplication**: If a sum or difference of 2 numbers is multiplied by another number, they can be multiplied separately and then added or subtracted.

Division

Division means equal sharing or making equal groups.

E.g. Divisor ——— 9 ⟌ 49 (5 ——— Quotient

Dividend ——— − 45

4 ——— Remainder

Dividend: The number which is to be divided is called the dividend.

Divisor: The number by which the dividend is divided is called the divisor.

Quotient: The result of division is called the quotient.

Remainder: The number left over after the division is called the remainder.

Properties of division

1. When a number is divided by itself, the quotient is 1.

2. When a number (other than 0) is divided by 1, the quotient is the number itself.

3. When 0 is divided by a non-zero number, the quotient is zero.

4. The division of any number by zero is not defined.

Tibetan Public School

Winter Assignment

Subject: Maths.

Class : 5th

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

Q2: Find the difference.

a. 875432 – 564321.

b. 900000 – 456789

c. 781234 – 459876

d. 650210 – 348905

e. 999999 – 123456.

f. 543210 – 321098

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: Solve the following:

a. 54,218 + 12,640 – 28,415.

b. 63,905 + 24,318 – 17,452

c. 89,476 – 55,249 + 42,310.

e 3,25,000 – 1,48,725 + 79,899

f. 4,12,538 – 2,35,417 – 18,206 + 96,504

Q5: Find the product.

a. 4632 × 127.

b. 5821 × 134

c. 7045 × 219.

f. 2378 × 6541

g. 4805 × 7293.

h. 6914 × 5832

Q6: Find the quotient and remainder and check your answer.

a. 348529 ÷ 7

b. 562814 ÷ 8

c. 19432 ÷ 56.

d. 78360 ÷ 32

e. 73528 ÷ 306.

f. 194376 ÷ 452

Q7: Fill in the blanks.

a. $4521 + 0 =$ _____ .

b. $3789 + 2468 = 2468 +$ _____

c. $640 + (200 + 10) = (640 +$ _____ $) + 10.$

d. _____ $+ 5555 = 5555$

e. $9001 - 0 =$ _____ .

f. $48000 - 48000 =$ _____

g. $1 \times$ _____ $= 529.$

h. $65 \times 300 = 300 \times$ _____

i. $0 \div 75 =$ _____ .

j. $750 \div$ _____ $= 750$

Q8: Solve the following word problems.

1. A toy factory manufactured 57894 toy cars in 2021 and 987379 toy cars in 2022. Find the total number of toy cars manufactured by the factory in these two years.

2. In a board examination, 72580 boys and 37987 girls passed but 7400 boys and 2500 girls failed in the exam. How many students enrolled in the examination?

3. Subtract the greatest 7-digit number from the smallest 9-digit number and write the difference obtained in words.

4. In the Municipal Corporation Election, candidate 'A' got 7285378 votes and candidate 'B' got 7137395 votes. Who got more, votes and by how much?

5. The cost of a ceiling fan is 83199. What will be the cost of such 150 ceiling fans?

6. In a factory 27,628 items are produced every day. How many items will be produced in one year and 2 weeks?

7. The cost of 130 radio sets is 299520. What is the cost of one radio set?

8. The product of two numbers is 332878. If one of the numbers is 826, find the other number.

Note

- Cut out the definitions from this note and paste them neatly into your Maths fair notebook.
- Revise chapter no 1 (Large Numbers) and learn multiplication tables from 2 -15.
- Write Q. No. 1 to Q No. 6 on loose sheets.
- Write your work neatly, as it carries 10 marks.

| موضوع:- اُردو | جماعت:- پانچویں | ① |

تاریخ:- منبر سِت

دن:-

عنوان:- انٹرنیٹ -

سبق نمبر:- (۳) تین -

مشق

۱) الفاظ / معنی -

۲) سوالات / جوابات -

۳) جملے -

الفاظ	معنی
۱) انٹرنیٹ	کمپیوٹر کے ذریعے جانکاری مہیا کرنے والا ایک پروگرام -
۲) پی۔ سی	پرسنل کمپیوٹر -
۳) لیپ ٹاپ	گود میں رکھا جانے والا کمپیوٹر -
۴) ای۔ میل	الیکٹرانک میل یعنی انٹرنیٹ کے ذریعے خط و کتابت کا طریقہ -

متعارف الفاظ	معنی
۳) متعارف الفاظ	معروف ۔
۴) مؤثر	انٹر نیٹ کرنے والا ۔

سوالات کے جوابات لکھیئے :۔

(۱) سوال انٹرنیٹ کی مختصر تعریف کیا ہے ؟

جواب انٹرنیٹ دنیا کا سب سے بڑا کمپیوٹر نیٹ ورک ہے، جس سے دنیا میں کروڑوں افراد براہِ راست آپس میں جڑے ہوئے ہیں ۔ یہ معلومات کا وہ خزانہ ہے جس کے ذخیرے کا کوئی اندازہ نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے ۔

(۲) سوال انٹرنیٹ کی سب سے بڑی خاصیت کیا ہے ؟

جواب انٹرنیٹ کی سب سے بڑی خاصیت یہ ہے کہ آپ چند منٹوں میں اس نظام کے ذریعے کسی بھی ایسے شخص سے رابطہ قائم کر سکتے ہیں جو آپ ہی کی طرح اس سے جڑا ہوا ہو ۔

(۳) سوال انٹرنیٹ کے ذریعے خط بھیجنے کا طریقہ کیا کہلاتا ہے ؟

جواب انٹرنیٹ کے ذریعے خط بھیجنے کا طریقہ الیکٹرانک میل (e-mail) کہلاتا ہے ۔

لیپ ٹاپ کیا ہوتا ہے؟

ب گود میں رکھے جانے والا کمپیوٹر "لیپ ٹاپ" کہلاتا
ہے۔ اس میں ہم دنیا کی کوئی بھی کتاب رکھ سکتے
ہیں اور اسے پڑھ سکتے ہیں۔ یہ ہمارے لیے لائبریری
بن چکا ہے۔

سوال مانیٹر کسے کہتے ہیں؟

جواب مانیٹر کمپیوٹر کی اسکرین کو کہتے ہیں۔

جملے

١) کمپیوٹر:۔ ہمارے اسکول میں کمپیوٹر کی تعلیم بھی
دیتے ہیں۔

٢) لیپ ٹاپ:۔ لیپ ٹاپ پر ہم دنیا بھر کی کتابیں
پڑھ سکتے ہیں۔

٣) انٹرنیٹ:۔ انٹرنیٹ ہمیں دنیا سے جوڑ دیتا ہے۔

٤) ٹیلی ویژن:۔ ٹیلی ویژن سائنس کی بہترین ایجاد
ہے۔

سوال اردو گنتی ایک سے چالیس تک لکھیے (کاپی پر)

مضمون :- علم کے فائدے -

علم دنیا میں اللہ کی بہت بڑی نعمت ہے - یہ ایک ایسی لازوال دولت ہے جو خرچ کرنے سے گھٹتی نہیں بلکہ بڑھتی ہے اور زندگی کی آخری سانس تک انسان کے ساتھ رہتی ہے - علم انسان کو انسان بناتا ہے - انسان کی ترقی کا دارومدار تعلیم پر ہے -

موجودہ دور میں سائنسی اور ٹیکنالوجی ترقیاں علم کی ہی بدولت ہیں - آج کے انسان نے اونچے اونچے پہاڑوں، وسیع سمندروں پر حکمرانی اسی علم کے ذریعہ حاصل کی ہے -

غرض یہ کہ علم نور ہے، عقل سلیم ہے، زمانے کے ساتھ چلنے کا ہنر ہے - جبکہ جہالت تاریکی ہے، بے وقوفی اور اندھا پن ہے - سچ تو یہ ہے کہ انسان بغیر علم کے انسان جانور کی مانند ہے - علم کے بغیر سماج میں اس کا کوئی حصہ یا اس کا کوئی نام و نشان نہیں رہ سکتا ہے -

نوٹ :-

۱) مندرجہ ذیل سبق نمبر نین کا کام اپنی اسکول کی ۱۱ اردو کاپی پر صاف ستھرے اکٹھے سبق نمبر ایک اجرو اور نین کا کیا جی اور کاجی کا

شبینہ پبلک سکول باراہ مولہ وآری کول سرینگر

کتاب :- کاشر   کلاس :- پیو لنژم

سبق :- "شیخ العالمؒ"

سوال و جواب

س :- شیخ العالمسؒ رۂ کیاہ اوس أصلی ناو؟

ج :- شیخ العالمؒ مرشد أصلی ناو چُھ "نورالدین"۔

س :- شیخ العالمؒ رۂ کرمتہ گنتہ جایہ بچھ زامتؒ؟

ج :- شیخ العالمؒ پھ 1377 عیسوی منز کیموہ گامس منز زامتؒ۔

س :- شیخ العالمؒ رۂ کیا پیغام آسی پھیؤلاوان؟

ج :- شیخ العالمؒ رۂ أسی لوکن اسلامک ، ملتہ أزن پتہ
سمتہ أزن پیغام پھیؤلاوان ۔

س :- شیخ العالمؒ رۂ مشدس ژورن خلیفن پیٹھی ناو لیکھیو۔

ج:۔ "شیخُ العالم" پیشوبین تروِن خلیفن ہِندی ناو و

بِجھِ:۔ (۱) بابا بام الدین" (۲) بابا زین الدین"

(۳) بابا نصر الدین" (۴) بابا تاج الدین"

ش:۔ زیار شریف کِباز کِچھ مشہور؟

ج "شیخُ العالم" چھ زیارِ شریف دفن أتہ کِچھ أُنُز
زیارت تہ لوب کِچھ زیارِ شریف مشہور۔

<u>"شیخُ العالم" نِس متعلق لیکھِو پانٹِنہ جملہ:۔</u>

(۱) "شیخُ العالم" صاحٔبن حقیقی ناو چھُ "نور الدین"۔

(۲) تمہ ہُشیار کنہ أسکھ مٔشِد ونان۔

(۳) تم زاو "کیموہ" گامس مَنز۔

(۴) ما جہ أو سکھ ناو "شیدرُ"۔

(۵) ما بین أو سکھ ناو "سالار الدین"۔

(۱) شیخُ العالمؒ آیہ مزارِ شریفس منز مدفن کرنہ۔

(۲) مزارِ شریف چھُ شیخُ العالمؒ من ۔لنٹر زیارت۔

(۳) یہ بزرگہ برپبسوار چھِ اِمہ زیارنس پیٹھ شب رگان۔

(۴) یہ ورہ چھِ 26 لکھہ شیخُ العالمؒ مُنز
مُترس مزارِ شریفس منز منادہ پیوان ۔

(۵) مزارِ شریفس منز چھِ کثیر منڈ لو طرفالہ پیٹھ
مُکلی ٹرسینی پیوان ۔

(۱)   آہقوار   (۲)   مُنڈر وار

(۳)   یوم وار   (۴)   بُدہ وار

(۵)   برپبسوار   (۴)   جُمعہ

(۷)   بٹہ وار ۔

Winter Assignment

Class:- 5th

Sub:- Computer

Revise FA, (chapter-1 & chapter-2)

Question / Answers , B/W.

Learn difficult words of both chapters

اسلامیات -

۱ قرآن مجید :: سورۃ الشمس Revise اور سورۃ البلد- حفظ کریں

۲ احادیث :: ایمانیات پر احادیث عبادات پر احادیث - معاملات پر احادیث- ان سب کو Revise کریں

اور آگے معاشرت پر تین حدثیں یاد کریں - صفحہ عام ۱۷ مع ترجمہ

۳ دعائیں :: نماز جنازہ مکمل یاد کریں صفحہ نمبر ۲۳   ۲۴

سیرتِ النبیؐ صفحہ نمبر ۳۴ - ۳۵ - ۳۶ - ۳۷ مکمل اچھے سے پڑھیں

۵ اسلامی معلومات - صفحہ نمبر ۴۹ - ۵۰ - ۵۱ - نواقض وضو تک مکمل زبانی یاد کریں

Tibetan Public School

Name: _____   Class: _____   Sec: _____   Roll No. _____

Prayer (Salah Chart)

February						Days
						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

Parents Sign.

January						Days
						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

Parents Sign.

December						Days
						1
						2
						3
						4
						5
						6
						7
						8
						9
						10
						11
						12
						13
						14
						15
						16
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						24
						25
						26
						27
						28
						29
						30
						31

Parents Sign.

بتائے گئے طریقے کے مطابق تاریخ کے اعتبار سے نشان لگائے ، جو نماز پڑھ لی گئی اس پر نشان ملک کا لگائے ۔ جو نماز نہ پڑھی گئی اس پر × کا نشان لگائے ۔ اور اس کی نماز کروانے نا کرنے کو نماز کی اہلیت ہو ۔ اور جماعت سے نماز پڑھنے کی ترغیب دے ۔