

**Natural numbers:** The counting numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, are called natural numbers.

**Predecessor:** If we subtract 1 from a natural number, what we get is its predecessor.

For example, the predecessor of 4 is  $4 - 1 = 3$ .

**Successor:** If we add 1 to a natural number, what we get is its successor. For example, the successor of 4 is  $4 + 1 = 5$ .

The natural number 1 has no predecessor in natural numbers.

There is no largest natural number

**Whole number:** If we add the number 0 to the collection of natural numbers we get whole numbers. Thus, the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, ... form the collection of whole numbers.

We regard 0 as the predecessor of 1 in the collection of whole numbers.

Every whole number has a successor.

Every whole number except zero has a predecessor.

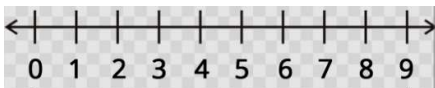
All the natural numbers are whole numbers but all the whole numbers are not a natural number.

0(zero) is a whole number but not a natural number.

**Number Line:** A visual representation of numbers on a straight line drawn either horizontally or vertically is known as a **number line**.

To draw a number line, follow these steps:

- \* Draw a line.
- \* Mark a point 0 in the middle of the line.
- \* Mark the second point to the right of 0 and label it as 1.
- \* The distance between the points 0 and 1 is called unit distance.
- \* Now, you can mark other points as 2, 3, 4, and so on.



This is a number line for whole numbers.

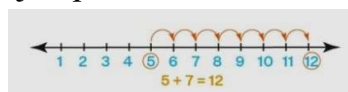
**The distance between two points:** The distance between 3 and 5 is 2 units. Likewise, the distance between 1 and 6 is 5 units.

**The greater number on the number line:** The number on the right is always greater than the number on the left. As number 7 is on the right of the number 2, hence  $7 > 2$ .

**A smaller number on the number line:** The number on the left of any number is always smaller than that number. As number 3 is on the left of 6, hence  $3 < 6$ .

**Do exercise 2.1 yourself on your notebook**

**Addition on the number line:** If we have to add 5 and 7, then start with 5 and make 7 jumps to the right. As our 7th jump is at 12, so the answer is 12.



**Subtraction on the Number Line:** If we have to subtract 3 from 5, we start from 5 and make 3 jumps to the left. Our 3rd jump is at 2, so the answer is 2.





**Note:**

\*Commutativity is not applicable for subtraction and division

\*Changing the order of numbers in subtraction, changes the result e.g.  $5 - 2 = 3$ , but  $2 - 5 = -3$ , therefore  $5 - 2 \neq 2 - 5$ )

\*Changing the order of numbers in division, changes the result e.g.  $10 \div 5 = 2$ , but  $5 \div 10 = 0.5$ , therefore  $10 \div 5 \neq 5 \div 10$

**Associativity of Addition and Multiplication:** The associative property of addition and multiplication states that the regrouping of three whole numbers does not change the result of their sum and product.

Let **A, B and C** are three whole numbers, then as per associativity,

$$A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$$

$$A \times (B \times C) = (A \times B) \times C$$

We can understand the above two expressions, with the help of examples given below.

**Associativity of Addition**

$$(2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4) = 9$$

$$(4 + 4) + 5 = 4 + (4 + 5) = 13$$

**Associativity of Multiplication**

$$(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4) = 24$$

$$(4 \times 4) \times 5 = 4 \times (4 \times 5) = 80$$

From the above examples, we can see, the regrouping of the numbers does not change the actual result.

**Note:** Associativity of subtraction and division of whole numbers does not exist.

**Distributivity of Multiplication over Addition:** In this property, the multiplication is distributive over addition. It means, if A, B and C are three whole numbers, then;

$$A \times (B + C) = A \times B + A \times C$$

Let us see the examples.

$$1. 6 \times (5 + 4) = (6 \times 5) + (6 \times 4)$$

$$\text{LHS} = 6 \times (5 + 4) = 6 \times 9 = 54$$

$$\text{RHS} = (6 \times 5) + (6 \times 4) = 30 + 24 = 54$$

Hence, proved.

$$2. 15 \times 45 = 15 \times (40 + 5)$$

$$= 15 \times 40 + 15 \times 5$$

$$= 600 + 75$$

$$= 675$$

**Try these** ( do it yourself on notebook)

$$1. 7 \times (12 + 4) = 7 \times 12 + 7 \times 4$$

$$2. 5 \times 105 = 5 \times (100 + 5)$$

**Identity Property (for addition and multiplication):** The identity property of whole numbers for addition and multiplication states that:

$$W + 0(\text{zero}) = W$$

$$W \times 1 = W$$

Where W is any whole number.

Thus, by the above given expression, we can conclude that, if zero is added to any whole number, then the value of the original number does not change. Similarly, when

we multiply any whole number by 1, then the value of the actual number remains unchanged. Hence, identity property holds both for addition and multiplication.

**Try these** ( do it yourself on notebook)

**Identity for addition**

$$2 + 0 = 2$$

$$5 + 0 =$$

$$7 + 0 =$$

$$10 + 0 =$$

$$50 + 0 =$$

$$100 + 0 =$$

**Identity for multiplication**

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$5 \times 1 =$$

$$7 \times 1 =$$

$$10 \times 1 =$$

$$50 \times 1 =$$

$$100 \times 1 =$$

Therefore, 0 is the additive identity and 1 is the multiplicative identity of any whole number.

**Do exercise 2.2 in your notebook**

**Patterns in Whole Numbers using dots**

\* Patterns are used for easy verbal calculations and to understand numbers better.

\* We can arrange the numbers using dots in elementary shapes like the triangle, square, rectangle, and line.

Let's suppose one point represents the number 1 and two points represent the number 2, and so on. We can create different patterns with a given set of points. With 1 point, we cannot create any pattern.

It always remains a point.

**Straight line:** If two points are given, then the two can be joined together in the shape of a straight line

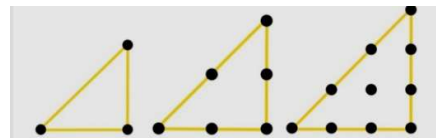


\* With one more point, we can still form a straight line.

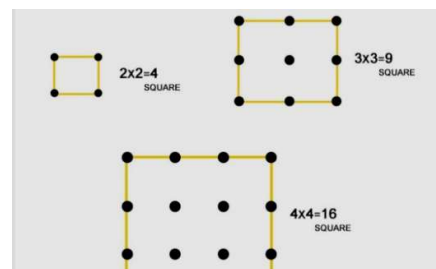


\* We can form a straight line with any number of points except 1.

**Triangular Numbers:** Numbers that form a triangle are called triangular numbers. e.g 3, 6, 10, 15, and 21 are triangular numbers.



**Square Numbers:** We get a square number by multiplying a whole number with itself. The numbers that form a square pattern are square numbers e.g 4, 9, 16...



**Number Patterns Observation:** Observation of number patterns can guide to simple processes and make the calculations easier. Consider the following examples which help the addition and subtraction with numbers like 9, 99, 999, etc. simpler.

- $145 + 9 = 145 + 10 - 1 = 155 - 1 = 154$
- $145 - 9 = 145 - 10 + 1 = 135 + 1 = 136$
- $145 + 99 = 145 + 100 - 1 = 245 - 1 = 244$
- $145 - 99 = 145 - 100 + 1 = 45 + 1 = 46$

Consider another pattern which simplifies multiplication with 9, 99, 999, and so on:

- $62 \times 9 = 62 \times (10 - 1) = 558$
- $62 \times 99 = 62 \times (100 - 1) = 6138$
- $62 \times 999 = 62 \times (1000 - 1) = 61938$

**Do exercise 2.3 in your notebook .**

Comprehension questions ( do it yourself on notebook)

**1. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The smallest whole number is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Whole numbers do not include \_\_\_\_\_ numbers.
3. The successor of 329 is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The predecessor of 5000 is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 0 is neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_.

**2. True or False:**

1. 0 is a whole number. (\_\_\_\_)
2. Every whole number has a predecessor. (\_\_\_\_)
3. The sum of two whole numbers is always a whole number. (\_\_\_\_)
4. The product of a whole number and 0 is the number itself. (\_\_\_\_)
5. Whole numbers include negative numbers. (\_\_\_\_)
6. What is the sum of the first 5 whole numbers?

**3. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
1. Successor of 45	a. 67
2. Predecessor of 1000	b. 999
3. $34 + 33$	c. 46
4. $300 \div 3$	d. 67
5. $50 \times 2$	e. 100

## Fun activity

### 1. Number Line Hop

You are standing on the number 5 on a number line. You make the following moves:

Jump 3 steps forward.

Then, jump 5 steps backward.

Finally, jump 7 steps forward.

Where do you land?

## Knowing Our Numbers

## Chapter 1

### Previous Connect

**Digits:** Digits are the symbols used to represent numbers in a numerical system. In the base-10 system (decimal system) which we commonly use, there are 10 digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Example: The number 247 is made up of the digits 2, 4, 7

The number 5 is a single- digit number.

**Counting numbers or Natural numbers:** Numbers 1, 2, 3... are called counting or natural numbers. The smallest natural number is 1.

**Whole numbers:** 0, 1, 2, 3... are a collection of whole numbers. The smallest whole number is 0.

**Successor:** If 1 is added to a number, we get its successor.

Example: Successor of 93 is  $93 + 1 = 94$

**Predecessor:** If 1 is subtracted from a number, we get its predecessor.

Example: Predecessor of 101 is  $101 - 1 = 100$

Rounding off the numbers to the nearest 10, 100, 1000 etc.:

1, 2, 3, and 4 are nearer to 0 than 10, so they are rounded off as 0.

5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are nearer to 10 than 0, so they are rounded off as 10.

Note: Number 5 is equidistant from both 0 and 10 so round it off as 10.

A number is formed by adding two or more digits e.g 243, 8795

### **Smallest Numbers**

### **Largest Numbers**

\* 1-digit no. = 9

\* 1-digit no. = 1

\* 2-digit no. = 99

\* 2-digit no. = 10

\* 3-digit no. = 999

\* 3-digit no. = 100

\* 4-digit no. = 9999

\* 4-digit no. = 1000

If we add one more to the greatest 4-digit number ( $9999 + 1 = 10000$ ), we get the smallest 5-digit number. It is one lakh.

Complete the pattern [1.2.6 pg no. 9] ( do it yourself on notebook)

$$9 + 1 = 10$$

$$99 + 1 = 100$$

$$999 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$9999 + 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

Try these ( do it yourself on notebook)

$$10 - 1 = 9$$



- **Descending Order:** Arranging numbers from the greatest to the smallest.

Example: Consider a group of numbers:

34, 10, 80, 434, 9999, 108040

They can be arranged in descending order as:

108040, 9999, 434, 80, 34, 10

They can be arranged in ascending order as:

10, 34, 80, 434, 9999, 108040

Q. Arrange these in ascending and descending order: ( do it yourself on notebook)

a. 3755, 2468, 6659, 4257

b. 3565, 6453, 3912, 8927

**Shifting Digits:** Changing the position of digits in a number changes the magnitude of the number. Example: Consider the number 769. If we swap the hundreds place digit with the digit at the units place, we will get 967, which is greater than 769.

Similarly, if we exchange the tens place with the units place, we get 796, which is also greater than 769.

**Place Value of Digits (Indian System of Numeration)**

The place value of a digit is the number we get if we multiply the digit by its place. So, the place value of a digit changes according to its place.

Example:

a. 572934019

Q. Write the place value of: ( do it yourself on notebook)

a) 274953

b) 5085472

**Place Value Chart:** A table showing the places and the place values of each digit of the given number is called a place value chart. It is divided into periods.

Example:

To represent an eight- or nine-digit number, a place value is divided into four periods.

Indian Place Value System								
CRORES		LAKHS		THOUSANDS		ONES		
TC	C	TL	L	T-TH	TH	H	T	O

a. 5424978

Crore		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
		5	4	2	4	9	7	8

Practice Questions:

b) 3145763

c) 962315748

(Do it yourself on notebook)

**Note:** we don't use commas while writing number names

To write numbers without a place value chart we use commas to separate periods.

**Writing Numbers without a Place Value Chart**

54,24,978 (54 lies in the period of lakhs, 24 lies in the period of thousands, 978 lies in the period of ones. So, they are separated by commas).

Q. Place commas correctly and write the numerals: ( do it yourself on notebook)



Ans: 93,35,268

**International System of Numeration**

**Place Value Chart:** In the International system of numeration, place value is divided into periods (ones period, thousands period, millions period, etc).

International Place Value Chart		
PERIODS	PLACES	DIGITS
MILLIONS	Hundred Millions (HM) 100,000,000	9
	Ten Millions (TM) 10,000,000	8
	Millions (M) 1,000,000	7
THOUSANDS	Hundred Thousands (HT) 100,000	6
	Ten Thousands (TTh) 10,000	5
	Thousands (Th) 1,000	4
ONES	Hundreds (H) 100	3
	Tens (T) 10	2
	Ones (O) 1	1

Q. Write numbers in the place value chart and also write number names.

Millions period			Thousands period			Ones period		
HM	JM	M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
		9	6	7	8	1	0	3
	6	2	3	4	5	6	9	2
7	0	5	2	5	1	5	8	3

Sol. 9,678,103

Nine million six hundred seventy-eight thousand one hundred three

Do b and c part yourself on notebook

**Numbers in Expanded Form:** A number can be expressed as the sum of the place values of its digits. This is called its expanded form.

Let us consider the number 9257.

TH H T O

9 2 5 7

Expansion:

$$9 \times 1000 + 2 \times 100 + 5 \times 10 + 7$$

$$9000 + 200 + 50 + 7$$

Q. Write the following in expanded form: ( do it yourself on notebook)

a) 6452813

b) 421345781

We can convert every large number in terms of smaller numbers.

\* 1Tens= 10 ones

\* 1 Hundred=10 tens = 100 ones

\* 1Thousand= 10 hundreds = 1000 ones

\* 1 Lakhs=100 thousands = 100,000 ones

\* 1 Crore=100 lakhs = 10,000,000 ones

**Do exercise 1.1 yourself in your notebook.**

**Large Numbers in Practice**

\* 1 kilometer = 1000 meters = 100,000 centimeters = 10,000,000 millimeters

\* 1 gram = 1000 milligrams

\* 1 liter = 1000 milliliters

### Let's Solve Some Problems

#### Example 1:

To fill an order, the factory dyed 336 yards of silk in red and 37 yards in blue. How many yards of silk did it dye for that order?

Sol. Yards of red silk = 336

Yards of blue silk = 37

∴ Total yards of silk dyed =  $336 + 37 = 373$

#### Example 2:

There are 5497 children in a town. 2989 go to school. How many children do not go to school?

Sol. Total children = 5497

Children who go to school = 2989

∴ Children who do not go to school =  $5497 - 2989$   
= 2508

#### Example 3

There are 10 folders and each folder has 23 sheets of paper inside them. How many sheets of paper are there altogether?

Sol. No. of folders = 10

No. of papers in one folder = 23

∴ total no. of sheets of paper in 10 folders =  $10 \times 23 = 230$

#### Example 4

225 toffees are distributed equally among 25 students. How many toffees will each student get?

Sol. Toffees received by 25 students = 225

Toffees received by one student =  $225 / 25 = 9$

∴ Each student will get 9 toffees.

#### Try these questions ( do it yourself on notebook)

Q1. A book costs ₹285. What will be the cost of 45 such books?

Q2. A school has 745 students in the primary section and 1248 students in the secondary section. What is the total number of students?

Q3. A factory produces 3850 toys every day. How many toys will it produce in 15 days?

#### Ex 1.2: Do it yourself in your notebook

**Estimation:** It is the rough calculation of value. We use estimations when we have to deal with large numbers and do quick calculations.

#### Estimating to the nearest tens by rounding off

738 → 740

If the digit in the ones place is:

\* 5 or higher, round tens place up

\* 4 or lower, leave tens place as is

Firstly, to estimate, we need to see where the number lies.

Here, 38 lies between 30 and 40

Secondly, we will see if the digit at ones place is 5 or higher

Here it is higher than 5

Thus the number 738 is rounded off to 740.

### **Estimating to the nearest hundreds by rounding off**

Round off the number 867 nearest to the hundreds.

867 lies between 800 and 900.

Now we have to check for tens place. If it is greater than 50 then we will round it off to the upper side and if it is less than 50 then we will round it off on the lower side.

It is 67, which is greater than 50.

So 867 will round off to 900.

### **Estimating to the nearest thousands by rounding off**

The numbers from 1 to 499 are rounded off to 0, and the numbers from 501 to 999 are rounded off to 1000 as they are nearer to 1000.

500 is always rounded off to 1000.

Example:

Round off 7690 nearest to thousands.

7690 lies between 7000 and 8000.

It is closer to 8000.

Thus 7690 rounds off to 8000.

### **To estimate sum or difference**

Estimate:  $3,210 + 12,884$ .

3,210 will be rounded off to 3000.

12,884 will be rounded off to 13,000.

$3000 + 13000 = 16000$ .

Estimated sum = 16,000

### **To estimate products:**

Example:

Estimate:  $73 \times 18$

\* 73 will be rounded off to 70

\* 18 will be rounded off to 20

Estimated product =  $70 \times 20 = 1400$

### **Try these** ( do it yourself on notebook)

1. What is the estimated sum of 326 and 478 if both numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred?

2. Estimate the difference between 632 and 289 by rounding to the nearest ten.

3. Estimate the product of  $49 \times 6$  by rounding 49 to the nearest ten.

### **Ex 1.3: Do it yourself in your notebook**

**Using Brackets:** We use brackets to indicate the numbers inside should be treated as a different number. Thus, the bracket should be solved first.

Example:

$$8 + 2 \times 5 = 8 + 10 = 18 \quad \text{[BODMAS]}$$

Whereas, if we use brackets:

$$(8 + 2) \times 5 = 10 \times 5 = 50$$

### **Expanding Brackets:**

Brackets help in the systematic calculation.

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \times 104 \\ &= 3 \times (100 + 4) \\ &= 3 \times 100 + 3 \times 4 \\ &= 300 + 12 \\ &= 312 \end{aligned}$$

**Roman Numerals:** The Roman numeral system is a set of symbols used to represent numbers. The Roman numeral system uses only seven symbols. Different arrangements of these seven symbols represent different numbers. Roman numerals are not used in mathematical calculations, yet we see them in watches, clocks and calendars.

There is no symbol for zero in the Roman numeral system.

Roman Numeral	Hindu-Arabic Numeral
I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

### **Rules for writing Roman Numerals**

Rule 1: Repetition of a Roman numeral means addition.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g. } \text{III} &= 1 + 1 + 1 = 3 \\ \text{XX} &= 10 + 10 = 20 \end{aligned}$$

Rule 2: A smaller numeral written to the right of a larger numeral is always added to the larger numeral.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g., VIII} &= 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 8 \\ \text{XVII} &= 10 + 5 + 1 + 1 = 17 \end{aligned}$$

Rule 3: A smaller numeral written to the left of a larger numeral is always subtracted from the larger numeral.

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{ e.g., IX} &= 10 - 1 = 9 \\ \text{IV} &= 5 - 1 = 4 \end{aligned}$$

Rule 4: For numerals greater than 10, we first write the number in groups of tens and ones, and then form the Roman numeral for the corresponding number.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g. } 25 &= 20 + 5 = \text{XXV} \\ 87 &= 80 + 7 = \text{LXXXVII} \end{aligned}$$

### **Note:**

1. Only I, X, C and M can be repeated up to three times in a row.

Symbol V, L, and D are never subtracted

2. Symbol C can be subtracted from D and M.

$$* \text{ e.g., CD} = 500 - 100 = 400$$

- Symbol I can be subtracted from V and X only.
- Symbol X can be subtracted from L and C only.
- Symbol L and C are greater than X.
- Roman numerals don't have a place value system.

**Try these:** ( do it yourself on notebook)

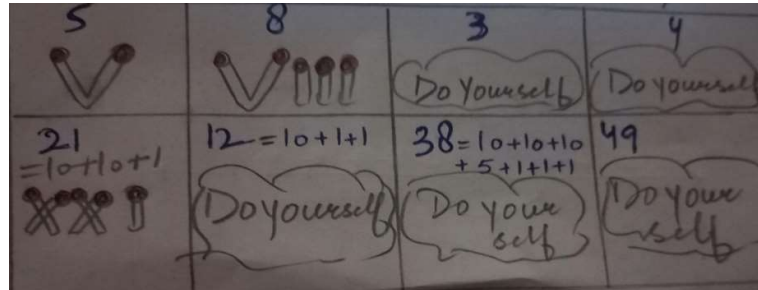
Q1. Convert the following numbers to Roman numerals:

- 7
- 14
- 36
- 49
- 88
- 120
- 543
- 999

Q2. Convert the following Roman numerals to numbers:

- VIII
- XV
- XXIX
- XLIV
- LXVII
- CCL
- CDXC
- MCMXCIV

**Activity:** Paste or draw matchsticks in the boxes to represent the given numbers as Roman numerals:



**Comprehension Questions** ( do it yourself on notebook)

1. **Fill in the blanks:**

- The smallest 5-digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The largest 6-digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The successor of 8999 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The predecessor of 10000 is \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 38,945, the place value of 9 is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **Compare the numbers using <, >, or =:**

- 4567 \_\_\_ 4675
- 78021 \_\_\_ 78012
- 99999 \_\_\_ 100000
- 543210 \_\_\_ 543210

3. **Write the following in expanded form:**

- 5647
- 89012
- 47085

4. **Write the numeral for the following:**

- Fifty-six thousand three hundred forty-two
- Seven lakh four thousand five
- One crore eight lakh twenty

5. **Round off to the nearest 10, 100, and 1000:**

- 647
- 8234
- 52999

6. **Write the next three numbers in the pattern:**

- 1, 10, 100, 1000, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

7. If a number is multiplied by 10, the digits shift to the \_\_\_\_\_.

8. **MCQs (Choose the correct option):**

- The smallest 5-digit number is:

2. The largest 6-digit number is:  
a) 1000000      b) 999999      c) 99999      d) 100000
3. The Roman numeral for 49 is:  
a) XLV      b) LIX      c) XLIX      d) IL
4. One million is equal to:  
a) 10 lakhs      b) 1 crore      c) 1 lakh      d) 10000
5. The successor of 8999 is:  
a) 9000      b) 8998      c) 9001      d) 9999
6. The expanded form of 56048 is:  
a)  $50000 + 600 + 48$       b)  $50000 + 6000 + 40 + 8$   
c)  $5000 + 600 + 40 + 8$       d)  $50000 + 600 + 40 + 8$
7. How many thousands are there in 56789?  
a) 56      b) 5      c) 567      d) 56.789
8. Round 2785 to the nearest 100:  
a) 2700      b) 2800      c) 2780      d) 3000
9. Which of the following is not a 7-digit number?  
a) 1234567      b) 10000000      c) 7654321      d) 2345678
10. Which of these is equal to 1 crore?  
a) 10 lakh      b) 100 lakh      c) 100 thousand      d) 1000 lakh
11. Place value of 7 in 47593 is:  
a) 70000      b) 7000      c) 700      d) 70
12. The smallest 3-digit number is:  
a) 100      b) 101      c) 999      d) 90
13. If a number is multiplied by 100, the digits shift to the:  
a) Left by 2 places      b) Right by 2 places  
c) Left by 1 place      d) Right by 1 place
14. The sum of the smallest 4-digit number and the largest 3-digit number is:  
a) 10000      b) 1999      c) 1100      d) 2000
15. The number 70405 in words is:  
a) Seventy thousand forty-five      b) Seven lakh forty-five  
c) Seventy thousand four hundred five      d) Seven thousand forty-five

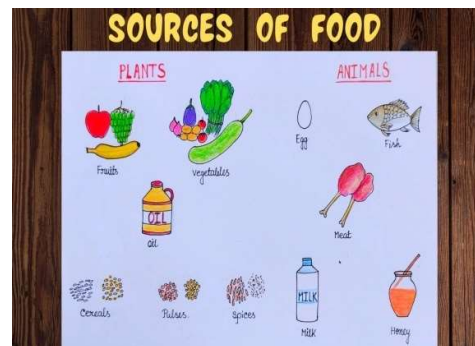
**Previous content .**

Food is any substance consumed to provide nutrients and energy necessary for growth, repair, and maintaining life.

**Importance of food**

Food is important because it:

1. Provides Energy: Carbohydrates, fats, and proteins are the primary sources of energy for the body.
2. Supports Growth and Development: Proteins and other nutrients are essential for building and repairing tissues and organs.
3. Regulates Body Processes: Vitamins, minerals, and water help in maintaining proper metabolic functions, immune system health, and overall body regulation.
4. Maintains Health: A balanced diet helps prevent diseases and promotes good health, while a lack of proper nutrition can lead to various health issues.



**Keywords:-**

**Nutrient:** A nutrient is a substance that provides nourishment essential for growth, energy, and maintaining health.

**Jaggery:** Jaggery is a traditional, unrefined sugar made from sugarcane or date palm sap.

**Vitamins** are special nutrients that our body needs in small amounts to stay healthy.

**Thepla** is a traditional Indian flatbread, primarily made from wheat flour, fenugreek leaves (methi), spices, and sometimes yogurt .

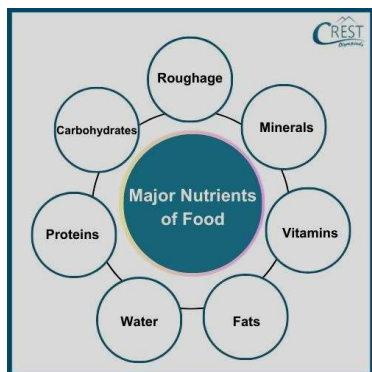
**Obesity** means having too much body fat. It happens when people eat more food than needed and don't exercise enough.

**A balanced diet** refers to consuming a variety of foods in the right proportions to provide all the nutrients the body needs for proper function and good health.

Meals typically consist of a variety of foods that provide the necessary nutrients to fuel the body and support its functions. Meals can be simple or elaborate, depending on the culture, occasion, and dietary preferences.

**Meal:** is a combination of food items prepared and consumed.

**Major nutrients of food**



**Daily meal chart**

DAYS	BREAKFAST	LUNCH	SNACK	DINNER
DAY 1	Sprouts cheela	Soybean curry with multigrain chapati	Tea with Makhane	Vegetable quinoa
DAY 2	Poha with curd	Mix dal and rice with curd and salad.	Tea with Makhane	Shahi Paneer with brown rice
DAY 3	Quinoa sprouts upma with curd	Soybean lentil bhurji with chapati	Tea with Makhane	Methi paratha and cucumber raita
DAY 4	Ragi dosa and sambhar with buttermilk	Mix dal and rice with curd and salad	Tea with Makhane	Vegetable quinoa
DAY 5	Sprouts cheela	Soybean curry with multigrain chapati	Tea with Makhane	Vegetable quinoa
DAY 6	Stuffed Besan Cheela	Paneer tikka with a vegetable salad	Tea with Makhane	Sarso ka saag with multigrain chapati
DAY 7	Stuffed Besan Cheela	Paneer tikka with a vegetable salad	Tea with Makhane	Sarso ka saag with multigrain chapati

## Chart showing different types of food

Types of Food based on their functions

Classification of Foods		
Food Group	Function	Source
Energy-Giving Food	They provide us with the energy we need to carry out different activities in our daily lives, such as playing, studying and going about our day.	Carbohydrates from rice, wheat, bread and cereals. Fats from oils, butter, cheese and nuts.
Body-Building Food	They serve as the building blocks for our bones and muscles. When we consume these foods, they provide our bodies with the essential nutrients needed for proper growth and overall health.	Proteins from pulses, milk, fish, eggs, chicken, etc.
Protective Food	They act as a shield for our bodies, protecting us from getting sick. They contribute to our overall well-being and act as a defence against germs and illnesses.	Vitamins and minerals from fruits and vegetables.

**Balanced diet:-** A Balanced Diet is a diet that provides all the essential nutrients in the right proportions to maintain overall health and well-being

**Obesity:** Obesity means having too much body fat. It happens when people eat more food than needed and don't exercise enough. It can cause health problems like tiredness, difficulty moving, and diseases like diabetes.

**To stay healthy:** Eat more fruits and vegetables, Avoid junk food, Play and exercise daily, Get enough sleep.

**Midday Meal Scheme:-** The Midday Meal Scheme is a government initiative in India aimed at providing free lunches to children in government and government-aided schools. The primary goal is to improve the nutritional status of school children, encourage school attendance, and promote social equity.

**Deficiency diseases:-** Deficiency diseases are health problems that occur when the body does not get enough of a specific nutrient, such as vitamins, minerals, or proteins, over a long period of time. These deficiencies lead to various health issues and can be prevented by maintaining a balanced diet with all essential nutrients.

Some diseases/disorders caused by deficiency of vitamins and minerals are given on table 1.3 P.no 8 of your textbook.

**Comprehension Questions: Do yourself on Notebook**

**Long Answer type Questions:**

1. What are the components of food? Explain each component and its role in the body.
2. Define deficiency diseases. Explain how a lack of essential nutrients causes these diseases. Give examples of two deficiency diseases and their symptoms.
3. Explain the role of proteins, carbohydrates, and fats in maintaining good health. Give examples of foods rich in each of these nutrients.



4. What is a balanced diet? Why is it important for growth and good health? Discuss the various food groups that should be included in a balanced diet.
5. How do vitamins and minerals contribute to the body's overall health? Give examples of vitamins and minerals, and the deficiency diseases associated with them.

**Short Answer type Questions:**

1. What is the main function of carbohydrates in our body?
2. Name one food rich in proteins.
3. How does fat help the body?
4. What are minerals, and why are they important for our body?
5. What happens if we do not get enough Vitamin A in our diet?

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Proteins help in the \_\_\_\_ and repair of body tissues.
2. Carbohydrates provide the body with \_\_\_\_.
3. The lack of Vitamin D in the diet can cause \_\_\_\_.
4. Fats are important for storing \_\_\_\_ and protecting vital organs.
5. A balanced diet includes a proper mix of \_\_\_\_, vitamins, and minerals.

**Objective Questions (Multiple Choices):**

1. Which of the following is a good source of protein?  
a) Apple                      b) Chicken                      c) Rice                      d) Milk
2. Vitamin C helps in:  
a) Healthy bones and teeth                      b) Growth and repair of tissues  
c) Boosting immunity and preventing scurvy                      d) Improving vision
3. Fats are necessary for:  
a) Energy storage and protection of organs                      b) Bone development  
c) Improving digestion                      d) Preventing infections
4. Which of the following is caused by a deficiency of Vitamin B1?  
a) Scurvy                      b) Rickets                      c) Beriberi                      d) Anemia
5. The deficiency of Iodine causes:  
a) Night blindness                      b) Goiter                      c) Pellagra                      d) Anemia

**Assertion and Reasoning:**

Assertion: A balanced diet is important for maintaining good health.

Reasoning: A balanced diet provides the body with essential nutrients, including carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals.

- a) Both assertion and reasoning are correct, and reasoning is the correct explanation of assertion.
- b) Both assertion and reasoning are correct, but reasoning is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- c) Assertion is correct, but reasoning is incorrect.
- d) Assertion is incorrect, but reasoning is correct.

## "Activity-Based Homework"

1. Prepare a diet chart to provide balanced diet to a twelve year old child . The diet chart should include food items which are not expensive and are commonly available in your area.
2. We have learnt that excess intake of fats is harmful for the body. What about other nutrients? Would it be harmful for the body to take too much of proteins or vitamins in the diet?

### **Book exercises**

Do question no. 1, 2 , 3, 4, & 5 yourself on your notebooks & question no. 6 & 7 on book.

Tests .on pg.no 2,3 test of protein, starch and fats practically these tests will be done in school lab after the vacation.

### **Topic sorting materials into groups**

### **Lesson no.2**

**Material:** A material is anything that is used to make objects or things, e-g: cotton, wood etc.

**Types of materials:** Materials can be natural (like wood, cotton or stone) or man-made (like plastic or glass). They are chosen based on their properties such as hardness, appearance, solubility or transparency...

#### **Uses of Material:**

→Building and construction.      → Clothing                      →Cooking and rating  
→Transportation                      →electrical equipment      →Furniture.  
→Packaging                              → Decoration etc.

**Objects:**An object is any item thing that specific shape and purpose. Objects can be made of various materials, such as: has a be  
Wood (e.g. furniture, paper), Metal e.g., tools, coins), Plastic (e.g., bottles, toys).  
Glass e.g., windows, bottles), Fabric e.g., clothes, upholstery

#### **Keywords:**

1. Lustre:- lustre means the shine of a material surface when it reflects light .
  2. Translucent: means allowing some light to pass through but not clear enough to see glass. Through completely, example: Frosted glass
  3. Opaque:- means not allowing any light to pass through. Example: wood or metal .
  4. Soluble-a substance that can dissolve in water example: salt.
  5. Compress: - means to press something into smaller or shape
- **SORTING:**Sorting is the process of arranging or grouping things based on shared characteristics or properties. This can be done by categories like colour material size, shape or any other defining trait. Sorting helps in organizing and classifying objects to identify or use .

**Different methods of sorting :** Sorting materials by colour (grouping red,blue,and yellow items together).

- Sorting by size (small) medium, large items)
- Sorting by type (grouping metal, wood and Plastic items)

### **Importance of sorting**

Organisations, Efficiency Safety, Optimal use, Waste management, Easy to find

### **Chart showing different types of objects and the materials they are made of:**

<b>OBJECTS</b>	<b>MATERIALS</b>
1. Books, dairy, calendar	Paper
2. Table , chair, stool, door	Wood
3. Buckets, tumbler, tub	Plastic
4. Gold, silver, iron	Metal

**PROPERTIES OF MATERIAIS**:: Different materials have different properties. These properties help us to identify and classify material and they determine how suitable a material is for a particular purpose or application.

#### **Some properties of materials:**

1. **Appearance:** describes how the material looks, including its shine, color and texture. Examples: Lustrous (shiny): Metals like gold and silver
  - Dull: wood or plastic.
2. **Hardness:** describes how hard or soft a material is, based on its resistance to being scratched or deformed. Hard things cannot Compress easily • Examples: + Hard Diamond, steel , Soft sponge rubber
3. **Transparency:**
  - transparent: Allows light to pass through, like glass
  - Translucent: allows some light but not clear images, like frosted glass.
  - Opaque. Does not allow light to pass through like wood or metal.
4. **Solubility:** Soluble: substance that can dissolve in water like salt or sugar. Insoluble: Does not dissolve in water, like sand or oil.
5. **Density:** describes how , compact a material is (mass per unit volume). High Density: heavy materials like iron Low Density: Lighter materials like foam, wood
6. **Flexibility:** Flexible: can bend easily without breaking, like rubber Rigid : cannot bend easily. Like metal or glass
7. **Miscible:** Two liquids that can mix completely example water and milk. Immiscible: two liquids that cannot mix with each other and forms a separate Layer. Example water & oil. Some gasses are soluble in water where as others arenot .
8. **Float or sink:** some objects floats on water (stay on top), while others sink go to the bottom). It depend on the weight and material of the object .
  - Lighter objects: objects like a leaf or empty plastic bottle are light and float on water. Heavier objects: objects like stone or iron nail are heavy and sink in water.

**TRANSPARENCY CHART:-**

OBJECT	TYPE OF TRANSPARENCY	REASON	Example.
Glass	Transparent	Allows all light to pass through.	Window glass, spectacles
Frosted glass	Translucent	Allows some light to pass through.	Bathroom windows,
Paper	Translucent	Lets light pass partially	Butter paper, tracing paper.
wood	opaque	Does not let light pass through.	Doors, furniture.

### Key Points:

1. Materials differ in their appearance and the way they mix in water or other liquids. They may float or sink in water and can be transparent, opaque, or translucent.
2. Materials can be grouped on the basis of similarities or differences in their properties.
3. In everyday life, we often group materials for our convenience.
4. At home, we usually store things in such a manner that similar objects are placed together, making it easier to find them.
5. Sorting materials in groups make it convenient to study their properties and also observe any patterns in these properties.

### Comprehensive Questions to be done on Notebook

#### 1. Long Answer Questions:

- Q1: Explain how the property of transparency is useful in daily life. Give 3 examples.
- Q2: Describe an activity to show that some materials float while others sink.
- Q3: How can you test the solubility of sugar and sand in water? Explain with steps.
- Q4: Describe the different states of matter and how materials are grouped based on them.
- Q5: Discuss the importance of materials that are waterproof. Provide three examples and their uses.

#### 2. Short Answer Questions:

- Q1: Define the terms transparent, translucent, and opaque with examples.
- Q2: Why is grouping materials important?
- Q3: Mention any three properties of materials that can be used for sorting them.
- Q4. Differentiate between soluble and insoluble materials with one example each.
- Q5. Write three examples of materials that sink in water and three that float.

#### Objective Questions:

1. Objects that allow light to pass through completely are:
  - a) Opaque.
  - b) Transparent.
  - c) Translucent.
  - d) Solid
2. Which of these materials is transparent?

- a) Paper.      b) Glass.      c) Wood.      d) Stone

3. Moon is an example of:

- a) Translucent material.      b) Opaque material  
c) Transparent material.      d) Liquid material

4. Which of the following is insoluble in water?

- a) Salt.      b) Sugar.      c) Oil.      d) Vinegar

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. Materials that do not allow light to pass through are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Objects like wood and sponge are examples of \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ materials can dissolve completely in water.
4. Butter paper is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ material.
5. Materials can be grouped based on their \_\_\_\_\_ and uses.

**Assertion and Reasoning:**

Assertion (A): Plastic is an example of a material that floats on water.

Reason (R): Plastic is less dense than water.

Options:

- a) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
- b) Both 'A' and 'R' are true, but 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'.
- c) 'A' is true, but 'R' is false.
- d) 'A' is false, but 'R' is true.

**Activity:**

1. Collect 5 different objects from your home (e.g., coin, glass, sponge, plastic, cloth) and classify them as transparent, translucent, or opaque.

Write your observations in a table format.

2. Take a bowl of water and drop the following items into it:

A nail, a piece of wood, a leaf, a stone, and a plastic bottle cap.

Observe and note which items float and which sink.

Explain the reason behind your observation.

**Book Exercises:**Page 18 and 19

Do Q1, Q5, and Q6 on your notebook.

Do Q2, Q3, Q4, and Q7 on your book.

**The Earth in the Solar System**

**Introduction:**

**Solar System:** The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies (such as asteroids and meteoroids) form the solar system.

**The Night Sky:** After sunset, the sky fills with bright objects like stars, some of which twinkle, and others glow steadily (like the moon). During the day, these objects are hidden because of the sun's bright light.

The moon appears in different shapes (phases):

Full Moon (Poornima): The entire moon is visible.

New Moon (Amavasya): The moon is not visible.

**Celestial Bodies:** Objects in the sky like the sun, moon, planets, and stars are called celestial bodies.

**Stars:** These are the huge, hot, heavenly bodies that are made of gases. They emit their own light and heat.

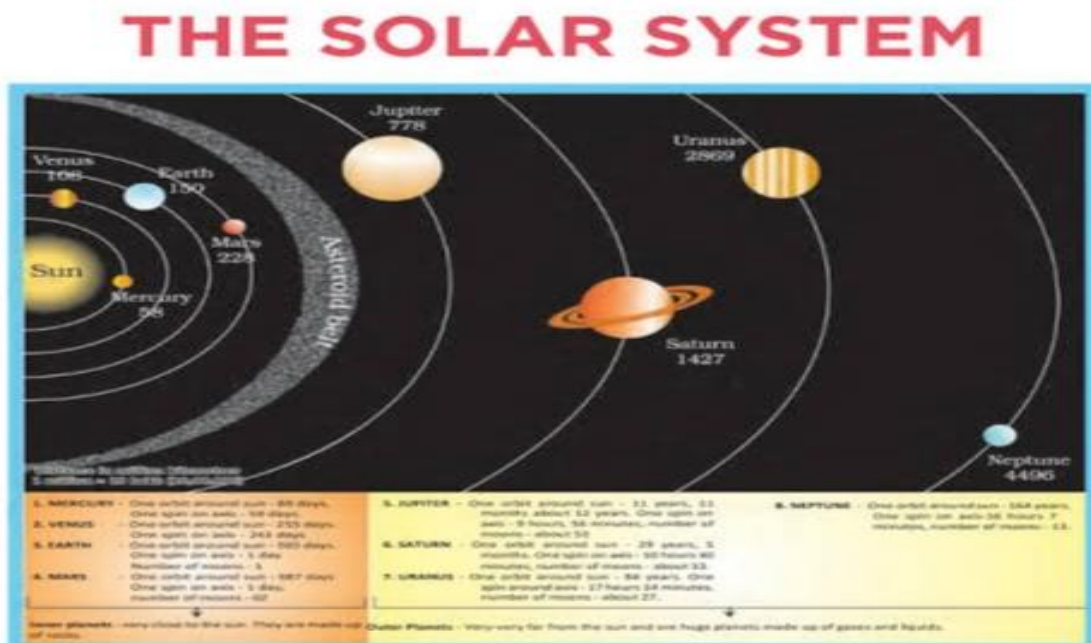
A star closest to Earth, providing light and heat for life- Sun

**Why Stars Twinkle?**

Stars seem to twinkle because of disturbances in Earth's atmosphere that scatter their light.

**Planets:** These are the celestial bodies that don't have their own light. They reflect the light of stars. Example: The Earth, a planet that gets heat and light from the sun.

**The Solar System:** The solar system is like a big family in space. At the center is the Sun, which is a huge, hot ball of fire that gives us light and heat. Around the Sun, there are eight planets, including Earth, that move in fixed paths called orbits.



The solar system includes:

**1. The Sun:** A massive ball of gases providing energy and holding the solar system together with its gravity. Despite its huge size and intense heat, it feels mild to us because it is 150 million km away.



## **2. The Planets:**

There are 8 planets moving in fixed paths called orbits:

**Mercury:** Closest to the sun, smallest planet.

**Venus:** Earth's twin due to its similar size and shape.

**Earth:** The only planet with life.

**Mars:** Known as the Red Planet.

**Jupiter:** Largest planet, has 53 moons.

**Saturn:** Famous for its rings made of ice and rock.

**Uranus:** Spins on its side, has 27 moons.

**Neptune:** Farthest planet from the sun.

Trick to remember planets in order: "**My Very Efficient Mother Just Served Us Nuts.**"

**3. Satellites:** These are the small celestial bodies that orbit planets (e.g., Earth's moon).



**4. Asteroids:** The Rocky objects between Mars and Jupiter. They are believed to be remains of an exploded planet. Example: Eros, Itokawa, etc.



**5. Meteoroids:** These are the small rocks in space that burn when entering Earth's atmosphere, creating shooting stars. Example: The Hoba Meteorite.

## **The Earth**

Position: The 3rd planet from the sun, the 5th largest in size.

Unique Features:

Life Support: It has water, oxygen, and a temperature suitable for life. It appears blue from space because two-thirds of its surface is covered with water. Therefore it is also known as **Blue Planet**.

Shape: It is Slightly flat at the poles, called a geoid (Earth-like shape).

**The Moon:** Earth's Satellite: The moon is the only natural satellite of Earth.

It's smaller than Earth and is about 3,84,400 km away.

Phases and Orbit: It Takes 27 days to orbit Earth and complete one spin, we only see one side.





Surface: It has mountains and craters, but no air or water, so it cannot support life.

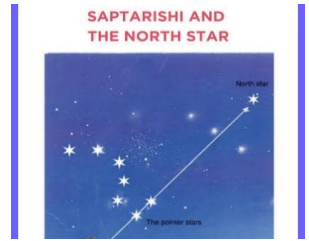
### Constellations

Definition: The groups of stars forming patterns in the sky.

Examples:

Saptarishi (Big Bear): A well-known group of seven stars.

Pole Star (North Star): Helps in navigation by pointing to the north direction.



**The Universe:** Universe is made up of billions of galaxies like the Milky Way. Scientists are still discovering more about its vastness.

**Milky Way Galaxy:** Our solar system is part of this galaxy, it was called Akash Ganga in ancient India. It's a cluster of millions of stars, dust, and gases.

### Key Differences

**Stars vs. Planets:** Stars produce their own light, while planets reflect light from stars.

**Planets vs. Satellites:** Planets revolve around the sun, while satellites revolve around planets.

### Interesting Facts

1. It takes 8 minutes for sunlight to reach Earth because light travels at 300,000 km per second.
2. **Neil Armstrong** was the first man to walk on the moon on 21 July 1969.
3. **Human-Made Satellites**, an Artificial body, designed by scientists which are used for communication and studying space (e.g., Indian satellites like INSAT, IRS, EDUSAT, etc).
4. Light travels at the speed of 300,000 km per second.
5. Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus have rings around them.
6. We can see some planets from earth with the help of powerful telescopes.

### **Comprehension to be done on notebook**

#### **Fill in the Blanks**

1. A group of stars forming patterns in the sky is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the third planet from the sun.
3. The moon takes \_\_\_\_\_ days to complete one orbit around the Earth.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the nearest star to Earth.
5. Planets move around the sun in fixed paths called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The shape of the Earth is described as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ galaxy is also called Akash Ganga in India.
8. The light of the sun takes about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes to reach the Earth.

#### **A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**



1. Which celestial body is closest to the Earth?  
a) Mars.                      b) Moon.    c) Venus.                      d) Mercury
2. The Earth is called a \_\_\_\_\_ planet.  
a) Red                      b) Blue.    c) Green                      d) Yellow
3. The planet known as Earth's twin is:  
a) Mars                      b) Venus.    c) Saturn                      d) Neptune
4. Which planet is the largest in the solar system?  
a) Earth                      b) Jupiter.    c) Saturn.                      d) Uranus
5. Which celestial body reflects sunlight?  
a) Star.                      b) Planet.    c) Asteroid                      d) Meteoroid
6. What is the shape of the Earth called?  
a) Sphere.                      b) Cube    c) Geoid                      d) Flat

### **B. True or False**

1. Stars are made of gases and have their own light.
2. Constellations are groups of planets in the sky.
3. Jupiter has no moons.
4. The Milky Way galaxy is part of the universe.

### **C. Short Answer Questions**

1. What are celestial bodies?                      2. What is the solar system?
3. Why is the Earth called a unique planet?    4. What is a constellation? Name any one.
5. What is the Milky Way galaxy?
6. Write the names of all the planets in the solar system in order of their distance from the sun.

### **D. Descriptive Questions**

1. Explain the difference between stars, planets, and satellites.
2. What are the conditions that make Earth suitable for life?
3. Describe the role of the sun in the solar system.
4. What are asteroids and meteoroids? How do they differ?

### **E. Case Study: The Earth in the Solar System**

The solar system consists of the Sun, eight planets, their moons, and other celestial bodies like asteroids and meteoroids. The Sun, located at the center, provides heat and light essential for life on Earth. Earth's rotation on its axis causes day and night, while its orbit around the Sun, along with its axial tilt, results in the changing seasons. The Moon orbits Earth, creating the phases we observe and influencing tides on Earth through its gravitational pull. These elements together make Earth a unique planet in the solar system.

## **Questions:**

1. How does Earth's rotation cause day and night?
2. What causes the different phases of the Moon?
3. How does the Sun support life on Earth?
4. Why does Earth experience different seasons?
5. How does the Moon affect Earth's tides?
6. What makes Earth a unique planet in the solar system?

### **F. Activity**

1. Create a chart of the solar system.
2. Memorize the planet order using the trick.

### **Textual questions to be done on notebook**

#### **1. Answer the following questions briefly: (Page no 7)**

**(a), (b), (c), (f)** (Do Yourself)

Ans d. Earth is unique because it supports life. It has air, water, and a suitable temperature. It is neither too hot nor too cold. Its atmosphere contains oxygen, essential for living beings.

Ans e. The moon takes the same time to complete one rotation on its axis and one revolution around the Earth (27 days). This synchronized motion makes only one side of the moon visible to us.

**2. Tick the correct answer: (Page no 7) (Do yourself on book)**

**3. Fill in the blanks: (Page no 8) (Do yourself on book)**

## **Civics**

## **Topic: Understanding Diversity**

What is Civics?

Civics is the study of how people live together in a community or country.

Civics helps us learn how to be good and kind citizens!

### **Key words**

Diversity, Unity, Inequality, Pashmina, Spices, Trade, Caste System.

### **Glossary**

1. Diversity: Difference in how we look, speak, dress, or celebrate.
2. Unity: Staying together even when we are different.
3. Inequality: When some people don't have the same opportunities, like going to school or having enough food.
4. Caste System: A very old way of dividing people into groups based on their family jobs.
5. Pashmina Wool: A special kind of soft wool from goats in Ladakh, used to make expensive shawls.

6. Cultural Exchange: Sharing ideas, food, clothes, and traditions with people from different places.
7. Trade Route: A path used long ago to sell and buy things like spices, silk, and wool.
8. National Anthem: A song for our country that everyone sings with pride. In India, it is Jana Gana Mana.

**Diversity:** Diversity reflects differences in people's physical appearance, cultural backgrounds, language, religion, traditions, and ways of life. These differences enrich society, making it vibrant and enjoyable. It is not merely about differences but also about how these differences coexist.

**Friendship Across Diversity:**

( Read the story of Samir Ek and Samir Do from book) (pg no 5)

The story of "Samir Ek" (a Hindu, English-speaking school-goer) and "Samir Do" (a Muslim boy selling newspapers) shows how people from different religious and economic backgrounds can form meaningful relationships despite their disparities.

While they differ in religion, education, and language, these differences do not prevent their friendship.

**Diversity vs. Inequality:** Diversity is about differences in culture, religion, and traditions, while inequality arises when some people lack resources or opportunities that others have. Examples of inequality include poverty, lack of education, and social hierarchies like the caste system.

**Regional Case Studies: Ladakh and Kerala**

1. Ladakh:

Geography: A cold desert in Jammu and Kashmir, with barren mountains and limited vegetation.

Lifestyle: Agriculture is minimal due to the lack of rainfall. Drinking water is sourced from melting snow.

Livestock like sheep and goats are crucial for producing pashmina wool, a valuable trade commodity.

Trade and History: Historically, Ladakh was a hub for trade caravans carrying spices, silk, and textiles to Tibet.

Its cultural influences include Buddhism (reaching Tibet through Ladakh) and Islam (introduced 400 years ago).

Rich traditions of oral storytelling, such as the Tibetan "Kesar Saga."

2. Kerala:

Geography: Located in the southwestern part of India, it has fertile lands and is bordered by the sea and hills.

Lifestyle: Known for spice cultivation, including pepper, cardamoms, and cloves, which made it attractive to traders. Fishing and rice farming are prevalent.

Cultural and Historical Influences: Influenced by Jewish and Arab traders, with Christianity introduced by St. Thomas nearly 2000 years ago.

Vasco da Gama's arrival marked European trade, and Muslim communities were highly respected.

Traditions include Chinese influences like fishing nets ("cheena-vala") and utensils.

3. Comparison:

While Ladakh and Kerala differ geographically and culturally, both have been shaped by historical trade and cultural exchanges. Ladakh thrives on wool production and trade routes, while Kerala is a center for spice cultivation and maritime trade.

**Complete the Activity: (on book pg no8)**

### **Unity in Diversity**

1. India's Cultural Strength:

India's diversity has always been a source of strength, not division. During the freedom struggle, people from different religions, regions, and social groups united against British rule. The British underestimated India's ability to unite despite its differences.

2. Symbols of Unity:

National Flag: A symbol of resistance.

National Anthem: Written by Rabindranath Tagore, it emphasizes India's cultural and geographical unity. Freedom Movement: Songs and poems like those after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre honored the sacrifices of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and others.

**( Read the poem from Book) (Pg no 11)**

3. Nehru's Perspective:

Jawaharlal Nehru coined the phrase "Unity in Diversity." He believed that India's unity comes from its people accepting and respecting each other's differences. He said that Indians don't need to be the same to be united. Instead, they celebrate their diversity in religion, culture, language, and traditions.

### **Diversity's Role in Daily Life**

People interact with different cultural practices in their neighborhoods, learning new traditions, languages, and festivals. This cultural exchange generates mutual respect and a sense of community

**Comprehension (to be done on notebook)**

#### **A. Fill in the Blanks**

1. Diversity refers to the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ among individuals and communities.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a region known for producing pashmina wool.

3. The story of “Samir Ek” and “Samir Do” highlights the coexistence of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Ladakh is often called “ \_\_\_\_\_ Tibet” due to its cultural similarities with Tibet.
5. India’s national anthem was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

### **B. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

1. Diversity in India is shaped by:  
a) Geography. b) History. c) Cultural exchanges. d) All of the above
2. Kerala is located in:  
a) Northern India. b) Eastern India. c) Southwestern India. d) Central India
3. What does the caste system primarily represent?  
a) Diversity. b) Inequality. c) Religious practices. d) Language differences
4. The friendship between Samir Ek and Samir Do is an example of:  
a) Unity in Diversity. b) Inequality in society. c) Cultural clash. d) None of the above
5. Pashmina wool is derived from:  
a) Sheep. b) Goats. c) Camels. d) Yaks
6. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was protested by people of which communities?  
a) Hindus and Sikhs only. b) Muslims only  
c) Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs. d) Christians and Buddhists
7. Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India and landed in:  
a) Ladakh. b) Kerala. c) Gujarat. d) Tamil Nadu

### **C. True/False**

1. Diversity in India is only about cultural differences.
2. Kerala has fertile land suitable for spice cultivation.
3. Ladakh is famous for its wool trade and limited agriculture.
4. Ladakh and Kerala were both influenced by trade with other cultures.
5. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the Indian national anthem.

### **D. Very Short Answer Questions**

1. Define diversity.
2. What is pashmina wool, and where is it produced?
3. Why is Kerala known as a center for spice cultivation?

### **E. Short Answer Questions (2-3 Sentences)**

1. Why is Ladakh called “Little Tibet”?
2. Why is “inequality” different from “diversity”? Provide an example.
3. Why do people from different communities celebrate festivals together?
4. How did traders contribute to the cultural richness of Ladakh?

### **F. Descriptive Answer Questions (5-7 Sentences)**

1. Compare the geographical differences between Ladakh and Kerala.

2. How does inequality affect an individual's ability to access basic needs like education?
3. Create a table comparing Ladakh and Kerala in terms of geography, economy, and culture.

### **G. Case Study**

Ladakh and Kerala are two regions in India with very different cultures and geography. Ladakh is a cold desert where people depend on livestock and pashmina wool for their livelihood.

Kerala, on the other hand, is a fertile land with spice cultivation and fishing as its main activities.

Despite their differences, both regions have been shaped by trade and cultural exchanges, with influences from Arab, Chinese, and European traders enriching their traditions and way of life.

### **Questions**

1. How are the geographical features of Ladakh and Kerala different?
2. What are the main economic activities in Ladakh?
3. How did trade influence the culture of Kerala?
4. What does this case study teach us about diversity in India?

### **H. Activity**

1. List five festivals that are celebrated by people of different religions in your locality.
2. Make a list of five dishes from different parts of India that reflect cultural diversity.
3. Design a poster promoting unity and respect for diversity in India.

### **Textual Questions( Q1, Q4,Q5 (Do Yourself on notebook)**

Ans 2: Living in India exposes us to different cultures, festivals, foods, and traditions. It helps us learn to respect and appreciate the differences in people. For example, we celebrate multiple festivals, enjoy diverse cuisines, and speak different languages. This makes life more interesting and teaches us to live together peacefully.

Ans 3 :Yes, "unity in diversity" is a perfect way to describe India. Despite differences in religion, language, culture, and traditions, Indians come together during festivals, national events, or times of need, like the freedom struggle. Nehru meant that Indian unity comes from within—it is not forced. People tolerate and respect each other's beliefs and practices, which makes the country united and strong.

## **HISTORY**

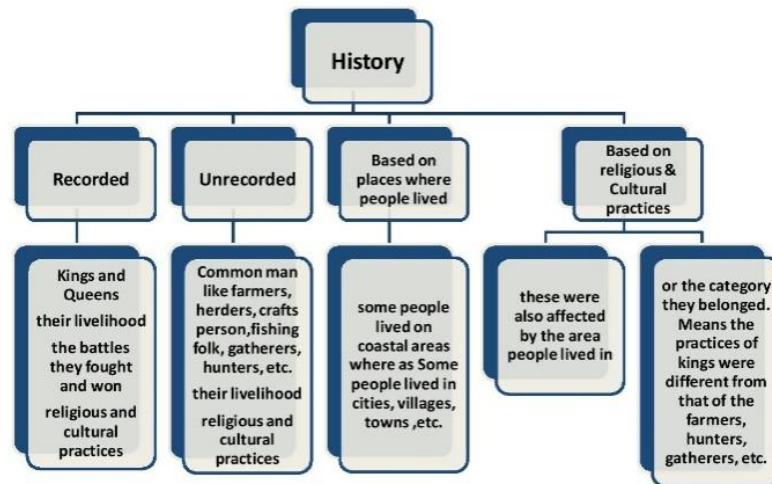
## **What where How and when?**

## **Lesson no. 1**

**History:** The study of that period of our past for which we have written records . Herodotus, a Greek Historian who lived in the fifth century, is referred to as The Father of History". Historians use the term BC ( Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini) to classify the time of historical events.

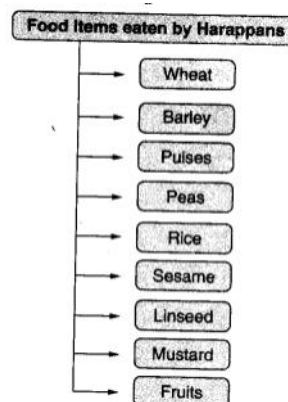
**Key words:**

- 1.Source: Any material (text, artifact, or record) used to gather information about a particular topic or event in history.
- 2.Travelling: The act of moving from one place to another, often for exploration, leisure, or work.
- 3.Manuscript: A handwritten or typed document, often referring to texts created before the invention of printing.
4. Inscription: Text or symbols carved, engraved, or written on a hard surface like stone, metal, or wood.
5. Archaeology: The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation and analysis of artifacts, structures, and other physical remains.
6. Historian: A person who studies, researches, and writes about past events, often based on documented sources.
7. .Decipherment: The process of interpreting and understanding texts or symbols written in unknown or ancient scripts



Q. What can we know about the past?

Ans) We can know about the past by knowing several things. For example, We can find out—what people ate, the kinds of clothes they wore, the houses in which they lived. We can find out about hunters, herdsmen, farmers, rulers, merchants, priests, crafts persons, artists, musicians and scientists.



Q. Where did people live?

Ans. People have lived along the banks of the Narmada River for several hundred thousand years. These people stayed on the bank of Narmada river as they knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests. They used to collect roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. Sometimes they also hunted animals.

1. The areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley was about 8000 years ago.
2. People also began to look after animals like sheep, goat, and cattle and used to live in villages.
3. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhyas.
4. About 2500 years ago, cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries, and along the sea coasts.
5. In ancient times, the area along the Ganga and its tributary rivers, to the south of the Ganga was known as Magadha which is now lying in the state of Bihar. Men and women moved in search of livelihood and also to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts.

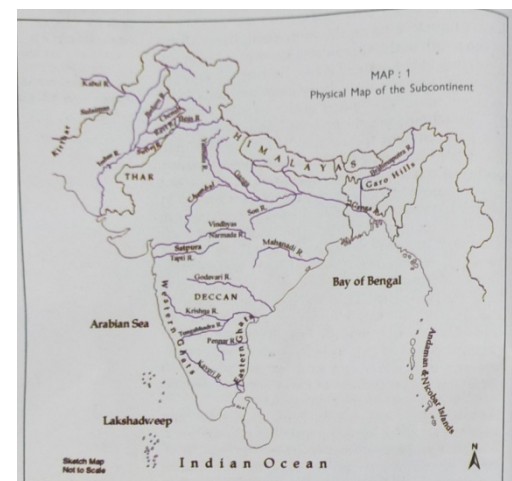
Q. Why is South Asia often called a Sub-continent?

Ans) It is very large even though it is smaller than a continent .It is separated from the rest of Asia by seas, hills and mountains. Even though the hills, mountains, deserts, rivers and seas made journey difficult at time people in early times travelled from one part the sub continent to other. Why so?

- In search of livelihood.
- To escape from natural disaster like floods or droughts.
- To conquer others lands.
- To carry goods from one place to other.
- To offer religious instructions & advice.
- To discover new & exciting places.
- Names of the Land. [ Our country India }

Q. How did Indian get its name?

Ans )India got its name from the Sindhu river (Indus river). The origin of name Sindhu is from a Greek word in the 5th century BC (since Herodotus). Indian civilization began in the areas near the Indus River; Thus, the nation got its name from the Indus River (Indus) and the lower Indus Basin (modern Indus) in Pakistan.





1) **Manuscript** is a hand record written on palm leaf or on the specially prepared bark of tree know as birch . Manuscript was written about thousands years ago.Many were written in Sanskrit, other in Prakrit and Tamil.

2) **Inscriptions**- Inscriptions are writings or carvings on hard surfaces such as stone, metal, or pottery. They provide valuable information about the past, including historical events, religious practices, social structures, and even personal stories of individuals. Inscription contain both scripts and languages.

- Archaeology is the study of ancient human activity concerning art, language and culture. It studies evidence from the remains of plants, animal bones and other things to find out whether particular sites were once settlements.

- Note-the people who study about these objects are called Archaeologists.

**Exploration** :To find to tools, weapons, pots, pans, coins, ornaments. Of stone, bone, baked clay, metal) ( Excavation – ↓To dig under the earth surface.)



Q. What do dates mean?

Ans) The years are counted from the date generally assigned to the birth of Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity. All dates before the birth of Christ are counted backwards and have BC

(Before Christ) added on. Note Sometime BCE (Before common Era) is used instead of BC.

- AD-Anno Domini (in the year of the lord). Note Sometimes CE(common era) is used instead of AD.

**Comprehension questions to be done on your notebook ( Do yourself)**

1How can we know about the past?

2.Where did the early people live?

3.Write the name of the region where rice was first of all grown in India?

4.What do you mean by the term ‘tributaries’?

5.Name the countries that for . South Asia

6.Why is South Asia called a subcontinent? 7.How did our country get its names?

8. Name an important river along which people lived for several hundred thousand .
9. What is the full form of BCE? 10. What is the full form of AD?
11. What is an inscription? 12. Define Archaeology
13. Name the leaf on which Manuscripts in Ancient period were usually written?
14. Where did women and men first began to cultivate crops such as wheat and barley
15. What evidence do we get from Bones of animals?
16. Name the language in which most of the manuscripts were written.
17. Why People of this age travelled from place to place?
18. What do we call specially prepared bark of tree on which manuscripts were written?
19. Who is an archaeologist?
20. What were the occupations of the people in early days?
21. Write important historical events against the following important dates:  
 (1) 8,000 years ago (2) 4,700 years ago  
 (3) 2,500 years ago (4) 2,000 AD/CE

**Write True or False against the following sentences:**

- (a) History will help you understand how this present evolved. It will tell you about the past of the present.
- (b) We can live easily without use of fire.
- (c) History in a sense is an adventure. It is a journey across time and space.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which river's bank did the people live along in the ancient time?  
 (a) Ganga (b) Narmada (c) Satluj (d) None of these
2. On which river's bank were the cities developed about 2500 years ago?  
 (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna (c) Narmada (d) All of these
3. Which city was established on the banks of Ganga?  
 (a) Magadha (b) Vindhya (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
4. How did merchants travel?  
 (a) With Caravans (b) Ships (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
5. From where did the Iranians and the Greek come?  
 (a) North west (b) North east (c) North south (d) None of these
6. Where were the manuscripts written?  
 (a) On palm leaf (b) On peepal leaf (c) On banana leaf (d) On tulsi leaf
7. Where did the manuscripts keep safe?  
 (a) In temples and monasteries (b) In museums (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) NOT
8. Who are historians?  
 (a) Who study past (b) Who study present (c) Who study future (d) NOT

9. How did the people of Andaman Islands get their food?

- (a) By fishing (b) By hunting  
(c) By collecting the forest products (d) All of these

10. What helps us ' to find out the records of hunters, fishing folk etc. ?

- (a) Archaeology (b) Astrology (c) Biology (d) All of these

11. When did agriculture start?

- (a) 4700 years ago (b) 2500 years ago (c) 8000 years ago (d) 5500 years ago

12. In what ways was the ancient coin different from the ones we use

- (a) Made of stones (b) Made of baked clay (c) Made of bones (d) All of these

13. In which language were the manuscripts written?

- (a) Sanskrit (b) English (c) Hindi (d) None of these

### **Textual section**

Lets recall ( seepg. 13) do it on ur book  Qno.2 do it on ur notebook

Lets discuss Qn3,4,5and 6 do it on ur notebook (seepg.14)  Let's do

**Qno7 and 8 do yourself (see pg. 14)**

### **Case study ( do it on ur notebook)**

People have lived along the banks of river Narmada, for several hundred thousand years. Some of the earliest people who lived here were skilled gatherers, – that is, people who gathered their food. These people knew about the vast wealth of plants in the surrounding forests, and collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals. Some of the areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barely about 8000 years ago are located here. People also began rearing animals like sheep, goat, and cattle, and lived in villages. These were some of the other areas where agriculture developed. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the vindhyas

- 1.) Name the river that people have lived in.
- 2.) Name the place where rice was first grown.
- 3.) Who were the skilled gatherers?
- 4.) What occupation did the skilled gatherers practice?
- 5.) Name a few animals that people used to rear.

## جماعت: ششم

سبق نمبر: ۱ عنوان: دعا

نظم کی تعریف کیجئے۔ نظم کس کو کہتے ہیں؟

۱۔ دعا کس کو کہتے ہیں؟

دعا عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے لغوی معنی تو التجاء اور پکار کے آتے ہیں لیکن مذہبی مفہوم میں اس سے مراد اللہ سے دوران عبادت کوئی فریاد کرنا یا کچھ طلب کرنا ہے۔

مشق: ۱ الفاظ معنی کو یاد کریں

معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
خواہش، تمنا	آرزو	پھولو کا خوش رنگ اور خوشبو	رنگ و بو
بلندی	رفعت	میٹھی بولی	شیرین بیانی
روشن	منور	دی جائے	عطا ہو
خوشبودار ہونا	مہکتے	مقصد	منشا
مالک	مولیٰ	خوشبو	مہک
یقین رکھنا	ایمان	حیات	زندگانی
		مال	دولت

## نظم

## نظم کی تشریح

۱۔ خدایا جس طرح روشن ہیں تارے انہی جیسی مجھے بھی روشنی دے

نظم کے پہلے شعر میں شاعر اللہ سے یہ دعا کرتا ہے کہ اے اللہ جس طرح تارے روشن ہیں انہی جیسی میری زندگی بھی روشن کر دے یعنی مجھے کامیابی اور عزت عطا کرے۔

۲۔ ملا پھولوں کو جیسا رنگ و بو ہے میری زندگی کو بھی اسکی آرزو ہے

اس شعر میں شاعر اللہ سے یہ دعا کرتے ہیں کہ جس طرح تونے پھولوں کو رنگ اور خوشبو عطا کی ہے اسی طرح میری زندگی کو بھی خوش رنگ اور خوشبو سے بھر دے۔

۳۔ مہکتے پھول ہیں گلشن میں جیسے میرے مولیٰ مجھے ویسی مہک دے

اس شعر میں شاعر اللہ سے یہ دعا کرتے ہیں کہ جس طرح سے چمن میں پھول مہکتے ہیں اسی طرح میری زندگی بھی مہک سے بھر دے۔

- ۴۔ عطا بلبل کو ہوشیریں بیانی منور کر دے میری زندگانی  
اس شعر میں شاعر اللہ سے یہ دعا کرتے ہیں اے اللہ میری زندگی کو منور کر دے اور میری زبان بلال کی طرح شیریں کر دے۔
- ۵۔ مجھے ایمان کی دولت عطا کر خدایا عزت و رفعت عطا کرے  
اس شعر میں شاعر اللہ سے یہ دعا کرتا ہے کہ اے اللہ مجھے ایمان کی دولت اور عزت و رفعت عطا کر۔
- ۶۔ ابو بکرؓ و عمرؓ کی سادگی دے حیا عثمانؓ کی زور علیؓ دے  
اس شعر میں شاعر اللہ سے یہ دعا کرتا ہے کہ اے اللہ حضرت ابو بکرؓ اور حضرت عمرؓ کی سادگی عطا کرے جنہوں نے بادشاہ ہونے کے باوجود بھی سادی زندگی بسر کی اور حضرت عثمانؓ کی حیا اور حضرت علیؓ جیسی طاقت عطا کر۔
- ۷۔ تیری راہ پر یارب چلوں میں تیرے ہی دین کی خدمت کروں میں  
اس شعر میں شاعر فرماتے ہیں کہ اے اللہ مجھے اپنی راہ پر چلنے کی توفیق عطا کرے اور دین کی خدمت کرنے کی توفیق عطا کر۔
- ۸۔ اگر کچھ ہے تمنا بس یہی ہے میرے جینے کا منشا بس یہی ہے  
نظم کے آکری شعر میں شاعر فرماتے ہیں کہ جو بھی دعا نظم میں میں نے کی وہی میری تمنا اور میری زندگی کا مقصد ہے۔

مشق نمبر: ۲ پیچ نمبر ۹ (سوالات کتابی) کے جوابات خود لکھئے۔

تفہیمی سوالات کے جوابات کاپی پر خود لکھیں

- ۱۔ دعا کس کو کہتے ہیں؟ س ۲۔ بچے کے دل کو کیسے رنگ و بو کی آرزو ہے؟  
۳۔ گلشن میں کیا مہکتا ہے؟ س ۴۔ عطا بلبل کی ہوشیریں بیانی اس پورے بند کا کیا مطلب ہے؟  
۵۔ عزت و رفعت کس سے عطا ہوتا ہے؟ س ۶۔ بچہ کس جیسی سادگی، حیات اور زور عطا ہونے کی دعا کر رہا ہے؟  
۷۔ بچہ کس کی راہ پر چلنا چاہتا ہے؟ س ۸۔ بچے کی تمنا اور جینے کا منشا کیا ہے؟

مشق نمبر ۳ پیچ نمبر ۱۰ اپنی کتاب پر کام کریں۔

مشق نمبر ۴:

متضاد کی تعریف لکھئے۔ متضاد الفاظ کس کو کہتے ہیں؟ کاپی پر لکھئے:

سبق نمبر: ۲ عنوان: ہمارے سرسبز جنگل

خلاصہ: درخت صحت مند معاشرے کیلئے ضروری

پوری دنیا کی طرح ہمارے ملک میں بھی سماجی مشکلات، آلودگی، شور اور روزمرہ زندگی کے مسائل سے عوام نفسیاتی طور پر ہلکان ہوتے جا رہے ہیں۔ تیز رفتار کے ساتھ آلودگی کا زہر بھی ہے۔ آہستہ آہستہ کراڑ کو اپنی لپیٹ میں ہے رہا ہے۔

درخت فضائی آلودگی کو کم کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ حل آرزو ہے۔ جن علاقوں میں درختوں کی بہتات ہوتی ہے۔ وہاں ان

صرف آب و ہوا صاف و شفاف، ماحول خوش گوار ہوتا ہے بلکہ اس کے مثبت اثرات انسانی زندگیوں پر بھی پڑتے ہیں۔

### مشق نمبر ۱ پیج نمبر ۱۴

الفاظ کے معنی خود لکھئے اور جملے خود بنائے

معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
وزن میں ہونا	توازن	۲۔ فائدہ	۱۔ افادیت
قسم قسم کا	طرح طرح کا	۴۔ مزہ لینا	۳۔ لطف اندوز ہونا
طرح طرح کے	انواع واقصام	۶۔ زیادتی	۵۔ کثرت
قسم کی جمع	اقسام	۸۔ جلانے والی لکڑی	۷۔ ایندھن
بہت قیمتی	سبز ہونا	۱۰۔ فائدہ کی جمع	۹۔ فوائد
طلب	تقاضہ	۱۲۔ بڑھانا	۱۱۔ اضافہ کرنا

### مشق نمبر ۲ پیج نمبر ۱۵ (کتابی سوالات کے جوابات کا پی کر لکھئے)

- ۱۔ جموں و کشمیر میں کس کس قسم کے پیڑ پودہ ہوتے ہیں؟
- ج۔ کشمیر میں دیودار، بدلو، چیل اور اخروٹ کے درختوں کی کثرت ہے اور جموں کے کنڈی علاقوں کی آب و ہوا خشک ہے اسلئے وہاں چھوٹے پٹوں والے تیز نوکیلے کانٹے دار درخت پائے جاتے ہیں۔

باقی سوالات کے جواب خود کا پی کر لکھئے۔

### مشق نمبر ۳ تشخیص کا پی کر لکھئے

- ۱۔ ایک سرسبز درخت روزانہ کتنے کلوآکسیجن چھوڑتا ہے؟
- ۲۔ انسان غذا کے بغیر کتنے دن زندہ رہ سکتا ہے اور آکسیجن کے بغیر کتنے وقت تک زندہ رہ سکتا ہے؟
- ۳۔ اگر جنگل نہ ۹ ہوتے تو ہم کس چیز سے محروم ہوتے؟
- ۴۔ کشمیر کے جنگل میں کس قسم کے درخت پائے جاتے ہیں؟
- ۵۔ جموں کے جنگلوں میں کس قسم کے درخت پائے جاتے ہیں؟
- ۶۔ کشمیر کے جنگلوں میں کس قسم کے جانور اور پرندے پائے جاتے ہیں؟
- ۷۔ جموں کے جنگلوں میں کس قسم کے جانور اور پرندے پائے جاتے ہیں؟
- ۸۔ جنگلات کے بے دریخ کٹاؤ سے ہمارے لئے کس قسم کے مسئلے پیدا ہو سکتے ہیں؟
- ۹۔ جنگلات کے بارے میں پیارے محمدؐ کا قول کیا ہے؟

س ۱۰۔ جنگلوں میں پائی جانے والی جڑی بوٹیوں کے نام لکھئے۔

مشق نمبر ۴ (پڑھئے، سمجھئے اور کیجئے اور کاپی پر صفت کی تعریف لکھئے)

مشق نمبر ۵ نیچے کچھ اسم دئے گئے ہیں ان سے صفت بنائیے

سرگرمی:

مختلف درختوں کے پتے اپنی کاپی پر چپکائیں اور ان کے نام اور خاصیت بھی لکھئے۔

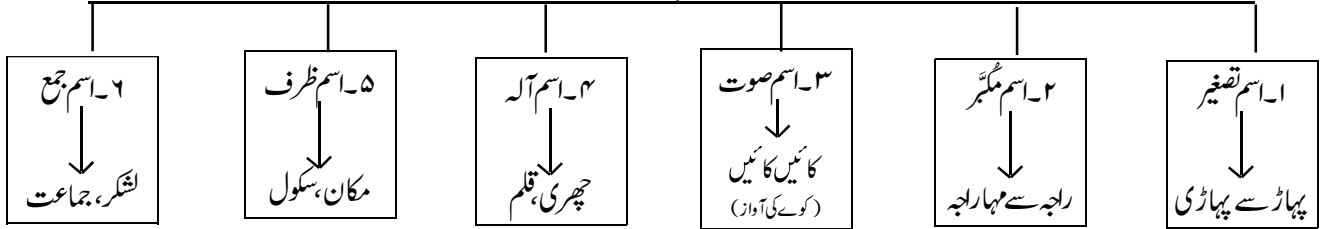
## پچھلے کام کا دہرانا

۱۔ اسم ذات کی تعریف:

اسم ذات وہ لفظ ہے جو کسی شخص، جانور یا چیز کو پہچان دینے کیلئے استعمال ہو۔ جیسے علی، ہاتھی، کتاب وغیرہ

اسم ذات کی قسمیں:

اسم ذات کی چھ قسمیں ہیں۔



درج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

۱۔ اسم ذات کس کو کہتے ہیں؟

۲۔ اسم ذات کی کتنی اور کون کون سی قسمیں ہیں؟

۳۔ اسم ذات کی تمام قسموں کی ایک ایک مثال لکھئے۔

۴۔ درج ذیل الفاظ میں سے اسم ذات کی تمام قسموں کے الفاظ الگ الگ کر کے لکھئے۔

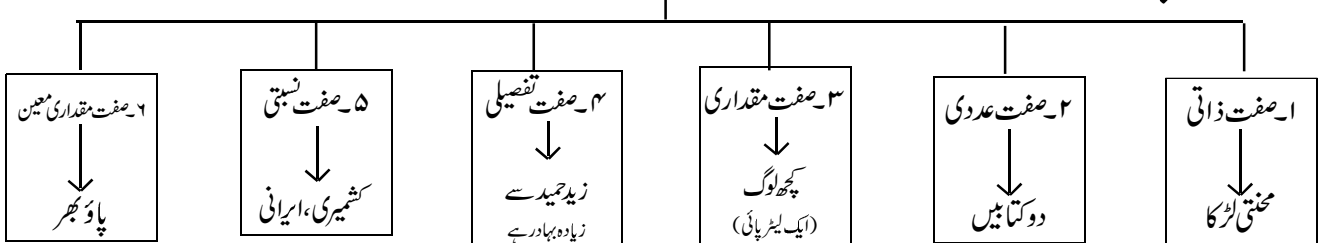
میاؤں میاؤں، تلوار، برتن، صندوقچہ، فوج، شاہراہ

۲۔ صفت کی تعریف: صفت وہ کلمہ ہے جس کے ذریعے کسی کی اچھائی، برائی یا خاصیت وغیرہ بیان کی جائے۔

جیسے محنتی لڑکا، خوب صورت گھر وغیرہ۔

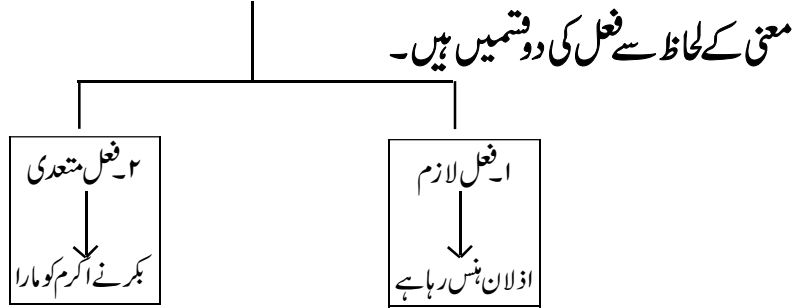
صفت کی قسمیں

صفت کی چھ قسمیں ہیں۔



درج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

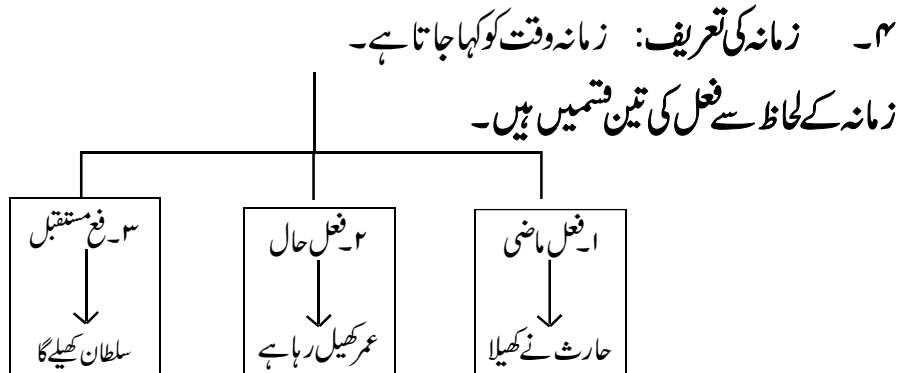
- ۱- صفت کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
- ۲- صفت کی کتنی اور کون کون سی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۳- صفت کی تمام قسموں کی ایک ایک مثال لکھئے
- ۴- درج ذیل الفاظ میں سے صفت کی تمام قسموں کے الفاظ الگ الگ کر کے لکھئے۔  
چند لڑکے، انور اسلم سے اچھا ہے، ہندوستانی، خوب صورت بچہ، دس قلم، بہت  
معنی کے لحاظ سے فعل کی قسمیں
- ۳- فعل کی تعریف: فعل اس کلمے کو کہتے ہیں جس سے کسی کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر ہو۔ جیسے احمد نے لکھا وغیرہ۔  
معنی کے لحاظ سے فعل کی قسمیں:



درج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱- معنی کے لحاظ سے فعل کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۲- فعل کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟
- ۳- فعل لازم اور فعل متعدی کی ایک ایک مثال لکھئے۔
- ۴- درج ذیل جملوں میں سے فعل لازم اور فعل متعدی کو الگ لکھئے۔  
احمد سو گیا، زین نے سبق سنایا

زمانہ کے لحاظ سے فعل کی قسمیں:



درج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱- زمانہ کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
- ۲- زمانے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی کتنی قسمیں ہیں؟

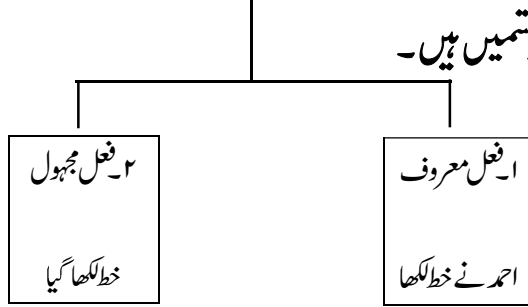


۳۔ زمانے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی قسموں کے نام لکھئے۔ ۴۔ فعل ماضی، حال اور مستقبل کی ایک ایک مثال لکھئے۔

فاعل کے لحاظ سے فعل کی قسمیں

۵۔ فاعل کی تعریف: کسی کام کے کرنے والے کو فاعل کہا جاتا ہے۔

فاعل کے لحاظ سے فعل کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔



درج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱۔ فاعل کس کو کہتے ہیں؟ ۲۔ فاعل کے لحاظ سے فعل کی کتنی اور کون کون سی قسمیں ہیں؟
- ۳۔ درج ذیل جملوں میں سے فعل معروف اور فعل مجہول کو الگ الگ کر کے لکھئے۔ اسلم نے اکرم کو مارا، اکرم مارا گیا
- ۴۔ فعل معروف و مجہول کی ایک ایک مثال لکھئے۔
- ۶۔ واحد اور جمع

واحد کی تعریف: واحد وہ لفظ ہے جس سے صرف ایک چیز ظاہر ہو۔

جمع کی تعریف: جمع وہ لفظ ہے جس سے ایک سے زیادہ چیزیں ظاہر ہوں۔ جیسے لڑکا کی جمع لڑکے وغیرہ۔

درج ذیل الفاظ کی جمع لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱۔ یوم ۲۔ موسم ۳۔ نجم ۴۔ باغ ۵۔ امتحان
- ۶۔ ملازم ۷۔ مذہب ۸۔ حیوان ۹۔ شاعر ۱۰۔ عالم

۷۔ متضاد و مترادفات

متضاد الفاظ کی تعریف: متضاد الفاظ وہ ہیں جن کا معنی ایک دوسرے کے خلاف ہو۔ جیسے دن، رات، صبح، شام وغیرہ۔

درج ذیل الفاظ کے اضداد لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱۔ روز ۲۔ آسمان ۳۔ کھٹا ۴۔ جدید ۵۔ عالم
- ۶۔ سفید ۷۔ لائق ۸۔ نیکی ۹۔ ٹھنڈا ۱۰۔ شریف

مترادفات کی تعریف: مترادفات ان الفاظ کو کہا جاتا ہے جو ہم معنی ہوں جیسے شب، رات، چاند، ماہ وغیرہ۔

درج ذیل الفاظ کے مترادفات لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱۔ وعظ ۲۔ نیک ۳۔ آب ۴۔ سورج ۵۔ چاند

۶۔ نکتہ ۷۔ گنتی ۸۔ پھول ۹۔ تارے ۱۰۔ شبنم

۸۔ محاورات

محاورات کی تعریف: محاورات الفاظ کا وہ مجموعہ ہے جو مصدر سے مل کر بنے اور اپنے حقیقی معنی کے بجائے غیر حقیقی معنی میں

استعمال ہوں جیسے لال پیلا ہونا، ٹوپی اچھالنا وغیرہ۔

درج ذیل محاورات کے معنی لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱۔ رائی کا پہاڑ بنانا ۲۔ زیروز بر کرنا ۳۔ ستارہ چمکنا ۴۔ شیر و شکر ہونا  
۵۔ عَش عَش کرنا ۶۔ قبر میں پاؤں ہونا ۷۔ گریبان میں منہ ڈالنا ۸۔ موم کی ناک ہونا  
۹۔ ناک میں دم کرنا ۱۰۔ ہوا سے باتیں کرنا

درج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے: (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱۔ واحد کس کو کہتے ہیں؟ ۲۔ جمع کی تعریف کیا ہے۔ ۳۔ متضاد الفاظ کس کو کہتے ہیں؟  
۴۔ مترادفات کس کو کہا جاتا ہے؟ ۵۔ محاورات کس کو کہتے ہیں؟

اسم مشتق (کتاب کا صفحہ نمبر ۱۰)

اسم مشتق کی تعریف: اسم مشتق وہ اسم ہے جو مصدر سے نکلے مثلاً سڑا ہوا، لوٹا ہوا۔

(مصدر اس لفظ کو کہتے ہیں جو خود تو کسی لفظ سے نہ بنا ہو لیکن اس سے دوسرے الفاظ بنتے ہوں۔

مصدر کے آخر میں لفظ ”نا“ اس کی پہنچا ہے۔ جیسے پڑھنا، لکھنا، آنا، جانا وغیرہ)

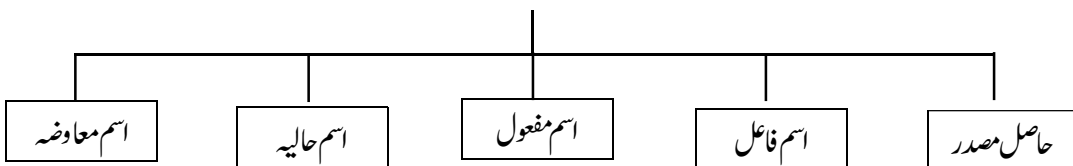
مشق:

- ۱۔ درج ذیل جملوں میں اسماء مشتق الگ لکھئے (کتاب پر لکھئے، صفحہ نمبر ۱۱)  
۲۔ درج ذیل اسماء مشتق کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے (کاپی پر لکھئے، کتاب کا صفحہ نمبر ۱۱)  
۳۔ دئے گئے جملوں کو مناسب طور پر جوڑ دیجئے (کتاب پر صفحہ نمبر ۱۱)

درج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے (کاپی پر لکھئے)

- ۱۔ اسم مشتق کس کو کہتے ہیں؟ ۲۔ مصدر کس کو کہتے ہیں؟  
۳۔ کیا مصدر کسی دوسرے لفظ سے بنتا ہے؟ ۴۔ مصدر کی پہنچا کیا ہے؟

۲۔ اسم مشتق کی قسمیں (کتاب کا صفحہ نمبر ۱۰)



۱۔ حاصل مصدر کی تعریف: جس اسم مشتاق سے مصدر کا اثر اور اس کی حالت و کیفیت ظاہر ہو اس کو حاصل مصدر کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے تھکان، پڑھائی، دوڑو وغیرہ۔ مزید مثالیں:

مصدر	حاصل مصدر	مصدر	حاصل مصدر	مصدر	حاصل مصدر
اڑنا	اڑان	بہنا	بہناؤ	تڑپنا	تڑب
درج ذیل مصادر سے حاصل مصادر لکھئے (کاپی پر لکھئے)					
۱۔ ابھرنا	۲۔ اونگھنا	۳۔ بچانا	۴۔ بکنا	۵۔ برتنا	
۶۔ بڑھانا	۷۔ بجھانا	۸۔ بہلانا	۹۔ برتنا	۱۰۔ بگڑنا	
۱۱۔ بہنا	۱۲۔ بولنا	۱۳۔ بلانا	۱۴۔ پہننا	۱۵۔ پوجنا	
۱۶۔ پکارنا	۱۷۔ پکڑنا	۱۸۔ پھیلنا	۱۹۔ پھٹکارنا	۲۰۔ بگڑنا	

مشق:

- ۱۔ درج ذیل جملوں میں سے حاصل مصادر چن کر لکھئے (کتاب پر، صفحہ نمبر ۱۵)
  - ۲۔ درج ذیل حاصل مصادر کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے (کاپی پر لکھئے، کتاب کا صفحہ نمبر ۱۵)
  - ۳۔ دیے گئے جملوں کے حصوں کو مناسب طور پر جوڑ دیجئے (کتاب پر ہی لکھئے صفحہ نمبر ۱۵)
- درج ذیل سوالات کے جوابات لکھئے (کاپی پر لکھئے)
- ۱۔ اسم مشتق کی کون سی قسمیں ہیں؟
  - ۲۔ حاصل مصدر کس کو کہتے ہیں؟
  - ۳۔ تھکان، پڑھائی اور دوڑ کن مصادر سے بنے ہیں؟