

DUBAI GRAND INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

Dear students,

Wishing you all a delightful winter break filled with joy, relaxation, and memorable moments with loved ones. May you return refreshed and ready for a successful new academic year!

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUR DEAR STUDENTS:

1. Do thorough and comprehensive reading of the chapters.
2. Underline the difficult words and practice them on your rough notebook.
3. Understand the chapters properly as questions will be asked within the chapters.
3. Prepare question answers, book work, and difficult words of the given chapters.
4. We would like to suggest a time -saving approach for your learning. Instead of maintaining notebook, prepare a chapter from notes and practice it on your rough notebook to enhance your memory and for improvement of your handwriting. Students are instructed to maintain notebook for maths only.
5. Take the time to rest and rejuvenate. Catch up on sleep, relax, and allow your mind and body to recover from the academic demands.
6. Use this break to reflect on your achievements and challenges from the past semester. Set realistic goals and make a plan for the upcoming semester.
7. Incorporate physical activity into your routine. Whether its winter sports, or just a brisk walk, staying active is essential for both physical and mental well-being.
8. Enjoy reading books that interest you, unrelated to your academic subjects. It's a great way to unwind and expand your knowledge.
9. Consider learning a new skill or refining existing ones. This could be related to your studies,

hobbies, or even a practical life skill.

10. Spend quality time with family and friends. Social connections are crucial for mental health, and the break provides an excellent opportunity for bonding.

11. Take a break from excessive screen time. Limit social media use and focus on activities that don't involve electronic devices.

Remember, balance is a key. Enjoy your winter break while being mindful of your overall well-being and preparing for the challenges ahead.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARENTS:

1. Parents should be actively engaged with their child during the assignment, offering support, guidance, and feedback.

2. Emphasize the importance of creativity and original thinking. Encourage students to express their ideas in unique ways.

3. During winter vacations, parents play a crucial role in creating a balance between relaxation and engagement for their children. This can involve planning fun activities, fostering learning opportunities, and ensuring a supportive environment for family bonding.

4. Parents can assist their children with winter assignments by providing a structured and supportive environment.

5. Establish a consistent study routine to help your child manage their time effectively.

6. Designate a quiet and well-lit area for studying to minimize distractions.

7. Ensure your child understands the assignment guidelines and requirements. Offer guidance if they are unclear about any aspect.

8. Help your child access relevant resources, whether it's books, online materials, or other references related to the assignment.

9. Teach effective time management skills to ensure your child allocates sufficient time for research, drafting, and revising.

**Subject: English****Class: 4th**

Topic: The Champa Flower
Chapter no: 6

I. State whether these statements are True or False.

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. False

II. Answer these questions.**1. What does the speaker wish to do in the first stanza?**

Ans. The speaker wants to become a champa flower just for enjoyment. Becoming a champa flower, the speaker wants to grow on a higher branch on the champa tree, shake in the wind with laughter and dance upon the fresh, new leaves.

2. What will the speaker do when his mother calls out for him?

Ans. When the speaker's mother calls out for him, he would laugh to himself and keep silent, without answering his mother's call,

3. What does the speaker's mother do after her bath?

Ans. After her bath, the speaker's mother goes to the little court for praying.

4. Mention the adjectives used by the speaker to describe his shadow.

Ans. Adjectives: wee, little

The speaker wants to cast his little shadow on to the page of the book his mother is reading.

5. When does the speaker plan to become a child again? What will he do then?

Ans. When in the evening, the speaker's mother will go to the cowshed, carrying a lighted lamp, he will fall on the earth and become a child once again. Then, he will ask his mother to tell him a story.

Understanding Words

1. told
2. later
3. done
4. lend
5. gone

Topic: The Bell of Atri Chapter no: 7

I. Choose the right option to complete these sentences.

1. b
2. c
3. d

II. Answer these questions.

1. Where was the Bell of Atri fixed?

Ans. The bell of Atri was fixed in the marketplace. The bell was hung under a roof, so that wind and rain could not affect it.

2. What did the King do after the bell was fixed?

Ans. After the bell was fixed, the king, along with his officers and soldiers travelled through the town. The King's men blew out the trumpets as they carried the king's message and announced that if any wrong was done to anyone, he just had to ring that bell and justice would be done.

3. How was the rope mended?

Ans. As the rope began to rot and break, a man in the marketplace mended it with some leaves and stems.

4. Who was the only unhappy man in Atri? Describe how he changed his ways when he grew older.

Ans. The only unhappy man in Atri was known as 'The Knight of Atri'. He was a greedy and selfish man.

When this man was young, he used to hunt in the forest and was kind to his horses and dogs. As he grew older, he did not care to ride into battle. Neither was he interested in doing any brave deed. Gradually he changed into a miser as he could not think of anything but gold.

5. Why was the poor horse wandering about the town? How had the horse begged for justice?

Ans. The Knight of Atri was a miser. He thought that he should not keep his horse as he did not have enough gold to feed his horse. He turned out his horse so that the horse could manage to get his food by himself. This made the poor horse wander about the town.

The horse begged for justice by ringing the bell.

6. What did the King's officers say to the Knight?

Ans. The king's officer ordered the Knight of Atri to take care of his horse, as the horse had served the Knight in his younger days. They added that it was his responsibility to take care of the poor animal and so he should use half of his gold to buy his horse shelter and food, a green pasture where the horse could graze and a comfortable stable which the horse could use in his old age.

III. Understanding words:

1. Blue
2. Route
3. Urn
4. Hue
5. Tale

IV. Understanding Rules:

Choose the correct options to complete these sentences.

1. beside
2. in
3. under
4. behind
5. by
6. for
7. since
8. inside

V. Fill in the blanks with the prepositions indicated in the brackets.

1. below
2. in
3. on
4. over
5. behind
6. at

VI. Join the following sentences using suitable conjunctions.

1. Shyam prepared well yet he did bad in the exam.
2. She did not come to school for she was feeling sick.
3. Tarun likes to play the guitar but he is not good at it.
4. He needs to work hard or he will fail.
5. Our car was broken, so we walked.
6. The bakery has cakes and it also has muffins, shakes, cookies.



DUBAI GRAND INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT**Subject: Science****Class: 4th****Topic: Solids, Liquids And Gases****Chapter no. 4****I. Short Answer Type Questions:****1. Define matter.**

Ans. Anything that has mass and occupies space is called matter.

2. In which state of matter is the force of attraction between the molecules strongest and weakest?

Ans. Force of attraction between the molecules are strongest in solids and weakest in gases.

3. Differentiate between condensation and evaporation.

Ans. Condensation is the process in which vapour or gas is cooled and it changes back into water or liquid whereas Evaporation is the process in which water or liquid changes into vapour or steam is called evaporation.

4. Define sublimation. What are the examples of sublimation?

Ans. The process by which a solid directly changes into a gas is called sublimation.
Example: Naphthalene balls, dry ice (frozen carbon dioxide) and camphor.

5. Differentiate between solute and solvent.

Ans. Solute is the solid that dissolves in a liquid e.g sugar, salt whereas Solvent is the liquid in which the solid dissolves e.g water.

II. Long Answer Type Questions:**1. Why do solids have a definite shape and volume, whereas liquids and gases do not?**

Ans. The molecules in solids are tightly packed and are held together by strong forces of attraction. Therefore, have shape and volume. Whereas liquids and gases are loosely packed and are held by weaker forces of attraction. Therefore, do not have fixed shape and volume.

2. Gases have neither definite shape nor definite volume. Support statement with a suitable explanation.

Ans. On lighting an incense stick, when we try to collect the smoke from it in a bottle, we observe that it is difficult to hold the smoke in the hand. Also, the smoke does not remain at one place in a bottle, Smoke is a gas and the molecules in a gas are far apart and do not have definite shape nor volume.

3. Give any three differences between solids, liquids and gases.

Ans.	Solids	Liquids	Gases
1.	They are rigid.	1. They are not rigid	1.They are not rigid.
2.	They have definite shape and volume.	2.They have definite volume but no definite shape.	2.They have neither definite shape nor definite volume.
3.	They cannot flow.	3. They can flow from higher level to lower level.	3. They can flow in all directions.

4. What is the difference between evaporation and sublimation?

Ans.	Evaporation	Sublimation
	The process in which water or liquid changes into vapor or steam is called evaporation.	The process by which a solid directly changes into a gas is called sublimation.

5. With the help of activity show that liquids have definite volume but no definite shape.

Ans. Liquid does not have any fixed shape. As they flow, we can pour liquids from one container to another. They take shape of a container into which they are poured. However, their volume remains the same.

6. Give reasons for the following:

a) When you add salt in water to make a salt solution, the volume of water does not change.

Ans. When salt (solute) is added to water (solvent), they make a solution. Since the molecules of water (liquid) are loosely packed, therefore molecules of salt fit into the spaces between water molecules and do not change the volume of the water.

b) If you leave naphthalene balls in the open, they become smaller in size after ten days.

Ans. Naphthalene balls when left in open sublimate and thus get converted in vapours. Therefore, get smaller and smaller.

III. Tick the correct option.

- In which of the following states of matter molecules are very loosely packed.
a) Solid b) Liquid c) Gases d) None of these **Ans. Gases**
- Water exists in _____ forms.
a) one b) two c) three d) four **Ans. three**
- Petrol and diesel are examples of which of the following states of matter.
a) Solid b) Liquid c) Gas d) Gel **Ans . Liquid**
- Liquids have definite _____.
a) shape b) volume c) size d) none of these **Ans.volume**
- A liquid into which a solute is dissolved is known as _____.
a) solution b) solvent c) particles d) substance **Ans. Solvent**

IV. Fill in the blanks.

- Matter is made up of atoms and molecules.
- Gases are highly compressible.
- Gases flow more easily than liquids.
- Water is an example of the solvent.
- The process by which solid changes into a gas is called sublimation.

V. Give two examples of each of the following.

- A solid changing into liquid: melting of ice , burning of wax.
- A liquid changing into solid: formation of ice, solidifying of coconut oil in winters.
- A liquid changing into gas :water vapours, spraying of perfumes and deodorants.

VI. Fill in the blanks.

- Matter is defined as anything that has mass and occupies space.
- The molecules are held together by force of attraction.
- The molecules in a solid are tightly packed
- Liquids take the shape of the container they are poured in.
- The molecules of gases move freely in air.

Topic: Work, Force And Energy

Chapter no. 4

I. Short answer questions.

1. Define force, work and energy.

Ans. Force: It is a push or pull on an object.

Work: It is an activity that involves moving an object or body through a distance.

Energy: It is the ability of the body to perform work.

2. What is friction?

Ans. Friction is what comes into play when two surfaces are rubbed against each other.

3. Give example of an activity in which work is done.

Ans. Playing tennis

4. Name five simple machines.

Ans. a) Lever b) Pulley c) Wheel and Axle d) Inclined plane e) Wedge

5. What is chemical energy?

Ans. Fuels are natural substances that have energy stored in them called chemical energy.

6. What is geothermal energy?

Ans. The interior of the earth is very hot and is a source of energy called geothermal energy.

II. Long answer questions.

1. Differentiate between muscular and mechanical force.

Ans. **Muscular force**

1. It is the force exerted by our muscles.

2. Example: lifting a school bag.

Mechanical force

1. The force used to move the object (e.g, the door) by making contact with another object (e.g, the hand) is called the mechanical force.

2. Example: pushing a door.

2. Explain frictional force. What are its effects in our daily life?

Ans. Frictional force comes into play when two surfaces are rubbed against each other.

This force always acts opposite to the direction of motion of the object. In daily life, frictional force helps us to walk without slipping on the floor.

3. Write a short note on atomic energy.

Ans. The energy that is produced by splitting of an atom is called atomic energy.

4. What is a wheel and axle? Give three examples of machines that make use of wheel and axle.

Ans. A wheel is made up of a wheel fixed to rod (axle). As the axle turns, the wheel attached to it also rotates. Such combination helps to move objects or change their direction.

Machines that use wheel and axle are: steering wheel in car, bicycle pedal and screwdriver.

5. What is energy? Mention its forms.

Ans. Energy is defined as the ability of a body to perform work. Various forms of energy are light energy, heat energy, mechanical energy, chemical energy, electrical energy, magnetic energy and sound energy.

6. Energy can neither be created nor be destroyed. Justify the statement.

Ans. Energy can neither be created nor be destroyed; it can be only changed from one form to another. Example: in a car, chemical energy of a fuel is converted into heat energy.

III. Tick the correct answers.

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. d
5. b

IV. Write W for work done and NW if work is not done.

1. W
2. NW
3. W
4. W
5. NW
6. W

V. Match the columns.

1. c
2. e
3. f
4. b
5. d
6. a

VI. Choose the correct option (Check points).

1. c
2. c
3. b

VII. State true or false (Check points).

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False

Topic: A Clean World

Chapter no. 5

I. Short Answer Type Questions.

1. Define the term ' environment '. Name the things it includes.

Ans. Environment is a place where all living and non living things that occur naturally, live in coordination with each other. It includes both living and non living things.

2. Explain the term pollution.

Ans. Pollution means contamination of air, land and water that bring down the natural quality environment.

3. What are the examples of pollution.

Ans. Examples of pollution are:

- a. The smoke/ petrol/ diesel is released from vehicles and factories into the air.
- b. Washing clothes and bathing in rivers and ponds.

4. Differentiate between deforestation and afforestation.

Ans. **Deforestation**

1. The cutting down of trees on a large scale is called deforestation.
2. This leads to lack of oxygen and increase in carbon dioxide.

Afforestation

1. The process of planting trees in areas that are barren or have been deforested is known as afforestation.
2. This leads to increase in oxygen.

5. What is water pollution?

Ans. The discharge of household, agricultural and industrial waste into water is called water pollution.

II. Long Answer Type Questions.

1. Explain the dependency of human beings and animals on the environment for their needs.

Ans. We are solely dependent on our environment for shelter, clothing, and many more things. The food we eat comes from plants and animals. Milk, eggs and meat are obtained from animals. We get fruits, vegetables, pulses and cereals from plants. Medicines are obtained from seeds, leaves, barks of some plants. Paper, obtained from trees. Animals also depend on their environment for their food and shelter.

2. Give any three causes of air pollution.

Ans. The causes of air pollution are:

- a) The smoke released from burning fuel, from factories and not to forget the vehicles are the main sources of air pollution.
- b) Eruptions of volcano's emit clouds of harmful gases into the air.
- c) Burning of crackers during Diwali is another cause of pollution

3. What are the effects of land pollution?

Ans. Effects of land pollution on soil are as follows:

- a) Cutting down of trees damages the soil. The roots of trees firmly bind the soil. When trees are cut down, the soil becomes loose. This loose soil can be easily taken away by wind or washed away by water. This results in soil erosion.
- b) Polluted soil is dangerous for plants because it is poisonous. Animals that feed on plants growing in polluted soil often fall ill. Even humans can fall ill by consuming fruits or vegetables of plants that grow in polluted soil.

4. What effect does water pollution have on human beings?

Ans. People living primarily in rural areas have to rely on wells for their drinking water. As contaminated well water is a store-house of harmful microorganisms, chances of people's contraction with diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid due to the consumption of contaminated drinking water are very high.

5. Mention five ways in which we protect our environment.

Ans. Following are the ways in which we can take care of our environment:

- a) We must avoid the use of plastic bags because they block drains and stop the passage of dirty water.
- b) We should not dump electronic wastes, such as abandoned TVs, batteries, cell phones and computers since they contain hazardous materials such as lead and mercury.
- c) Dry waste and wet waste should be disposed of separately.
- d) We should not wash clothes or bathe in rivers and ponds.
- e) Before letting dirty water coming from houses and factories into seas, it must be treated with chemicals to make it less harmful.

6. What is the significance of World Environment Day?

Ans. The significance of World Environment (Day 5th June) is that, on this day in 1972, the United Nations General Assembly decided to dedicate a day to raise awareness and to encourage action for the protection of our environment.

7. How can we save our environment from pollution by reduce, reuse and recycle concept?

Ans. We can save our environment in the following ways:

- a) Plastic takes years to decompose and is hazardous. So, we can reduce consumption of plastics.
- b) Rather than throwing out plastic items we can reuse them.
- c) The recycling of plastic trash and converting them into product is the most effective way to put control over environmental pollution.

III. Tick(✓) the correct option.

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. b

IV. Fill in the blanks

1. Pollutants
2. Plastic
3. Dry, wet
4. Polluted
5. Clothes, bathing

V. State true or false

1. False (pollution adversely affects health)
2. False (afforestation prevent soil erosion)
3. True
4. False (smoke released by volcanic eruptions polluted the air)
5. True

VI. Choose the correct answers (check point 245).

1. Harmful
2. Smoke
3. Diarrhoea

VII. Choose the correct answers (check point 247).

1. Plastic
2. Plastics
3. Rubber

**Subject: Social Studies****Class: 4th****Topic: Our Forests****Chapter no. 3****I. Answer the following questions.****Q1. How many types of forests are there in India? Name them.**

Ans:- There are five types of forests in India. They are:

1. Evergreen Forests
2. Deciduous Forests
3. Thorn Forests
4. Coniferous Forests
5. Tidal Forests

Q2. What a national park?

Ans:- A national park is an area reserved for the protection of diverse plants, wild animals and birds.

Q3. How do needle-shaped leaves help the trees?

Ans:- Needle- shaped leaves of the trees help the snow to slide during winter..

Q4. List the factors which influence the growth of trees.

Ans:- The growth of the trees mainly depends on rainfall, temperature of a place and the type of soil.

Q5. Name any three national parks.

Ans:- The three national parks are:-

1. Jim Corbett
2. Kanha
3. Periyar

Q6. Write a brief note on deciduous Forests.

Ans:- In Deciduous Forests, trees shed their leaves annually. These forests are also known as monsoon forests. They are usually found in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Q7. Differentiate between Coniferous and Tidal Forests.

Ans:- Coniferous Forests are covered with tall, cone-shaped trees which have needle-like leaves. The trees that are found in this forest are Pine, fir, oak, deodar and spruce.

Tidal forests are found on the deltas along the coast. They are also known as mangrove forests. The trees that are found in this forest are Sundari and nipa.

Q8. What is the importance of forests?

Ans:- The importance of forests are as:-

1. Trees provide medicines.
2. Gum and rubber are obtained from trees.
3. Forests prevent floods and soil erosion.
4. They provide shelter to wildlife and fodder to animals.

Q9. What do you understand by the term wildlife?

Ans:- Wildlife refers to any wild animal or plant living in its natural habitat.

Q10. State the ways in which forests can be conserved.

Ans:- Forests can be conserved in the following ways:-

1. Preventing deforestation is the most effective way of preventing forests.
2. Afforestation is another effective way of increasing the forest area.
3. Many forest areas in India have been converted into protected forest regions where activities like cutting trees, hunting and grazing are totally banned

II. BOOK WORK**Check point**

1. c 2. d 3. b 4. a

III. EXERCISE

- A. 1. Five 2. Utrakhand 3. Rajasthan 4. Mangrove 5. Desert

B. 1. False

2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. True

Topic: Mineral Resources of India

Chapter no. 5

I. Answer the following questions.

Q1. What is a mineral?

Ans:- Minerals can be defined as naturally occurring substances found on the Earth.

Q2. How many types of minerals are there?

Ans:- There are two types of minerals

1. Metallic minerals
2. Non- Metallic minerals

Q3. What is mining?

Ans:- The process of digging out valuable minerals from the Earth is called mining.

Q4. Where can iron ore be found in India?

Ans:- Iron ore can be found in India in the states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh.

Q5. Where are the oil refineries located in India?

Ans:- Oil refineries are located in India in Mumbai, Chennai and Vishakhapatnam.

Q6. What are non-renewable resources? Give examples.

Ans:- Some resources like minerals are available in limited quantities. They are called non-renewable resources. Examples are Coal and Petroleum.

Q7. What are the uses of coal?

Ans:- Coal is used as a fuel and to generate electricity.

Q8. Why do we need to conserve minerals?

Ans:- We must conserve our minerals and use them judiciously as it takes a long period of time for minerals to replenish.

II. Bookwork

Checkpoint

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False

Exercise

- A. 1. Ore 2. Mine 3. Aluminium 4. Petroleum 5. 10 Bauxite

- B. 1. Minerals 2. Coal 3. Naharkatiya 5. Kolar, Hutti

Topic: Agriculture And Crops of India

Chapter no. 6

I. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Name some crops which are grown in India.

Ans:- Wheat, rice, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, jute, rubber, tea, coffee are grown in India.

Q2. Name the wheat producing states of India.

Ans:- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are the wheat producing states of India.

Q3. Name three things made from jute.

Ans:- Jute is used for making clothes, carpets and bags.

Q4. What is gur made from?

Ans:- Gur is made from sugarcane.

Q5. What is the difference between cash crops and food crops?

Ans:- Cash crops are mainly used as raw materials for industries. They are grown to be sold in the market. They are source of income to our country. Examples are sugarcane and oilseeds.

Food crops are mainly used as the staple diet of the people. They are a source of food in our country. Examples are wheat, rice and pulses.

Q6. Which states are the main producers of rubber and jute?

Ans:- The main producers of rubber are:- Kerala, and Tamil Nadu and the main producers of jute are :- West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Assam.

Q7. What is Green Revolution? How has India benefitted from it?

Ans:- Green Revolution refers to an increase in the production of food crops through the introduction of high yielding seeds and the application of modern technology. Today, India is self sufficient in crop production and also a leading exporter of many crops due to Green Revolution.

II. Bookwork

Checkpoint

1. Jute 2. Cotton 3. India 4. Uttar Pradesh

Exercise

A. 1. Vegetables 2. Cotton 3. Jute 4. Jute 5. Cotton

B. 1. Rice 2. Rice 3. North 4. Sugarcane

Topic: Industries of India

Chapter no. 7

I. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Which factors are essential for the growth of industries?

Ans:- Factors essential for the growth of the industries:-

1. Raw material
2. Machinery
3. Power
4. Transport
5. Human Resources
6. Capital

Q2. What are the different kinds of industries? Give an example of each.

Ans:- There are three different kinds of industries.

1. Cottage industries:- shoe- making, weaving clothes and basket- making industry.
2. Small- scale industries:- electrical goods, fans, soaps and biscuit making industry.
3. Large-scale industries:- cement plants, fertilizer plants, iron and steel plants.

Q3. What are materials?

Ans:- The resources which cannot be used directly are called materials.

Q4. How are raw materials converted into goods for final use?

Ans:- Machines are used to convert raw material into finished goods.

Q5. Why are industries important to our nation?

Ans:- Industries provide jobs to many people. Some of the goods produced in the industries are also exported to foreign countries which help to earn foreign money.

Therefore, industries are important to our nation.

Q6. What does an automobile industry produce?

Ans:- An automobile industry produces cars, jeeps, buses, trucks and railway engines.

Q7. What are the differences between large-scale and small-scale industries?

Ans:- Large-scale industries generate goods on a very large scale and a lot of capital is required to set them up and run them. Examples are cement plants, fertilizer plants etc.

Small- scale industries have relatively fewer employees and limited customers. Examples are electrical goods, fans, soap making industries etc.

II. Book work

Check point

1. Raw
2. Three
3. Small scale
4. IT

Exercises

- A. 1. Wood 2. Furniture 3. Cottage 4. Maharashtra 5. Iron

- B. 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True



Subject: Math

Topic: Fractions (Semester book I)
Chapter no. 7

Definition 1: A fraction represents a numerical value, which defines the parts of a whole.

Definition 2: A fraction is a number that represents a part of a whole.

Generally, the fraction can be a portion of any quantity out of the whole thing and the whole can be any specific things or value.

The basics of fractions explain the top and bottom numbers of a fraction. The top number represents the number of selected or shaded parts of a whole whereas the bottom number represents the total number of parts.

Suppose a number has to be divided into four parts, then it is represented as $x/4$. So the fraction here, $x/4$, defines $1/4$ th of the number x . Hence, $1/4$ is the fraction here. It means one in four equal parts. It can be read as one-fourth or $1/4$. This is known as fraction.

Fractions play an important part in our daily lives. There are many examples of fractions you will come across in real life. We have to willingly or unwillingly share that yummy pizza amongst our friends and families. Three people, four slices. If you learn and visualize fractions in an easy way, it will be more fun and exciting. For example, slice an apple into two parts, then each part of the sliced apple will represent a fraction (equal to $1/2$).

Parts of Fractions:

The fractions include two parts, numerator and denominator.

Numerator: It is the upper part of the fraction that represents the sections of the fraction

Denominator: It is the lower or bottom part that represents the total parts in which the fraction is divided.

Example: If $3/4$ is a fraction, then 3 is the numerator and 4 is the denominator.

Types of Fractions:

Based on the properties of numerator and denominator, fractions are sub-divided into different types. They are:

1. Proper fractions
2. Improper fractions
3. Mixed fractions
4. Like fractions

5. Unlike fractions
6. Equivalent fractions
7. Proper Fractions

Proper fractions

Are those where the numerator is less than the denominator. For example, $\frac{8}{9}$ will be a proper fraction since “numerator < denominator”.

Improper Fractions

The improper fraction is a fraction where the numerator happens to be greater than the denominator. For example, $\frac{9}{8}$ will be an improper fraction since “numerator > denominator”.

Mixed Fractions

A mixed fraction is a combination of the integer part and a proper fraction. These are also called mixed numbers or mixed numerals. For example: $2 \frac{2}{4}$

Like Fractions

Like fractions are those fractions, as the name suggests, that are alike or same.

For example, take $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$; they are alike if you simplify it mathematically, you will get the same fraction.

Unlike Fractions

Unlike fractions, are those that are dissimilar.

For example, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ are unlike fractions.

Equivalent Fractions

Two fractions are equivalent to each other if after simplification either of two fractions is equal to the other one.

For example, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{6}$ are equivalent fractions.

Since, $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{(2 \times 2)}{(2 \times 3)} = \frac{2}{3}$

Unit Fractions

A fraction is known as a unit fraction when the numerator is equal to 1.

One half of whole = $\frac{1}{2}$

One-third of whole = $\frac{1}{3}$

One-fourth of whole = $\frac{1}{4}$

One-fifth of whole = $\frac{1}{5}$

Rules for Simplification of Fractions:

There are some rules we should know before solving the problems based on fractions.

Rule #1: Before adding or subtracting fractions, we should make sure that the denominators are equal. Hence, the addition and subtraction of fractions are possible with a common denominator.

Rule #2: When we multiply two fractions, then the numerators as well as the denominators are multiplied. Later simplify the fraction.

Rule #3: When we divide a fraction from another fraction, we have to find the reciprocal of another fraction and then multiply with the first one to get the answer.

Topic: Perimeter And Area
Chapter no. 6

1. Perimeter:

The length of the boundary of a polygon is called its perimeter. To find the length of the boundary of a polygon, we measure the length of all the sides and add them.

Perimeter of a rectangle:

The perimeter of a rectangle is defined as the sum of all the sides of a rectangle.

Hence, in the case of a rectangle, the perimeter (P) is;

P = sum of all its four sides

$P = a + b + a + b$ (Opposite sides of rectangle are equal)

$P = 2(a + b)$

Perimeter of a square:

The perimeter of the square is defined as the total length of the boundary of a square. We need to add all the sides of square to find its perimeter.

Perimeter of square = Sum of the lengths of 4 sides

= side + side + side + side

= $4 \times \text{side}$

Therefore, the perimeter of Square = $4s$ units

Where, s = Length of a side of the square

2. Area:

The amount of surface enclosed by a figure is called its **area**.

Area of a rectangle:

To find the area of a rectangle, multiply its length with its breadth. Thus, we get the formula for the area of a rectangle as

Area of a rectangle (A) = length (l) x breadth (b) = $l \times b$

Area of a square:

We know that all sides of a square are equal. So,

Area of a square (A) = length (s) x breadth (s) = side x side

Topic: Time
Chapter no. 3

Clock:

A clock is used to measure time. A clock has two hands- the short hand called the hour hand and the long hand called the minute hand. An hour (h) and minute (min) are the standard units for the measurement of time.

The hour hand shows the hour and the minute hand shows the minutes before and after the hour.

The minute hand goes around the clock once in 1 hour. The hour hand goes around the clock once in 12 hours.

Conversion of time:

Given below are the different units of time. To convert a unit of time from a smaller unit like seconds to a larger unit like hours, the smaller unit needs to be divided with the respective numbers as given in the list below. On the other hand, to convert a larger unit of time to a smaller unit, multiply the given unit with the required number.

1 minute = 60 seconds

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 day = 24 hours

1 week = 7 days

1 month = 30 or 31 days

1 year = 12 months

1 year = 52 weeks

1 year = 365 days (366 days for leap year)

Topic: Money, Profit And Loss
Chapter no. 2

Let us learn profit and loss concepts in math's. It is well explained in terms of cost price and selling price.

Profit(P):

The amount gained by selling a product for more than its cost price.

Loss(L):

The amount the seller incurs after selling the product less than its cost price is mentioned as a loss.

Cost Price (CP):

The amount paid for a product or commodity to purchase is called a cost price. It is denoted as CP.

Selling Price (SP):

The amount for which the product is sold is called the Selling Price. It is usually denoted as SP. It is sometimes also called as sale price.

Profit and Loss Formulas:

The profit or gain is equal to the selling price minus the cost price.

Loss is equal to the cost price minus the selling price.

Profit or Gain = Selling price – Cost Price

Loss = Cost Price – Selling Price



DUBAI GRAND INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

Subject: G.K**Class: 4th**

Exploring The World
Chapter no:- 10

Warm up:**I. Name the explorer who discovered India. To which country did he belonged.****II. Name the explorers with the help of given hints.**1. The Portuguese explorer arrived in Calicut on 20 May 1498.
_____2. In Spanish, his name is Cristobal Colon.
_____3. The name for America is derived from his name
_____4. He was Portuguese explorer who lead the first expedition to travel around the world.
_____5. He was the first European person to go around New Zealand.
_____6. He remained in china for 17 years and wrote II million, a classic of travel literature.
_____7. He was Portuguese explorer who lead the first European expedition around the cape of Good Hope.
_____8. He was an English admiral who went around the globe between 1577 and 1580.
_____9. He was a Norwegian explorer who discovered the South Pole in year 1911.
_____**Answers:**

Warm up :- 1. Vasco Da Gama 2. Portugal

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Vasco Da Gama | 2. Christopher Columbus | 3. Amerigo Vespucci |
| 4. Ferdinand Magellan | 5. James Cook | 6. Marco Polo |
| 7. Bartholomeu Dias | 8. Francis Drake | 9. Roald Amundser |

Going Green
Chapter no:- 12

Warm up:

I. What are the different kinds of pollution?

II. Identify the types of pollution using given statements as hints and write in the space provided.

1. A bus that is very old and gives out lots of smoke creates:

2. If someone threw garbage in lakes and rivers, he/she would be creating:

3. If you played loud music at night, you would be creating:

4. Petroleum that spills from tankers into rivers and sea creates:

5. If you burst crackers at night, you would create:

Answers:

Warm up:-

I. Air pollution , water pollution, land or soil pollution, noise pollution

II. 1.Air pollution 2. Water pollution 3. Noise pollution

4. Water pollution 5. Noise and air pollution

Get Well Soon
Chapter no:- 13

Warm up:

I. What will you do if someone in your family is suffering from high fever?

II. Fill in the missing letters to complete the words.

1. I _ J _ _ Y is something that happens when the body is physically harmed.
2. W _ _ _ D is the injured area on the body which is often visible.
3. B _ _ I _ E is an area of discolored skin often caused by the blow or an impact on that part of the body.
4. S _ _ A _ _ H is a long narrow wound on the surface of skin.
5. A _ _ E is a continuous dull pain in a part of one's body.
6. F _ _ C _ _ _ E is a break in the bone.
7. D _ _ E _ _ E is a particular illness with a name or an illness that affects a particular part of the body.
8. A _ _ M _ _ T is a minor illness.

Answers:-

Warm up:

I. We will take him to doctor or give him medicine.

II. Fill ups:-

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. INJURY | 2. WOUND | 3. BRUISE |
| 4. SCRATCH | 5. ACHE | 6. FRACTURE |
| 7. DISEASE | 8. AILMENT | |

Handling Situations

Chapter no:- 14

Warm up:

I. You and your friend visit a toy shop. Both of you like the same toy and it is the last piece of the toy in the shop. What will you do in such a situation?

II. Tick (✓) the correct actions in these situations.

1. While playing, your friend falls down and hurts his knee, you will:

a) keep playing because it is his problem. _____

b) hold him tight and start crying. _____

c) call an adult to have a look. _____

2. Your best friend has forgotten to bring her tiffin, you will:

a) offer to share your tiffin with her. _____

b) give her all your tiffin and you stay hungry. _____

c) turn away and gobble up your tiffin fast. _____

3. Your classmate has scribbled on the wall, you will:

a) run and tell the class teacher as soon as she comes in. _____

b) start scribbling on the other wall. _____

c) tell him that what he has done is not right and that you will have to tell the teacher if he continues. _____

4. A boy from class 5 beats you on the bus to school, you will:

a) gang up with your friends and beat him up the next day. _____

b) tell him that you will give him a chocolate every day if he stops. _____

c) report to the bus attendant /teacher /parent/ elder. _____

5. You have forgotten to do your homework, you will:

a) think fast, and tell the teacher that a relative was very sick. _____

b) burst into tears. _____

c) tell your teacher that you are sorry and make sure not to forget again. _____

Answers:

Warm up:

I. I will give that toy to my friend.

1. c) 2. a) 3. c) 4. c) 5. c)



DUBAI GRAND INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT**Subject: IT****Class: 4th****ARRANGING SLIDES USING VIEWS IN MICROSOFT POWER POINT 2013****CHAPTER NO. 9****D. Answer the following questions. (P.no 126)****Q1. Discuss two ways to switch between different views in PowerPoint.**

Ans1. You can switch between different views either by using different options in the presentation Views group under View tab or by using the views buttons on the Status bar.

Q2. Differentiate between Reading View and Slide Sorter View.

Ans2. The Reading View displays a presentation not in the full screen mode but as a slide show that fits within the window. The Slide Sorter View displays thumbnails of all the slides in the presentation.

Q3. Discuss any two methods to run the slide show.

Ans3. Two ways to run the slide show are:

1. Using the start from beginning button on the Quick Access Toolbar.
2. Clicking on the Slide Show button on the status bar.

Q4. Write down the various things that can be done in the Normal View in PowerPoint.

Ans4. Normal View in Power Point can be used to:

1. Create and design slides by adding text, pictures, and tables.
2. Rearrange, add or delete slides.
3. Add notes related to the content by clicking on the Notes button.

Practice zone:**Page 123**

1. Slide sorter view
2. Normal view
3. Reading view
4. Notes page view
5. Outline view
6. Slide Show view

Assessment zone:

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. d) Slide Show View
2. c) Outline and Notes Page View
3. a) Slide Sorter

B. Fill in the blanks using the appropriate words given below.

1. Reading
2. Outline
3. Notes page view
4. F5
5. Page Down

C. Tick (✓) the correct statement and cross (X) out the wrong one.

1. ✓ 2. X 3. X 4. X 5. ✓

INTERNET

CHAPTER NO 10

D. Answer the following questions. (P.no 139)

Q1. What is Internet? Give some of its uses.

Ans1. The Internet is a World Wide network of computers. It can be used for the following purposes:

1. You can get the information on any topic.
2. You can chat with people and send emails.
3. You can buy products on Internet.

Q2. What is the use of a web browser? Name any two popular web browsers.

Ans2. A web browser is a software that lets you access the pages on the World Wide Web. Examples of web browsers are Google Chrome, Internet Explorer.

Q3. How is a website different from a web page?

Ans3. The pages that make up the World Wide Web are known as webpages whereas a website is a collection of related webpages linked to one another.

Q4. What are search engines? Give some examples.

Ans4. Search engine is a software that searches the various webpages on the World Wide Web for a particular information. For Example Google, Yahoo and Bing.

Page 131_Practice zone

1. Website
2. Web browser
3. Home page
4. Hyperlinks
5. ISP
6. Uniform Resource Locator

Page 136_Practice zone

1. – c)
2. – f)
3. – e)
4. – a)
5. – b)
6. – d)

Assessment zone

A. Circle the correct answer.

1. b) Hyperlink 2. a) World Wide Web 3. a) Web browser

B. Tick (✓) the correct statement and cross (X) out the wrong one.

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. X 4. ✓ 5. X

C. Fill in the blanks using the words given below.

1. Network
2. URL, address
3. hyperlinks
4. HTML



DUBAI GRAND INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

Subject: Urdu

Class: 4th

سبق نمبر: ۱۱

عنوان: ہوائی جہاز

سوال نمبر ۱: ہوائی جہاز کو کس نے ایجاد کیا؟

جواب: ہوائی جہاز کو رائٹ برادرس نے ایجاد کیا۔

سوال نمبر ۲: ہوائی جہاز کے کیا کیا فائدے ہیں؟

جواب: ہوائی جہاز کے ذریعے ہم مہینوں کا سفر گھنٹوں اور

گھنٹوں کا سفر منٹوں میں طے کر سکتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر ۳: گلائڈر کسے کہتے ہیں؟

جواب: گلائڈر ہوا میں اڑنے والی مشین کو کہتے ہیں۔

سبق نمبر: ۱۲

عنوان: کسانوں کا گیت

سوال نمبر ۱: کسان زمانے کی بگڑی کیسے بناتے ہیں؟

جواب: کسان زمین میں ہل چلا کر مٹی سے طرح طرح کی

فصلیں اگاتا ہے۔ جن سے لوگوں کا پیٹ بھرتا ہے اور وہ

بھوکے نہیں رہتے۔ اس طرح کسان زمانے کی بگڑی بناتا ہے۔

سوال نمبر: ۲ مٹی سے سونا اگانے سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب: مٹی سے سونا اگانے سے مراد ہے طرح طرح کے اناج

اور سبزیاں وغیرہ اگانا۔

سوال نمبر: ۳ نظم میں کون کون سی فصل کا ذکر ہوا ہے؟

جواب: چاول، باجرہ، چنا۔

سبق نمبر: ۱۳

عنوان: پانی

سوال نمبر: راجا اور خوشبو نے بارش کو برا بھلا کیوں کہا؟

جواب: راجا اور خوشبو اسکول سے گھر آ رہے تھے۔ وہ

بارش میں بری طرح بھیک گئے۔ اسلئے بارش کو برا بھلا

کہا۔

سوال نمبر: ۲ پانی کے کیا کیا فائدے ہیں؟

جواب: پانی ہماری زندگی کی ایک اہم ضرورت ہے۔ ہم پانی پیتے ہیں، منہ ہاتھ دھوتے ہیں، نہاتے ہیں، کھانا پکاتے ہیں، کھیتوں کی سینچائی کرتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر: ۳ بارش کیسے بنتی ہے؟

جواب: سورج کی گرمی سے پانی بخارات میں تبدیل ہو جاتا ہے اور یہ بخارات آسمان کی طرف اڑ کر بادل بن جاتے ہیں اور یہ بادل پانی کے قطروں میں تبدیل ہو جاتے ہیں۔ یہی پانی کے قطرے بارش کہلاتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر: ۴ گلیشر کیسے بنتا ہے؟

جواب: اونچے پہاڑوں پر سالہا سال تک برف جمی رہنے سے گلیشر بنتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر: ۵ پانی کو کیسے بچایا جاسکتا ہے؟

جواب: پانی کو بچانے کے لئے ہمیں اسے آلودگی سے بچانا ہوگا۔ بارش کے پانی کو محفوظ رکھنے کی تدبیریں کرنی چاہیے۔

سبق نمبر: ۱۶

عنوان: درگاہ حضرت بل

سوال نمبر ۱: حضرت بل کہاں واقع ہے؟

جواب: حضرت بل سرینگر میں جھیل ڈل کے مغربی کنارے پر واقع ہے۔ یہ لالچوک سے دس کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۲: حضرت بل کا پرانا نام کیا تھا؟

جواب: حضرت بل کا پرانا نام صادق آباد تھا۔

سوال نمبر ۳: عشرت محل کس نے تعمیر کروایا؟

جواب: شاہ جہاں کے ایک صوبیدار صادق خان تخرانی نے عشرت محل تعمیر کروایا۔

سوال نمبر ۴: موئے مقدس کی مستقل قرارگاہ کہاں ہے؟

جواب: موئے مقدس کی مستقل قرارگاہ حضرت بل میں ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۵: کن دو خاص موقعوں پر حضرت بل میں موئے

مقدس کی زیارت کروائی جاتی ہے؟

جواب: حضرت بل میں موئے مقدس کی زیارت

عید میلاد نبی صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم اور معراج النبی صلی

اللہ علیہ وسلم کے موقعے پر کروائی جاتی ہے۔

اردو گرائمر:
مضمون: صفائی

۱. ہر مسلمان جانتا ہے کہ صفائی نصف ایمان ہے۔
۲. صفائی معاشرے کی ضرورت میں شامل ہے۔
۳. صفائی ہمیں بہت ساری بیماریوں سے بچاتی ہے جہاں صفائی وہاں خیر و برکے رہتی ہے۔
۴. دینی اور جسمانی صحت اور تندرستی کے لئے صفائی بہت ضروری ہے۔

۵. اپنے ارد گرد کے ماحول کو ہمیں صاف ستھرا رکھنا چاہیے۔

۶. روزانہ نہانا، ناخن کاٹنا وغیرہ صفائی کے حصوں میں شامل ہے۔

۷. انسان صاف اور شفاف ماحول میں ہی بہترین زندگی گزار سکتا ہے۔

۸. اگر ہم اپنے ماحول کو صاف ستھرا نہیں رکھے گے تو بہت بیماریوں سے ہمارا سامنا ہو سکتا ہے۔



DUBAI GRAND INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

Subject: Kashmiri

Class: 4th

”سرٲكہ پكناؤ اصول“

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

سوال نمبر ۱۔ سرٲكہ كمہ انڈ گزھ پكناؤ ؟

جواب۔ سرٲكہ گزھ كھو رانڈ پكناؤ۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ گاڑی گزھ ہیا لوت لوت پكناؤ كہ تیز ؟

جواب۔ گاڑی گزھ لوت لوت پكناؤ۔

سوال نمبر ۳۔ سرٲكہ اپار پور ترنہ و ز كمہ كتھ ہنڈ خیال گزھ تھاون ؟

جواب۔ سرٲكہ اپار پور ترنہ و ز گزھ حسبہ روزن، دو چھن كھو رگزھ وار و چھن تہ سرٲكہ پٹھ گزھ ہنڈ
كتھن ہنڈ۔

” لالچ “

جواب لیکھو -

س ۱۔ ہوئی کیاہ لوہ ؟

ج۔ ہوئی لوہ ناٹہ پھول -

س ۲۔ ہون کورکن دراو ؟

ج۔ ہون دراو آند کن ناٹہ پھول کھینہ -

س ۳۔ ہوئی کیا ز کور آ بس کن وو پھ ؟

ج۔ ہوئی کور آ بس گن وو پھ تکیا ز تس باسیو و آ بس منز چھ بیا کھ ہون -

س ۴۔ ہونس کیاہ نو قضان ووت لالچ کرنہ ستر ؟

ج۔ ہون رو د لالچ کرنہ ستر فاقے -

س ۵۔ یہ ڈ لیل پرتھ کیاہ نصیحت چھے میلان ؟

ج۔ یہ ڈ لیل پرتھ چھے یہ نصیحت میلان ز لالچ کرنہ ستر چھ مصیبت پاد سپدان -

” گاندھی جی “

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

- (۱)۔ گاندھی جیس کیاہ اوس اصلی ناو ؟
- (ج)۔ گاندھی جیس اوس اصلی ناو موہن داس۔
- (۲)۔ گاندھی جی نس ماہلس کیاہ اوس ناو ؟
- (ج)۔ گاندھی جی نس ماہلس اوس ناو کرم چند گاندھی۔
- (۳)۔ گاندھی جی کتہ زاو ؟
- (ج)۔ گاندھی جی زاو گجرات صوبہ کس پور بندر شہر منتر۔
- (۴)۔ گاندھی جین کتھ خلاف سچ افریقہ ہس منتر آواز ؟
- (ج)۔ افریقہ ہس منتر آواز کر ہینہ رنگہ کین لوکن پٹھ انگریز ظلم کران تہ گاندھی جین سچ تمن خلاف آواز۔
- (۵)۔ گاندھی جین کیا زکر ہندوستانس منتر آواز دی ہنتر تحریک شروع ؟
- (ج)۔ گاندھی جین کر ہندوستانس منتر آواز دی ہنتر تحریک شروع تکیا ز انگریز و اوس سارہے ہندوستانس پٹھ قبضہ کو رمت۔
- (۶)۔ گاندھی جی کیٹھ غذا اوس کھیوان ؟
- (ج)۔ گاندھی جی اوس سادہ غذا کھیوان۔
- (۷)۔ گاندھی جیس کس عزتہ دول ناو چھ دنہ آمت ؟
- (ج)۔ گاندھی جیس چھ مہا تماتہ باپو ہو کر عزتہ والی ناو دنہ آمت۔

” نشاط باغ “

☆ جواب لیکھو -

- س (۱)۔ نشاط باغ کتھ جاییہ چھ ؟
 ج (۱)۔ نشاط باغ چھ ڈل سر کس مشرق اند کس بٹھس پٹھ۔
 س (۲)۔ اتھ باغس کڑو طبقہ چھ ؟
 ج (۲)۔ اتھ باغس چھ ستھ طبقہ -
 س (۳)۔ باغس منز کڑوہ بونہ چھ ؟
 ج (۳)۔ باغس منز چھ چھج دار بونہ۔
 س (۴)۔ نشاط باغ کج چھ بنوومت ؟
 ج (۴)۔ نشاط باغ چھ آصف خان بنوومت -
 س (۵)۔ آصف خان کس اوس ؟
 ج (۵)۔ آصف خان اوس کشیر منز موغل گورنر -
 س (۶)۔ لوکھ کیاہ کرنہ چھ نشاط باغس منز واتان ؟
 ج (۶)۔ لوکھ چھ نشاط باغس منز تازہ ہواتہ خوش بوے چھاونہ علاوہ بونہ شجارس ووشاہ کڈنہ واتان۔

☆ ترناوتین مقابلہ لیکھو مادناوتی -

ترناوتی	ترناوتی
ژھاؤل	ژھاؤل
داند	داند
گٹھ	گٹھ
ہاپت	ہاپت
شال	شال
کراں	کراں
مقدم	مقدم
نوجہ	نوجہ



DUBAI GRAND INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

SOLVED ASSIGNMENT

Subject: Arabic

Class: 4th

مدرسة دبائی جريند الدولية

الواجب الشتائی للصف الرابع

المادة: اللغة العربية والدراسات الإسلامية

السؤال الأول: استخدام أسماء الإشارة للمذكر والمؤنث:-

اسماء اشاره برائے مذکر و مؤنث:-

اسم الإشارة للمذكر اسم الإشارة للمؤنث

(١) هَذَا كِتَابٌ هَذِهِ بَقْرَةٌ

(٢) هَذَا دَفْتَرٌ هَذِهِ دَجَاجَةٌ

(٣) هَذَا جَرَسٌ هَذِهِ فَأَكِيهَةٌ

(٤) هَذَا قَلْبٌ هَذِهِ نَظَّارَةٌ

(٥) هَذَا دِيكٌ هَذِهِ حَظِيرَةٌ

(٦) هَذَا عُشٌّ هَذِهِ ذُرَّةٌ

(٧) هَذَا قُطٌّ هَذِهِ طَائِرَةٌ

السؤال الثاني: ترجم الجمل التالية:

آنے والے جملوں کا ترجمہ کیجئے:

(١) هَلْ هَذَا كِتَابٌ؟ کیا یہ کتاب ہے؟

(٢) نَعَمْ، هَذَا كِتَابٌ. ہاں، یہ کتاب ہے۔

(٣) هَلْ هَذِهِ بَقْرَةٌ؟ کیا یہ گائے ہے؟

(٤) نَعَمْ، هَذِهِ بَقْرَةٌ. ہاں، یہ گائے ہے۔

- ۵) هَلْ هَذَا دَفْتَرٌ؟ کیا یہ کاپی ہے؟
 ۶) نَعَمْ، هَذَا دَفْتَرٌ. ہاں، یہ کاپی ہے۔
 ۷) أَيْنَ السَّيَّارَةُ؟ گاڑی کہاں ہے؟
 ۸) السَّيَّارَةُ فَوْقَ الْأَرْضِ. گاڑی زمین کے اوپر ہے۔
 ۹) أَيْنَ الصَّبِيُّ؟ بچہ کہاں ہے؟
 ۱۰) الصَّبِيُّ تَحْتَ الطَّاوِلَةِ. بچہ میز کے نیچے ہے۔

**اسلامیات

**سبق نمبر ۱۰

سوالات کے جوابات:

- ۱) اس سورہ میں کس کی پناہ مانگی گئی ہے؟
 ج: اس سورہ میں صبح کے مالک کی پناہ مانگی گئی ہے۔
 ب) پھونکنے والیاں کن چیزوں پر پڑھ پڑھ کر پھونک مارتی ہیں؟
 ج: پھونکنے والیاں گندوں پر پڑھ پڑھ کر پھونک مارتی ہیں۔
 ج) آخری آیت میں کس کی برائی سے پناہ چاہی گئی ہے؟
 ج: آخری آیت میں حسد کرنے والے کی برائی سے پناہ چاہی گئی ہے۔

**سبق نمبر ۱۳

س: ۱: حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کو تجارتی مال لے جانے کی پیشکش کیوں کی؟
ج: رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی امانت اور صداقت دیکھ کر حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے انہیں تجارتی مال لے جانے کی پیشکش کی۔
س: ۲: میسرہ نے حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا سے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے بارے میں کیا کہا جس کو میسرہ نے دوران سفر مشاہدہ کیا تھا؟
ج: میسرہ نے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے ساتھ دوران سفر عجیب و غریب واقعات کا مشاہدہ کیا جس کو میسرہ نے من و عن حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا سے بیان کیا۔

س: ۳: حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کو کیا پیغام دیا اور کیوں؟

ج: حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے کردار سے متاثر ہو کر انہیں نکاح کا پیغام دیا۔

س: ۴: اسلام میں سب سے پہلے ایمان لانے والی خاتون کا نام بتائے؟

ج: اسلام میں سب سے پہلے ایمان لانے والی خاتون ان کا نام حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا ہے۔

س: ۵: حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے کس عمر میں وفات پائی۔ اس سال کو رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے کس نام سے پکارا؟

ج: حضرت خدیجہ رضی اللہ عنہا نے ۶۵ سال کی عمر میں وفات پائی۔ اُس سال کو رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے "غم کا سال" کے نام سے پکارا۔

**سبق نمبر ۱۱

س: ۱: حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ کے بارے میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے کیا فرمایا؟

ج: حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ کے بارے میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے فرمایا کہ "اللہ تعالیٰ نے آسمان سے ابو بکر کا نام صدیق نازل کیا ہے۔"

س: ۲: رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اپنی زندگی کے آخری دنوں میں کس کو نماز کا امام مقرر کیا؟

ج: رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے اپنی زندگی کے آخری دنوں میں حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ کو نماز کا امام مقرر کیا۔

س: ۳: حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ کے زمانہ خلافت میں کون سے اہم کام انجام پائے؟

ج: حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ کے زمانہ خلافت میں قرآن پاک پہلی بار کتابی صورت میں جمع کیا گیا اور کئی علاقے فتح کئے گئے۔

س: ۴: حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ کی فضیلت میں وارد کوئی ایک حدیث لکھئے؟

ج: رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہ جنتی ہیں۔

س: ۵: رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ کو کیا خطاب دیا؟

ج: رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے حضرت ابو بکر رضی اللہ عنہ کو "صدیق" کا خطاب دیا۔