



**DUBAI GRAND  
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**  
مدرسة دبي الكبرى الدولية  
SUCCESS IN BOTH WORLDS

GREEN AVENUE, HMT, SRINAGAR.  
JAMMU&KASHMIR-INDIA.  
CONTACT: 9622899742, 9858199742.  
E-mail: info@dgssrinagar.com  
Visit: www.dgssrinagar.com

### **Important Notice Regarding Summer Vacation and Upcoming Exams**

Dear Parents,

This notice is to inform you about the utilization of summer vacations for your child's academic progress.

**FA2 Syllabus Revision and Exam:** During the summer vacations, students will be focusing on revising the entire FA2 syllabus. We will be conducting the FA2 exams soon after the vacations.

**Basic Conceptual Subject Worksheets:** Students will receive Basic Conceptual Subject Worksheets in English, Science, and Maths.

These worksheets are designed to assess their understanding of fundamental concepts.

The worksheets will be evaluated after the vacations.

We encourage students to utilize this vacation time effectively by:

- **Clearing all doubts:** It is important for students to address any confusion they have regarding the FA2 syllabus or worksheets. Please encourage them to reach out to their teachers or classmates for clarification.
- **Thorough preparation:** By coming fully prepared for the FA2 exam and worksheet evaluation, students will be well-positioned for success.

**Parents' Role:** Your role is crucial in ensuring your child makes the most of their summer vacations. We kindly request your support in:

- **Monitoring their progress:** Encourage your child to dedicate sufficient time to revising the FA2 syllabus and completing the worksheets.
- **Creating a study schedule:** Help your child create a realistic study schedule that incorporates breaks and leisure activities.
- **Addressing their concerns:** Be available to listen to your child's concerns and provide guidance as needed.

By working together, we can ensure that your child has a productive summer vacation and achieves success in their upcoming exams.

**English**

Do page no. 22 to 30 on your workbook.

**Mathematics**

1. Multiplication and division
2. Factors

**Science**

Work book (Science)

Topic: Waste Disposal: Work sheet no.: 1, 2, 3 and 4. (Page no.: 61, 62, 63, 64)

Sun, Moon and the Earth: Work sheet no.: 1, 2, 3 and 4. (Page no.: 65, 66, 67 & 68)

Topic: Safety and First Aid: Worksheet no.: 1, 2, 3 and 4. (Page no.: 18, 19, 20 & 21)

**Social Science**

Lesson No. 05

Topic: - Elections

Page No's: - 34- 39

Lesson No.: - 06

Topic: - The Indian Government

Page No's: - 40-44

**Information Technology**

Chapter 2: Page formatting in word

Chapter 3: Advanced features of word

**Urdu**

Do part 2, 3, 4 & 5 of Text book. Page no. 28 on notebook.

**Arabic / Islamiyat / Quran**

Prepare conversation no 2.

Islamiyat:

Question Answers & bookwork of below mentioned chapters:-

دین اسلام ، انبیاء علیہم السلام کے قصے (اول)۔

Al-Quran:

1) Learn Surah e Nazia'at.

2) Reading practice of Surah e Naba.

## **Kashmiri**

Lesson no: 4 page no.:- 18, 19

Lesson no: 5 page no.:- 20, 21, 22

Lesson no: 6 page no.:- 23, 24, 25

# English Worksheet

## Parts of Speech Worksheet

### Introduction to Parts of Speech

Parts of speech are categories that describe the function of words in a sentence. Each word in a sentence plays a specific role, and understanding these roles helps in constructing sentences correctly and understanding their meaning. The main parts of speech in English are nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

Detailed Worksheet

#### 1. Nouns

Definition: Nouns are words that name a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples: cat, London, happiness

Types of Nouns:

Common Nouns: general names for a person, place, thing, or idea (e.g., city, dog, happiness).

Proper Nouns: specific names for a person, place, or thing (e.g., London, Max, Eiffel Tower).

Abstract Nouns: names for an idea, quality, or state (e.g., love, freedom, happiness).

Concrete Nouns: names for things that can be seen or touched (e.g., book, tree, apple).

Collective Nouns: names for a group of things or people (e.g., team, flock, jury).

Exercise 1: Identify the nouns in the following sentences.

The cat chased the mouse.

London is a beautiful city.

Happiness is the key to success.

Exercise 2: Underline the nouns in the following paragraph. One has been done for you.

“The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. The dog, however, does not seem to mind. It just lies there, basking in the sunlight.”

Exercise 3: Classify the following nouns as common, proper, abstract, concrete, or collective. One has been done for you.

Love (abstract)

School

Flock

Sarah

Book

## 2. Pronouns

Definition: Pronouns are words that replace nouns in a sentence to avoid repetition.

Examples: he, she, it, they

Types of Pronouns:

Personal Pronouns: refer to specific people or things (e.g., I, you, he, she).

Possessive Pronouns: show ownership (e.g., my, your, his, her).

Reflexive Pronouns: refer back to the subject of the sentence (e.g., myself, yourself).

Relative Pronouns: introduce relative clauses (e.g., who, whom, which, that).

Demonstrative Pronouns: point to specific things (e.g., this, that, these, those).

Exercise 1: Replace the nouns with pronouns in the following sentences.

Sarah went to the store. Sarah bought some apples.

The dog barked loudly. The dog scared the cat.

The children are playing in the park. The children are having fun.

Exercise 2: Identify the pronouns in the following sentences and underline the same. One has been done for you.

He is going to the market.

They are reading a book.

She loves her new dress.

Exercise 3: Fill in the blanks with appropriate pronouns. One has been done for you.

He/she is my friend. (He/She/It)

\_\_\_\_\_ love going to the beach. (I/We/They)

The book on the table is \_\_\_\_\_. (mine/ours/theirs)

## 3. Verbs

Definition: Verbs are words that express actions or states of being.

Examples: run, jump, is, are

Types of Verbs:

Action Verbs: describe physical or mental actions (e.g., run, think, eat).

Linking Verbs: connect the subject to more information (e.g., am, is, are, seem).

Helping Verbs: help the main verb express action or a state of being (e.g., have, do, will).

Exercise 1: Underline the verbs in the following sentences. One has been done for you.

The bird flies in the sky.

She is very happy today.

They are playing football.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with appropriate verbs. One has been done for you.

The dog barks (bark) loudly.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book.

They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired.

Exercise 3: Change the tense of the following sentences to past tense. One has been done.

He walks to school every day.

.....walked to ....

She is studying for her exams.

They play soccer in the park.

#### 4. Adjectives

Definition: Adjectives are words that describe nouns or pronouns.

Examples: beautiful, tall, happy

Types of Adjectives:

Descriptive Adjectives: describe a quality of the noun (e.g., happy, blue, large).

Quantitative Adjectives: indicate quantity (e.g., some, many, few).

Demonstrative Adjectives: point out specific nouns (e.g., this, that, these).

Possessive Adjectives: show ownership (e.g., my, your, his).

Interrogative Adjectives: used in questions (e.g., which, what, whose).

Exercise 1: Underline the adjectives in the following sentences. One has been done for you.

The tall man walked down the street.

She wore a beautiful dress.

The happy children played in the park.

Exercise 3: Use the given adjectives to describe the nouns in sentences.

(bright) The brightest sun.

(intelligent) The \_\_\_\_\_ student.

(delicious) The \_\_\_\_\_ cake.

## 5. Adverbs

Definition: Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Examples: quickly, very, well

Types of Adverbs:

Manner: how something is done (e.g., quickly, slowly).

Place: where something happens (e.g., here, there).

Time: when something happens (e.g., now, later).

Frequency: how often something happens (e.g., always, never).

Degree: to what extent something happens (e.g., very, too).

Exercise 1: Underline the adverbs in the following sentences. One has been done for you.

She ran quickly to catch the bus.

He is very tall.

The baby sleeps soundly.

Exercise 3: Rewrite the sentences by placing the adverb in a different position.

(quickly) She finished her homework.

She finished her work quickly.

She quickly finished her work.

(often) They go to the gym.

(gently) The mother rocked the baby.

## 6. Prepositions

Definition: Prepositions are words that show the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence.

Examples: in, on, at

Exercise 1: Identify the prepositions in the following sentences.

The book is **on** the table.

She lives in New York.

He is sitting at the desk.

Exercise 3: Create sentences using the following prepositions.

Between

Over

Along

## 7. Conjunctions

Definition: Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses.

Examples: and, but, or

Types of Conjunctions:

Coordinating Conjunctions: connect words, phrases, or clauses of equal importance (e.g., and, but, or).

Subordinating Conjunctions: connect a dependent clause to an independent clause (e.g., because, although, since).

Correlative Conjunctions: pairs of conjunctions that work together (e.g., either/or, neither/nor).

Exercise 1: Identify the conjunctions in the following sentences.

I like tea **and** coffee.

She is smart but lazy.

You can have cake or ice cream.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with appropriate conjunctions.

I wanted to go, \_\_\_\_\_ (but) I was too tired.

You can choose tea \_\_\_\_\_ (or) coffee.

She is kind \_\_\_\_\_ (and) generous.

Exercise 3: Combine the following sentences using appropriate conjunctions.

He was tired. He finished his work.

You can go by bus. You can go by train.

She didn't study hard. She failed the exam.

## 8. Interjections

Definition: Interjections are words that express strong emotion or sudden bursts of feeling.

Examples: oh, wow, ouch

Exercise 1: Identify the interjections in the following sentences.

Wow, that was amazing!

Ouch, that hurt!

Oh, I didn't see you there.

Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with appropriate



## **MORE ABOUT VERB:**

A verb is a word or group of words that describes an action, state, or occurrence. Verbs are essential in forming sentences as they indicate what the subject is doing or what is happening to the subject.

### **Types of Verbs**

#### Action Verbs

Transitive Verbs: These verbs require an object to receive the action.

Example: “She writes a letter.” (“Writes” is a transitive verb, and “letter” is the object.)

Intransitive Verbs: These verbs do not require an object.

Example: “He sleeps.” (“Sleeps” is an intransitive verb, and there is no object.)

#### Linking Verbs

These verbs connect the subject to a subject complement, which can be an adjective, noun, or pronoun that describes or identifies the subject.

Example: “She is a doctor.” (“Is” links “she” to “doctor.”)

#### Auxiliary Verbs (Helping Verbs)

These verbs are used together with a main verb to form a verb phrase and to express tense, mood, or voice.

Example: “She is running.” (“Is” is the auxiliary verb, and “running” is the main verb.)

Common auxiliary verbs include: be, have, do, can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would.

#### Modal Verbs

These verbs express necessity, possibility, permission, or ability.

Example: “You must finish your homework.” (“Must” indicates necessity.)

#### Phrasal Verbs

These are verbs combined with a preposition or adverb (or both) that create a new meaning.

Example: “She gave up.” (“Gave up” means to quit, and it is different from just “gave.”)

#### Stative Verbs

These verbs describe a state rather than an action. They often relate to thoughts, emotions, relationships, senses, states of being, and measurements.

Example: “She believes in miracles.” (“Believes” describes a state of mind.)

#### Examples of Each Type

Transitive Action Verb: “She buys groceries every week.”

Intransitive Action Verb: “The sun sets in the west.”

Linking Verb: “The soup tastes delicious.”

Auxiliary Verb: "They have completed the project."

Modal Verb: "He might come to the party."

Phrasal Verb: "They looked after the children."

Stative Verb: "She knows the answer."

Verbs are a fundamental part of speech that are necessary for forming complete thoughts and conveying actions, states, and occurrences. Understanding the different types of verbs and their uses can greatly enhance both written and spoken communication.

#### **4. Practice Sentences**

A. Identify the type of verb (Action, Linking, or Helping, Stative) in each sentence:

She is a teacher.

They run every morning.

He has been working here for two years.

The soup tastes delicious.

We are going to the store.

She seems happy.

The cat jumps on the table.

They will finish their project soon.

He became a doctor.

I do understand your point.

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parentheses:

She (to write) a letter every day.

They (to go) to the park yesterday.

He (to have) finished his homework before dinner.

I (to be) reading a book now.

She (to speak) three languages.

We (to see) that movie last week.

They (to have) lived here for five years.

He (to run) faster than anyone else.

She (to look) at the stars every night.

The cake (to be) delicious.

C. Change the verb to its past form:

She (to dance) at the party.

They (to eat) dinner early.

He (to play) soccer on the weekend.

I (to find) my keys.

She (to watch) a movie last night.

We (to clean) the house yesterday.

They (to write) a report.

He (to drive) to the city.

She (to buy) a new dress.

I (to start) a new job.

D. Change the verb to its past participle form:

She (to choose) a book from the shelf.

Eg She **has chosen** a book from the shelf.

They (to go) to Italy.

He (to take) a picture of the sunset.

I (to speak) to the manager.

She (to break) the vase.

We (to see) the show.

They (to write) an essay.

He (to begin) his journey.

She (to grow) a beautiful garden.

I (to drink) the coffee.

E. Fill in the blanks with the present participle form of the verb in parentheses:

She is (to read) a novel.

**She is reading a novel.**

They are (to play) in the park.

He is (to cook) dinner.

I am (to write) an email.

She is (to study) for the exam.

We are (to watch) TV.

They are (to sing) a song.

He is (to paint) a picture.

She is (to walk) to school.

I am (to learn) Spanish.

This worksheet provides practice in identifying different types of verbs and their various forms. The sentences cover a range of verb types and forms to enhance understanding and application.

## Verbs Worksheet

### 1. Introduction to Verbs

A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being.

### 2. Types of Verbs

Action Verbs: Express physical or mental action (e.g., run, think).

Linking Verbs: Connect the subject with more information about the subject (e.g., is, seem).

Helping Verbs: Help the main verb in a sentence by extending its meaning (e.g., have, will).

### 3. Verb Forms

Base Form: The basic form of a verb (e.g., walk).

Past Form: Indicates an action that has already happened (e.g., walked).

Past Participle: Used with helping verbs (e.g., has walked).

Present Participle: Indicates an ongoing action (e.g., walking).

Third Person Singular: The form used with he, she, it (e.g., walks).

### 4. Practice Sentences

A. Identify the type of verb (Action, Linking, or Helping) in each sentence:

She is a teacher.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

They run every morning.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

He has been working here for two years.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

The soup tastes delicious.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

We are going to the store.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

She seems happy.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

The cat jumps on the table.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

They will finish their project soon.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

He became a doctor.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

I do understand your point.

a) Action

b) Linking

c) Helping

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in parentheses:

She (to write) a letter every day.

a) writes

b) wrote

c) written

They (to go) to the park yesterday.

a) go

b) went

c) gone

He (to have) finished his homework before dinner.

a) have

b) had

c) has

I (to be) reading a book now.

a) am

b) is

c) are

She (to speak) three languages.

a) speak

b) speaks

c) speaking

We (to see) that movie last week.

a) see

b) sees

c) saw

They (to have) lived here for five years.

a) have

b) had

c) has

He (to run) faster than anyone else.

a) run

b) runs

c) running

She (to look) at the stars every night.

- a) looks
- b) looked
- c) looking

The cake (to be) delicious.

- a) is
- b) are
- c) was

C. Change the verb to its past form:

She (to dance) at the party.

- a) dances
- b) danced
- c) dancing

They (to eat) dinner early.

- a) eats
- b) eaten
- c) ate

He (to play) soccer on the weekend.

- a) plays
- b) played
- c) playing

I (to find) my keys.

- a) finds
- b) found
- c) finding

She (to watch) a movie last night.

- a) watches
- b) watched
- c) watching

We (to clean) the house yesterday.

- a) cleans
- b) cleaned
- c) cleaning

They (to write) a report.

- a) writes
- b) wrote
- c) writing

He (to drive) to the city.

- a) drives
- b) drove
- c) driving

She (to buy) a new dress.

- a) buys
- b) bought
- c) buying

I (to start) a new job.

- a) starts
- b) started
- c) starting

D. Change the verb to its past participle form: one has been done for you

She (to choose) a book from the shelf.

- a) chooses
- b) chose
- c) chosen

They (to go) to Italy.

- a) goes
- b) went
- c) gone

He (to take) a picture of the sunset.

- a) takes
- b) took
- c) taken

I (to speak) to the manager.

- a) speaks
- b) spoke
- c) spoken

She (to break) the vase.

- a) breaks
- b) broke
- c) broken

We (to see) the show.

- a) sees
- b) saw
- c) seen

They (to write) an essay.

- a) writes
- b) wrote
- c) written

He (to begin) his journey.

- a) begins
- b) began
- c) begun

She (to grow) a beautiful garden.

- a) grows
- b) grew
- c) grown

I (to drink) the coffee.

- a) drinks

b) drank

c) drunk

E. Fill in the blanks with the present participle form of the verb in parentheses:

She is (to read) a novel.

- a) read
- b) reads
- c) reading

They are (to play) in the park.

- a) play
- b) plays
- c) playing

He is (to cook) dinner.

- a) cook
- b) cooks
- c) cooking

I am (to write) an email.

- a) write
- b) writes
- c) writing

She is (to study) for the exam.

- a) study
- b) studies
- c) studying

We are (to watch) TV.

- a) watch
- b) watches
- c) watching

They are (to sing) a song.

- a) sing

b) sings

a) walk

c) singing

b) walks

He is (to paint) a picture.

c) walking

a) paint

I am (to learn) Spanish.

b) paints

a) learn

c) painting

b) learns

She is (to walk) to school.

c) learning

## Letter Writing

Formal letter writing involves crafting letters in a structured and conventional format to communicate professional or official matters. This type of writing adheres to specific guidelines and conventions regarding tone, language, structure, and formatting. Typical elements of a formal letter include:

1. Sender's address
2. Date
3. Receiver's address.
4. Subject
5. Salutation (Dear Sir/Ma'am) followed by comma.
6. Body (Always try to be passive)
7. Formal Closing (yours faithfully/sincerely) followed by comma.

**Note:** Leave a line in between the components of letter for all 7 components. Don't hesitate to continue writing on next page if necessary.

**1. Write a letter to the Editor, The Rising Kashmir asking him publish an article on DRUG ADDICTION in the Editorial.**

**2. Write a letter to the principal of your school to choose him as the school captain. Give suitable reasons why to choose you.**

**3. Write a letter to District Commissioner expressing your concern on the illogical hike in electricity bills.**

These questions require students to use formal language, proper formatting, and professional tone, preparing them for real-life scenarios where formal letter-writing is necessary.



Write a paragraph of about 80 to 100 words on the following pictures. Keep your sentences short to avoid mistakes.



It is a Sunday morning. A mother is helped by her two daughters and her son.....

## Mathematics Worksheet

### Q1. Choose the correct option.

- a. The smallest 5-digit number that can be built using the digits 7, 2, 1, 9 and 0 is
- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| i. 12,079.  | iii. 12,790. |
| ii. 01,279. | iv. 10,279.  |
- b. The standard form of  $30,000 + 8 + 400 + 7000 + 10 + 6,00,000$  is
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| i. 3,84,716.  | iii. 6,37,418. |
| ii. 8,14,736. | iv. 3,80,476.  |
- c. Which two number add up to a sum greater than 10,000?
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| i. 4,500; 5,454 | iii. 8,930; 1002 |
| ii. 6432; 3321  | iv. 9,895; 1224  |
- d.  $8411 \times 20 =$
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| i. 165600 | iii. 16820 |
| ii. 16560 | iv. 168220 |
- e. Which of the following numbers is not a factor of 25?
- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| i. 5   | iii. 1 |
| ii. 15 | iv. 25 |
- f. A multiple of 7 between 50 and 60 is
- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| i. 56.  | iii. 54. |
| ii. 61. | iv. 59.  |
- g. The only even prime number is
- |        |         |
|--------|---------|
| i. 1.  | iii. 3. |
| ii. 2. | iv. 4.  |
- h. A figure with 4 sides is called a
- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| i. pentagon.       | iii. triangle. |
| ii. quadrilateral. | iv. hexagon.   |
- i. A ray has \_\_\_\_\_ end points.
- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| i. 1  | iii. 0 |
| ii. 3 | iv. 2  |
- j. Which of the following is an improper fraction?
- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| i. $\frac{2}{3}$  | iii. $\frac{6}{9}$ |
| ii. $\frac{4}{5}$ | iv. $\frac{11}{7}$ |

### Q2. Write the Roman numeral for 49.

### Q3. Write the number in Indian and international system.

108206

Indian System

Number \_\_\_\_\_ Number name \_\_\_\_\_

International system

Number \_\_\_\_\_ Number name \_\_\_\_\_

**Q4. Round off the given numbers to their nearest 10 and 100.**

- a. 30586 \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 679478 \_\_\_\_\_

**Q5. Multiply  $4523 \times 4$  using the expanded form.**

**Q6. Find the quotient and remainder.**

- a.  $3846 \div 7$
- b.  $9214 \div 18$
- c.  $21160 \div 19$

**Q7. Solve the following and observe the pattern.**

- a.  $6845 \div 10$ .      Q = \_\_\_\_\_.      R = \_\_\_\_\_.
- b.  $6546 \div 100$ .      Q = \_\_\_\_\_.      R = \_\_\_\_\_.
- c.  $6545 \div 1000$ .      Q = \_\_\_\_\_.      R = \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q8. Write all the prime numbers between 1 and 30.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Q9. Add**

- a.  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{4}{6}$
- b.  $\frac{7}{9}$  and  $\frac{11}{6}$

**Q10. Convert 2h 13 min into minutes.**

**Q11. Find the perimeter and area of a square whose side is 6cm.**

**Q12. Find the perimeter and area of a rectangle whose length is 10cm and breadth is 6.**

**Q13. Mohit scheduled an appointment to paint Mr. Roy's house 12 days after July 3rd. What is the date of the appointment?**

**Q14. Convert the mixed fraction  $4\frac{5}{6}$  into improper fraction.**

**Q15. Niharika used 2kg 250 g of potatoes to prepare aloo parathas. What is the weight in grams?**

**Q16.** A library had 45,789 books of these 3567 were discarded as they had worn out. How many books are there in the library now?

**Q17.** Convert 2h 13 min into minutes.

**Q18.** Multiply 4-digit  $\times$  3-digit:

a.  $7096 \times 502$

b.  $9801 \times 216$

c.  $2000 \times 110$

**Q19.** Find the product of least 4 digit number and greatest 4 digit number.

**Q20. Solve:**

a.  $\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{3}{2}$

b.  $2\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{3}$

c.  $4916 \times 51$

d.  $\frac{3}{8} \times 4$

e.  $99001 \times 1001$

**Q21. Fill in the blanks.**

a. The total length of the boundary of a circle is called \_\_\_\_\_.

b. 2 hours 30 min – 11 hours 15 min = \_\_\_\_\_

c. The line passing through the centre of the circle and touching the circumference at two points is called \_\_\_\_\_.

d. 9006 ml = \_\_\_\_\_ litre \_\_\_\_\_ ml

e. The number of open ends in a closed curve is \_\_\_\_\_.

f.  $4500 \div 9$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

g. The successor of 59,876 is \_\_\_\_\_.

h. The greatest 6-digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.

i. When we subtract a number from the same number, the result is \_\_\_\_\_.