



**DUBAI GRAND
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

SUCCESS IN BOTH WORLDS

*Winter
Study
Material*

*Grade V
Session: 2023-24*

Instructions:

1. All the students are instructed to go through the study material of SA2 thoroughly and text book as well.
2. The SA2 assessment will be held in the month of March 2024 In Sha Allah !! and you all are instructed to prepare and revise full SA2 during vacations. (Check SA2 syllabus with the study material)
3. As Urdu syllabus was completed in the month of October only, so we haven't shared any material for Urdu. The students are instructed to prepare the same from the notebooks and Urdu text book.
4. Students are instructed to prepare textual question answers, bookwork and go through in between the lines (from text book) for extra questions that will be asked in SA2 assessment.
5. The SA2 question paper will be framed from full SA2 syllabus that has been already shared with you.
6. The SA2 question paper will be framed as per the pattern of the model test paper (worksheets) which will be shared with you in the next week in Sha Allah.
7. The students aren't supposed to write study material on notebooks but students can maintain one large size practice notebook throughout the vacations for revision purpose for all the subjects. Kindly get the print out of the study material.
8. We have shared important terms, and some few methods in mathematics, but you are supposed to prepare textual questions of all the exercises of SA2 for the final assessment.
9. The students are instructed to prepare GK as per the SA2 syllabus.
10. For any doubts, we have Scheduled online doubt classes, kindly join the same.

For any assistance, kindly contact on 8899004921

English

Total Number of chapters: 3

2. The Road Not Taken

- Imagery
- Understanding and answering questions (yes/ no type)
- Giving reassurance
- Step-by-step process writing
- Sentence stress
- Starting a class library

8. Allan and the Allen

- Intonation
- Direct and indirect speeches
- Stating true or false
- Making a request
- Script writing
- Syllable stress in adjectives

8. Game – addiction

- Poem reading
- Homonyms
- Comprehension
- Asking and giving directions
- Writing a comparative account
- Syllable stress in verbs and nouns
- Discussing pros and cons of technology

Chapter 6: The Road Not Taken

Summary:

Stanza One – The poet has come to a point on his walk where the path he is on has forked into two paths. It is likely autumn when he is on his walk, as the leaves on the trees are turning yellow. He is only one person, and therefore can only take one of the two paths. He stands for a long time, trying to see down one of the two paths, but the foliage blocks his view.

Stanza Two – He decides the two paths are equal – “as just as fair” – and chooses the second path. The second path seems to have been used less, as it has more grass than the first. He looks at the fork in the path and realizes how many people have come before and chose the other path.

Stanza Three – The poet states that it is morning, and no one has yet walked the path he is on, as there are no footsteps on it. He decides that maybe he will come back another day to try the path that he did not choose, but does not believe he will.

Stanza Four – The poet discusses the fact that he will talk about this event sometime in the future. He took the path that was not used as much, and it made a difference.

Answer these questions:

1. Where did the two roads diverge?

Ans: The two roads diverged in a yellow wood.

2. Describe the roads mentioned in the poem.

Ans: The first one went down in ‘the undergrowth’ of the forest. The other road was equally beautiful, grassy and ‘wanted wear’.

3. Which road did the poet take and why?

Ans: The poet took the road which was less travelled as it was grassy and less worn. The poet regretted his decision as he thought that he would have been successful if he would have taken the other road and so his life would have been different.

4. Was the poet happy with his decision?

Ans: Yes, the poet was happy with his decision because after his decision he feels relieved for being able to choose a road which has brought success in his life.

5. If you were in the poet's place, which road would you have chosen?

Ans: I would've chosen the road less travelled by people just like the poet.

Explanation: If I were in the traveller's place, I would have taken the road less travelled by people.

6. What is imagery?

Ans: Literal imagery uses descriptive words that mean exactly what they say. For example: The grass was green, and the flowers were red. Figurative imagery uses descriptive language that means something different than or goes beyond the literal definition of the words, often through exaggeration, comparison, or symbolism.

7. New words:

Diverged: divided

Undergrowth: dense growth of bushes

Wear: damage with use

Trodden: walked upon

Chapter 7: ALAN AND THE ALIEN

Summary

This story is written by Sue Clarke.

The story begins when Alan woke up from his nightmare, he saw an UFO landing on a field near his house. When Alan wakes up again, an alien is in his bedroom. It is Zogol from Planet Pegasi 5. Alan give Zogol a hat and a coat for him wear then they went out into the street. The next night, Zogol spaceship comes back to take Zogol back to Pegasi 5.

Then Alan journey begin, there are many strange things he saw at Pegasi 5; cybercat in purple colour and silver eyes, walking trees and green sun.

Answer these questions.

1. What did Alan see when he suddenly woke up from sleep?

Ans: When Alan suddenly woke up from sleep, he saw a light was shining outside his window, filling the room with red and orange light.

2. Describe the aliens.

Ans: Aliens were the creatures having huge heads and very tall, long bodies. Each one of them had four arms! And their faces were a sort of green colour but they had no noses or ears but just very big eyes.

3. Why did Alan switch on the computer?

Ans: Alan switched on the computer because he thought by using that Zogol might be capable of converting his language to understandable one.

4. How did the alien help Alan teletransport? How was the experience for Alan?

Ans: Alien helped Alan teletransport by holding his hand and transferring warmth. Afterwards they flew vertically into the air and reached the destination. The experience of Alan was quite amazing and full of entertainment.

5. Where did Zogol live? Describe Zogol's home?

Ans: Zogol lived on the Planet Pegasus 5. Zogol's home was quite strange, like a very large, metal cube. All the walls inside were made of glass, the doors opened automatically and downstairs was a room with a huge screen on the wall, which Zogol could use to talk to his friends and family.

6. Was Alan happy at the end?

Ans: No, Alan was in tears at the end on seeing off Zogol so was not happy.

7. What is direct and indirect speech?

Ans: Direct speech – reporting the message of the speaker in the exact words as spoken by him.

Direct speech example: Maya said 'I am busy now'.

Indirect speech: reporting the message of the speaker in our own words

Indirect speech example: Maya said that she was busy then.

8. New words

Weird: strange

Antenna: a long piece of metal used for receiving and sending signals

Muttered: spoken in a low tone

Capsule: container

Spiky: having sharp points

Chapter 8: GAME ADDICTION

Summary

In this poem he explains how we are selfish and we do not care about others while life is more about others, less about our self. Life is like a lottery ticket. We just need to scratch the surface to see the gold underneath it. The poem tells us about living our life with good basic rules to live it at its best.

Studies have shown that playing video games excessively can negatively affect a child's emotional development as well as their academic success. Children who have a video game addiction may be more inclined to exhibit aggressive and anti-social behavior, and they might fail to develop mature social skills.

Answer the following questions.

1. Why has the poet referred to the two brothers as horrid sight?

Ans: The poet has referred to the two brothers as a 'horrid sight' because they were hooked to the screen day and night and had stopped taking care of themselves.

2. Why did the boys not do their homework?

Ans: The boys did not do their homework because all the day and night they were occupied in playing games.

3. How did the thieves enter the house?

Ans: The two brothers were so engrossed in playing games that they omitted to close the door and thievee broke into the house with no efforts.

4. What did the thieves steal?

Ans: The thieves stole each and every particular from the home, they simply swept away all the possessions.

5. Was the mother amazed when she returned home?

Ans: Yes, the mother was amazed when she was back and gazed at the apartment.

Q. Define homonyms and homophones.

Ans: Homophones are words with the same sound but different in meaning. Homonyms have the same spelling or say but different meanings.

Q. What is a collocation?

Ans: Collocation is a group of two or more words that are almost always put together to create a specific meaning. Using a different combination of words sounds unnatural or awkward. Some common collocations are:

1. To make a mistake, but not to do a mistake
2. A big decision, but not a large decision
3. To commit a crime, but not perform a crime

Collocations in the English language can follow several structures:

- a. Adjective + noun (e.g. He gave me some excellent advice.)
- b. Noun + verb (e.g. The disease spread before anything could be done to prevent it.)
- c. Adverb + adjective (e.g. An ability to speak Japanese is highly desirable for this job.)
- d. Noun + noun (e.g. The coach pushes the players to perform beyond their comfort zone.)

Q. What is essay writing?

Ans: An essay is a piece of writing that is written to convince someone of something or to simply inform the reader about a particular topic. In order for the reader to be convinced or adequately informed, the essay must include several important components to make it flow in a logical way.

Q. How do you write an essay?

Ans: Preparation: Decide on your topic, do your research, and create an essay outline. Writing: Set out your argument in the introduction, develop it with evidence in the main body, and wrap it up with a conclusion. Revision: Check the content, organization, grammar, spelling, and formatting of your essay.

Q. Write an essay on pros and cons of technology.

Technology has become an integral part of our lives, driving significant changes in various sectors such as healthcare, education, and business. However, like any other phenomenon, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

Pros of Technology

The first benefit of technology is efficiency. It has automated complex tasks, reducing the time taken to complete them and boosting productivity. For instance,

AI and robotics have revolutionized industries, undertaking tasks with precision and speed.

Moreover, technology has enhanced communication and connectivity. The advent of the internet, smartphones, and social media platforms have made it easier to connect with people globally, fostering cultural exchange and global understanding.

Cons of Technology

Despite its advantages, technology also has its drawbacks. The most prominent is the issue of privacy. With the rise of digital platforms, personal data is often at risk, leading to potential misuse.

Another downside is the impact on job security. Automation and AI have replaced human labour in certain sectors, creating job insecurity

Conclusion

In conclusion, technology is a double-edged sword. While it brings numerous benefits such as efficiency and connectivity, it also poses challenges like privacy concerns and job insecurity.

***Note:** Students are instructed about to go thoroughly through the assignment and on counterpart also consult the text book co-equally from the vantage point of SA2 exams (only chapter reading and nothing extra). You Need to prepare only question answers, and grammar work inscribed in this assignment only. You don't need to prepare anything extra than what is given in the assignment.*

Mathematics

Total no. of Units are 2

Unit I: Metric measures

- Learn smaller and bigger units of length, mass, and capacity
- Convert smaller to bigger units
- Add, Subtract, Multiply and Divide of metric measures

Unit II: Data Handling

- Organize data using tally marks
- Represent data using bar graphs
- Represent data using line graphs
- Represent data using circle graphs or pie graphs

Unit I: Measurements

Measurements

Quantity	Base Unit	Symbol
length	metre	<i>m</i>
mass	gram	<i>g</i>
capacity	litre	<i>l</i>

- If we consider metre, litre, and gram as units of measurement, the higher units are obtained by adding the prefixes deca (meaning ten), hecto (meaning hundred) and kilo (meaning thousand).
- The lower units are obtained by adding the prefixes deci (meaning tenth), centi (meaning hundredth), milli (meaning thousandth)

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandth
1000	100	10		1/10	1/100	1/1000
Kilo	Hecto	Deca	Metre Litre Gram	Deci	Centi	Milli

Measures of length

Length is the longest extent of anything as measured from end to end.

Length



In the above example length is

used to measure how long the line is.

- 10 millimetres (mm) = 1 centimetre

- 10 centimetres (cm) = 1 decimetre
- 10 decimetres (dm) = 1 metre
- 10 metres (m) = 1 decametre
- 10 decametres (dam) = 1 hectometre
- 10 hectometres (hm) = 1 kilometre (km)

Measures of mass

Mass is the measure of amount of matter in an object.

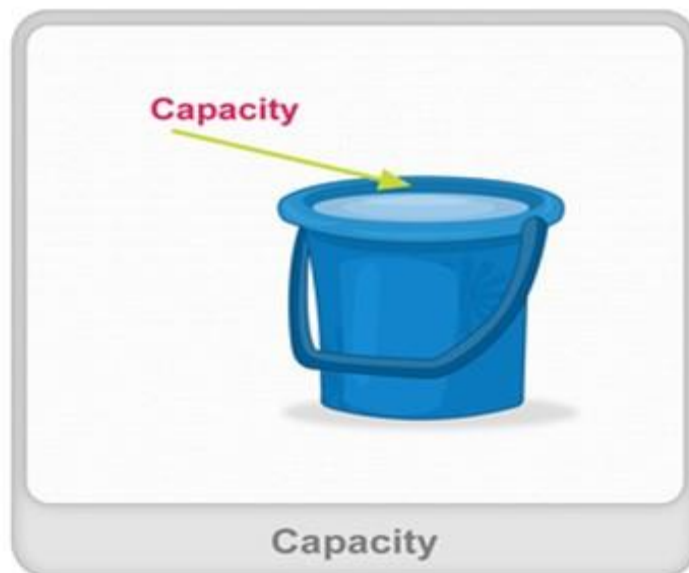


- 10 milligrams (mg) = 1 centigram
- 10 centigrams (cg) = 1 decigram
- 10 decigrams (dg) = 1 gram
- 10 grams (g) = 1 decagram
- 10 decagrams (dag) = 1 hectogram
- 10 hectograms (hg) = 1 kilogram (kg)

Measures of capacity

Capacity is the amount a container can hold

- 10 millilitres (ml) = 1 centilitre
- 10 centilitres (cl) = 1 decilitre
- 10 decilitres (dl) = 1 litre
- 10 litres (l) = 1 decalitre
- 10 decalitres (dal) = 1 hectolitre
- 10 hectolitres (hl) = 1 kilolitre (kl)



EXAMPLE 2: Express 2 g 3 dg 4cg 5mg in terms of milligrams.

SOLUTION:

$$2\text{g} = 2000\text{mg}$$

$$3\text{dg} = 300\text{mg}$$

$$4\text{cg} = 40\text{mg}$$

$$2g \ 3dg \ 4cd \ 5mg = (2000 + 300 + 40 + 5) \text{ mg} = 2345\text{mg} \text{ [Ans]}$$

EXAMPLE 3: Express $1\text{m}^3 \ 6\text{dm}^3 \ 7\text{cm}^3 \ 8\text{mm}^3$ in terms of mm^3 .

SOLUTION:

$$1 \text{ m}^3 = 1000000000 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$6\text{dm}^3 = 6000000\text{mm}^3$$

$$7\text{cm}^3 = 7000\text{mm}^3$$

$$1\text{m}^3 \ 6\text{dm}^3 \ 7\text{cm}^3 \ 8\text{mm}^3 = (1000000000 + 6000000 + 7000 + 8) \text{ mm}^3 \\ = 1006007008 \text{ mm}^3$$

Measurements: Addition

Add the numbers in each position, if a carry is generated then add the carry with the digits in the next position.

EXAMPLE 1: Add $2l \ 3dl \ 4cl \ 5ml$ & $6l \ 6dl \ 7cl \ 8ml$

SOLUTION:

$$2l \ 3dl \ 4cl \ 5ml$$

$$+ 6l \ 6dl \ 7cl \ 8ml$$

$$9l \ 0dl \ 2cl \ 3ml \quad \text{[Ans]}$$

EXAMPLE 2: Express the above result in terms of ml.

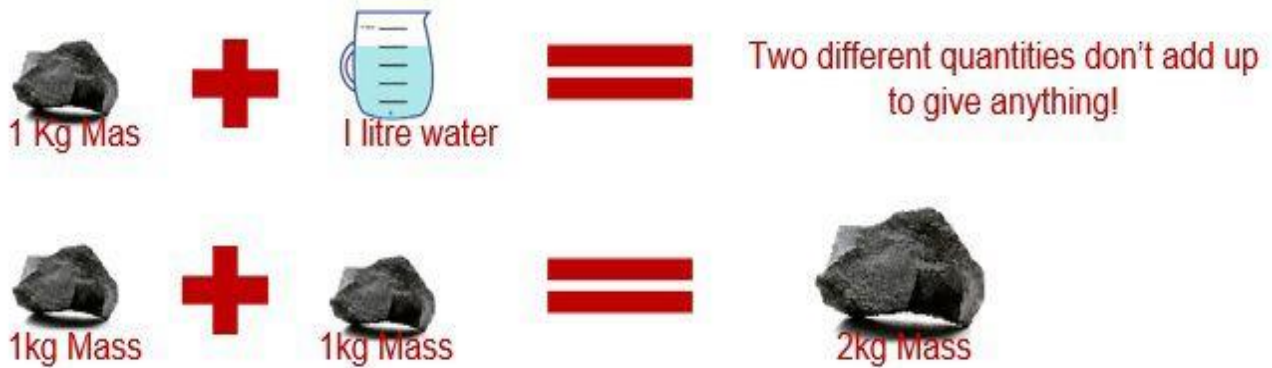
SOLUTION:

$$2345 \text{ ml}$$

$$+ 6678\text{ml}$$

$$9023\text{ml}$$

Note: We cannot add or subtract two different quantities. For example, length (metre) cannot be added with mass (g), mass (g) cannot be added with volume (m^3), and volume (m^3) cannot be added with length (m)



- Subtract the number in each position, if a borrow is taken then add it to the next position where subtraction will take place.

EXAMPLE 1: Subtract $3m^3\ 4dm^3\ 1cm^3\ 5mm^3$ from $4m^3\ 3dm^3\ 2cm^3\ 1mm^3$

SOLUTION:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4m^3\ 3dm^3\ 2cm^3\ 1mm^3 \\ -\ 3m^3\ 4dm^3\ 1cm^3\ 5mm^3 \\ \hline 0m^3\ 9dm^3\ 0cm^3\ 6mm^3\ [ANS] \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE 2: Express the above in mm^3 and write the result.

SOLUTION:

$$\begin{array}{r} 4321mm^3 \\ 3415mm^3 \\ \hline 0906mm^3[ANS] \end{array}$$

Measurements: Multiplication and Division

- When a quantity is multiplied by a number, we are actually adding the same quantity a repeated number of times.

For example,
When 15kg is multiplied
by 3, we are actually adding
the amount 15kg three times.

- When a quantity is divided by a number, we are actually splitting the quantity.

For example,
6 litres of oil is
to be divided into
3 separate containers.
Here, we are dividing 6 by 3.
which is equal to 2. Thus, each
container would contain 2 litres of oil.

Unit 2: Data Handling

Data

The information which is in the numeral form called data. The data is gathered through various ways. Then it is manipulated and represented on the graph.

Raw Data

The initial data that the observer collects himself is called raw data.

Explanation

John wants to know about the marks obtained by the 30 students in math paper. For this he asks the students about the obtained marks and notes the marks obtained by them which are as 40, 45, 60, 65, 45, 50, 64, 60, 70, 65, 60, 45, 72,

54, 72, 64, 60, 65, 40, 50, 65, 45, 60, 64, 60, 71, 54, 75, 72, 40. This data John has collected himself directly from students. Therefore, this is raw data.

Grouped Data

When raw data is arranged in a table in order to extract the information contained by it easily, is called grouped data.

Let us arrange the above raw data.

Step 1: Arrange the given data either in ascending or descending order 40, 40, 40, 45, 45, 45, 45, 50, 50, 54, 54, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 64, 64, 64, 65, 65, 65, 65, 70, 71, 72, 72, 72, 75

Step 2: Write down the distinct numbers that occur in data in first column 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 64, 65, 70, 71, 72, 75

Step 3: Find out how many times a particular distinct number occurs in the data.

40	3 times
45	4 times
50	2 times
54	2 times
60	6 times
64	3 times
65	4 times
70	1 times
71	1 times
72	3 times
75	1 times

Marks	Tally marks	No .of students
40	III	3
45	IIII	4
50	II	2
54	II	2
60	IIII	6
64	III	3
65	IIII	4
70	I	1
71	I	1
72	III	3
75	I	1



Bar Graph

When the numerical information is represented on the graph using bars, it is known as bar graph. Let us understand it with the help of an example: In the following table number of cars sold by a company in different months of a year has been shown:

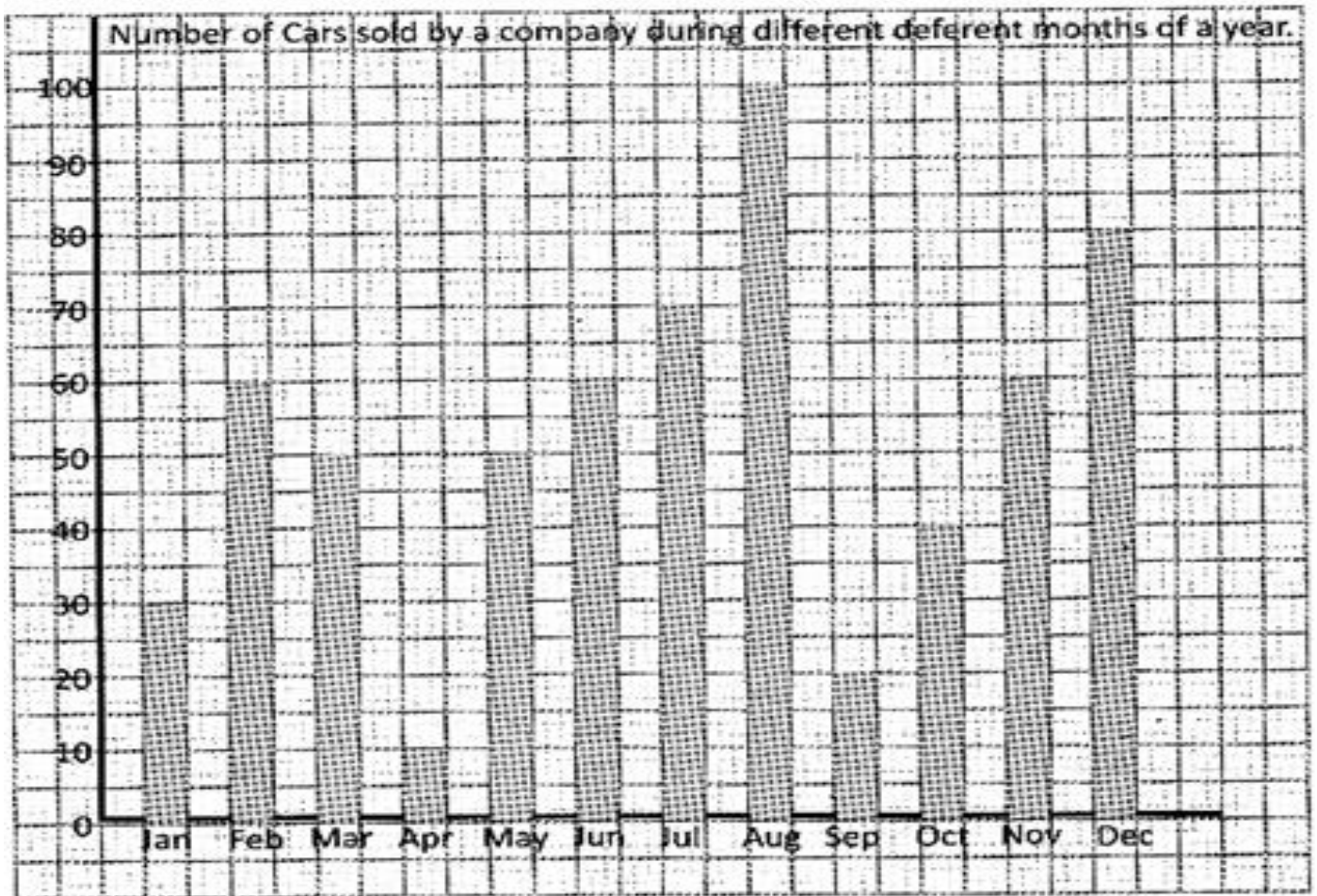
Month	Number of cars
January	30
February	60
March	50
April	10
May	50
June	60
July	70
August	100
September	20
October	40
November	60
December	80

Let us make a bar graph using above information:

Step 1: Draw one horizontal and one vertical line.

Step 2: Choose a convenient scale and mark the numbers on the vertical line at equal interval.

Step 3: Now make bars, keeping width of the bars and distance among them uniform. Length of the bars is equal to the respective numbers



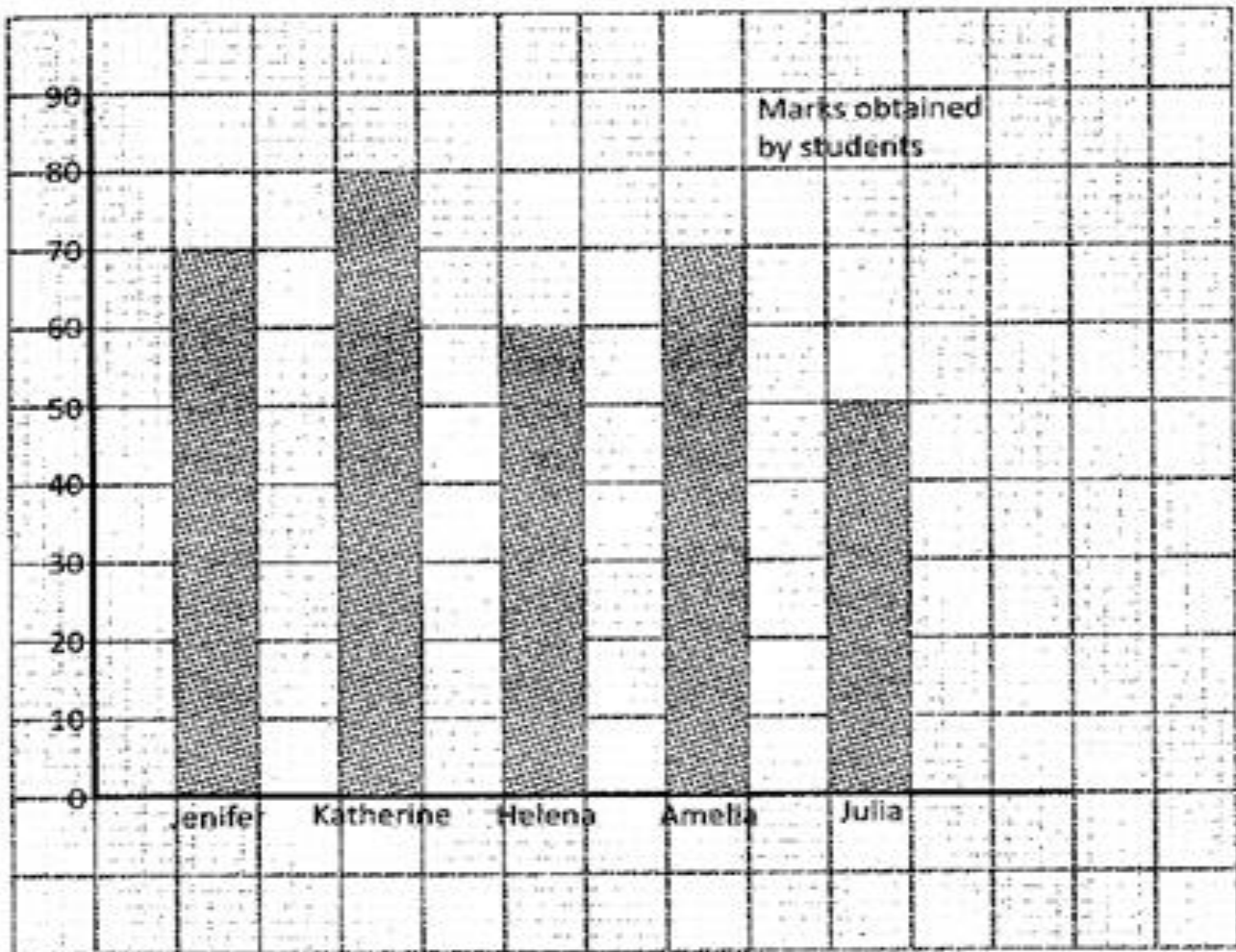
Illustrative
EXAMPLE



Read the given bar graph and answer the following questions:

- (i) Name the student who got the highest mark
- (ii) Find the marks obtained by Amelia

(iii) What scale has been chosen in the bar graph



You Must
KNOW

- A bar graph may be either vertical or horizontal
- The bar which has highest length represents the greatest amount and the bar which has lowest length has the least amount.

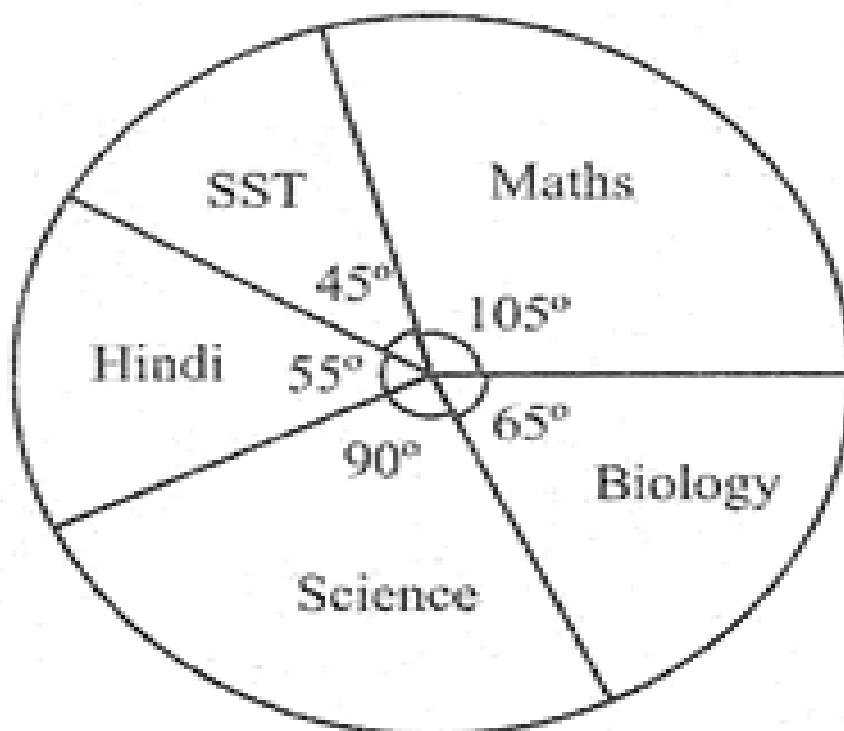
SUMMARY



- The information which is in the numeral form is called data.
- The initial data that the observer collects himself is called raw data.
- When raw data is arranged in table in order to extract the information contained by it easily, is called grouped data.
- When the numerical information is represented on the graph using bars, it is known as bar graph.

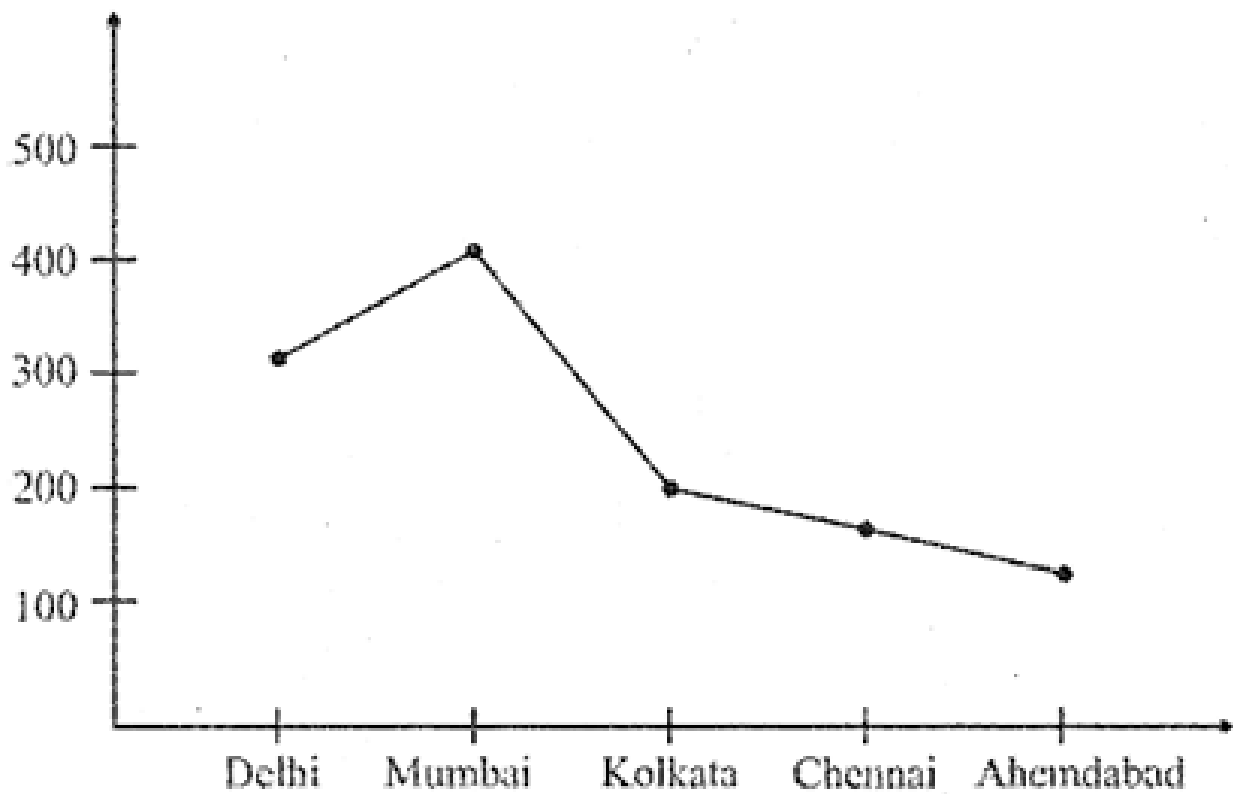
Pie Chart: A pie-chart is a pictorial representation of the numerical data by sectors of the circle. The area of each sector is proportional to the magnitude of the data represented by the sector.

Total marks = 1000



Marks obtained by a student

Line Graph: Line graph is another method of representation of the numerical data. In line graph the collected data are represented by specific points joined together by straight lines. The points are plotted on two-dimensional plane one on the horizontal axis and the other on the vertical axis.



Number of schools in different cities in a 2010-11

Note: The students are instructed to go through the study material and prepare all textual questions of the exercises as per the SA2 syllabus.

Science

No. of chapters in SA2: 3

Unit I: Force, energy and simple machines

- Force and its types
- Simple machine
- Energy and what are different forms of energy
- Law of conservation of energy

Unit II: Moon - Earth's natural satellite

- Life on the moon
- Surface of the moon
- Phases of the moon
- Eclipses of moon and sun
- Artificial satellites

Unit III: Change in our environment

- Environment and care for environment
- Pollution and its effects
- Greenhouse effect
- Saving the environment
- Waste management

Chapter 3: More about Force, Energy and simple machines

Force: A force is a push or pull.



Types of force:

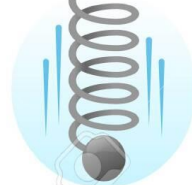
- Muscular force
- Mechanical force
- Gravitational force
- Frictional force
- Elastic force
- Buoyant force or up thrust force

TYPES OF FORCES

CONTACT FORCES



APPLIED FORCE



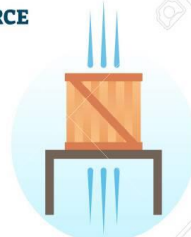
SPRING FORCE



DRAG FORCE



FRICTIONAL FORCE



NORMAL FORCE

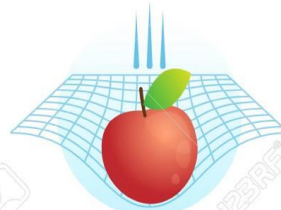
NON-CONTACT FORCES



MAGNETIC FORCE

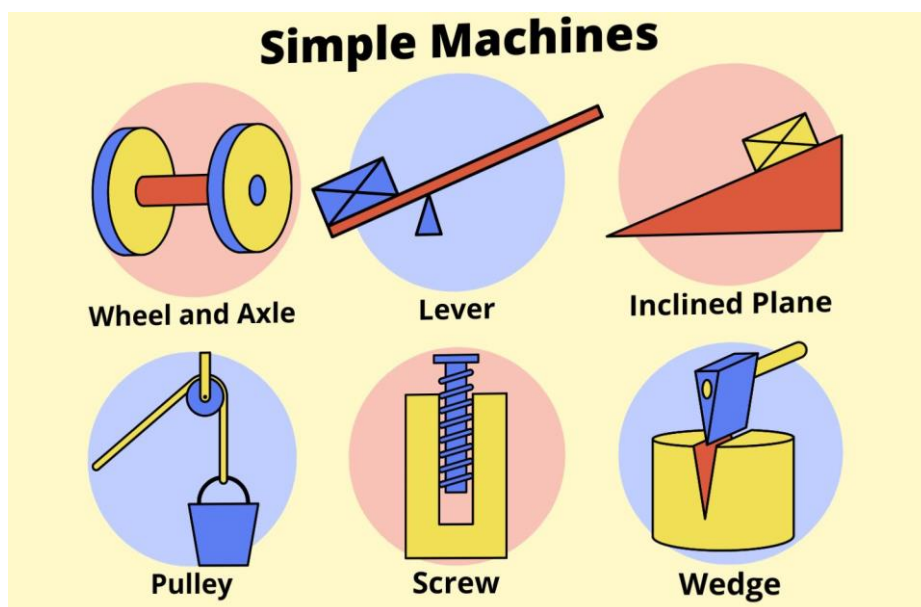


ELECTRIC FORCE



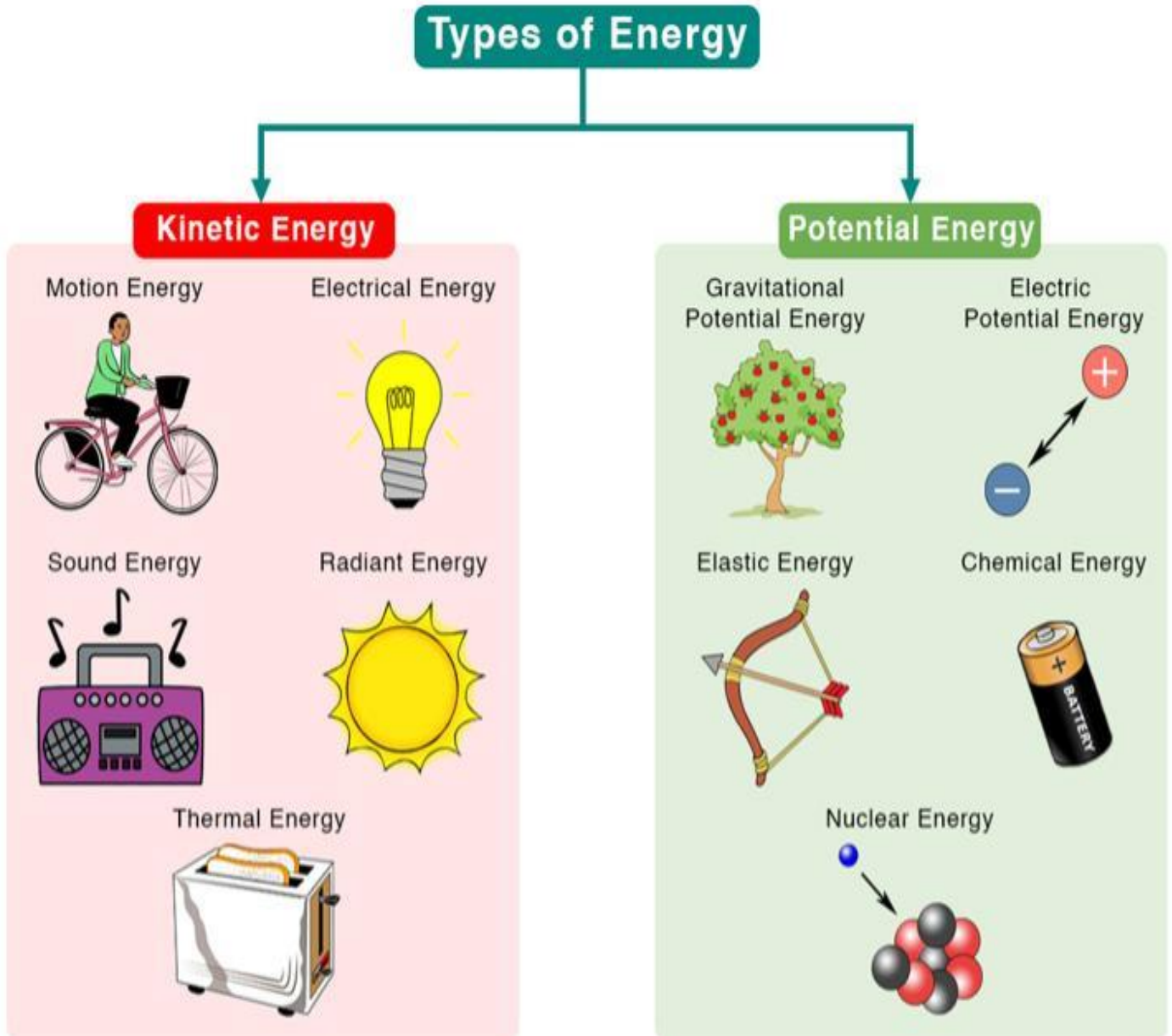
GRAVITATIONAL FORCE

Simple machines:



Energy and different forms of energy:

Energy is the ability to do work. Energy in nature is in the form of sunlight, wind and water.



Law of conservation of energy:

Law of Conservation of Energy

- ➔ Energy cannot be created or destroyed
- ➔ Energy may change form, but the total amount remains the same



Bookwork Exercise:

A) Fill in the blanks:

- 1) Muscular force
- 2) Inclined plane
- 3) Load
- 4) Solar energy
- 5) Heat

B) Match the following:

- 1) D
- 2) B

3) A

4) E

5) C

C) State true or false

1) T

2) F

3) T

4) T

5) T

Textual question and answers:

Short answer questions

Q1. Water exerts which kind of force?

Ans: Water exerts buoyant force.

Q2. What is the position of fulcrum in second - class levers?

Ans: The position of fulcrum in second class levers is at one end of the rigid bar.

Q3. Write two examples of wheel and axle?

Ans: The two examples of wheel and axle are sewing machine and cycles.

Q4. What are the two types of mechanical energy?

Ans: Kinetic energy and potential energy are the two types of mechanical energy.

Q5. Why we need heat in our everyday life?

Ans: We need heat in our everyday life because it is used for cooking and warming our houses.

Long answer type questions:

Q1. What is a screw?

Ans: A screw is used to hold things together. A screw is also an inclined plane which has grooves wrapped on it. These grooves help the screw to move inside the wood or any other object.

Q2. What does the law of conservation of energy state?

Ans: Energy can neither be created nor be destroyed. It only changes from one form to another. The total energy of an object never increases or decreases.

Q3. How solar energy is helpful for us?

Ans: We use solar energy for various purposes. Cooking food in solar cookers, solar panels gather sunlight in day time and provide light in the night. We hang our clothes for drying under sunlight.

Chapter 4: Moon ___ earth's natural satellite.**Important points regarding chapter: -**

- Moon is the closest neighbor to the earth.
- Moon is about 3,84,800 km away from the earth.
- It does not have its own light but it shines because it reflects the light of sun.
- When the shadow of the moon hides the sun, a solar eclipse is formed.
- When the shadow of Earth hides the moon, a lunar Eclipse is formed.
- Moon pulls the water from the seas and oceans towards it causing tides.
- Artificial satellites are helpful in navigation, communication, weather forecasting and scientific research.

Surface of the moon: -

The surface of the moon is quite rough. Large holes are present on the surface of moon which are called as craters.

Landing on the moon: -

The first spacecraft that landed on the moon was apollo 11. In that aircraft three astronauts were there, Neil Armstrong, Edwin aldrin and Michael Collins. On 21 July 1969, Neil Armstrong became the first human who landed on the moon.

Bookwork Exercise**A) Underline the correct option**

- 1) Moon
- 2) Moon
- 3) Neil Armstrong
- 4) Solar
- 5) Aryabhata

B) Match the following:

1. E
2. B

3. C
4. A
5. D

C) Fill in the blanks:

- 1) 1/6th
- 2) Natural
- 3) Michael Collins
- 4) GSAT-17

Short answer questions.

Q1. Which phase of the moon appears on day 10?

Ans: The gibbous phase of the moon appears on day 10.

Q2. Which was the first satellite launched by India?

Ans: Aryabhata was the first satellite launched by India.

Q3. Which was the first man-made satellite?

Ans: Sputnik - 1 was the first man-made satellite.

Q5. What were the first words of Neil Armstrong when he first stepped on moon?

Ans: The first words of Neil Armstrong were, "that's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Long answer questions.

Q1. What is solar eclipse? How it is caused?

Ans: When the shadow of moon hides the sun that is called as "solar eclipse". It occurs when the moon passes between the sun and earth, casting the moon's shadow on earth and the sun gets hidden behind the moon. Solar eclipses can occur up to five times a year. During a solar eclipse, the moon can block the sun either entirely or partially. A total solar eclipse occurs when the moon completely covers the sun's disk.

Q3. Why cannot we hear anything on the moon?

Ans: Sound requires a medium to travel. The moon has no atmosphere, which means there is no medium for sound to travel. Therefore, no sound can be heard on the moon.

Astronauts use radio waves to communicate with each other while on the moon's surface. Astronauts inside their spacesuits or within spacecraft can also

communicate using radio waves, which can be heard through their communication systems.

Q4. Why different phases of moon exist?

Ans: The moon's phases occur because of the moon's orbit around the Earth. As the moon orbits the Earth, different portions of its illuminated surface are visible from Earth. The amount that one sees of the moon depends on where the moon is in its revolution around the Earth.

The moon takes 27.3 days to orbit Earth, but the lunar phase cycle (from new Moon to new Moon) is 29.5 days. The phases of the Moon change with a regular pattern over a period of about 30 days.

Q5. How does the atmosphere protect us from the meteorites?

Ans: The Earth's atmosphere protects us from meteors in a few ways:

- Slows down falling objects

As meteors fall through the atmosphere, they collide with the layers of the atmosphere, causing friction. This reduces the size and speed of the meteor, making the impact less effective.

- Breaks apart larger meteors

The atmosphere acts as a shield, breaking apart larger meteors and reducing the likelihood of significant impact damage.

Burns meteoroids

The mesosphere is the layer of the atmosphere that protects the Earth from meteoroids. When meteoroids pass through the mesosphere, they usually burn up and break into smaller particles before reaching the Earth's surface.

Chapter 5: Changes in our environment

Important definitions and points regarding chapter.

Every year, 5th June is celebrated as environmental day.

Cutting down of trees on a large scale is called as deforestation.

Global warming is the retention of extra heat by the earth

Acid rain can be explained as the harmful gases mixed with water vapour in the air form acids, which comes down to earth when it rains.

Pollution: pollution can be defined as addition of harmful substance into the natural environment. These harmful substances that cause pollution are called pollutants.

Types of pollution:

TYPES OF POLLUTION



Greenhouse effect: It is a natural process that warms the earth's surface.

Greenhouse Effect



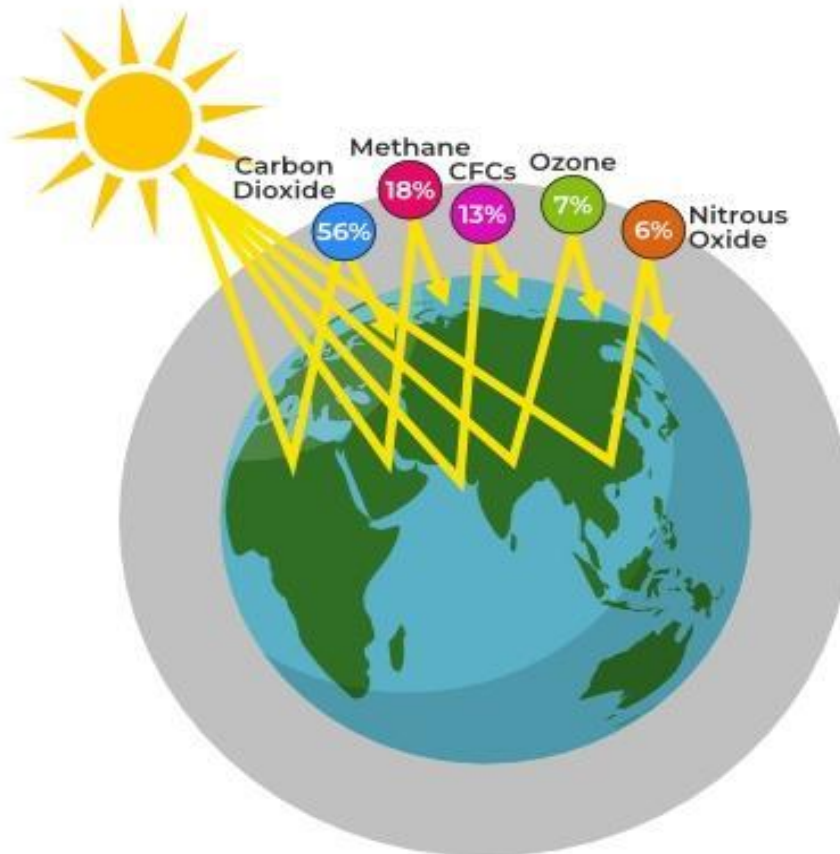
Some Sunlight that Hits Earth is Reflected Back into Space, While the Rest Becomes Heat

Greenhouse Gases Absorb and Reflect Heat Radiated by Earth, Preventing it from Escaping into Space



Gases that cause greenhouse effect are called greenhouse gases:

Greenhouse Gases

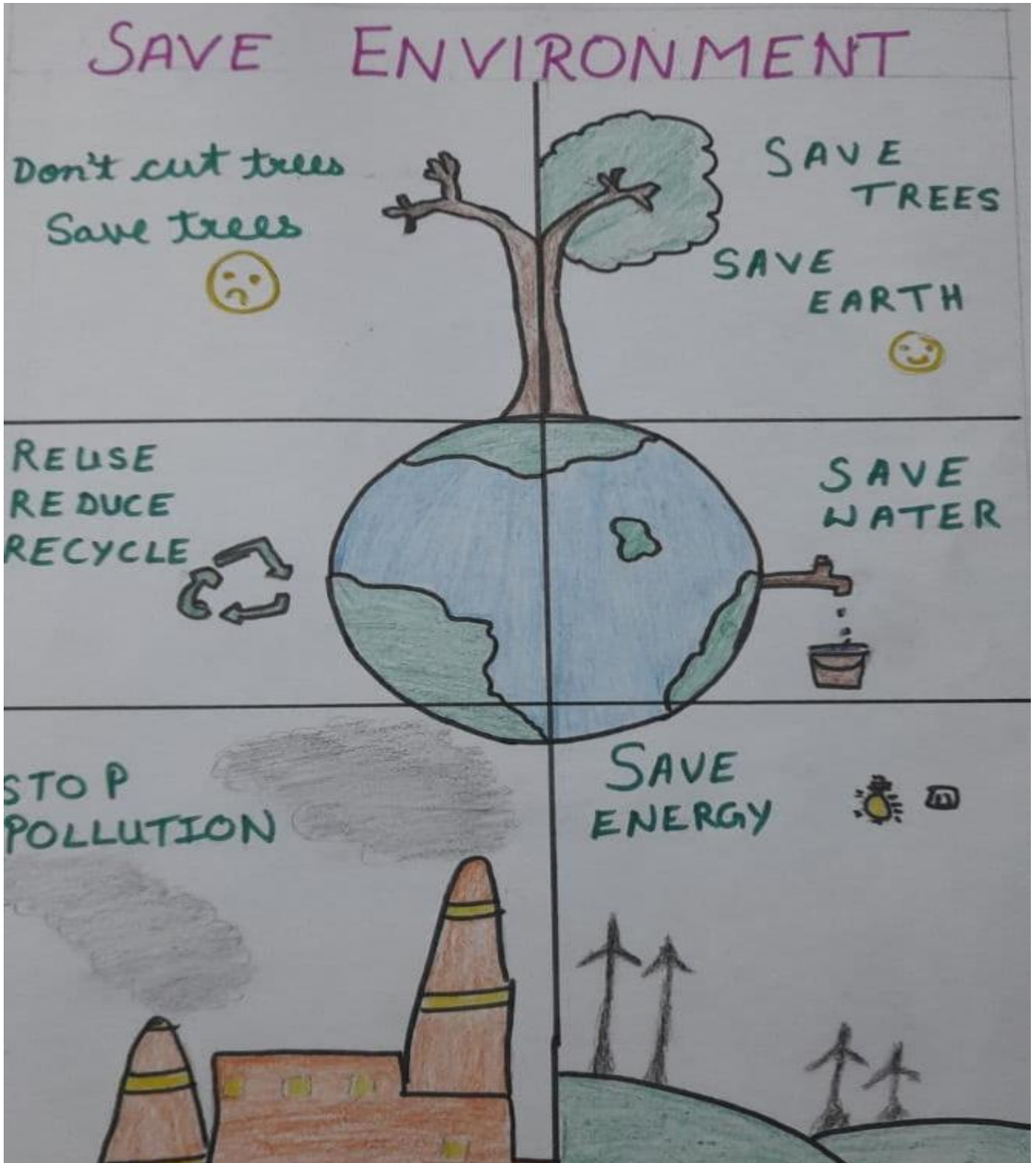


Saving the environment:

- Utilization of solar energy should be encouraged.
- Factories should be shifted away from the main city.
- Planting of trees should be encouraged. Every year, July 1 is observed as the van Mahotsava day. on this day, trees are planted on a large scale.
- Catalytic converters should be used in buses.

Polythene bags should be banned

Waste management:



- ❑ **Waste management** is the collection, transport, processing, recycling or disposal and monitoring of waste materials.



Bookwork Exercise:

A) Tick the correct option:

- 1) Gases
- 2) Both b and c
- 3) 1-2°f
- 4) Oxygen
- 5) 1st July

B) Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box:

- 1) Cancer
- 2) Pollination
- 3) Catalytic converters
- 4) Water vapour
- 5) Reduce, reuse, recycle

Textual questions and answers

Short answer questions

Q1. Define pollution. Name three types of pollution?

Ans: The addition of harmful substances into the natural environment is called pollution. There are three main types of pollution:

- a. Air pollution
- b. Water pollution
- c. Land pollution

Q2. What is acid rain?

Ans: Acid rain can be defined as harmful gases mixed with water vapour in the air form acids, which comes down to earth when it rains.

Q3. Name some sources of noise pollution?

Ans: Some sources of noise pollution are factories, loudspeakers, vehicles and musical instruments.

Q4. What are greenhouse gases? Name the greenhouse gases?

Ans: Greenhouse gases are the gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, carbon dioxide, methane and ozone are some examples.

Q5. What is global warming?

Ans: Global warming can be explained as the retention of extra heat by the earth

Long answer type questions;

Q1. Explain the phenomenon of greenhouse effect?

Ans: Greenhouse is a natural process that warms the earth's surface. During the day, when the sun shines through the atmosphere, the earth's surface warms up in the sunlight. At night, when the earth's surface cools, it releases the heat back into the air. But some of the heat is trapped by the greenhouse gases.

Q2. How can we prevent pollution of air and water?

Ans: Here are some ways to prevent air and water pollution:

- Air pollution

Reduce driving: Drive less, especially when air quality is poor.

Use public transportation: Walk, bike, or use public transportation when possible.

Maintain your vehicle: Keep your car well-maintained and tuned up.

Use less energy: Conserve energy, turn off lights, and avoid using crackers.

Avoid harsh chemicals: Avoid harsh chemical cleaners and products that come in aerosol spray cans.

Water pollution

Reduce the use of pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides.

Dispose of household waste safely.

Wash your car away from storm drains.

Don't throw trash, chemicals, or solvents into sewer drains.

Inspect your septic system regularly.

Q5. Write the short notes on the following?

A) Carbon dioxide: The amount of carbon dioxide in the air has been increasing at an alarming rate, carbon dioxide is one of the major contributors to global warming.

B) Methane: methane is a natural gas. It is another major contributors to global warming. Methane is released from landfills, wet lands and rice paddies.

C) Ozone: surface-level ozone is another significant greenhouse gas.


Urbanization and industrializing are main causes of increase in the amounts of ozone in the air.

Q7. What should the government do to save the environment from pollution?

Ans: Government should take following steps to save the environment from pollution.

- 1) Research on the utilisation of solar energy should be encouraged as it does not cause any pollution.
- 2) Factories should be shifted away from the main city.
- 3) Planting of trees should be encouraged.

Q8. Explain how can we protect the environment by adopting 3R's principal?

Ans: The 3R's refer to three smart ways to get rid of the waste and protect the environment - reduce, reuse and recycle 

- Reduce: We should reduce the amount of waste we produce.
- Reuse: Instead of throwing away the old items, we should try to find ways to use them again.
- Recycle: We can use the material from old products for creating new ones.

Note: Students are required to learn the exercises given at the end of every chapter which includes book work as well as question answers. Moreover, go through the text book chapters thoroughly for some questions which will be asked from in between the lines.

Social Science

Total no. of chapters: 4

1. India's Struggle for Freedom
2. India wins Freedom
3. India wins Freedom
4. Governing India

Chapter 1: India's Struggle for Independence (Notebooks checked)

Chapter 2: India Wins Freedom

Important Points

1. British appointed Simon Commission in November 1927 under Sir John Simon to examine the effects of the Govt of India Act ,1919.
2. Lala Lajpat Rai succumbed to injuries after he was charged with Lathis by British police.
3. In dec 1929, the Indian National Congress met in Lahore under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
4. The main objective of the meeting was to attain complete independence or Purna Swaraj and 26 Oct was declared as Purna Swaraj Divas.
5. Civil disobedience movement was launched by INC under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
6. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi left the Sabarmati Ashram to define the salt law.
7. On 8 August 1942, the Congress started Quit India Movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
8. Mahatma Gandhi gave the famous slogan "Do or Die".
9. Subhash Chandra Bose was the leader of Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj.
10. Subhash Chandra Bose gave the slogan "Jai Hind".
11. In February 1947, British declared that India will be set free in June 1948.
12. The British rule in India came to an end on 15 August.

13. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of Independent India.

Checkpoint (Page no. 315)

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

Exercise (Page no. 316)

A. Choose the correct options.

1. C) 1927
2. C) Lala Lajpat Rai
3. b) 1930
4. C) Subhash Chandra Bose

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. December
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Sarojini Naidu
4. Lord Mountbatten

C. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the Indians boycott the Simon Commission?

Ans: Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because it had no Indian representatives.

2. What was the salt law?

Ans: According to the salt law, no Indian was allowed to make salt on its own.

3. Which day was declared as the Purna Swaraj Diwas?

Ans: 26 January 1930 was declared as the Purna Swaraj.

4. Who was known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’?

Ans: Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan was known as frontier Gandhi.

6. What do you understand by the Dandi March?

Ans: Gandhi decided to break the salt law to strengthen the Civil disobedience movement. On 12 March, Gandhi with his 78 followers set off from the Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal Village of Dandi and picked up a handful of salt from the beach. This March is called as Dandi March.

7. Describe the Quit India Movement?

Ans: The Congress under the leadership of Gandhi started the Quit India Movement on 8 August 1942. In this movement, he appealed to the people to fight till the British left our country. The British tried to crush the movement. Gandhi was arrested with other leaders. Strikes or hartals were organised by the followers of Gandhi. This movement United the people of India against the British rule.

Chapter 3: Governing India

Important Points

1. India is a very large country divided into 28 states and 8 union territories.
2. India has a three-tier government ---- Central Government, State government and local self-government.
3. Central Government works at the national level.
4. State government looks after the administration of a state.
5. Local self-government works at a local level- villages, cities and towns.
6. Elections are held every 5 years in our country to elect representatives.
7. Election commission of India conducts elections across the country.
8. Lok Sabha is known as the Lower House or House of the people.
9. Only Indian citizen of 25 years of age and above can become the member of the Lok Sabha.
10. Maximum strength of Lok Sabha is 552.
11. Term of Lok Sabha members is 5 years.
12. Leader of the majority party is elected as the Prime Minister of India.
13. Rajya sabha is known as the upper house of the Parliament.
14. Maximum strength of Rajya sabha is 250 members.
15. Term of Rajya sabha members is 6 years.
16. Vice President of India is the Chairman of the Rajya sabha.

17. President is elected by the members of both the houses and the state assemblies.
18. The state government is headed by the leader of the majority party.
19. The governor is the head of the state and is appointed by the President.
20. Towns and cities have municipal councils. It's members are known as councillors. A chairperson is the head of the municipal council.
21. The head of the Municipal corporation is called the Mayor.
22. The Supreme court of India is the Highest court of justice in India. It is located in New Delhi and is headed by the Chief Justice of India, who is appointed by the President.

Checkpoint (page no. 322)

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

Exercise (page no. 323)

A. Choose the correct options.

1. c) five
2. a) 250
3. c) Lok Sabha
4. b) Delhi

B. Match the columns.

1. e) Lower house
2. d) Upper house
3. b) Highest court
4. a) Sarpanch
5. c) Mayor

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. President
2. 5 years
3. 5 years
4. President

D. Answer these questions.

1. What do you know about a democratic form of government?

Ans: In a democracy it is the people who give the government this power. They do this through elections in which they vote for particular persons and elect them. Once elected, these persons form the government. In a democracy the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.

2. How is the President of India elected?

Ans: The President of India is elected by the members of both the houses of the Parliament and the state assemblies.

3. Write a note on the State government.

Ans: India is a very large country. It is divided into 28 states and 8 union territories. Each state has a legislative assembly. The members of the state legislative assemblies are elected by the people of the state. Each elected member is known as a member of Legislative assembly (MLA). The elected members form the government at the state level.

4. Explain the composition and functions of the Local self-government.

Ans: Local self-government caters to the needs of the people living in villages, cities and towns. A person who is above the age of 18 years can be member of the gram Sabha. These members further elect the members of the gram panchayat. The head of the gram panchayat is called the sarpanch.

Functions of Local self-government.

1. To build basic infrastructure like transport, roads, power lines, schools, hospitals, etc.
2. To construct and maintain community assets.
3. To promote the development of agriculture by proper management of irrigation and water schemes, land improvement, and soil conservation.

5. How does the judicial system of India work?

Ans: The judicial system of India ensures justice for all Indian citizens. The Supreme court of India is the Highest court of justice in India. It is headed by the chief justice of India who is appointed by the President. At the state level, there are high courts. Session courts and district courts function at the local level.

Chapter 4: The United Nations

Important Points

1. The United Nations Organization (UNO) was established on 24 October 1945 to promote peace and cooperation among all the countries of the world.
2. At present, it has 193 countries as members.
3. League of Nations was formed after the First World war to ensure that there would be no war in future.
4. The headquarter of the UN is in New York.
5. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are the official languages of the UN.
6. There are six main organs of the UN to look after different affairs.
7. The General Assembly is the policy making organ of the UN.
8. The Security Council is responsible for maintaining security and peace in the world.
9. The Secretariat carries out the day to day activities of the UN.
10. The International Court of Justice solves disputes between nations in a peaceful manner. It's headquarter is at the Hague in Netherlands.
11. The Economic and Social Council directs and coordinates the economic, social, cultural and humanitarian activities carried out by the UN.
12. Important agencies of the UN are
 - i) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 - ii) The World Health Organization (WHO)
 - iii) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)
 - iv) The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
 - v) The International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Checkpoint (page no. 330)

1. 1914, 1918
2. Six
3. One
4. 15
5. Security Council

Exercise (page no. 331)

A. Choose the correct options.

1. B) APO
2. A) Netherlands
3. B) Franklin Roosevelt
4. A) 1994
5. C) Security Council

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. First World war
2. 1945
3. International Court of Justice
4. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
5. 24 October 1945

C. Write the full forms of

1. UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
2. ICJ: International Court of Justice
3. ECOSOC: The Economic and Social Council
4. FAO: The Food and Agricultural Organization
5. ILO: The International Labour Organization
6. UNESCO: The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
7. WHO: The World Health Organization
8. UNO: The United Nations Organization

D. Answer these questions.

1. When was the UN formed?

Ans: The United Nations Organization was established on 24 October 1945.

2. How many organs does the UN have? Name them.

Ans. The UN has six main organs.

- a. The General Assembly
- b. The Security Council
- c. The Secretariat
- d. The International Court of Justice
- e. The economic and social council
- f. The trusteeship council

3. What are the functions of?

a. General Assembly

Ans: The General Assembly is the policy making organ of the UN. It acts as a platform to discuss, debate and make recommendations on the issues related to world peace and security.

b. Security Council

The Security Council is responsible for maintaining security and peace in the world.

4. Who is the chief administrator of the Security Council?

Ans: The Secretary General is the chief administrator of the security Council.

5. Name the permanent members of the UN.

Ans: The permanent members of the UN are United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia, China and France.

6. List any five agencies of the UN.

Ans. The important agencies of the UN are

- a. The United Nations Children's Fund
- b. The world health organization
- c. The food and Agricultural Organization
- d. The International Labour Organization
- e. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

7. Trace the formation of the UN.

Ans: The first World war started in 1914 and lasted till 1918. It caused huge destruction of life, property and other resources. To ensure that there would

be no war in future among the nation's, the League of Nations was formed. But this forum failed to achieve its objectives and this led to the Second World war in 1939 and ended in 1945. This war was more destructive than the first. After the second world war, United Nations Organization was established on 24 October 1945 to prevent any such war in the future.

8. State any four principles of the UN.

Ans: The UN acts in accordance with the following principles.

- a. It is based on equality of all its member nations.
- b. The members should refrain from using threats or force.
- c. The member nations must assist the UN in its actions.
- d. The members should sort out conflicts using peaceful means while maintaining international security and justice.

Note: Students are required to learn the exercises given at the end of every chapter which includes book work as well as question answers. Moreover, go through the text book chapters thoroughly for some questions which will be asked from in between the lines.

Information Technology

Total no. of chapter for SA II: 2

1. Email – A communication tool

- Email account and address
- CC and BCC

2. Malware

- Virus
- Worm
- Trojan Horse
- How does a computer gets infected?
- Antivirus Software
- Protecting the computer

Chapter 9: Email – A communication tool

- Email and Snail mail
- Advantages of email
- Structure of email address
- Creating email account
- CC and BCC
- Compose an email
- Different components of email
- Spam mails

Practice Zone (Page no. 137)

1. Tick
2. Cross
3. Cross
4. Cross
5. Tick

Assessment Zone (Page no. 142)

A. Choose the correct answer

- 1) BCC
- 2) Emoticons

B. True or False

- 1) False
- 2) False
- 3) False
- 4) True
- 5) True

C. Fill in the blanks

- 1) Emails
- 2) Username
- 3) Attachments
- 4) Inbox
- 5) Sign out
- 6) Spam

D. Answer the following questions.

Q1. What is an email? List two advantages of email.

Answer: Email is an electronic message sent over a network (Internet). Low cost, speed and convenience are advantages of it over snail mail.

Q2. What is the structure of an email address?

Answer: An address consists of a username and a domain name of the server which provides the email facility. The username and the domain name are separated by the '@' symbol e.g. dgis@gmail.com

Q3. Differentiate between the CC and BCC fields in an email message.

Answer: CC: It stands for Carbon Copy. It is used to send a copy of the mail and email addresses mentioned in it are visible to all the recipients of the email.

BCC: It stands for Blind Carbon Copy: It is also used to send a copy of the mail. However, the email addresses mentioned in the BCC field are not visible to the other recipients.

Q4. Give the uses of the following in an email message.

- a. **To:** is used to specify the email address of the person to whom you want to send the email.

- b. Subject:** is used to specify a short title that gives a brief description of the email.
- c. Attachments:** is used to attach pictures, documents or any other files with your email.

Chapter 10: Malware

- Malware
- Virus
- Worm
- Trojan Horse
- How does a computer get infected?
- Antivirus
- Protecting the computer

Practice Zone (Page no. 150)

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

Assessment Zone

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. Malware
2. Trojan horse
3. Antivirus
4. Virus
5. Worm

B. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Define the following terms.

- a. **Virus:** is a kind of malware that attaches to any type of file and spread when these infected files are copied to other computers. It requires human intervention to spread itself.
- b. **Worm:** is a kind of malware that uses computer networks to send copies of itself to other computers on the network. It can spread without human intervention.

- c. Trojan horse: is a kind of malware that seems to be a useful software but will actually cause damage once installed on computer. It also allows unauthorised access to the computer.

Q2. How can a computer get infected with a virus?

Answer: There are several ways by which a computer may get infected with malware and they are:

- a. CDs, DVDs, or pen drives
- b. Internet
- c. Email attachments
- d. Computer networks

Q3. List the steps that can be taken to protect a computer from getting infected by different types of malware.

Answer: The steps that can be taken to protect a computer from getting infected by different types of malware are:

- a. Use original operating system.
- b. Use an antivirus software and update it on a regular basis.
- c. Beware of email attachments from unknown sources.
- d. Do not download pirated software, songs, movies, games, etc.
- e. Visit trustworthy websites.

Q4. What is an antivirus software? Give some examples of antivirus software.

Answer: Antivirus software are used to protect a computer from different types of malware. An antivirus software can detect malware and warns you of their presence in computer. Norton, McAfee, AVG, Avira are some examples of it.

Note: Students are required to learn the exercises given at the end of every chapter which includes book work as well as question answers.

General Knowledge

7. Idioms
8. Scientists of India
9. Energy
10. Countries, Capital and Currencies
11. Use your wits
12. Gymnastics
13. In Our Body
14. Life Skills
15. Time Management

Instructions for all concerned classes regarding SA-2 Examination

Dear Students,

All the concerned students are hereby instructed to prepare the below mentioned chapters of GK. Besides you are required to go through the current affair part as well.

- Scientists of India
- Energy
- Countries, capital and currencies
- Gymnastics
- In our body
- Life skills
- Idioms
- Use your wits
- Time management

Urdu

ایس اے۔ ٹو (SA-2)

اسباق

میری کیوری

شام

قلعی باہو

حصہ گرائمر

اسم ذات کی تعریف و اقسام

تذکیر و تانیث، متضاد الفاظ

مضمون۔ موبائل فون کا صحیح استعمال

دبی گرینڈ اسکول سرینگر

درجہ : پانچویں۔

طلبا و طالبات سے گزارش ہے کہ درج ذیل باتوں کو مد نظر رکھ کر ایس۔ اے۔ ٹو (SA-2) کی مکمل تیاری کریں۔

- 1: نصابی کتاب سے ماخوذ اقتباس کے سوالات کا جواب تحریر کرنا۔
- 2: نظم کے چند اشعار کے سوالات کا جواب تحریر کرنا۔
- 3: نصابی کتاب کے اسباق میں سے چند جوابات کے سوال بنانے ہوں گے۔
- 4: گرائمر میں سے چند سوالات کے جواب تحریر کرنا۔
- 5: نصابی کتاب میں سے مختصر سوالات ، خالی جگہیں ، مذکر مونث ، واحد جمع اور اعداد سے متعلق سوالات ہوں گے۔

Kashmiri

سبق نمبر ۶: یرتی ہمسایہ

سبق نمبر ۱۰: او ند پو کھ تھ او ووصاف

سبق نمبر ۱۳: لل دید

سبق نمبر ۱۴: کانگر

دُبئی گرینڈ انٹرنیشنل سکول ایچ ایم ٹی سرینگر

مضمون: کاشتر

ایس۔ اے۔ ٹو

جماعت: پونڈوم

ترتیب

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----|
| صفحہ نمبر : ۲۳ | عنوان : ”رہتی ہمسایہ“ | سبق نمبر : ۶ | ۱۔ |
| صفحہ نمبر : ۴۰ | عنوان : ” اوٹد پوکھتھا ووصاف“ | سبق نمبر : ۱۰ | ۲۔ |
| صفحہ نمبر : ۴۸ | عنوان : ” لل دید “ | سبق نمبر : ۱۳ | ۳۔ |
| صفحہ نمبر : ۵۱ | عنوان : ” کانگر “ | سبق نمبر : ۱۴ | ۴۔ |

” رتی ہمسایہ “

سبق ” رتی ہمسایہ “ چھ سائنس نصابس منز شامیل اکھ بہترین سبق یوسہ دراصل اکھ ڈلیل چھے۔ یتھ منز دون دوستن ہنز ڈلیل باونہ چھے آہڑ چھے۔ یتھ منز اسہ یہ سبق چھ باونہ آمت ز اکھ ہمسایہ کتھ پٹھ گڑھ پیس ہمسایس اکا ربکاریں۔ اسلم تہ اکرم چھ پانژمہ جماژ ہندک ژاٹہ شری میہ اکھ ا کس ہمسایہ تہ چھ آسان تہ اکھ ا کس چھ پرتھ و زاکا ربکاریوان۔

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

س(۱)۔ اسلمس کس چھ ہمسایہ ؟

ج(۱)۔ اسلمس چھ اکرم ہمسایہ۔

س(۲)۔ اسلم تہ اکرم کتھ کلاس چھ پران ؟

ج(۲)۔ اسلم تہ اکرم چھ پانژمہ جماژ پران۔

س(۳)۔ اسلمن کیا ز کورا کرمس فون ؟

ج(۳)۔ اسلمن کورا کرمس فون تکلیا زتس سہنز مومی اُس بیہوش گا مڑتہ تہ سٹنڈ ڈیڈی تہ اوس نہ و نہ گہ

آمت۔

س(۴)۔ اکرمن کس اوان پانس ستر ؟

ج(۴)۔ اکرمن اوان پانس ستر پنن ڈیڈی یس زن اکھ ڈاکٹر اوس۔

س ۵)۔ اکرم کیا رؤ در اتس اسلمس نش ؟

ج)۔ اکرم رؤ در اتس اسلمس نش تکیاز اسلمس مؤمی اس ہمار گاموہ اسلم او س گنر زنی کھوژان تکیاز

تس سٹڈی اوس نہ ونہ گر واپس آمت۔

” اوڻڊ پڙو ڪهڻا ووصاف “

صفائي چڻ نصف ايمان۔ پڻ پان صاف تهاون چڻ واريه ضروري۔ امه ستر چڻ سون صحت ٿيڪه
روزان۔ پڻ پان صاف تهاون ستر ستر چڻ پڻ اوڻڊ پڙو ڪهڻا ووصاف تهاون سبڻا ضروري۔ امه ستر
چڻ سون ماحول ڏنجه روزان۔

☆ جواب ليڪهو ۔

س(۱)۔ صاف روزنہ ستر ڪيافايد چڻ ؟

ج(۱)۔ صاف روزنہ ستر چڻ انسان سڻ صحت وار روزان بهارته چهبس نه پوران۔

س(۲)۔ جراثيم ڪمه ستر چڻ پاڊ گرهان ؟

ج(۲)۔ اوڻڊ پڙو ڪهڻا صاف تهاون ستر چڻ بدبو پاڊ گرهان ته جراثيم چڻ نوان۔

س(۳)۔ مٺو ته چڻ ڪر چڻ نوان ؟

ج(۳)۔ آب، هوا ته اوڻڊ پڙو ڪهڻا اولوڊ گرهان ستر چڻ مٺو ته چڻ نوان۔

س(۴)۔ ماحول ڪمه ستر چڻ اولوڊ گرهان ؟

ج(۴)۔ اوڻڊ پڙو ڪهڻا صاف تهاون ستر ته ڪارخانو، گاڙو ته ريلومنڙ نيران والہ ڏهه ستر چڻ ماحول اولوڊ

گرهان۔

”لل دبد“

لل دبد اُس کا شعر زبانی ہنزا کھ سبھا عظیم شاعر یوسہ از بروئہ دوان ستھ ہتھ وری سم پور پانچرا کس
برہمن گرس منز زامڑ۔ لل دبد ہنڈ ہن شعرن چھ ”واکھ“ ونان، یمن منز تمہ رڑ رڑ کتھ ونہ مڑ چھے۔
تمہ چھ ملہ ژارک تہ سمڑارک سبق دیتمت۔ سوگیہ ۱۳۸۰ عیسویس منز سورگہ واس۔

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

س (۱)۔ لل دبد کتہ اُس زامڑ ؟

ج (۱)۔ لل دبد اُس سمپور زامڑ۔

س (۲)۔ لل دبد کیا ز اسی وارو ازادوان۔

ج (۱)۔ لل دبد اسی وارو ازادوان تکیا ز تمن اُس نہ ٹم ستر عبادت کرنی پسندتہ تسند پرنہ آسن تہ
اوسکھ نہ خوش یوان۔

س (۳)۔ لل دبد ہنڈ ہن شعرن کیا چھ ونان ؟

ج (۱)۔ لل دبد ہنڈ ہن شعرن چھ واکھ ونان۔

س (۲)۔ لل دبد کمہ رڑ رڑ کتھ چھے ونمڑ ؟

ج (۱)۔ لل دبد چھ وونمت ز کانسہ پرنہ کانسہ پٹھ ظلم کرن، پز دلہ گڑھ دیہ ستر عبادت کرنی تہ اکھ
ا کس گڑھ عزت کرن۔

س ۵)۔ لیل دید کر گئیہ ینیمہ عالمہ ؟
ج)۔ لیل دید گئیہ ۱۳۸۰ عیسوی منز ینیمہ عالمہ۔

☆ یونہ کنہ دینہ آمتن لفظن ہشدی ضد لیکھو۔

لفظ ضد

شریف ر زپلہ

دور نزدیکھ

کم زیاد

اور موغد

زیوٹھ ژھوٹ

شرمدار بے شرم

” کانگر ”

کانگر چھے کشر ہندس پر تھ گرس منز لہنہ یوان تہ کانگر چھے وندس منز تر نشہ بچنہ باپتھ استعمال کرنہ یوان۔ کانگر ہند استعمال چھ و نہ ہنا کم ہیو تمٹ سپن تکیا ز لگھ چھ و نہ امہ بدلہ بلوور، ہیٹرتہ گیس بخار بیتر استعمال کران۔ کانگر یودوے وندس منز سبٹھ فاید چھے دوان مگر کانگر ہند زیاد استعمال چھ نوقسان و اتناوان۔ کانگر بناون وائلس کا سبب چھ کانیل و نان تہ ترار علاج کانگر چھے سبٹھا مشہور

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

س (۱)۔ کانگر بناونس کیت کس کس سامانہ گڑھ آسن ؟

ج (۱)۔ کانگر بناونہ باپتھ گڑھن کانہ تہ کونڈل آسن۔

س (۲)۔ کانگر گڑھ چھ آسان ؟

ج (۲)۔ کانگر چھ کونڈلہ علاو ز حصہ آسان۔ اکھ گوو کوپ تہ بیا کھ ژوک۔

س (۳)۔ کائٹری کیا ز چھ کانگر تپان ؟

ج (۳)۔ کائٹری چھ تر نشہ بچنہ باپتھ کانگر تپان۔

س (۴)۔ کانگر کتھ کئی چھے وشنیر دوان ؟

ج (۴)۔ کانگر ہندس کونڈلس منز چھ سو ت سو ت نار برنہ یوان تہ کانگر ہنس منز برنہ ستی چھے کانگر

و شنیر دوان۔

س (۵)۔ کانگر ہند استعمال کیا ز چھن وونی کم سپن ہیو تمٹ ؟

ج (۵)۔ کانگر ہند استعمال چھن وونی کم سپن ہیو تمٹ تکیا ز لگھ چھ وونی روم ہیٹرتہ، بلوور تہ گیس بخار

بیترا استعمال کران۔

س ۶)۔ کانگر تپنہ ستر کیاہ نوقصان چھ سپدان ؟

ج)۔ کانگر ہتھے تپنہ ستر چھ یڈ، اتھن، کھورن تہ زنگن نارتر کھسان تہ کانگر دُبہ پھیرنہ ستر تہ چھ

واریاہ نوقصان سپدان تہ زیاد کانگر تپنہ ستر چھے کہالت پاد سپدان ۔

س ۷)۔ کمہ علاقہ کانگر چھے زیاد مشہور ؟

ج)۔ ژرار علاقہ کانگر چھے زیاد مشہور ۔

☆ سائنس نصابس منز شامل بیمہ سبق چھ ایس۔ اے۔ ٹوس منز شامل۔ ژارنہ آء ستر سبق پرو
وارپا ٹھکر تہ سبق وارپا ٹھکر پرتھ کر و سبقس منز شامل ورتا ونہ آمتن مشکل لفظن ہند معنی تہ یاد۔
سبقس آخرس منز ونہ آمتن سوالن ہند جواب لیکھو پنہ نین کا پین پٹھ تہ بیمہ سوال جواب کر و یاد تہ۔
سوال جواب تہ لفظ معنی علاوتھا وویمن سبقن ہند املا تہ ژبتس۔

Arabic

Islamiyat

سبق نمبر ۱۷

(3) والدین کے حقوق)

سبق نمبر ۱۸

(4) مولانا ابو الحسن ندوی)

سبق نمبر ۱۹

(3) چند مسلمان سائنسدان)

سبق نمبر ۲۰

(3) اسلامی واقعہ)

Arabic

(5) درس الثامن الكرسي)

(5) درس التاسع الحوار)

(3) درس العاشر الرسالة من تلميذ الى العميد المدرسة)

Al quran e kareem

من سورة الانفطار الى سورة النبأ

دروس الاسلام

سبق نمبر (۱۷)

والدین کے حقوق

سوالات کے جواب لکھئے۔

سوال نمبر ۱۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے بعد ہم سب پر سب سے زیادہ کس کا حق ہے؟

جواب۔ اللہ تعالیٰ کے حقوق کے بعد سب سے زیادہ حق والدین کا ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۲ سورہ لقمان میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے والدین کے حقوق کے بارے میں کیا فرمایا؟

جواب سورہ لقمان میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہم نے انسان کو اس کے ماں باپ کے متعلق نصیحت کی اس کی ماں دکھ پر دکھ اٹھا کر اسے پیٹ میں رکھا اور اس کے دودھ چھڑانے میں دو برس لگے کہ تم میرے اور اپنے ماں باپ کی شکر گزاری کر تم سب کو میری ہی طرف لوٹ کر آنا ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۱۳ گرماں باپ کبھی ڈانٹیں تو ہمیں کیا کرنا چاہیے؟

جواب اگر ماں باپ کبھی ڈانٹیں یا کچھ برا بھلا کہے تو جواب میں کچھ نہیں کہنا چاہیے خاموشی اختیار کرنی چاہیے بلکہ اف تک نہ کہنا چاہیے۔

سوال نمبر ۴ بچپن میں ماں باپ ہمارے لیے کیا کرتے ہیں؟

جواب بچپن میں ماں باپ ہماری پرورش کرتے ہیں حالانکہ ہم کمزور ہوتے ہیں نہ خود کھا سکتے ہیں نہ کپڑے پہن سکتے ہیں نہ خود پڑھ سکتے ہیں یہ سب ضرورت ماں باپ ہی ہماری پوری کرتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر ۵ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے ماں باپ کے بارے میں کیا فرمایا؟

جواب۔ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے فرمایا کہ والدین جنت کا دروازہ ہے یہ جہنم کا دروازہ ہے مطلب یہ کہ اگر کسی نے اپنے والدین کا حق ادا کیا تو وہ جنت میں جائے گا اور اگر کسی نے اپنے والدین کے ساتھ برا سلوک کیا تو وہ جہنم میں جائے گا۔

(ب) "الف" کو "ب" سے جوڑے۔)

(۱) ماں باپ کے ساتھ ہمیشہ۔ نیک سلوک کرنا چاہیے

(۲) والدین جنت کا دروازہ ہیں یا جہنم کا دروازہ ہیں

(۳) والدین میں بھی زیادہ حق ماں کا ہوتا ہے۔

۴) ماں کو دو سال دودھ چھڑانے میں لگی۔

۵) رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے ماں کے۔ تین حق قرار دی

سبق نمبر (۱۸)

مولانا ابوالحسن علی ندوی

سوالات کے جواب لکھئے۔

سوال نمبر ۱ مولانا ندوی کو بچپن ہی سے کس بات کا شوق تھا؟

جواب۔ مولانا ندوی کو بچپن ہی سے کتابیں پڑھنے اور جمع کرنے کا شوق تھا۔

سوال نمبر ۲۔ بذریعہ وی۔ پی مولانا نے بچپن میں کون سی کتاب منگوائی؟ یہ کتاب کس نے لکھی تھی؟

جواب۔ بذریعہ وی۔ پی مولانا نے رحمة العالمین کتاب منگوائی اور یہ کتاب مولانا سلیمان منصور پوری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے لکھی تھی۔

سوال ۳ مولانا ندوی نے عربی زبان کن سے حاصل کی؟

جواب۔ مولانا ندوی نے عربی زبان شیخ خلیل عرب سے حاصل کی۔

سوال نمبر ۴ مولانا کن عالموں کی مجلس میں بیٹھے؟

جواب۔ مولانا نے بڑے بڑے عالموں کی نمائش میں شرکت کی علامہ اقبال رحمۃ اللہ علیہ سے ملاقات کی۔ حضرت مولانا شاہ

عبدالقادر رائے پوری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ سے اپنا تعلق قائم کیا۔

سوال نمبر ۵۔ مولانا کی سب سے مشہور کتاب کا نام کیا ہے؟

جواب۔ مولانا کی سب سے مشہور کتاب انسانی دنیا پر مسلمانوں کے عروج و زوال کا اثر مشہور کتاب ہے۔

ب) خالی جگہوں کو پر کیجئے۔

۱ شیخ خلیل نے مولانا زبان کو عربی زبان کا ایسا ماہر بنا دیا کہ مولانا بالکل عربوں جیسی عربی بولتے اور لکھتے تھے۔

۲ تفسیر مولانا نے حضرت مولانا احمد علی لاہوری سے پڑھی۔

۳ مولانا کو بچپن ہی سے کتابیں لکھنے کا شوق تھا۔

۴ مولانا نے ڈاکٹر امبیڈکر کو اسلام کی دعوت پیش کی۔

۵ مولانا کو کشمیر یونیورسٹی سے ڈاکٹر آف لٹریچر

ڈگری دی گئی۔

سبق نمبر (۱۹)

چند مسلمان سائنسدان

سوالات کے جواب لکھیں۔

سوال نمبر 1۔ ابو بکر محمد بن زکریا رازی نے سب سے پہلے کس خطرناک بیماری پر تحقیق کر کے اس کے علاج کے طریقے بتائے؟

جواب۔ ابو بکر محمد بن زکریا رازی نے سب سے پہلے چیچک بیماری پر تحقیق کر کے اس کے علاج کے طریقے بتائے۔
سوال نمبر 2۔ بو علی سینا کو کس علم کا بادشاہ کہا جاتا ہے؟
جواب۔ بو علی سینا کو بادشاہ طب کہا جاتا ہے۔

سوال نمبر 3۔ ڈاکٹر ولیم اسسلر القانون کے بارے میں کیا کہا کرتے تھے؟
جواب۔ ڈاکٹر ولیم اسسلر القانون کو طب کی بائبل کہا کرتے تھے۔
سوال نمبر 4۔ زہراوی نے کس علم میں شہرت حاصل کی؟
جواب۔ زہراوی نے سرجری کے علم میں شہرت حاصل کی۔
خالی جگہوں کو پر کیجئے۔

۱۱۔ لکندی اسلام کا فلسفی منجم طبیب اور طبعی تھا۔

۲۔ رازی نے دنیا کا سب سے پہلا طبی انسائیکلو پیڈیا لکھا۔

۳۔ بو علی سینا کی کتاب القانون اٹھارویں صدی تک یورپ کے نصاب میں شامل تھی۔

۱۴۔ ابن رشد اسپین کا۔۔ فلسفی ڈاکٹر تھا۔

۵۔ زہراوی دنیا کے پہلے نامور نامور سرجن تھے۔

سبق نمبر (۲۰)

اسلامی واقعہ

سوالات کے جواب لکھیں۔

سوال نمبر 1۔ ناصر الدین محمود کون تھا؟

جواب۔ ناصر الدین محمود دہلی کا بادشاہ تھا۔

سوال نمبر 2۔ وہ اپنے مصاحب کو کس نام سے پکارتا تھا؟

جواب وہ اپنے مصاحب کو محمد کے نام سے پکارتا تھا۔

سوال نمبر 3 تاج الدین تین روز تک دربار میں کیوں نہیں آیا؟

جواب جب ناصر الدین نے تاج دین کو اپنے نام سے پکارا تو بدگمانی کی وجہ سے تاج الدین تین روز تک دربار میں نہیں آیا۔

سوال نمبر 4 اس نے گھر پر یہ تین روز کیسے گزارے تھے؟

جواب اس نے یہ تین دن گھر میں انتہائی پریشانی اور بے چینی کے عالم میں گزارے تھے۔

سوال نمبر 5 بادشاہ نے تاج الدین سے بدگمانی نہ ہونے کے بارے میں کیا کہا؟

جواب بادشاہ نے تاج دین سے بدگمانی کے بارے میں کہا کہ جس وقت میں نے آپ کا نام محمد کے بدلے تاج الدین بولا اس

وقت میں بے وضو تھا میں نے یہ مناسب نہیں سمجھا کہ میں محمد متبرک مقدس نام بے وضو اپنے زبان پر لو۔

صراطُ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ

الدَّرْسُ التَّاسِعُ

Lesson no 9

اجب عن الاسئلة الاتية.

1. من سالت فاطمة وما سالت؟

الحواب: سالت سُعاد لفاطمة وسالت اتذهبين الى المدرسة

2. لماذا لا تذهب فاطمة الى المدرسة غدا.

الجواب لان الغدا يوم العطلة ولذا لا يذهب فاطمة الى المدرسة غدا.

3. أحفظت فاطمة درس الامس؟

الحواب نعم. حفظت فاطمة درس الامس.

4. أحفظت زميلتها درس الامس؟

الجواب نعم. حفظت زميلتها درس الامس ايضا.

ماذا يأكلن في الفطور؟ 5

الجواب يأكلن في الفطور الخبز بالادام ويشربن الشاي.

الدَّرْسُ الْعَاشِرُ

الرِّسَالَةُ مِنْ تَلْمِيزِ إِلَى الْعَمِيدِ
فَضِيلَةُ الشَّيْخِ عَمِيدِ الْمَدْرَسَةِ دُبِّي جَرِينْدَا الدُّوَلِيَّةِ بِسِرِّيْنَعْر
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

افيد كم علمًا بأني طالب في المدرستكم واليوم لي امر مهم في البيت. فلذا لا أحضر في المدرسة اليوم.

فالتبس في خدمتكم أن ترخصوني ليوم واحد فقط. أرجو أن توافقوا على الطلب
لكم الكرم والعدل

مقدم الطلب

ابيرة باندى

تلميذ الصف الخامس

رقم الجلوس 1.

شاگرد کی طرف سے پرنسپل کے نام خط
جناب پرنسپل صاحب دبئی گرینڈ اسکول سرینگر

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

آپ سے میں گزارش کرنا چاہتا/چاہتی ہوں کہ میں آپ کے اسکول کی ایک طالب علم/طالبہ زیر تعلیم ہوں آج مجھے گھر ہر
بہت ضروری کام ہے اس لئے میں آج اسکول نہیں آسکتا/آسکتی

تو آپ جناب سے مودبانہ گزارش ہے کہ صرف ایک دن کی رخصت عطا فرمائے وہ آہ کی عین نوازش ہوگی
عرض نیاز مند

ابیرہ بانڈے

کلاس۔ پانچویں

رول نمبر ۱

happy
holidays!

“We wish you a great time ahead”