



**DUBAI GRAND
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

SUCCESS IN BOTH WORLDS

*Winter
Study
Material*

*Grade VI
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 are 4

12. The Quirks of the Quill

- An essay
- Answer these questions
- Reference to the context
- Think and answer
- Learn interesting terms
- Idiomatic phrases
- Types of sentences-Simple, Compound and complex
- Listening to an audio and filling in the blanks.
- Expressing ideas and opinions
- Use of slash

13. Fifth Form Of Justice

- New words
- Think and answer
- Learn interesting terms
- Degrees of adjectives
- Revision of future tense and all forms
- Listening to some action words performing them
- Expressing necessities and obligations
- Double consonant sounds
- Writing a script

14. Mirror

- New words to the dictionary
- Revision of direct and indirect speeches
- Listening to sentences and matching columns
- Dreams and aspirations
- Parentheses
- Writing a poem

11. The Hound of the Baskervilles

- Puns
- Revision of direct and indirect speeches
- Listening to an audio and stating whether sentences are true or false.
- Certain and uncertain situations
- Tongue twisters
- Writing a film review

Chapter 12: The Quirks Of The Quill

Literature can be very ludicrous sometimes so can be authors as well. They compose from frightening plays to electrifying epics and rotten rhymes. Literature offers a treasure of amazing authors and priceless poets to some weird writers. Often these weird writers create fantastical words within their stories where they live charming characters. In the journey of creating such fantastic words, these writers face some daily worries and some strange habits.

As a matter of fact, many of the praiseworthy literary figures have lots of quirks such as writing during the day Or night, in a car or bathroom, or beneath a tree. Not only the fuss about the writing space and time but also with what to write: a pencil, pen, crayon or simply a typewriter. They all have quirks while writing their amazing masterpiece.

Let us learn some quirks of the amazing writers:

Charles Dickens: He could not write without his blue ink, writing quills, Statuettes, a green vase, a paper knife, and a desk calendar placed on his writing desk. It was of utmost importance to him to arrange all the things in order whenever he began to jot.

Edgar Allan Poe: He was extremely fond of cats. He always wore a black suit and preferred black ink. A tortoise shell cat named, Catterina entered in his life in 1839 and it was often found resting on his shoulders observing him as how to write.

James Joyce: He was a night o Edgar wl. To aid his vision, he wore a white coat that helped him reflect light onto the paper in front of him. As his eyesight worsened with time, Joyce opted to use crayons instead of quills: to write not on paper but on large pieces of cardboard. For this, he used a plethora of colours,

from red and blue to green and orange. Gradually, when the double-lens glasses didn't work anymore, he began to use magnifying glass.

Virginia Woolf: she was eccentric modernist preferred a room of her own to write in. She would start her morning with writing. She used a three-and-a-half-foot tall table to write on. She was very fond of writing materials, and her desk was like an artisan's tool.

Franz kafka: His job kept him so much busy that he got time only after 10 pm to write upon.

If there is anything common between these writers, that is their love for walking. William Wordsworth is considered as the greatest Walker of all the time. For Robert Frost, walking into the forests offered inspiration for writing.

Some writers also have writing abodes means the places that writers chose to write in order to arouse their creativity like D H Lawrence sat beneath the tree. G B Shaw uses to work in the tiny shed in the backyard.

Some of the writers were tea or coffee fanatics. They couldn't start their day without having tea or coffee. They were known as coffee craving wordsmiths and tea enthusiastic. Honore De Balzac drank 50 cups coffee a day

Some writers also quirks of Early birds or night owls. As some of them are diurnal or nocturnal.

The art of writing is a solitary act often accompanied by daily routines and rituals. All these writers got best out of these weirdness!

B. Answer the following question.

1. List any five quirks of any three writers as mentioned in the text.

Ans:1. Charles Dickens: He couldn't write without his blue ink, writing quills, statuettes, a green vase a paper knife and a desk calendar placed on his writing desk. It was of utmost importance for him to arrange all the things on desk before he could start writing.

2. Edgar Allan Poe: He always wore a black suit and preferred black ink. He was fond of cats and a tortoise shell cat called Catterina entered his life in 1839 which was always found resting on his shoulders observing Poe to write.

3. James Joyce: Due to weak eyesight he could hardly read or write. To aid his vision he wore a white gold that helped reflect light on to the paper in front of him. His eyesight worsened with time jocy opted to use crayons instead of quills

to write not on paper but on large pieces of cardboard for this he used a plethora of colours from red and blue to green and orange. Gradually when the double lens glass didn't work anymore, he begins to use magnifying glass.

3. Virginia Woolf: The eccentric modernist preferred a room of her own to write in. She would start her morning with writing. She used a three-and-a-half-foot tall table to write on. She was very fond of writing materials and her desk was like an artist's easel.

4. Franz Kafka: His job captain so much busy that he started writing only after 10:00 PM.

5. Honore De Balzac used to drink fifty cups of coffee in a day while writing.

2. Why do you think some authors prefer to work through night?

Ans: As writing is a creative and lonely activity so writers prefer to write when there is nobody after them and they are just enjoying the world within themselves only.

3. What are the benefits of drinking tea or coffee as stated by the writers in the essay?

Ans: Drinking tea or coffee make the writers mind active and alert, as they are creative and this enhances their creativity and activeness leads to creation of new ideas vigorously.

4. Why do some writers prefer to write at particular places?

Ans: Some writers prefer to write at a particular aboard because physical appearance and the surrounding affects the state of mind while composing and writing.

C. Some additional questions.

1. What were the quirks of weird writers connected to the ways of walking?

Ans: If there is one thing that is common among the weird writers is their love for walking. William Wordsworth is considered to be the greatest Walker of all the time. For Robert frost walking through the woods gives the inspiration for writing.

2. What are the writers writing abodes? Give to examples.

Ans: Writers writing abodes are the place where the writers choose to write because it arouses their creativity for the job.

DH Lawrence sat beneath the shade of a tree for the writing.

GB Shaw used to work in a tiny shed in his backyard.

3. Who are the coffee craving wordsmith or tea enthusiasts?

Ans: Some of the writers were the tea or the coffee fanatics. They could not start their day without a fresh cup of coffee or tea. They were known as coffee craving wordsmith or tea enthusiasts. Honore de balzac used to drink 50 cups of coffee a day.

4. What do you understand by the quirks of the writers?

Ans. Many of the laudable writers have the quicks which is called as the strange habits that are associated with certain epitomic writers. They have the weird habits of writing in a day or a night, writing in a bathroom, in a car, beneath a tree or in a tiny shed in the backyard.

5. Who are diurnal writers with examples?

Ans: Diurnal writers use to write during daybreak. They were very particular about day time when they began to write.

Examples: Sylvia Plath, Toni Morrison

D. Difficult words.

Words	Meanings
Petrifying	frightening
Disguised	to change your appearance in order to conceal your true Identity
Qualms	worries
Quirks	strange habits
Laudable	praiseworthy
Finicky	too fussy
Phantasm	a thing seen in the imagination
Abhored	disliked

F. Think and Answer:

1. Why do you think certain writers have whims?

Ans: Certain writers have whims to develop creative and fanciful content.

Explanation: Whim is characterized as a fanciful impulse or a whimsical/playful

idea that often comes suddenly. Certain writers have whims as it assists them in developing creative content and make their writing more impactful and attractive.

2. Do you think all creative minds are a little eccentric? What makes you think so?

Ans: All creative minds are a little eccentric since this gives them inspiration and makes them imaginative to write unspoken and unheard things.

Explanation: Since their thinking style is unusual this makes them different and people assume them they are a little eccentric.

3. If you were a writer, what quirks would you have? List them in order of their strangeness.

Ans: A writer should have a high imagination dreaming capacity. He should express his feelings, describe the situation and attract the reader.

We have questionable search histories. This tumblr post basically says it all.

We talk about our characters like they're real. Because they are.

We never have enough books. My TBR list (there we go with the code again) is like space: infinite and always expanding.

We have a love/hate relationship with words. We cry into our keyboards and jump for joy over the most amazing paragraph ever, often in the same day. Because writing is hard, but even when we hate it, we love it.

We'd rather write a novel than a one-page synopsis. Writers around the world agree that synopsis-writing is the tenth circle of hell that Dante forgot to write about.

E. What is anecdote?

Ans: An anecdote is a brief account of a real-life incident, often narrated to create an impact on the readers or listeners. The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines an anecdote as "a short, interesting, or amusing story about a real person or event" and "a personal account of an event".

The Quirks Of The Quill is an example of anecdote

F. What is sentence and it's various kinds with examples?

Ans: What Is a Sentence? – Meaning and Definition

A sentence is an array of multiple words arranged in a particular order. It has to be complete in itself and should convey meaning. It can express a general idea,

pose a question or argument, provide a suggestion, make an order or request, and so much more.

The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines a sentence as "a set of words expressing a statement, a question or an order, usually containing a subject and a verb". According to the Cambridge Dictionary, a sentence is defined as "a group of words, usually containing a verb, that expresses a thought in the form of a statement, question, instruction, or exclamation"

Parts of a Sentence

The basic division of sentences is in terms of,

Subjects – A noun, noun phrase or pronoun that does the action mentioned in the sentence. It mostly occurs at the beginning of the sentence.

Predicates – The remaining part of the sentence. It begins with the verb.

Here are a few examples.

Example 1: Daisy teaches English.

Subject – Daisy

Predicate – Teaches English

Example 2: Anitha called me yesterday.

Subject – Anitha

Predicate – Called me yesterday

Example 3: The girl wearing the yellow dress is my new neighbour.

Subject – The girl wearing the yellow dress

Predicate – Is my new neighbour

Components of a Sentence

There are five components that can make up a sentence. They are,

Subject – The doer of the action

Verb – The action in the sentence

Object – The receiver of the action

Complement - A word/phrase that modifies the subject or object in the sentence

Adjunct – An adverb or an adverb clause that provides us with more information about the verb, complement or another adjunct in the sentence

While most sentences contain a subject and a verb, there are sentences that start with a verb.

Go through the article on sentence structure to learn the different ways in which sentences can be constructed.

Types of Sentences

Sentences can be classified into types based on two aspects – their function and their structure. They are categorised into four types based on their function and into three based on their structure. Assertive/declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory sentences are the four types of sentences. The three types of sentences, according to the latter classification, are simple, complex and compound sentences.

Let us look at each of these in detail.

An assertive/declarative sentence is one that states a general fact, a habitual action, or a universal truth. For example, ‘Today is Wednesday.’

An imperative sentence is used to give a command or make a request. Unlike the other three types of sentences, imperative sentences do not always require a subject; they can start with a verb. For example, ‘Turn off the lights and fans when you leave the class.’

An Interrogative sentence asks a question. For example, ‘Where do you stay?’

An exclamatory sentence expresses sudden emotions or feelings. For example, ‘What a wonderful sight!’

Now, let us learn what simple, compound and complex sentences are. This categorisation is made based on the nature of clauses in the sentence.

Simple sentences contain just one independent clause. For instance, ‘The dog chased the little wounded bird.’

Compound sentences have two independent clauses joined together by a coordinating conjunction. For instance, ‘I like watching Marvel movies, but my friend likes watching DC movies.’

Complex sentences have an independent clause and a dependent clause connected by a subordinating conjunction. For example, ‘Though we were tired, we played another game of football.’

Complex-compound sentences have two independent clauses and a dependent clause. For instance, ‘Although we knew it would rain, we did not carry an umbrella,

G. What is an essay?

An essay is generally a short piece of writing outlining the writer's perspective or story. It is often considered synonymous with a story or a paper or an article. Essays can be formal as well as informal. Formal essays are generally academic in nature and tackle serious topics.

H. Slash – Meaning and Definition

A slash, in punctuation, is a slanting line that is generally used instead of the conjunction 'or'. It is also used to denote the availability of options and choices. A slash, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as "the symbol / used in writing to separate letters, numbers, or words" and according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, "a mark / used typically to denote "or" (as in and/or), "and or" (as in straggler/deserter), or "per" (as in feet/second)".

When and Where to Use a Slash?

You have already learnt what all a forward slash generally means and is used for. Now, let us see when and where it can be used. A slash can be used between words in a text, and according to the way it is used, it can mean different things.

A forward slash is used

Between two nouns or conjunctions as a substitute for the conjunction 'or'.

Example: his/her, he/she, if/when.

Between the conjunctions 'and' and 'or' to show that both options are available.

Example: Coat and/or tie.

To separate lines in poetry, prose and even song lyrics. For example: "Hell hath no limits, nor is circumscribed/In one self-place, for where we are is hell, /And where hell is must we ever be." ('Doctor Faustus' by Christopher Marlowe)

To form abbreviations. Example: w/o meaning without. See to it that you do not use abbreviations such as these in formal writing.

To denote a relationship between two closely related terms. Example:
Sun/Moon.

Chapter 14: FIFTH FORM OF JUSTICE

A. Summary

5th form is a chapter from the novel by Monitress Merle, which was published in 1922.

The fifth form of justice is a story which revolves around the two Sisters, Merle and Mavis and their cousin, Clive. In the story Dear cousin, Clive predicted the future playfully One night and helped his cousins by predicting the questions Which will be asked on the next day of examination. He gave them suggestions and suggested the questions which will be asked to them next during examination. Much to their surprise, the questions which cleave suggested them were all in the question paper next day. Merle and Mavis were surprised by the accuracy of the prophecy of Clive, and told their friends about it.

However, Merle and Mavis were later called into the meeting into the boarders room in the hostel. They were called by the 5th form of classes of their hostel. They accused them cheating in their examination as one of their class mates had seen Merle last night

The alleged Marley was in the study room last night where the questions were kept by the teachers scattered on the table.

They were shocked to hear such allegations because both the sisters had been in their home only starting all the night long. It was only until when they came to know that it was only Clive who had worn clothes of Merle the other day. Clive confronted the truth in front of both the sisters and he was made to do the same in front of their teacher as well. Finally, the student so who had composed the 5th form of justice also came to know about the truth and they dismiss their court of justice and made a means of their false allegation against Merle.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What was Mavis and Merle doing when the story opened? Why?

Ans: Mavis and Merle revising their lessons for the upcoming exams as they had missed the school due to mumps.

2. Who was Clive? How did he help Mavis and Merle?

Ans: Clive was young cousin of Mavis and Merle. He helped them by predicting and telling them what to study for exams.

3. Did Mavis and Merle keep the information a secret?

Ans: No, they didn't keep it as a secret. Merle told classmates what Clive had said. Mavis added that Clive was just mocking and ragging them.

4. What did their classmates think? What action did they take?

Ans: Mavis and Mavis were called for a meeting by their classmate and they accused them of stealing question papers.

5. How was the mystery solved? What did Clive do to clear their names?

Ans: The mystery was solved when the penknife fell out of Merle jerseys.

The girls guessed that Clive had worn her jersey and pretended to be Merle.

B. Answer these questions with reference to the context.

1. Clive is only fooling!

a. Who said this? Who was Clive?

Ans: Mavis said this. Clive was their cousin.

b. Was Clive actually fooling them?

Ans: Clive was not fooling them. He had already seen the question paper.

2. I saw Merle come back, hurry among the bushes and climb in at the study window.

a. Who said this?

Ans: Sybil said this.

b. Who was the speaker addressing?

Ans: The speaker was addressing Mavis, Merle and a group of Hostel boarders.

3. How did you manage to guess those questions?

They were actually in our papers!

a. Who said this?

Ans: Merle said this.

b. Who had managed to guess the questions in the exam papers?

Ans: Clive had managed to guess the questions in the exam papers.

c. Was it a guess, a premonition or a prank?

Ans: It was a prank.

4. You atrocious imp! Look here! You don't know what scrape you've got us into.

a. Who said this? Who was the imp?

Ans: Mavis and Merle said this. Clive was imp.

b. Who had been referred to as 'us' here?

Ans. Mavis and Merle.

c. What scrape did the 'imp' get them into?

Ans: They had been accused of cheating in the exams.

A. What do you understand by suspense?

Ans: In a narrative work, suspense is the audience's excited anticipation about the plot or conflict (which may be heightened by a violent moment, stressful scene, puzzle, mystery, etc.), particularly as it affects a character for whom the audience feels sympathy.

B. What is the Degree of Comparison?

Degrees of Comparisons

Degrees of Comparison are form-changing adjectives that are used to compare one thing or person to another.

They are of three types:

The Positive Degree

The Comparative Degree

The Superlative Degree

Take the sentences:

Tom is a tall boy.

Jim is a taller boy than Brian.

Henry is the tallest of all the boys.

In sentence 1, the adjective tall describes the noun, Brian, without comparing it to anything else. Therefore, the adjective tall can be said to be in the positive degree.

More examples: Sweet, strange, dark, etc. But in sentence 2, the adjective taller compares the noun Chris with another noun Brian. Therefore, the adjective taller can be said to be in the comparative degree. Here, the comparative degree is formed from the positive simply with by adding the suffix '-er.'

More examples: Sweeter, stranger, darker, etc.

Similarly, in sentence 3, the adjective tallest compares the noun Henry with more than one noun, in this case, boys collectively.

Therefore, the adjective tallest can be said to be in the superlative degree. Here, the superlative degree is formed from the positive simply with the addition of the suffix ‘-est.’

More examples: Sweetest, strangest, darkest, etc.

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Parallel

Note that the comparative degree is used when two things are compared, and the superlative degree is used to compare more than three things.

The adjectives given above in the sentences are called regular adjectives. Regular adjectives are the ones that form the comparatives and superlatives by adding the suffixes -er and -est or by adding more and most before the positive, respectively. The adjectives given above are all examples of regular adjectives.

Examples:

Sweet, sweeter, sweetest.

Weak, weaker, weakest.

But this cannot be done all the time. Sometimes, the adjectives completely change their forms to become an entirely new words to represent the comparative and the superlative.

For certain adjectives, the comparative and the superlative cannot be formed from the positive. Therefore, they are called irregular adjectives.

Examples:

Good, better, best.

Bad, worse, worst.

Many, more, most.

Now, let us look at some important rules that must be followed while using trees of comparison.

Q. What is story writing?

Story writing refers to the method of writing in which the writer narrates a series of events that has led to a problem, the progression of the same and the end result that has led to the current situation of the characters in the story.

Q. Now, write a story of 250 to 300 words on “Hard work beats talent when talent doesn’t work hard”

We often hear about people who are born with amazing talent and skill in a particular area. Athletes, Business people, Authors, Actors the list goes on and on. The reality of this situation is that talent is a small part of the equation.

Talent will only take you a very small way along the journey to success, **HARD WORK & EFFORT** will get you all the way to your goals.

I love the saying “Hard work beats talent when talents don’t work”. It tells us all that there is an infinite world of possibilities out there for us if we are prepared to put in the effort to get there. I know from my own experience that never at any stage until the past decade did I think I could have the skill to be able to help other people get on track and live amazing lives. The only way I developed these skills was through hard work, dedication and perseverance. I have just finished writing my first book that is 73,000 words long and took me about 10 months to write. It is my own story mixed with the lessons I have learned that can help others live a happy life. I never dreamed that I could be an author but I dedicated myself to the process and just had a crack at it. I am not a natural writer but have developed this skill over many years of writing blogs, articles etc and some of them really sucked. The hard work and perseverance is what has developed these skills for me to where now I get great feedback on the articles etc I write. Hard work beats talent.

Look around in your own life and ask yourself where have you let yourself off the hook from chasing your dreams because you have accepted that you’re not talented in that area? DO you believe you’re not a natural athlete, do you believe that you’re not that smart? do you believe that you’re not that confident? Fill in your own blank of “I believe I’m not that xyz”.

My firm belief is that you can achieve anything you want in your life if you’re willing to commit to the effort, time and commitment necessary to achieve it. It may take a long time but it is definitely possible if you never give up.

When you are willing to push forward with your dreams and goals, even when they seem absolutely unachievable, only then can you really find out where your limits are. When you are prepared to work hard and persevere you can overtake anyone with amazing talent who hasn’t had to work hard and therefore develop the resilience necessary to overcome major obstacles and hurdles that we all experience in our lives.

With enough hard work and perseverance, you can achieve anything you want to in your life and along the way you can develop amazing talent in the most important areas of your life.... The areas of hard work and perseverance.

Chapter 14: Mirror

A. Summary

In this article, you will be reading the Mirror summary, one of the fluent works of author Sylvia Plath. This poem describes a mirror and its owner who grows older as the mirror observes. The mirror forms no judgments and merely swallows what it sees, thus reflecting the image back without any alteration. It is only

honest and assumes itself a four-cornered eye of a God that sees everything exactly as it is. The mirror looks across the empty room and the pink speckled wall for so long that it becomes the part of the mirror's heart. The mirror imagines itself as a lake where a woman tries to discern itself by gazing at her reflection. Nevertheless, she cannot stop herself from visiting the mirror every morning. Over the years, the woman sees in her reflection growing older by the day. The woman struggles with the loss of her beauty.

In this short poem, the narrator is a wall mirror that is personified and enriched with human aspects. The mirror imagines working precisely and reflecting everything that appears in front of it. It is silver in colour and does not have any feelings either hatred or love. The mirror clarifies this fact that if a person dislikes his reflection, this does not mean that the mirror is cruel. It just reflects the image and shows their true appearance. The mirror keeps on looking at the wall in front of it and can find out the minutest flaws in anything.

When a person stands in front of the mirror the opposite wall does not remain a part of the mirror. The mirror relates itself to a lake, which is not only quiet but has depth also. The woman looks at herself in a lake to convince her physical appearance and charm. The mirror says that the moon and the candle are liars who falsely praise the woman's beauty. They praise her physical appearance because of their dim light overlooks any spots, marks or signs of ageing. The mirror shows her the reality which is bitter for her. It gets tears and hatred in return for its truthfulness. The mirror is very important for a woman whose face is the first thing that comes in front of the Mirror after the dark night.

The mirror has seen the transformation in the face of a young, pretty girl that does not exist now. The signs of ageing are becoming prominent and her future appearance of an old, ugly woman is getting closer. The mirror compares her face with a fish as both are ugly and both dislike while looking at themselves. The subject of the poem is time and appearance, although the speaker is a mirror. The woman feels sad for the loss of her beauty, deluding herself with the flattering candlelight and moonlight. Even though this is discomfoting, she needs the mirror to provide her with an unadulterated reflection of self. Some critics have speculated that she might be observing her mind, her soul, and her psyche to become aware of the disparity between her exterior and interior lives.

Conclusion of Mirror

The mirror is a melancholy that exemplifies the tensions between inner and outer selves with respect to a woman's sadness of losing her beauty.

B. Answer the following questions!

1. Explain 'unmisted by love Or dislike'

Ans: Unmisted by love or dislike' means that the mirror reflects truthfully and impartially. It does not judge anyone with emotions of love or hatred. But then we get to the second part of the line, where we find out that whatever the mirror swallows is "unmisted by love or dislike". Unmisted is yet another metaphor; here it means unchanged, but it gives us an image of an actual mist that could be – but isn't – clouding what the mirror sees.

2. Why has the mirror bee called a 'four-cornered god'?

Ans: The mirror has been called 'a four-cornered god' because: it is square shaped. Like God it watches you unbiased and fair from all four angles. It reflects back all that it sees.

3. What disturbs the mirror's contemplation of the opposite wall?

Ans: Appearances of faces and darkness disturb the mirror's contemplation of the opposite wall.

4. Why has the moon and candle been called as liars?

Ans. The candles and the moon are depicted as liars because they do not depict a clear image as a lake or mirror do. They are seen as liars because they are not genuine or really truthful. Also, the woman looking to them is not getting the same truthful reflection she sees in the lake.

5. What doe 'terrible fish' symbolises?

Ans. Terrible fish' symbolizes the wrinkled old face of the woman which has lost its youth and beauty. She can't come to terms with her change. Only the mirror makes her realise that she is no longer young and beautiful. She feels agitated and behaves like a terrible fish.

C. Think and answer.

1. What do you think the woman is searching for in the depths of the lake?

Ans. She is searching for her lost beauty and youth in the depths of the lake. The old women is now searching for her lost identity, her beauty in the depths of the lake. Once she was beautiful, she liked to see and admire herself. But now she is aged and she now doesn't want to see the wrinkled face.

2. What does this poem tell us about physical beauty and inevitable progress of the age and time?

Ans. Mirror” is a thoroughly creepy poem, penned by Sylvia Plath. It shows the horror a woman feels when she looks inside a mirror and sees her once youthful face now aging. Her young self is drowned forever in that mirror, and now she sees her old age rising like a big fish from the lake of the mirror.

3. Is the mirror cruel in your opinion? Why / Why not?

Ans. The mirror exhibits a complete absence of emotion. It states that it’s impartial to all that it sees, and when people look in the mirror, the reflection it gives back is “not cruel, only truthful. ‘’ It reflects back exactly what it sees. It does not hold any sort of personal animosity in what it reflects back.

D. What is narcissism?

Narcissism is the habit of admiring one’s appearance or oneself excessively. In Mirror, the speaker seems to be in love with her younger self.

E. Methods of synthesizing a sentence:

Synthesis means the combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence – simple, compound or complex.

The following are the chief ways of combining two or more simple sentences into one large simple sentence.

- By using a participle
He sprang up to his feet. He ran away.
Springing up to his feet, he ran away.
She was tired of trying. She decided to quit.
Tired (or, being tired) of trying, she decided to quit.
- By using a noun or a phrase in apposition
This is my mother. Her name is Susie.
This is my mother Susie.
- By using a preposition with a noun or gerund
Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.
On hearing the news of her husband’s death she fainted.
He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed.
In spite of many failures, he still hopes to succeed.
- By using the absolute construction
The watch was expensive. He could not buy it.

The watch being expensive, he could not buy it.
The cot was too small. He could not sleep on it.
The cot being too small, he could not sleep on it.

- By using an infinitive
He wanted to pass the examination. He studied hard.
He studied hard to pass the examination.
I have some duties. I must perform them.
I have some duties to perform.
- By using an adverb or adverbial phrase
The sun set. The travellers had not reached their destination.
The travellers had not reached their destination by sunset.

F. What is writing a poem and how is this done?

Ans. A poem is a singular piece of poetry. Poems don't have to rhyme; they don't have to fit any specific format; and they don't have to use any specific vocabulary or be about any specific topic. But here's what they do have to do: use words artistically by employing figurative language. As a poem is boundless of rules still we can follow below mentioned steps for smooth poetry.

Eleven Random Rules for Writing Good Poetry

Read a lot of poetry. If you want to write poetry, start by reading poetry.

...

Listen to live poetry recitations. ...

Start small. ...

Don't obsess over your first line. ...

Embrace tools. ...

Enhance the poetic form with literary devices. ...

Try telling a story with your poem. ...

Express big ideas.

G. What do you understand by idiomatic phrases?

Ans. An idiom is a phrase where the meaning cannot be understood from the individual words that make it up. For example, the idiom "I'll pull your leg" has nothing to do with legs! An idiom is an expression that cannot be taken literally. A phrase is a group of words that express a concept and is often used as an idiom.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush: This idiom means it is better to have something small and certain than the possibility of something greater that may never materialize. 2. A drop of a hat: To do something at the drop of a hat means to do something without delay.

Chapter 15: The Hound Of The Baskervilles

Summary

Mortimer presents Holmes and Watson with a manuscript which the always observant Holmes had already noticed and dated at 1730. The document, dated 1742, Baskerville Hall, reveals the myth of the Baskerville curse.

At the time of the “Great Revolution,” Mortimer reads, Hugo Baskerville lorded over the Baskerville mansion in Devonshire. Sex crazed and lecherous, the infamous Hugo became obsessed with a local yeoman’s daughter, whom he kidnapped one day. Trapped in an upstairs room, hearing the raucous drinking and carousing going on downstairs, the girl escaped with the help of an ivy-covered wall. She fled across the expansive moorlands outside. Enraged at finding that his captive escaped, Hugo made a deal with the devil and released his hounds in pursuit of the young girl. Hugo’s companions had followed their drunken friend across the moorland, and came upon the bodies of both Hugo and his girl. Hugo had just had his throat ripped out by “a foul thing, a great, black beast.” Ever since, Mortimer reports, the supernatural hound has haunted the family. The hound just recently killed Sir Charles Baskerville, the latest inhabitant of Baskerville Hall.

Mortimer unfolds the Devon County Chronicle of May 14, reading about Sir Charles’s philanthropy and the circumstances surrounding his death. Having remade his family fortune in South African colonial ventures, Charles returned two years ago to the family estate and gave extensively to the local population. The chronicle mentions the myth only to discount it, citing the testimony of Sir Charles’s servants, Mr. Barrymore and Mrs. Barrymore, and that of Mortimer himself. Charles was found dead, the paper reports, at the site of his nightly walk down the so-called Yew Alley, which borders the haunted moorlands. Suspicious facts include Charles’s apparent dawdling at the gate to the alley, and his footsteps down the alley itself, which indicated tiptoeing or running. But the paper points out Charles’ poor health and the coroner’s conclusion that the man died of a heart attack. The article goes on to insist that the next of kin, Sir Henry Baskerville, should come to take his uncle’s post and continue his philanthropy.

Mortimer interrupts the account, however, to indicate that those are the publicly-known facts. Off the record, he admits that Sir Charles’s poor health was a result of his fear of the family curse, and that he himself had suggested a sojourn in London to ease Sir Charles’ nerves. Finally, Mortimer announces that the scene of the crime contained, in addition to Sir Charles’s tiptoeing steps, “the footprints of a gigantic hound.”

There will not be any question answers from this drama and it will be performed act wise by students on the stage.

Note: Students are instructed about to go through the assignment thoroughly and on counterpart also consult the textbook co-equally from the vantage point of SA 2(Chapters only for reading purposes 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 chapters for SA II are 2

Unit I: Data Handling

- Collection of Data
- Types of Data
- Organisation of Data
- Representation of Data
- Bar Graph

Unit II: Perimeter and Area

- Perimeter of different figures like triangle square rectangle
- Real life problems based on the concept of perimeter
- Area of closed Figures
- Units of measurement of areas
- Real life problems based on the concept of area

Unit 1 Perimeter and area

Perimeter

Perimeter is the distance covered along the boundary forming a closed figure when you go round the figure once.

Perimeter has a great physical application which includes like

- Calculated perimeter is the length of fence required to surround garden or park.

Perimeter of a Rectangle

$$2 \times (\text{Length} + \text{Breadth})$$

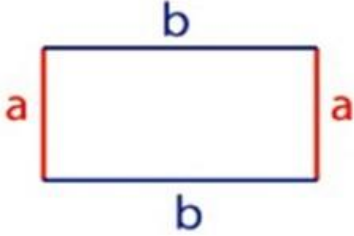
Perimeter of a rectangle

The opposite sides of a rectangle are congruent.

$$P = a + b + a + b$$

$P = a + b + a + b$

Example:
If $a = 3$ units and $b = 5$ units then
Perimeter (P) = $3 + 5 + 3 + 5 = 16$ units



The diagram shows a rectangle with its top and bottom sides labeled 'b' and its left and right sides labeled 'a'. The sides are drawn with red and blue lines to indicate congruence.

Example 1

: Find the perimeter of a regular pentagon whose side length is 5 cm.

Solution

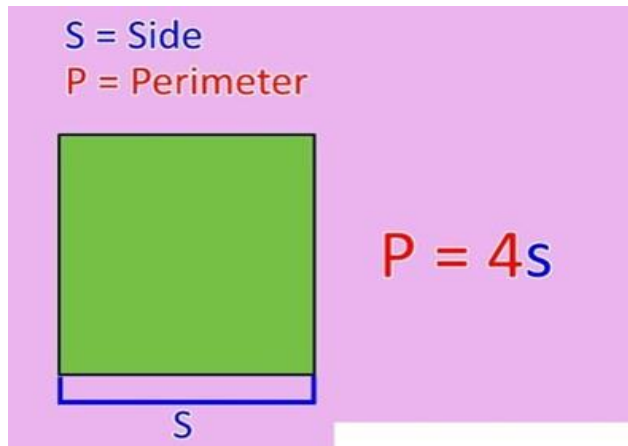
: No. of sides = 5

Length of each side = 5 cm.

Perimeter = $5+5+5+5+5$ or $5 \times 5 = 25$ cm.

Hence the perimeter comes out to be 25 cm.

Perimeter of Square = $4 \times$ (Side of Square)



Example 2:

The perimeter of a square park is 20 cm. If it's one side has to be fenced by a wire again, then find out the cost needed at a rate of Rs 4/cm.

Solution:

Perimeter of Square = 20 cm = $4 \times$ (Side of Square)

And from here we get side of square = $20\text{cm} / 4 = 5\text{cm}$.

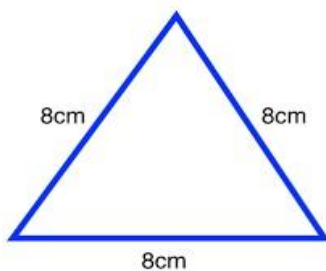
Hence the length of side required to be fenced = 5cm

Rate = Rs 4/cm

Therefore, total cost = $5 \times \text{Rs } 4 = \text{Rs } 20$.

Perimeter of Triangle

$3 \times$ length of a side



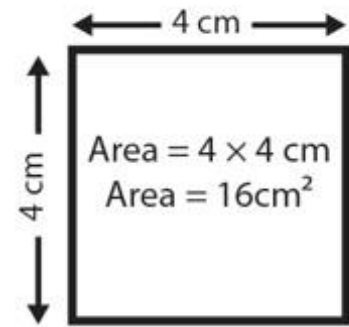
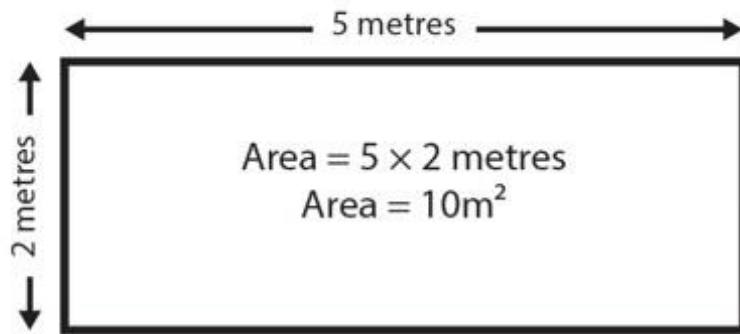
Here the perimeter of
triangle will be
 $3 \times 8\text{cm} = 24\text{cm}$

Area

The amount of surface enclosed by a closed figure is called it's area.

Area of Square = (Length of side)²

Area of Rectangle = Length x Breadth



Practice Questions

Q1)

Find the perimeter of a rectangle of length 12 cm and breadth 10 cm.

Q2)

If the perimeter of a triangle is 72 cm. Find the length of the side of the triangle.

Q3)

Find the area and perimeter of a square of side 8 cm.

Q4)

If the area of a rectangle is 20cm^2 and the perimeter is 18 cm. Then find the length and breadth of the rectangle.

Q5)

A room has a dimension of $40\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm}$. If the rate of tiling the floor is Rs $100/\text{cm}^2$, then find the cost of tiling the floor.

Recap

- Perimeter is the distance covered along the boundary when you go round the boundary once
- Perimeter of a rectangle = $2 \times (\text{length} + \text{breadth})$
- Perimeter of a square = $4 \times \text{length of its side}$
- Perimeter of an equilateral triangle = $3 \times \text{length of a side}$
- The amount of surface enclosed by a closed figure is called its area.
- Area of a rectangle = $\text{length} \times \text{breadth}$
- Area of a square = $\text{side} \times \text{side}$

The figures in which all sides and angles are equal are called regular closed figures

Unit 2: DATA HANDLING

In this chapter we will learn about pictograph and bar graph.

Data

Data is a collection of facts, such as numbers, observations, words or even description things.

Observation

Each numerical figure in a data is called observation.

Frequency

The number of times a particular observation occurs is called its frequency.

Statistical Graph

The information provided by a numerical frequency distribution is easy to understand when we represent it in terms of diagrams or graphs.

To represent statistical data, we use different types of diagrams or graphs. Some of them are:







- (i) Pictograph
- (ii) Bar graph

Pictograph

A pictograph represents the given data through pictures of objects. It helps to answer the questions on the data at a glance.

Example:

The following pictograph, shows the number of cakes sold at a bakery over five days.

Day	Number of cakes	 = 10 cakes
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		

Based on above pictograph, answer the following questions:

(i) On which day, the maximum number of cakes were sold?

- (a) Monday (b) Tuesday
(c) Wednesday (d) Friday
(e) None of these

Answer (a)

Explanation: Clearly from the pictograph, we can say that on Monday the maximum number of cakes were sold.

(ii) How many total number of cakes were sold over five days?

- (a) 150 (b) 160
(c) 170 (d) 180
(e) None of these

Answer (e)

Explanation: Total number of cakes sold over five days.

$$= 50+40+30+20+50=190$$

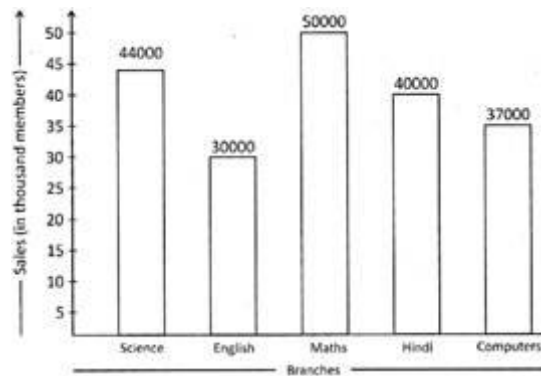
Bar Graph

A bar graph is a pictorial representation of numerical data in the form of rectangles (or bars) of equal width and varying lengths. The lengths (or heights) of a rectangle depends upon the number it represents. The distance between each rectangle remains same.

Note:

- The rectangle in a bar graph can be drawn vertically or horizontally.
- In a bar graph if two sets of data are to be presented simultaneously, it is called a double bar graph, which is used in comparing the data.

Example: The bar graph given below represents the sales of books (in thousand number) from five branches of a publishing company during a year.



Sales of books (in thousand numbers) from five branches Science, English, Maths, Hindi and Computers of a publishing company during a year.

Based on above information answer the following questions.

(i) What is the difference between the maximum and minimum number of books in that year?

(a) 10,000

(b) 20,000

- (c) 30,000 (d) 40,000
(e) None of these

Answer (b)

Explanation: Required difference

$$=50000-30000=20000$$

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

Physics

Total no. of chapters for SA II: 1

Magnetism

TOPICS TO PREPARE

1. Origin of the term “Magnetism”.
2. Definition of magnetism
3. Magnetic and non magnetic substances
4. Magnets and their properties:
 - a. Poles of a magnet
 - b. Directional property of a magnet.
 - c. Forces between magnets.
5. Magnetic field of a magnet.
6. Magnetic induction.
7. Magnetization by induction.
8. Electromagnet.
9. Permanent and Temporary magnets (uses of the two).
10. Care of magnets.
11. Earth’s magnetic field.

MAGNETISM

Short- Answer Questions.

1. The term magnet was derived either from Magnesia or from Magnes.
2. Iron, cobalt and nickel are magnetic materials.
3. The directional property of magnet helps in navigation.
4. Both iron and steel are magnetic, but iron is a soft magnetic material that loses its magnetization when the external field becomes zero. Steel is a hard-magnetic material, which retains most of its magnetization when the external field falls.
5. A magnet can be demagnetized if it is heated or placed in a field that changes its direction alternately.
6. The advantage of the horseshoe magnet shape is that the poles are placed as close as they are together and you get a strong field near the poles.

Long-Answer questions:

1. An object which attracts other objects made of magnetic materials is called a magnet. A magnet is a material or object that produces a magnetic field.
Substances that are strongly attracted by magnets are called magnetic substances. E.g. Iron, cobalt, nickel etc. The region around a magnet, where its effects can be felt is called its magnetic field.
2. Repulsion takes place only between two like poles of a magnet whereas attraction takes place between two unlike poles of a magnet and also between a magnet and a magnetic material. So, by attraction it cannot be surely identified the substance is a magnet. So, repulsion is the sure test of magnetism.
3. The process in which a piece of magnetic material acquires the magnetic properties temporarily in presence of another magnet near it is called the magnetic induction. When a steel needle brought near one end of a magnet, the nearer end of needle acquires an opposite polarity by magnetic induction. Since unlike poles attract each other, therefore, needle is attracted towards the end of the magnet. Thus, the steel needle first becomes a magnet by induction and then it is attracted.
4. Directive property: If we suspend a magnet such that it is free to swing, we see that it always rests in the north-south direction. The north pole of the magnet lies in the geographic north direction and the south pole of the magnet lies in the geographic south direction. So, it aligns itself in N-S direction. The end of the magnet which points towards the north is called the north seeking pole or simply the North Pole and the end which points towards the south is called the south seeking pole or simply the South Pole. The north and south poles are marked by the letters N and S respectively. Directional property of magnet helps in navigation purposes with magnetic needle.
5. Place the bar magnet in the middle of the paper. Trace the outline of the magnet – that way you can put it back in the exact same spot if it gets bumped. Place the compass at one pole of the magnet and make a dot next to it showing the direction the compass arrow points. Move the compass so that the base of the arrow is at the dot you've just made. Now make a new mark where the tip of the arrow is pointing this time.
Keep doing this until you reach the other end of the magnet.
Connect the dots. You've just drawn one magnetic field line!
Go back and begin again, starting at a different spot than you did the first time. Repeat the above steps.

Repeat the process until you have drawn as many lines as you can for both ends of the magnet. You will now have an accurate representation of magnetic field lines.

6. An electromagnet is a temporary magnet which behaves as a magnet when electric current is passed through the insulated copper wire and loses its magnetism when current is stopped. It has a soft iron piece called the core with an insulated copper wire wound on it.

Permanent magnets do not need an electric current to behave as a magnet. Electromagnets require an electric current to work as a magnet.

Iron is used as a core because the iron core increases the coil's magnetic field strength.

7. Magnet can lose its magnetism by:
- By hammering the magnet repeatedly.
 - By rough handling
 - By heating

When magnets are not in use they should be kept and stored in magnetic keepers. The magnetic keeper is the pieces of soft iron. A magnetic keeper has a card board with one or two iron soft pieces. Two magnets are placed in such a way that their opposite poles are close to each other and then a soft iron keeper is attached with it.

8. Temporary magnet
- It is made up of soft iron.
 - The magnet loses its magnetism as soon as magnetizing force is removed away from it.
 - Because of its weak power, it is not used to make iron piece into magnet.
 - Temporary magnets are commonly used in electric motors and telephones and speakers.
 - Temporary magnets are also used to make temporary electromagnets.

Permanent magnet

- It is made up of steel, cobalt and nickel.
 - The magnet, which does not lose its magnetic properties easily is called permanent magnet.
 - It can convert ordinary piece of iron into a temporary magnet.
 - Permanent magnets are used in hard drives, cars, generators, televisions, phones, headphones, transducers, sensors etc.
9. On Earth, flowing of liquid metal in the outer core of the planet generates electric currents. The rotation of Earth on its axis causes these electric currents to form a magnetic field which extends around the planet. Thus, Earth behaves as a magnet. The north pole of the imaginary magnet of the earth is near the geographic South Pole. The south pole of the imaginary magnet of the earth is near the geographic North Pole.

Objective Questions:

Choose the best option.

1. (d) Stainless Steel
2. (a) The region where its effects are felt
3. (b) Iron
4. (b) iron
5. (b) South pole

Fill in the blanks.

1. Magnesia
2. Repulsion
3. Induction
4. Directional
5. Magnets
6. Earth's Magnetic field

Write True or false

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

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.

Chemistry

Total no. of chapters for SA II: 01

CHAPTER 6: AIR

TOPICS TO COVER

1. What is atmosphere?
2. Presence of air:
 - I. Upward displacement
 - II. Downward displacement
 - III. Presence of air in soil
 - IV. Presence of air in water
3. What is air made of?
4. Air is a mixture.
 - I. Composition of air.
 - II. Components of air:
 - a) Oxygen
 - b) Nitrogen
 - c) Carbon dioxide
 - d) Water vapour
 - e) Other gases
5. Is composition of air fixed?
6. Role of air in:
 - a) Photosynthesis
 - b) Respiration
 - c) Protein synthesis
7. Other uses of air

CHAPTER: 6 (AIR)

Short Answer Questions (page no 72)

1. Soil is porous. These pores are filled with air and so soil contains air. When water enters these pores, it displaces the air.
2. Because air also contains oxygen and nitrogen and roots require it.
3. Elements - Oxygen, Nitrogen.
Compounds - Carbon dioxide, Water vapour
4. Nitrogen - 78.1% by volume of air, Oxygen - 21% by volume of air
5. No. The composition of air is not strictly fixed.
6. In cities we would expect a higher proportion of carbon dioxide.
7. In summer we expect a higher proportion of water vapour in air.
8. Carbon dioxide is formed when carbon is burnt in air.

Long Answer Questions

1. Invert an empty glass tumbler and push it right into a trough or bucket containing water. No water will enter the tumbler. On tilting the tumbler, bubbles come out of the tumbler enabling entry of water in it. This proves that the tumbler was filled with air. When tilted the tumbler, the air inside it found its way out in the form of bubbles. No water could enter the tumbler when the tumbler was in an inverted position. This is because air is lighter than water. So, air remained on top and water remained at the bottom. (Fig 6.1 on page 63 in the textbook can be drawn)
2. Heat some water very slowly on a flame. You will see air bubbles being formed. Allow some cold water to stay undisturbed in a glass for a couple of hours on a warm day. We will observe air bubbles sticking to the walls of the glass. This happens because the solubility of air decreases with increasing temperature. Hence, the warmer water releases some of the air dissolved in it.
3. Invert glass over a burning candle. The candle will burn only for a short while. This is because the amount of air and so of oxygen in the glass is limited. The burning stops as soon as the oxygen is consumed.
Repeat the activity with glasses of different sizes. The bigger the glass, the longer will the candle burn because the larger will be the amount of oxygen available for burning.
Open the lid of a plastic jar. Make holes in the jar and invert it over burning candle. The candle will continue to burn till end. This is because; it continues to get oxygen through the holes.
4. a) Regulating temperature – The air absorbs a lot of the heat of the sun during the day. Had it not done so, the earth would have become too hot to sustain life.
b) Hearing - We can hear one another only because there is air between us. When we speak, the air vibrates. These vibrations make our eardrums vibrate and so we can hear each other.

- c) Compressed air- Compressed air is used for inflating tyres. It is also used in sprayers.
- d) As a source of some gases- Nitrogen is obtained from air. It is used in making fertilizers like urea and ammonium sulphate. Argon and some other gases are also obtained from air.
- e) Wind -There are innumerable ways in which the wind helps us. Some are mentioned below.

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Objective Questions (page no 72)

1. Water because it is a compound of hydrogen and oxygen.
2. Mass
3. Carbon dioxide
4. Oxygen
5. Oxygen
6. Carbon dioxide

Match columns A and B (Page no 73)

1. A mixture
2. A compound
3. An active element
4. An inactive gas

Fill in the blanks (Page no 73)

1. Air
2. Air
3. Mixture
4. Oxygen
5. Dust

Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false for the following statements (Page no 73)

1. False. Oxygen to nitrogen proportion in air is about 1:4
2. False. There will be air in empty glass
3. True
4. True
5. False. Neither burns nor support combustion
6. True

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.

Biology

Total no. of chapters for SA II: 02

Unit I: Health and hygiene

- communicable disease and diseases causing parasites
- Transmission of diseases
- Non-communicable disease (Marasmus, kwashiorkor, rickets)
- Prevention of diseases
- Hygiene

Unit II: Habitat and adaptation

- Habitat and it's types
- Adaptations of aquatic plants (floating fixed etc)
- Adaptation of aquatic animals
- Adaptation of desert animals
- Mountain adaptation
- Adaptation of mountain animals
- Aerial adaptation

Chapter 7: Health and hygiene:

- **Important definition and points regarding chapter**

Definition of health

-a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity and the ability to lead a socially and economically productive life

Definition of disease:

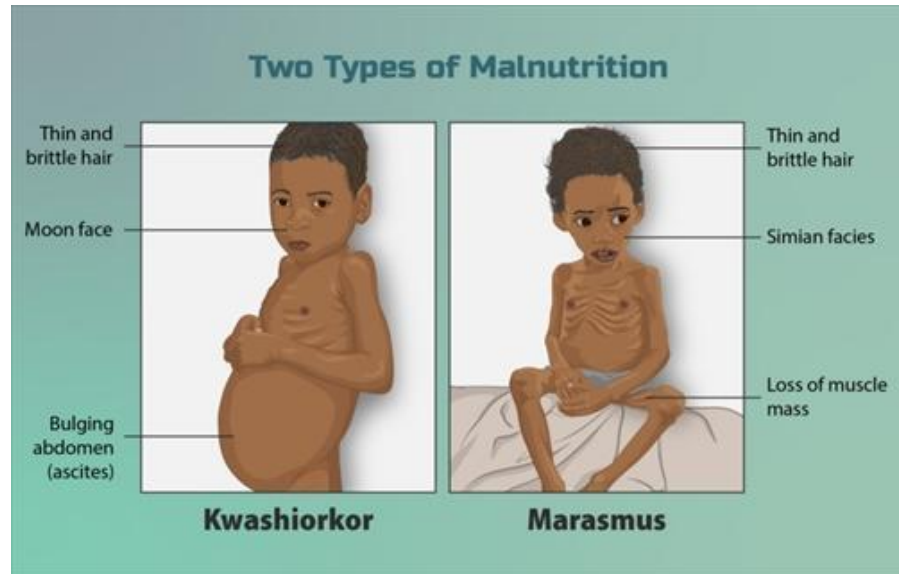
A disease is a harmful deviation from the normal functioning of an organism. It can be a condition that impairs the normal functioning of the body's cells, tissues, and organs.

Types of diseases:

Communicable diseases	Non communicable diseases
It can be transmitted from an infected person to a healthy person.	It cannot be transmitted from an infected person to a healthy person.
It is caused by pathogenic micro organisms.	It is caused by the tissue degeneration, nutrition or hormone deficiency and tumor formation.
Examples: Typhoid, cholera, etc.	Examples: Diabetes, Cancer, etc.

Deficiency disease: A deficiency disease is caused due to lack of a particular nutrient in the diet. some of the diseases are:

- a) Marasmus
- b) kwashiorkor
- c) Rickets



Vitamin/Mineral	Deficiency disease/disorder	Symptoms
Vitamin A	Loss of vision	Poor vision, loss of vision in darkness (night), sometimes complete loss of vision
Vitamin B1	Beriberi	Weak muscles and very little energy to work
Vitamin C	Scurvy	Bleeding gums, wounds take longer time to heal
Vitamin D	Rickets	Bones become soft and bent
Calcium	Bone and tooth decay	Weak bones, tooth decay
Iodine	Goiter	Glands in the neck appear swollen, mental disability in children
Iron	Anaemia	Weakness

Prevention from non -communicable diseases:

Prevention of NCDs



Avoid alcohol and quit tobacco smoking



Exercise regularly for 30 minutes for 5 days in a week



Make changes in your daily diet

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Hygiene: Hygiene is the practice of keeping yourself and your environment clean to maintain health and prevent disease.

Personal hygiene: Personal hygiene means keeping one's body clean and having clean habits.



Community hygiene:

Community hygiene is a collaborative effort to improve the health and disease prevention of a group of people living in close proximity.

Some practices of community hygiene include:

- Washing hands with soap and water
- Keeping dishes and utensils clean

- Using a toilet
- Sweeping the house
- Keeping rubbish off the ground

Community hygiene can also include:

Protecting water sources

Proper disposal of solid waste and excreta

Wastewater drainage

Controlling animal rearing

Market hygiene

Recycling:

Recycling is a waste management method that involves collecting and reusing waste materials to create new products. Recycling can reduce energy use, pollution, and greenhouse emissions.



Composting: Composting is a biological process that breaks down organic materials into a soil-like product. It's a natural way to return nutrients to the soil.

How to Make COMPOST



- 1 Choose a place**
Ideal compost area is a dry, shady spot near a water source, with dimensions of 3 x 3 x 3 feet.
- 2 Add the ingredients**
The ingredients are those rich in carbon (brown materials) and those rich in nitrogen (green materials). Make sure large materials are chopped or shredded.
- 3 Add water as needed**
Make sure the pile stays moist, but not too wet (it should feel like a damp sponge).
- 4 Keep things moving**
Turn your compost mixture to add air to the mix. This helps speed up the composting process.
- 5 Wait a while**
When the compost no longer gives off heat and becomes dry, brown and crumbly, it's fully cooked and ready to be fed to the garden.

Textual question and answers of health and hygiene.

A) Fill in the blanks

- 1) Hygiene
- 2) Communicable
- 3) Virus
- 4) Mosquitoes
- 5) Common cold
- 6) Bacteria
- 7) Kwashiorkor
- 8) Vitamin c

B) Choose correct option

- 1) Diabetes
- 2) taking a balance diet
- 3) bacterium
- 4) tuberculosis
- 5) water
- 6) Organisms
- 7) elephantiasis
- 8) plastic bags

C) Write true or false. If false write the correct sentence.

- 1) False. Marasmus is caused by deficiency of proteins as well as carbohydrates.
- 2) False. Diabetes is not a deficiency disease.
- 3) True
- 4) True
- 5) True
- 6) True
- 7) False. Rabies virus infects dogs, human beings and many other animals.
- 8) False. Dengue is spread by mosquito.
- 9) True
- 10) True

Answer the following.

Q1. Distinguish between communicable and noncommunicable diseases?

Ans: Communicable diseases can be spread from a person who is ill to a healthy person. Non-communicable disease does not spread from one person to another.

Q2. Mention the type of microorganisms that cause Communicable diseases.

Give two examples of diseases caused by each type?

Ans: Communicable diseases can be caused by many microorganisms. Virus causes polio, bacteria cause tuberculosis. Protozoans cause malaria and parasitic worms causes elephantiasis.

Q3. Mention two diseases spread by insects and name the insects?

Ans: Mosquitoes act as carriers for various germs causing malaria and dengue. Fleas spread plague.

Q4. Name four measures which can help prevent the spread of communicable disease?

Ans: Drinking boiled water or purified water

Washing hands with soap before eating and after visiting toilet Using a mosquito net for protection

Vaccination can prevent some diseases.

Q5. Name two vitamin -deficiency and two mineral -deficiency diseases?

Ans: Rickets-occurs due to Deficiency of Vit D Scurvy-occurs due to deficiency of Vit C

Iron deficiency causes anemia and goiter is caused by deficiency of Iodine.

Q7. What do you understand by personal hygiene?

Ans: Personal hygiene means keeping one's body clean and having clean habits. Some rules of personal hygiene are:

- 1) Taking bath everyday.
- 2) Keeping nails trimmed.
- 3) Brushing teeth twice a day.
- 4) Washing hands with soap after visiting toilet and before meal.

Q8. How can you keep your surroundings clean?

Ans: We can keep surroundings clean by keeping our house clean, by collecting garbage in covered bin and by using pesticides to get rid of cockroaches.

Q9. What are the steps that can be taken to purify drinking water?

Ans: The steps that can be taken to purify drinking water are as under:

- a. Filter water and boil it for 10minutes.
- b. Use bleaching powder or tablets containing chlorine to treat water.
- c. Use purifier that removes germs from water.

Q10. Mention four methods of waste disposal?

Ans:

1. Kitchen waste, farm waste, waste from animal and plant origin can be used for composting.
2. Paper, metal and plastic wastes can be recycled.
3. Segregation of waste is helpful step to make garbage disposal easier.

Answer in brief:

Q1. How does hookworm infection occur?

Ans: Hookworms live in intestine of human beings and some other animals. They cause problems related to digestive system. They also cause weakness, anemia and other problems.

Q2. Describe the ways in which Communicable diseases are transmitted through food and water?

Ans: Diseases that spread through contaminated water are called as waterborne diseases. Ex typhoid, cholera etc. water gets contaminated when sewage mixes, if it is not stored in clean utensil or is handled in dirty hands.

Undercooked fish and meat carry parasitic worms. Uncovered food may be contaminated by flies which sit on garbage and faeces and carry germs on their body.

Q3. Why is it not advisable to eat improperly cooked fish or meat?

Ans: It is not advisable to eat improperly cooked fish or meat as they carry parasitic worms especially tapeworm. These worms cause various digestive disorders.

Q5. What do you understand by community hygiene? What are the provisions to be made to ensure community hygiene?

Ans: Community hygiene comprises of steps a community takes to maintain the health of its members. It is ensured by taking following measures:

- a) Provision for safe drinking.
- b) Arrangement of proper disposal of sewage water.
- c) Collection and proper disposal of solid waste.
- d) Recycling the non-biodegradable wastes.

Q6. How do civic bodies carry out sewage and garbage disposal?

Ans: The sewage is treated in sewage treatment plant where solid material is separated from the sewage and water is treated and reused or discharged into water bodies. The separated solid waste is dumped into special dumping place where it is converted to manure.

Q7. What is recycling? How is it useful?

Ans: Materials like metal glass and plastic can be recycled. Recycling is a process where waste material is made into a new material instead of being thrown away. It is helpful in the process of garbage disposal and helps to save resources.

Q8. What is composting? What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable substances? Give two examples of each?

Ans: Wastes like kitchen wastes and waste from animal and plant origin can be degraded by bacteria, insects and earthworms. The waste is converted to manure and this process is called as composting. Such wastes are called as biodegradable. Ex lichen waste and animal waste. The wastes which cannot be decomposed by microorganism are called as non-biodegradable wastes. Ex plastic and metal.

Chapter 8: Habitat and Adaptation:

Definition and important points regarding chapter:

Definition of Habitat:



Adaptation:

Adaptation

- **Adaptation** is a special feature or behaviour that makes an organism particularly suited to its habitat.
 - Adaptations may be **general** or **specific**.
 - General = having legs to walk or fins to swim
 - Specific = special features so an animal can survive in its environment
-
- **Habitats can be aquatic or terrestrial. Aquatic habitats are of two types -fresh water and marine.**

- **Fresh water habitats include Rivers, streams, freshwater lakes and ponds while marine habitats include coastal areas, saltwater, ocean floors, open seas and estuaries.**
- **Terrestrial habitat includes forests, grasslands and deserts.**

Adaptation in hydrophytes:

- **Mucilage** protects the submerged parts of the plants from decay
- **Long, narrow and ribbon shaped** leaves of hydrilla allow water to pass through them easily.
- Water lily and Lotus have broad large and flat leaves. They have waxy covering that make them water proof.
- Hydrophytes have a special tissue called **Aerenchyma** which provides **buoyancy and flexibility to them.**
- **Roots are either absent or poorly developed.**

Hydrophyte adaptations

- Wide, flat leaves that spread across the surface of the water to capture as much light
- Very thin or no waxy cuticle, there is no need to conserve water
- Open stomata on upper surface of leaves, guard cells are inactive.
- Water supports leaves and flowers so no need for strong supportive structures
- Small roots, as water can diffuse directly into stem and leaves



Adaptation in desert plants and animals:

Adaptations of Organisms in the Desert

PLANT ADAPTATIONS	ANIMAL ADAPTATIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structural:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shallow roots to soak up water over a large area• Deep roots to get to water stored underground• No leaves to reduce water loss• Functional:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Photosynthesis in stems because no leaves• Flowers open at night when cooler	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structural:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• large ears to give off heat• Functional:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• little urine to save water• Behavioral:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• active only at night to avoid the sun and heat of the day



Adaptation of aerial plants:

- Plants that do not have underground root system. They are located areas above the ground.

Epiphytes: Any plant that grows upon another plant and derive it's moisture and nutrition from the air, water or from debris accumulating around it.

Adaptation in mountain plants:

- The trees growing on these areas are with sloping branches.
- Needle shaped leaves help the snow to slide off easily.
- Stem store water and are covered with a thick waxy layer to prevent loss if water
- Trees are tall they can expose themselves for sunlight

Adaptation in mountain animals:

- Body is covered with thick fur to give protection against cold.
- They have thick layer of fat under the skin for protection and insulation from cold
- Small ears and nose enable them to reduce heat loss from body
- They have strong hooves that help them to climb the rocky slopes of mountains

Adaptation in Aquatic animals:

- Body is streamlined which enable them to swim in water.
- Body is covered with mucus and waterproof scales to protect them from decay.
- They respire through gills.
- Fins enable them to swim in water.
- Some fishes have air bladder or air bubble to help in buoyancy

Textual question and answers:

A) Fill in the blanks

- 1) Adaptation
- 2) Aquatic
- 3) Hydrophytes 4.
- 4) Streamlined
- 5) Dry or desert area
- 6) Fat
- 7) Sloping, flexible
- 8) Epiphytes
- 9) Air sacs

B) Choose correct option

- D) habitat
- C) estuary
- B) Hydrilla
- C) respiration
- C) firs
- D) cloven hooves
- B) epiphytes
- C) birds

Match the following

- 1) E
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) B
- 5) F
- 6) A
- 7) J
- 8) I
- 9) G
- 10) H

Answer the following.

Q1. What is meant by adaptation?

Ans: Adaptation is a process by which the organisms make adjustments to make the most of the resources available to them in that habitat.

The two types of habitats are aquatic habitat and terrestrial habitat.

Q2. Name the two broad types of habitats. Give two examples of each?

Ans) Rivers and open seas are the examples of aquatic habitats. Forests and deserts are the examples of terrestrial habitat.

Q3. Name two floating Hydrophytes?

Ans: Water hyacinth, watermill are the examples of floating water plants.

Q4. What is the role of swim bladder in fish?

Ans: Swim bladder helps the fish to move up and down in the water.

Q5. What are xerophytes? Name four xerophytes

Ans: Plants growing in dry and desert areas are called xerophytes. Ex Indian plum, prickly poppy, euphorbia and cactus.

Q6. How do animals in the desert adapt themselves to extreme heat during the day?

Ans: Many desert animals sleep in burrows and underground nests during the day and come out in evening when it is cooler.

Q7. Name two plants which are adapted to mountain habitats?

Ans: Pines and firs are plants adapted to mountain habitat.

Q8. What is velamen?

Ans: Hanging roots of the epiphytes have a special outer covering called velamen.

Answer in brief:

Q1. What are the different types of Hydrophytes? Discuss the adaptation of each type?

Ans: Hydrophytes are of three types: floating, submerged and fixed.

Floating plants are not rooted to soil. Leaves and flowers float above or just below the surface of water. Petioles have large air cavities which help the plant float.

Submerged plants grow completely under water and are fixed to soil. The stem is slender and flexible allowing movement. Body of the plant is not covered by cuticle helping them for easier absorption. Entire plant is involved in exchange of air.

Fixed plants are fixed to the soil but their leaves and flowers float on the surface of water. Leaves are broad and full of air cavities. Leaves have long spongy petiole to hold them above water. Lower surface of leaves do not have cuticle and can absorb water.

Q2. Explain how fish adapt to life under water?

Ans: Fishes have streamlined body to overcome resistance offered by water to movement. Smooth overlapping scales help to move smoothly through water. Fins help them move forward. Swim bladder helps them to move up and down. Gills help the fish breath.

Q3. How do cacti survive in desert?

Ans: Cacti survive the desert because of its adaptations. They have thick fleshy stem that stores water. Leaves are modified to spines that reduce the loss of water. Stems are green to perform photosynthesis. They have sunken stomata to reduce transpiration. Roots spread out to soak up the rainwater immediately.

Q4. How do camels survive in the desert?

Ans: Camels have many adaptations that help them survive in the desert, including:

- **Humps**
Camels store fat in their humps, which helps them survive long periods without food and water. The fat also helps them regulate their body temperature, making it easier for them to release heat in hot weather.
- **Hooves**
Camels have wide, tough hooves that help them move easily on sandy terrain without sinking.
- **Legs**
Camels' long legs help keep their bodies farther from the hot ground.
- **Nostrils**
Camels have long eyelashes and nostrils that can be closed to protect against sandstorms.
- **Skin**
Camels have thick, tough skin that provides some protection from bites and scratches.

Q6) Discuss the adaptation of mountains goats?

Ans: Mountain goats have many adaptations that help them survive in their rocky, rugged habitats:

Hooves: Mountain goats have specialized hooves with rough, rubbery pads and sharp edges that provide traction and grip on uneven terrain and narrow ledges.

Their hooves can also spread apart to help them climb steep slopes.

Fur: Mountain goats have thick, white fur that protects them from cold temperatures and mountain winds.

Horns: Mountain goats have long black horns that help them fight off predators.

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.

History & Civics

Total no. of chapters in SA II: 2

1. The Gupta ages
2. How we run our towns and cities

Chapter 9: The Gupta Age

Points to Remember

- The Satavahanas succeeded the Mauryas in the Deccan. They worshipped Shiva and Vishnu but were tolerant towards Buddhism.
- Several mutually warring states arose in North India on the ruins of the Mauryan empire. This encouraged the Indo-Greeks, Indo-Parthians, Shakas and Kushanas to invade India.
- The greatest Kushana ruler, Kanishka, ruled from Peshawar. He organised a Buddhist council at which Buddhism split into two sects-Mahayana and Hinayana. Kanishka patronised Mahayana Buddhism and the Gandhara and Mathura schools of art.
- The Central Asian invasions opened up trade on the Silk Route to Indian merchants. Hence, crafts and trade centres flourished Coinage improved Learning also flourished. The work of Charaka and Sushruta improved the knowledge of medicine.
- Sri Gupta founded the Gupta dynasty in the third century AD. The first great Gupta ruler was Chandragupta I (AD 320-335).
- Samudragupta (AD 335-375) was a great conqueror and a good administrator besides being a scholar, poet and musician.
- Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (AD 375-414) defeated the Shakas and gained control over
- The ports of Broach and Cambay. He made Ujjain his second capital. He promoted trade, Learning and art.
- Fa Hsien, a Chinese pilgrim, visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. He has left accounts of the social conditions of the time.
- Society was divided into rigid castes. Untouchability prevailed. The status of women had fallen, and evils like sati existed.

- Trade, both internal and foreign, flourished. India traded with South-East Asia from Tamralipti on the east coast, with West Asia and the Mediterranean regions from ports like Broach and Sopara on the west coast, and with Central Asia and China over land.
- The Gupta rulers worshipped Shiva and Vishnu but were tolerant towards Buddhism and Jainism. Buddhism was on the decline. The concept of bhakti became popular.
- Kalidasa of Chandragupta Vikramaditya's court wrote Abhijnanashakuntala, Meghadoota and Kumarasambhava. The Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas were written down during this period. Aryabhatta and Varahamihira made significant contributions in astronomy and mathematics. Medicine and other branches of science also progressed.
- The Sarnath school of sculpture flourished. Hindu temples were built at Sanchi, Deogarh and Bhitargaon. The painting attained new heights as is evident from the murals at Ajanta.

A. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

- 1. Name some central Asian tribes that invaded India between 200 Bc and AD 300.**

Ans. Some of the central Asian tribes that invaded India between 200 BC and AD 300 are the info Greeks, Indo Parithans, Shakas and Kushans.

- 2. How is Kanishka's proclamations of the Shakas era in AD 78 relevant today.**

Ans. Kanishka, the greatest of the kushan rulers proclaimed the beginning of the shaka era with his accession in AD 78. The shaka calendar, which is 78 years behind the Gregorian calendar is still used in India.

- 3. What change took place in Buddhism during the reign of Kanishka?**

Ans. During the reign of kanishka Buddhism splits into two sects ie, Mahayana and hinayana. Mahatana Buddhism introduced idol worship of buddha. This led to the growth of the gandhara and the mathura schools of sculpture art.

4. Write a brief note on the Allahabad pillars inscription.

Ans. The Allahabad pillars inscription praises samudragupta's military achievements. It was composed in the sanskrit language by the court poet Harisena.

5. Who headed the local administration of villages and cities during the guptas period?

Ans. A council of village elders headed by the village headman administered the village.

A city is administered by a council consisting of the head of the city corporation.

6. Write about the military achievements of samudragupta.

Ans. The Allahabad inscriptions bears a long list of rulers who fought against samudragupta . Those who were defeated either had their kingdoms annexed or were forced to pay tribute. His direct rule extended from bengal in the east to Delhi in the west.

B. Answer the following questions.

C.

1. Discuss the achievements of the Chandragupta II.

Ans. Chandragupta II strengthened his position by giving his daughter in marriage to a Vakataka prince of the northern Deccan. With the help of the Vakatakas, Chandragupta defeated the Shakas of Gujarat, Saurashtra and Malwa, and annexed their territories. He thus won control over the busy ports of Broach and Cambay. He made Ujjain his second capital. Under him the Guptas reached the peak of their glory.

2. What did Fa Hsien write about general conditions in the Gupta empire? What was the condition of women in Gupta society?

Ans. Fa Hsien wrote about Chandragupta II and his kingdom. The capital, Pataliputra, had stately palaces and buildings. Roads were well maintained, safe, and comfortable. Laws were simple and punishments were not too severe. The people were law-abiding and honest.

Women were not permitted to participate in social and political activities. They were usually not given formal education. Early marriage was the accepted social norm for girls. Women were not entitled to property except in the form of jewellery, or stridhan, received at the time of marriage. Many restrictions were imposed on widows. A widow could be forced to become a sati by burning herself on the funeral pyre of her husband.

3. How did gupta rulers promote internal trade? How was foreign trade carried on? What was the cultural impact of india's trade with South – East Asia?

Ans. A network of safe roads and navigable rivers connected important cities. This promoted internal trade, which in turn promoted various industries like weaving, carpentry, metallurgy, shipbuilding and pot-making

The Gupta rulers encouraged foreign trade. Indian spices, pearls, ivory, precious stones, perfumes and textiles found ready markets in distant lands. Ports on the west coast of India, like Broach, Sopara, Kalyan, Calicut and Cochin, traded with West Asia, Africa and the Mediterranean lands. Tamralipti on the east coast was an important port for trade with South-East Asia. This trade led to the spread of the Sanskrit language, Indian art forms, and religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism to South-East Asia.

4. The Gupta period was the 'golden age' in India's cultural history. Justify this statement.

Ans. The term 'Golden age' describes a period of political peace and stability, economic prosperity and cultural growth in different spheres. The Gupta period saw many remarkable achievements due to which it is referred to as the golden age of Indian history.

- The Guptas freed the country from the shakas menace and ensured peace.
- The merchants of this period carried on sea trade with South-East Asia, China and West Asia, and internal trade along a good network of roads. This is evident from the large number of gold coins and the growth of many cities in the period.
- Kalidasa's renowned Sanskrit plays and poems were written during the Gupta period.

The epics and the dharmashastras were also compiled during this time.

- The science of ayurveda, Aryabhata's concept of zero, and the iron pillar, which has not rusted to this day, all bear testimony to the remarkable heights of attainments in the spheres of science and technology under the Guptas.
- Fa Hsien wrote in glowing terms about the political stability and economic prosperity during the Gupta period.

5. Explain the provincial and local administration under the guptas.

Provincial administration: The empire was divided into provinces (bhuktis) under governors called uparikas. The provinces were further

divided into districts (vishayas) under vishayapatis. The districts were divided into villages. The uparikas were assisted by officials called kumaramatyas. The kumaramatyas acted as a link between the provinces and the districts.

Local administration: A council of village elders headed by the village headman administered the village. A city was administered by a council consisting of the head of the city corporation/ representatives of the various guilds of merchants and artisans, and the chief scribe.

D. Fill in the blanks

1. Satavahanas
2. Medicine
3. Samudragupta
4. Ujjian
5. Huns
6. Shiva and vishnu
7. Bhakti
8. Kalidasa

E. State whether the following statement are true or false.

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

Chapter 2: How we run our towns and cities

Points to Remember

- India has many large cities with huge populations. They are centres of industry, business and other activities. They are called metropolitan cities. Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai are four important metro cities.
- The system in which people themselves govern their community through their representatives is called local self-government. The urban local self-government bodies are called municipalities.
- Elected members, distinguished residents of the city and the MPs and MLAs of the city make up the Municipal Corporation of a city.

- The mayor presides over the Municipal Corporation, which functions through committees. The municipal commissioner, appointed by the state government, supervises the functioning of the corporation.
- The Municipal Corporation takes care of public utilities, and records births and deaths. It holds office for five years. It gets money from taxes, fees and government grants.

A. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. What do you mean by metropolitan cities? Name four metropolitan cities of India.

Ans. Metropolitan cities are large cities which are important centres of industry, business and other activities.

The four metropolitans of India are Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.

2. What are municipalities? Name the main types of municipalities in India?

Ans. The local self-government body for an urban area is called municipality.

There are three main types of municipalities

Semi urban area, an area that are gradually changing from rural to urban and have nagar panchayat.

Cities with a population of less than 10 lakh have municipal council

Cities with a larger population have municipal Corporation.

3. Who is a mayor? How is he elected?

Ans. A mayor is the presiding officer of a municipal corporation. He is elected by the members of the corporation.

4. Who are referred to as aldermen?

Ans. Distinguished residents of the city are appointed as a member in the municipal corporation are called as aldermen.

5. Name any three kinds of taxes collected by the municipal corporation.

Ans. The three kinds of taxes collected by municipal Corporation are property tax from house owner, municipal tax from business establishment like shops and markets, water tax from user of municipal water supply.

B. Answer the following.

1. Explain the composition of the municipal corporation.

Ans. The municipal Corporation consist of members elected by the Registered voters of the city. Those who are 21 years or above may stand for election. For municipal elections, the city is divided into small areas called wards. Each ward elects one representative. Some seats are reserved for scheduled castes, scheduled tribe. The MP's and MLA's from the city becomes members. Some distinguished residents are appointed as members called aldermen.

2. Discuss any four functions of the municipal corporation.

Ans. The functions of a municipal corporation are as follows.

- It makes arrangements for the cleaning if garbage and maintenance of drainage system.
- It looks after public health by running dispensaries and hospitals.
- It makes arrangements for drinking water and street lights.
- It maintains record of birth and deaths
And issues birth and death certificates.

3. Mention the role of the municipal corporation in maintaining public health and checking pollution.

Ans. The Municipal corporation looks after public health by running dispensaries and hospitals. The corporation carries out preventive measures to check communicable diseases like malaria, dengue and chikungunya. It also checks adulteration of food.

It plays a role in monitoring and checking pollution by imposing fines on people violating pollution norms such as those burning waste in the open or those who Violate dust control measures. From time to time the

corporation carries out cleanliness drives in which citizens are also involved.

4. What are the sources of income of the municipal corporation?

Ans. The municipal Corporation gets money from taxes, fees and government grants. It collects property tax from house owners, municipal tax from business establishment like shops and market and water tax from user of the municipal water supply. It also collects tax on non-motorised vehicles like cycles and rickshaws. It charges fees for Issuing birth and death certificates.

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Municipality
2. Wards
3. Mayor
4. 21 years
5. Octroi

D. State whether the following statements are true or false.

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

Geography

Number of chapters in SA2: 2

1. Study of Continents: North America
2. Study of Continents: South America

Note: One completed before announcement of winter vacation

Chapter 2: Study of Continents: South America

Some important points of the chapter

1. South America is the 4th largest continent in the world in terms of area.
2. Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1498.
3. Most of South America lies in the Southern Hemisphere.
4. South America looks like a triangle, its Apex being marked by Cape Horn.
5. South America is linked to North America through Isthmus of Panama.
6. The Panama Canal on the Isthmus of Panama links Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
7. South America has the longest mountain system (the Andes), the greatest river (the Amazon 6400km, the second largest river in the world after Nile) and the largest area under rainforests in the world.
8. The major desert of the continent is Atacama.
9. The largest lake is Maracaibo.
10. The highest peak is Mt. Aconcagua (6960m).
11. Lake Titicaca, one of the highest lakes in the world is found in South America, situated in Altiplano plateau.
12. The Angel Falls (979m), the world's highest waterfalls are located in the Guiana highlands
13. The chief minerals found in South America are Iron ore, copper, tin, silver, emerald and petroleum.
14. The chief crops grown in South America are maize, wheat, rice, cassava, potatoes, coffee, cacao, sugarcane and bananas.

15. The important cities are Sao Paulo, Buenos Aires, Bogota, Lima, Rio De Janerio, Santiago, Caracas and Quito.
16. South America along with Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean Islands are together known as Latin America.
17. The four physical divisions of South America are; The Andes, the Eastern Highlands, the central plains and the Coastal Plains.
18. The Andes lie on the western side of the continent, from the Caribbean Sea to the southernmost tip.
 - i) These are the second only to Himalayas in height.
 - ii) The highest peak of the Andes is Mt. Aconcagua.
 - iii) Mt. Cotopaxi is a volcanic peak and is one of the highest active volcanoes in the world.
 - iv) The Altiplano (intermontane) is the largest plateau that lies between parallel ranges of The Andes.
19. The eastern part of South America has three major highlands – Guiana highlands, Brazilian highlands and Patagonia.
20. The central plains consist of large river basins between the Andes and the highlands to the east.
21. The dense evergreen forests called tropical rainforests of South America are called Selvas.
22. The temperate grasslands of South America are called Pampas.
23. Less than 10% of land is suitable for cultivation, mostly in the river basins, the coastal regions and the grasslands
24. The Pampas is known as the Granary of South America because of the high production of wheat.
25. Cattle are reared on large farms called Estancias (Ranches in North America).

Question/Answers

Short Answers

1. Name the important highlands of South America.

Ans. The important highlands of South America are Guiana highlands, Brazilian highlands and Patagonia.

2. Name a large Lake of South America.

Ans. Lake Maracaibo is the largest lake of South America.

3. What are Selvas?

Ans. The dense evergreen forests of South America, located in Amazon basin are called Selvas. These forests are also known as tropical rainforests.

4. What are the Pampas?

Ans. The temperate grasslands found in the western part of Parana-Uruguay basin are called Pampas.

5. What are the chief crops of South America?

Ans. Maize, wheat, rice, cassava, potatoes, coffee, cacao, sugarcane and bananas are the chief crops of South America.

6. Name the most industrialized nation of South America.

Ans. Chile

7. What are the physical boundaries of the Amazon Basin?

Ans. The Amazon basin is bounded by the Guiana highlands in the north, Brazilian highlands in the south and the Andes in the west.

Give reasons.

1. South America, Central America, México and the Caribbean Islands are together known as Latin America.

Ans. After the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1498, the whole continent was colonized by Spain and Portugal which lasted for about 300 years. The European settlers used French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian languages which were derived from the ancient language Latin. These languages are still common in South and Central America. That is why the region is called Latin America.

2. The Pampas are referred to as the Granary of South America.

Ans. The production of wheat is so high in the Pampas that the region is often referred to as the Granary of South America.

3. It has been difficult to develop surface transport in South America.

Ans. The high mountains, dense forests, swamps, steep plateaus and vast deserts have made it difficult to build roads and railways (surface transport) in South America.

4. Harvesting timber from the Amazon forests is not very economical.

Ans. Because trees of many types grow in these forests and trees of a particular kind do not grow together in large groups. Also, the ground

covered with thick undergrowth makes it difficult to transport the cut logs out of the forests.

C. Answer in detail.

1. Give the location and spread of the Andes Mountain system. Briefly describe its physical features.

Ans. The most striking feature in South America is the wall of mountains to the west – the Andes. The Andes are young fold mountains. These mountains spread from the Caribbean Sea to the southernmost tip, and consist of a series of parallel ranges. These are the second only to the Himalayas in height. The highest peak of the Andes is Mt. Aconcagua (6960m). The peaks of the Andes are so high that despite being close to the equator, they are always covered with snow. Between the ranges of Andes lie some high plateaus like Altiplano.

2. Write about the climate and vegetation of the Amazon basin.

Ans. The Amazon basin occupies a large part of tropical South America, chiefly the northern and western parts of Brazil. This basin is very warm and wet region. The nights are cooler than days, but temperatures do not vary much during the year. The weather is sticky and uncomfortable because of the high humidity throughout the year.

The basin has a dense cover of tropical rainforest. These forests have several layers of vegetation. Species like silk, cotton, wild rubber, palms and hardwoods, grow so thickly that almost no sunlight reaches the ground. Shade tolerant mosses and ferns grow on the damp ground and on the trunks and branches of trees. Thick, woody vines called lianas climb up tall trees.

3. What useful things do the Amazon forests yield?

Ans. The tropical rainforests of the Amazon basin are the most extensive and dense forests of South America. These forests yield various products. Trees such as mahogany, ebony and rosewood provide excellent timber. The carnauba palm yields wax, which is used for making polishes and candles. The quinine used in the treatment of malaria is also extracted from the bark of cinchona tree. Chicle, the juice of a tree found in the Amazon forests, is used in making chewing gum.

4. What ill effects could the destruction of the Amazon forests produce.

Ans. Increased economic activities in the Amazon basin have started causing the rainforest to shrink. This could, in future, produce several disastrous effects. The forests support a huge variety of life. The clearing of the forests could cause the extinction of many types of plants and animals that are unique to these forests. The level of carbon dioxide in the air will increase considerably, which in turn could make the climate warmer, not only in the basin but throughout the world. The shrinking of the Amazon forests will also reduce rainfall, making the region drier.

D. Fill in the blanks

1. Isthmus of Panama
2. Angel Falls, Guiana highlands
3. Parana, Paraguay and Uruguay
4. Peru and Chile
5. Andes, Atlantic Ocean
6. Serra dos Carajas region

E. Choose the correct option.

1. D) Argentina
2. C) Cotopaxi
3. B) Peidmont
4. B) Orinoco
5. B) tropical grasslands
6. A) Atacama
7. D) the type of vegetation called taiga
8. A) Orinoco
9. D) Rio de Janeiro
10. B) The Amazon basin is agriculturally very rich.

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 chapters in SA II: 2

Chapter VI: Editing data in Microsoft Excel 2013

- Selecting Cells
- Changing cells contents completely and partially
- Copying/Moving cell contents
- Inserting new cells, rows and columns
- Deleting cells, rows and columns
- Adjusting row height/column width

Practice Zone (Page no. 107)

1. F2 key
2. Delete key
3. Esc key
4. Ctrl + X and Ctrl + V
5. Ctrl + V
6. Enter key
7. Ctrl + A

Assessment Zone

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. All of the above
2. In the Cells group, click Format > Shift Cells Right
3. F2
4. Cells

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Insert cells
2. Select All
3. Format
4. Formula Bar

C. Answer the following questions.**Q1. What do you mean by editing worksheet data?**

Answer: Editing worksheet data refers to making changes to the existing data in the worksheet. We can change the existing data by adding new data or deleting unwanted data. It also involves making changes to the existing structure of the worksheet by adding or deleting new row/column.

Q2. Discuss any two ways to copy and paste the data in excel.

Answer: The two methods to copy and paste the data in excel are:

Method I

1. Select the cell or range of cells.
2. Click on the copy option in the clipboard group on the Home tab.
3. Select the destination cell.
4. Choose the paste option in the clipboard group.

Method II

1. Select the cell or range of cells.
2. Use Ctrl + C keys to copy the content.
3. Select the destination cell.
4. Use Ctrl + V keys to paste the content.

Q3. Write the steps for the following:**a. To insert a new column in a worksheet**

The steps to insert a new column in a worksheet are:

1. Click on the column heading to select the column.
2. Click on the arrow next to the insert option in the cells group on the Home tab.
3. Click on the insert sheet columns option.

b. To change the column width

The steps to change the column width are:

1. Select the column.
 2. Click on the down arrow next to the Format option in the Cells group on the Home tab. A drop-down list is displayed.
 3. Click the column width option for specifying column width.
 4. Enter a value in the column width dialog box.
- c. To delete cells

The steps to delete cells are:

1. Select the cells.
2. Click the arrow next to the Delete option in the cells group on the Home tab.
3. Click on the Delete Cells option.

Chapter VII: Formatting worksheet in Microsoft Excel

- Font group
- Alignment group
- Number group

Practice Zone (Page no. 127)

1. Alignment group
2. Font group
3. Number group
4. Font group
5. Font group
6. Alignment group
7. Number group

Assessment Zone

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Orientation
2. Number
3. The Number group provides various formats for specifying how you want the values in a cell to be displayed.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Wrap text
2. Alignment
3. Merge cells
4. Number
5. Font

C. Match the following

1. This button is used to centre align the text in the horizontal direction.
2. This button is used to include a comma between thousands.
3. This button wraps a lengthy text in multiple lines in a single cell.
4. This button is used to decrease the distance between the cell content and cell boundary.

5. This option is used to rotate the text inside the selected cell.
6. This button is used to reduce the number of digits after the decimal point.
7. This button merges cells in a row or a column.
8. This button is used to apply border around the selected range of data.

D. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Define Alignment. Name different vertical and horizontal alignment options.

Answer: Alignment refers to the placement of text with respect to cell boundaries. Top Align, Middle Align and Bottom Align are the vertical alignment options and Align Left, Align Center and Align Right are the horizontal alignment options present in MS Excel.

Q2. Define Orientation and Indentation to clearly bring out the difference between the two.

Answer: Orientation refers to the rotation of the text at different angles inside the cell. Vertical Text, Rotate Text up, Rotate Text Down, Angle Clockwise, Angle Counterclockwise are the various orientation options present in the Alignment group.

Indentation refers to the distance between the cell boundary and the text. We can choose increase or decrease for better spacing using the options present in Alignment group.

Q3. How is wrap text option different from Merge cells option in the Alignment group?

Answer: Wrap Text is a feature in Microsoft Excel that wraps or fits the contents of a cell within the boundaries of the cell. It wraps up text into multiple lines inside a cell while the merge cell option refers to combining two or more selected cells.

Q4. What is the use of comma style and accounting number format options in the Number group?

Answer: Comma style is used to introduce a comma between thousands in number values while the accounting number format adds a currency symbol and a decimal point to the number value.

Q5. Discuss the various ways to apply borders to the selected range of data.

Answer: The two methods to apply borders to the selected range of data are:

Method I

1. Select the range of cells.
2. Click the arrow next to the Borders option in the Font group on the Home tab.
3. Choose the desired border style under the Borders section.

Method II

1. Click the arrow next to the Borders option in the Font group on the Home tab. A drop-down list is displayed.
2. Choose the Draw Border Grid option. The cursor shape changes to a pencil with a small square next to it. Drag the mouse on the cell or the range of cells to apply borders.

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

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.

- Refer Book page no 44 to 60.

Urdu

ایس اے۔ ٹو۔ (SA-2)

اسباق

جگنو

گھوڑے اور ہرن کی کہانی

کابلی والے

بجلی کے کرشمے

گرامر
زمانے کے لحاظ سے فعل کی قسمیں

تذکیر و تانیث

مضمون: انٹرنیٹ کا استعمال

دبی گرینڈ اسکول سرینگر

درجہ : ششم۔

طلبا وطالبات 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

- (۱) - میان نیوگلو
- (۲) - گلبن ہندی فایدہ
- (۳) - ملہ ژارک سبق
- (۴) - چاٹھ

دُبئی گرینڈ انٹرنیشنل سکول ایچ ای ایم ٹی سرینگر

مضمون: کاشتر

ایس۔ اے۔ ٹو

جماعتھ: ششم

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

ترتیب

- ۱۔ سبق نمبر : ۶ عنوان : ”میانو گلو“ صفحہ نمبر : ۲۵
- ۲۔ سبق نمبر : ۱۱ عنوان : ”گلبن ہندک فایدہ“ صفحہ نمبر : ۴۶
- ۳۔ سبق نمبر : ۱۳ عنوان : ”ملز اُرک سبق“ صفحہ نمبر : ۵۲
- ۴۔ سبق نمبر : ۱۷ عنوان : ”چاٹھ“ صفحہ نمبر : ۷۱

” میانیو گلو “

” میانیو گلو “ نظم چھے شیخ راضی صائے لچھمزا اکھ خوبصورت نظم یوسہ تم شربن ہند باپتھ لچھمزا چھے۔ اتھ
نظمہ منز چھ اکھ ووستاد پنے بنن ژاٹہ شربن نصیحتھ کران تہ ونان چھکھ زندگی منز کیاہ کیاہ پز کرن تہ کیاہ پز
نہ کرن۔ ستی چھکھ ونان ز زندگی منز کامیاب گزھنے خاطر چھ پئن رب، مول موج تہ پنز ووستاد ٹاٹھی
تھاؤنی۔

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

س(۱)۔ ” میانیو گلو “ نظمہ منز کمس چھے نصیحت کرنہ آمز ؟

ج(۱)۔ ” میانیو گلو “ نظمہ منز منز چھے ژاٹہ شربن نصیحت کرنہ آمز۔

س(۲)۔ اتھ روٹ کمس گزھ کرن ؟

ج(۲)۔ بے کسن گزھ اتھ روٹ کرن۔

س(۳)۔ دوستی کتھ ستی گزھ لاء گز ؟

ج(۳)۔ علمس تہ زانکاری ستی گزھ دوستی لاء گز۔

س(۴)۔ ٹوٹھ کس کس گزھ تھاؤن ؟

ج(۴)۔ پئن روب، لکھ تہ مول موج گزھن ٹاٹھی تھاؤنی۔

” گلبن ہند کی فائدہ “

شیخ العالم سندا کہ مشہور روپ چھ ز ” اَن پوِشہ تیلہ ییلہ وَن پوِشہ “۔ گلبن ہند کی چھ انسانس بے شمار فائدہ۔ بیمہ نشہ نہ صرف سون خورا کہ چھ حاصل سپدان بلکہ چھ انسانہ سندا ضرور تکر باقی سامان تہ اسی گلو کٹو نشہ حاصل کران۔ آکسیجن، یس انسانہ سندا زندہ روزنہ باپتھ واریاہ ضروری چھ، پتہ چھ اسی گلو کٹو نشی حاصل کران۔ سون ماحول تہ گلو کٹو ستر ڈنجہ روازن۔

☆ جواب لیکھو

س ۱)۔ گلبن ہند ساروے کھوتہ بو ڈفائدہ کیا چھ ؟

ج)۔ گلبن ہند ساروے کھوتہ بو ڈفائدہ چھ یہ زیم چھ آکسیجن گیس کی پور کران۔

س ۲)۔ زیادہ لگو نوراو نی کیا ز چھ ضروری ؟

ج)۔ زیادہ لگو نوراو نی چھ ضروری تکیا زیمو ستر چھ ماحول ڈنجہ روازن۔

س ۳)۔ ہونس مٹز گس مضر گیس چھ موجود ؟

ج)۔ ہونس مٹز چھ کاربن ڈایکسائیڈ مضر گیس موجود۔

س ۴)۔ لگر کمہ نشہ چھ حاصل سپدان ؟

ج)۔ لگر چھ گلبن نشہ حاصل سپدان۔

☆ دہن گلبن ہند کی نا لیکھو۔

- ۱)۔ لگر ۲)۔ پھرس ۳)۔ بو نی ۴)۔ بزن ۵)۔ وپر
 ۶)۔ دو نی گل ۷)۔ اُر گل ۸)۔ گلاس گل ۹)۔ ڈپر گل ۱۰)۔ ٹنگہ گل

” ملز اړک سبق “

” ملز اړک سبق “ نظم چھے غلام احمد مہجو رصاء ذرا کھ مشہو نظم۔ غلام احمد مہجو رصاء چھ کا شتر

زبان ہندا کھ سبھا مشہو رصاء عر تيمس ” شاعر کشمير “ ناو چھ دنہ آمت۔ يتھ نظمہ منز مہجو رصاء بن

پانہ وانی ماے محبت، لول تہ باے بند تیک سبق دنہ علاو ملز اړک تہ سمر اړک سبق دیتمت۔

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

(۱)۔ پانہ وانی کیاہ پز با گراون ؟

(ج)۔ پانہ وانی پز پو ز محبت با گراون۔

(س ۲)۔ نادان باين کیاہ مشور گزھ دین ؟

(ج)۔ نادان باين گزھ رت پکھ نگ تہ رت کرنک مشور دین۔

(س ۳)۔ غرپن ستی کیاہ سلوک گزھ کرن ؟

(ج)۔ غرپن گزھ اتھ روٹ کرن۔

(۴)۔ مہجورن کیاہ سبق چھ یتیمہ نظمہ ذریعہ دیتمت ؟

(ج)۔ مہجورن چھ یتیمہ نظمہ ذریعہ ماے تہ محبتک، ملز اړک تہ سمر اړک سبق دیتمت۔

”چاٹھ“

چاٹھ چھ کاٹرس ادبس منز اکھ مقبول صنف گنزاونہ یوان۔ اتھ منز چھ موخسر لفظن منز اکھ دلپیل
وونہ یوان یوسہ پر نہ ستر اُسن تہ یوان چھ تہ سستی چھے اکھ نصیحت تہ میلان۔ سانس سبقتس منز یمہ
چاٹھ شامل چھ تمہ چھ سانی دل رنزاوان تہ اسہ باپتھ چھے یمن منز نصیحت تہ۔

☆ جواب لیکھو۔

س(۱)۔ خوجہ باپہ کیا ز اوس دسترخوان ووڑ دیتمت ؟

ج(۱)۔ خوجہ باپہ اوس دسترخوان ووڑ دیتمت تکیا ز تمن اوس وئی شکسن نال وولمت۔

س(۲)۔ خوجہ کپاز گو و نجل ؟

ج(۲)۔ خوجہ گو و نجل تکیا ز نو کرن وون خوجہ سندن لازم دار پڑھس تھی خوجس ز دسترخوان ہز چھ
خوجہ باپہ ووڑ دیتمت۔

س(۳)۔ دویمک ٹربازن کیاہ جواب دیت گوڈ نکس ٹربازس ؟

ج(۳)۔ دویمک ٹربازن وون گوڈ نکس ٹربازس زیوسہ ژے گر کشیر یا ژبڈ ستر نڈ چھے سو دہن نامے تکیا ز
میٹہ چھے گرا کھ ستر نڈیتھ اکھ ز دپیونتاہ گومت چھ ادبہ مرہن اتھ ز دس تہ نقص ژلہ ہس۔

س(۴)۔ کھیتھ چیتھ کیا ز دژ خرن ٹانگہ ؟

ج(۴)۔ کھیتھ چیتھ دژ خرن ٹانگہ تکیا ز تس اوس کھیتھ چیتھ ٹانگہ دنگ عادت۔

س(۵)۔ ٹانگہ بوزتھ کیاہ کو رباغکو ما لکن ؟

ج)۔ ٹانگہ بوزتھ آباغک مالک تہ خرس تہ وونٹس دتن سخ چوب۔

س ۶)۔ وونٹن کیا ز دیت خرد ریوس منزد ا رتھ ؟

ج)۔ وونٹن دیت خرد ریوس منزد ا رتھ تکیا ز خرن اسی وونی وونی وونٹس باگہ مالکس اتھ چوب دیو
ناور متری ۔

☆ سانس نصابس منز شامل یمہ سبق چھ ایس۔ اے۔ ٹوس منز شامل۔ ژارنہ آء متری سبق پرو
وارپا ٹھری تہ سبق وارپا ٹھری پرتھ کرو سبقس منز شامل ورتا و نہ آمتن مشکل لفظن ہند معنی تہ یاد۔
سبقس ا خرس منز دینہ آمتن سوالن ہند جواب لیکھو پنہ نین کا پین پٹھ تہ یمہ سوال جواب گرو یاد تہ۔
سوال جواب تہ لفظ معنی علاوتھا وویمن سبقن ہند املاتہ ژبتس۔

Arabic

سبق نمبر ۱۷

(3 معلومات قرآن)

سبق نمبر ۱۸

(3 شاه ہمدان رحمة اللہ علیہ)

سبق نمبر ۱۹

بخاری شریف

سبق نمبر ۲۰

(3 مولانا سید ابو اعلیٰ مودودی)

سبق نمبر ۲۱

(2 اسلامی واقعہ)

Al Quan e kareem

من سورة الانفطار الى سورة النباء

Arabic

(5)الدرس الخامس)

دروس الاسلام

سبق نمبر (۱۸)

شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

سوالات کے جواب لکھیں۔

سوال نمبر 1 شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا نسب ماں باپ کی طرف سے کن سے ملتا ہے؟
جواب شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ کا نسب باپ کی طرف سے شہید کربلا حضرت حسین رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے جا ملتا ہے اور والدہ کی طرف سے حضرت حسن رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے جا ملتا ہے۔

سوال نمبر 2 شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے اپنے ماموں علاؤ الدین سمنانی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کون کون سے علوم حاصل کیے۔
جواب۔ شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ نے دینی تعلیم اور روحانی تربیت اپنے ماموں سید علاؤ الدین سمنانی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ سے حاصل کیے۔

سوال نمبر 3 آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے ختلان میں کیا چیز تعمیر کی اور اس میں کیا کام انجام دیتے تھے؟
جواب آپ رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ نے ختلان میں خانقاہ تعمیر کیا عمر بھر اسی خانقاہ میں قیام کیا گیا اور وہیں دفن بھی ہوئے۔
سوال نمبر 4 آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے کشمیر آنے کے وقت کشمیر کا سلطان کون تھا؟
جواب جب آپ رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ کشمیر آئے اس وقت کشمیر کا بادشاہ سلطان شہاب الدین تھا۔
سوال نمبر 5 شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے جو دستکاریاں کشمیر یوں کو سکھائیں ان میں کوئی بھی تین دستکاریوں کے نام لکھے؟
جواب شاہی خاندان اور رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ کشمیر یوں کو شمال بانی پشمینہ فانی نقاشی خطاطی قالین سازی وغیرہ دستکاریاں سکھائیوں کو سکھائیں۔

سوال نمبر 6 شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کی کتابوں میں سے کوئی بھی تین کتابوں کا نام لکھے؟
جواب شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے بہت سی کتابیں لکھی ہیں جیسے ذخیرۃ الملوک مشارب الاذواق اور ادفتحیہ وغیرہ مشہور کتابیں ہیں۔

(ب) صحیح جملے پر (✓) اور غلط جملے پر (×) کا

نشان لگائے۔

۱ حضرت شاہ ہمدان رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کا سلسلہ نسب ماں کی طرف سے حضرت حسین رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ سے جا ملتا ہے (×)

۲ آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ حضرت شیخ شرف الدین محمود احمد سال تک رہے (✓)

۳ آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کے کشمیر وارد ہونے کے وقت کشمیر کا سلطان سکندر شاہ تھا (×)

۴ آپ رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے جھیل ڈل کے کنارے کے خانقاہ معلیٰ کی تعمیر کی۔ (×)

۵ ذخیرۃ الملوک آپ رحمۃ اللہ کی کتاب کا نام ہے (✓)

سبق نمبر (۱۹)

بخاری شریف

سوالات کے جوابات لکھیں۔

سوال نمبر 1 حدیث کسے کہتے ہیں؟

جواب۔ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کے کلام کو حدیث کہتے ہیں۔

سوال نمبر 2 امام بخاری رحمۃ اللہ علیہ کو بخاری شریف لکھنے میں کتنا عرصہ لگا انہوں نے بخاری شریف کی احادیث کو کتنی حدیثوں میں سے منتخب کیا؟

جواب امام بخاری رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ کو بخاری شریف لکھنے میں سولہ سال لگے انہوں نے چھ لاکھ حدیثوں میں سے بخاری شریف کو منتخب کیا۔

سوال نمبر 3 بخاری میں مکررات کے ساتھ کتنی حدیثیں ہیں اور مکررات کو حذف کر کے کتنی احادیث ہیں؟

جواب بخاری شریف میں کل احادیث ۹۰۸۲ ہیں اور اگر مکررات کو ختم کیا جائے تو کل احادیث 2602 کے قریب رہ جاتی ہے۔

سوال نمبر 4 بخاری شریف میں کل کتنی کتابیں ہیں اور مجموعی طور پر کتنے ابواب ہیں؟

جواب بخاری شریف میں کل کتابوں کی تعداد 160 ہے اور مجموعی طور پر تین ہزار چار سو پچاس ابواب ہیں۔

سوال نمبر 5 امام بخاری نے بعض جگہ کیوں باب قائم کیا ملحدیث نہیں لکھی؟

جواب امام بخاری رحمۃ اللہ تعالیٰ علیہ کو جس درجہ کی حدیث چاہیے تھی وہ نہیں ملی تو انہوں نے باب کا عنوان خالی چھوڑ دیا اور حدیث نہیں لکھیں۔

ب) درج ذیل جملوں میں سے صحیح کے سامنے (✓) اور غلط کے سامنے (×) نشانات لگائیے۔

۱ فتح الباری زین الدین عراقی کی شرح ہے۔ (×)

۲ مولانا عند السلام مبارکپوری نے بخاری کی شرحوں کی تعداد ۵۳ بتائی ہے (×)

۳ عمدۃ القاری عربی زبان میں لکھی گئی ہے۔ (۷)

۴ بخاری شریف میں ۲۲ احادیث ایسی ہیں جن میں حضور صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم اور امام بخاری کے درمیان میں صرف تین واسطے ہیں (۷)

۵ امام بخاری کا اصلی نام مسلم بن حجاج نیشاپوری تھا۔ (×)

سبق نمبر (۲۰)

مولانا ابوالاعلیٰ مودودی

سوالات کے جواب لکھیں۔

سوال نمبر 1 مولانا مودودی کون تھے؟

جواب مولانا مودودی ایک عظیم المرتبت اسلامی اسکالر بلندی مصنف انقلابی مفکر اور صاحب عزم قائد و رہنما تھا

سوال نمبر ۱۲ ۱۹۴۱ء میں مولانا نے کس تحریک کی بنیاد ڈالی؟

جواب۔ ۱۹۴۱ء میں مولانا نے جماعت اسلامی تحریک کی بنیاد ڈالی۔

سوال نمبر ۳ مولانا کو پھانسی کی سزا کا حکم کب دیا گیا؟

جواب ۱۹۵۱ء میں مولانا کو پھانسی کی سزا کا حکم دیا گیا

سوال نمبر ۴ مولانا کی والدہ کا کیا نام تھا وہ کس کی بیٹی تھی؟

جواب مولانا کی والدہ کا نام محترمہ رقیہ خاتون تھا اور وہ مشہور شاعر مرزا علی بیگ سالک دہلوی کی بیٹی تھی۔

سوال نمبر ۵ مولانا کا سب سے بڑا علمی کارنامہ کیا ہے؟

جواب مولانا کا سب سے بڑا کارنامہ تفہیم القرآن ہے۔

سوال نمبر ۶ تفہیم القرآن کی خصوصیات لکھئے؟

جواب تفہیم القرآن کی خصوصیات یہ ہے کہ مولانا پہلے کسی سورت کے نام کی وجہ بیان کرتے تھے اس کے بعد شان نزول پر

گفتگو کرتے تھے۔

ب) "الف" کو "ب" سے ملائے۔

الف "ب"

۱ مولانا کے نانا مرزا غالب کے شاگرد تھے

۲ مولانا نے میٹرک تیرہ سال کی عمر میں کیا۔

۱۳ الجھاد فی الاسلام مولانا کی پہلی تصنیف تھی۔

۴ مولانا کے رسالے کا نام ترجمان القرآن تھا۔

۵ مولانا نے سو کے قریب کتابیں لکھیں۔

(ج) دئے گئے مناسب لفظ سے خالی جگہوں کو پر کیجئے۔

۱ تفہیم القرآن قرآن کی۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ تفسیر ہے (تفسیر / تلخیص)

۲ مولانا مودودی کی پہلی کتاب کا نام۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ الجھاد فی الاسلام ہے۔ (الجھاد فی الدین / الجھاد فی الاسلام)

۳ مولانا کا ابتدا میں تعلق۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ جمیعت علماء ہند۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ قائم تھا۔ (جمیعت اہلحدیث / جمیعت علماء ہند)

۴ مولانا نے۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ۱۹۷۹۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ میں وفات پائی۔ (۱۹۷۹ / ۱۹۶۹)

۵ مولانا کا پورا نام۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ ابوالاعلیٰ۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔۔ تھا۔ (ابوالاعلیٰ / ابوالحسن علی)

سبق نمبر (۲۱)

اسلامی واقعہ

سوالات کے جواب لکھیں۔

سوال نمبر 1 سلطان محمود رحمۃ اللہ علیہ اپنے حجرہ خاص میں کیا کر رہے تھے؟

جواب سلطان محمود رحمۃ اللہ علیہ اپنے حجرہ میں نماز پڑھ رہے تھے۔

سوال نمبر 2 غلاموں نے سامنے کیا چیز رکھ دی؟

جواب غلام نے سامنے آئینہ اور کنگھی رکھ دیں۔

سوال نمبر 3 سلطان محمود رحمۃ اللہ علیہ نے اپنی وزیر احمد حسن سے کیا بات کہی؟

جواب سلطان محمود نے اپنے وزیر سے کہا کہ تم بتا سکتے ہو کہ اس وقت میرے دل میں کیا خیال گزر رہا ہے۔

سوال نمبر 4 احمد حسن نے کیا جواب دیا؟

جواب احمد حسن نے کہا عالم پناہ ایک ہی کام سے لوگ آپ کو اپنی جان اور اپنی زن اور فرزند سے عزیز رکھتے ہیں اور آپ کا

فرمان آگ اور پانی پر بھی جاری ہو سکتا ہے دولت کو دشمن سمجھیں پھر تمام لوگ آپ کے دوست ہو جائیں گے۔

سوال نمبر 5 سلطان محمود نے احمد حسن کی بات پر کس طرح عمل کیا؟

جواب۔ سلطان محمود نے اس کے بعد سے اپنا ہاتھ بخشش اور خیرات کے لئے کشادہ کیا اور پھر ہر طرف اس کی تعریف کی صدا گو نجی رہی۔

الدروس العربية

الدرس الخامس

اجب عن الاسئلة الآتية.

١ من أنتن؟

ج نحن بنات المدرسة

٢ أين أمكن؟ ج أمنا في المطبخ

٣ أين بيتكن؟ ج بيتنا قريب من المسجد

٤ أين أخوكن؟ ج أخونا في الغرفة

٥ أين مدرستكن؟ ج مدرستنا بعيداً جداً

٦ أذهبتن إلى المدرسة اليوم؟ ج نعم، ذهبنا إلى المدرسة اليوم

(٢) أنتن المبتدأ في كل من الجمل الآتية.

١ أنتم مدرسون؟ أنتن مدرسات؟

٢ أنتم أطباء؟ أنتن طبيبات؟

٣ أنتم أخوة حامد؟ أنتن أخوات حامد؟

٤ أنتم مسلمون؟ أنتن مسلمون؟

٥ أنتم أعمام محبود؟ أنتن عمات محبود؟

٦ أنتم أبناء المدير؟ أنتن بنات المدير؟

٧ أنتم آباء الطلاب؟ أنتن امهات الطلاب؟

حول الضمير في كل من الجمل الآتية. كما هو موضح في المثال. (3)

١ أين أخوكم يا أخوان؟ أين أخوكن يا أخوات؟

٢ أين مدرستكم يا أخوان؟ أين مدرستكن يا أخوات؟

٣ متى اختباركم يا أخوان؟ متى اختباركن يا أخوات؟

٢ أهذا عمكم يا اخوان؟ أهذا عمكن يا اخوات؟
٣ أبيتكم قريب يا اخوان؟ أبيتكن قريب يا اخوات؟
٤ في أي شهر اختباركم يا اخوان؟ في أي شهر اختباركم يا اخوات؟
٥ ضَع فِي أَمَا كِنِ الْخَالِيَةِ فِي مَا يَلِي ضَمِيرًا مَنَاسِبًا لِلْمَخَاطَبِ (أَنْتِ أَنْتُنَّ أَنْتِ أَنْتُمْ
١ أَنْتِ مُسْلِمَةٌ ٢ أَنْتِ مَرِيضَةٌ ٣ أَنْتُنَّ طَبِيبَاتٌ ٤ أَنْتُمْ تُمَحَّارَاتٌ
٥ أَنْتِ بِنْتُ الْمُدْرَسِ ٦ أَنْتُنَّ أَخَوَاتُ عَبَّاسٍ ٧ أَنْتُمْ طُلَّابٌ
٨ ضَع فِي أَمَا كِنِ الْخَالِيَةِ فِي الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ ضَمِيرَ جَرٍّ لِلْمَخَاطَبِ. (كَ كُمْ كُنَّ
٩ أَيْنَ بَيْتِكُمْ يَا اخوان؟ ١٠ أَهَذَا كِتَابُكُمْ يَا حَامِدُ
١١ سَاعَتُكُمْ جَمِيلَةٌ يَا لَيْلَى ١٢ مَنْ أَبُوكُمْ يَا أَخَوَاتُ؟
١٣ مَا اسْمُكَ يَا سَيِّدَتِي؟ ١٤ مَا اسْمُكَ يَا سَيِّدِي؟
١٥ أُمُّكَ فِي الْبَيْتِ؟ ١٦ مَا أَسْمَاؤُكُمْ يَا اخوان؟
١٧ ضَع فِي الْآمَا كِنِ الْخَالِيَةِ فِي مَا يَلِي ضَمِيرًا لِلْمَنَاسِبِ (أَنَا. نَحْنُ
١٨ أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ ١٩ نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ ٢٠ أَنَا مُسْلِمَةٌ ٢١ نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَاتٌ
٢٢ نَحْنُ بَنَاتُ الْمُدِيرِ ٢٣ أَنَا ابْنُ الْمُدْرَسِ ٢٤ نَحْنُ طُلَّابٌ ٢٥ أَنَا مَرِيضَةٌ |

happy
holidays!

“We wish you a great time ahead”