

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

CLASS 7 MATRIC & CAMBRIDGE

CLASS 7 ENGLISH

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY

CLASS 7 MATRIC & CAMBRIDGE

Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: English

Worksheet No: 1-

Topic – comprehension passage 1 and passage 2

The Magic of Rainbows By Lydia Lukidis

Rainbows are multi-colored arcs that appear in the sky. They are made up of seven different colors. These colors are always in the same order. They are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. An easy way to remember them is by the name ROY G. BIV. The letters in the name stand for each color. Rainbows are beautiful. But they are rare. They don't happen every day. You probably know that you need two things for a rainbow to form. You need light and water. Rainbows often happen when the sun comes out after it has rained. Or there could be water in the form of mist, spray, fog, and dew. But what makes all these wonderful colors appear? You may think that sunlight is white light. This is half true. To our eyes, it does look white. But inside that light, there are other colors. Can you guess which ones? It's the seven colors of the rainbow! We can't see them with our eyes. When a beam of sunlight shines down, we see white light. But if that beam of light hits a raindrop at a certain angle, it bends. This is called reflection and refraction. When this happens, the colors that make up the beam separate. Then they form a rainbow. Let's get a bit more scientific. Light acts like a wave that vibrates. Every color has its own wave. The colors slow down at different speeds when they go into the raindrop. When they get reflected, they bend at different angles. So the light that enters the raindrop is white. But when it exits, it is a different color. Each raindrop actually makes its own rainbow. And when there are many raindrops, they create a bigger rainbow that we can see. These seven colors are also called the spectrum of light. It was the scientist Sir Isaac Newton who first discovered this. He figured out that white light contains these colors, and that this causes rainbows. He

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discovered this in 1672 when he conducted some experiments. You may think a rainbow is an arc or a half-circle. But actually, a rainbow is a full circle of light. It just appears to be broken in half, because we are looking at it from the ground. A rainbow can't be touched either. It may look solid, but it is not a physical object. Another fun fact about rainbows is that they're not located at a specific distance. If you try to follow or approach it, it won't get any closer. The rainbow will always be visible at the angle the raindrops bend the light. So don't try to chase a rainbow, because it's impossible!

1. Based on the information you read in the article, what does the acronym ROY G. BIV stand for? In your answer, make sure you list one word for every letter of the acronym.

2. Which two things are required to produce a rainbow?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. light and oxygen | b. water and light |
| c. wind and clouds | d. rain and wind |

3. When white light enters a raindrop, why does it exit the raindrop in the form of different colors?

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4. In the article you read, you learned that white light is actually made up of the seven colors of the rainbow. Why can't we see those colors when the sunlight is shining down on us on a clear day?

- a. The colors are only visible once they've bent and separated by passing through a raindrop at different speeds.
- b. The colors are only visible when the sunlight reflects off glass or ice.
- c. You can only see the colors when the sun peeks through a snow storm.
- d. You can only see the colors in certain parts of the world, such as the tropics.

5. Match each vocabulary word from the article with the correct definition.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------|---|
| _____ | 1. Indigo | a. semi-circles; curves |
| _____ | 2. reflection | b. a band of colors, such as in a rainbow |
| _____ | 3. separate | c. come near to something; move closer |
| _____ | 4. arcs | d. when a surface throws back light instead of absorbing it |
| _____ | 5. vibrates | e. performed; organized |
| _____ | 6. spectrum | f. not occurring very often |
| _____ | 7. conducted | g. able to be seen |
| _____ | 8. approach | h. dark blue color |
| _____ | 9. rare | i. divide; come apart |
| _____ | 10. visible | j. moves back and forth quickly and rapidly |

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6. In the article, "The Magic of Rainbows," you learned what causes a rainbow to form in the sky. On a separate sheet write a short paragraph of 60 words, tell about a time when you saw a rainbow.

Comprehension passage 2

Wailing Well by Kelly Hashway

"I dare you!" Eric said. Charlie couldn't pass up a dare. She was the toughest kid in the fifth grade. She wasn't going to let a little thing like fear ruin her reputation. "No problem." Charlie shoved her hands in her pockets before anyone could notice they were shaking. So what if there was a kid-hungry troll living in the well on the abandoned lot? She could take a quick peek and run before it climbed up to eat her— right? "You don't have to do this," Alyson said. "Yeah, Charlotte. We'll understand if you're too scared," Eric taunted. Charlie hated being called Charlotte. It sounded so girly. "I'm not scared of a silly story." She pushed through the crowd of kids and marched to the abandoned lot. Her palms were sweaty. No one went near the "Wailing Well." A stray cat had jumped on the edge of it and something pulled it into the well. It happened so fast that no one saw what did it. But now a horrible wailing came from the well. Charlie wasn't sure who had come up with the troll theory, but she hoped that was all it was—a theory. Wailing came from the well and Charlie froze. "Scared?" Eric yelled. Charlie was scared, but she wouldn't admit it, especially to Eric. "You're the one that's scared. Why else would you dare people to look in the well? You're too chicken to do it yourself!" "Look with her, Eric," Alyson said. "Yeah," the other kids said. "Fine." Eric walked over to Charlie. He gulped, and for the first time, Charlie realized he wasn't so tough. He put on a good show, but he was all talk. She wondered if he thought the same about her. Charlie grabbed Eric's sleeve and charged at the well. Something hairy moved inside. Yellow eyes glowed up at her. The wailing was replaced by a scratching sound, like nails on rock. The creature was climbing up to get them! Eric

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screamed and ran back to the bus stop. The sun peeked out from behind the clouds, and Charlie squinted at the creature. She cranked the bucket, lowering it into the well. She heard a soft thump and cranked the bucket back up. "Are you crazy?" Eric yelled. Charlie pulled a gray kitten out of the bucket. "The cat didn't get pulled into the well. It fell. It got hurt, too. That's why it was wailing." "What are you going to do with it?" Alyson asked. "Bring it to the vet," Charlie said. "I'll put up some fliers, and if no one claims it, I'll keep it." She scratched the top of the kitten's head and it purred. "What will you name it?" Alyson asked. "Troll," Charlie and Eric both said.

Worksheet

1. Where does this story mostly take place?

- a. on an abandoned lot near Charlie's school
- b. on an abandoned lot near Charlie's bus stop
- c. on an abandoned lot near a river
- d. on abandoned farm land

2. This story is titled, "Wailing Well." Define the word wailing.

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3. How are Eric and Alyson different in the way they treat Charlie?

4. How did Charlie rescue the kitten from the well?

- a. She climbed down to get it.
- b. She called the fire department.
- c. She lowered a bucket into the well so the kitten could climb in.
- d. She made cat sounds so it would climb to the top.

5. What type of story is this?

- a. science fiction
- b. historical fiction
- c. mystery
- d. non-fiction

6. Match each vocabulary word from the story "Wailing Well" to its definition.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| _____ 1. cranked | a. stopped moving |
| _____ 2. troll | b. teased |
| _____ 3. stray | c. beliefs about the way someone acts |
| _____ 4. froze | d. short, mythical, ugly creature |
| _____ 5. reputation | e. afraid |
| _____ 6. taunted | f. part of a shirt that covers the arms |
| _____ 7. chicken | g. parcel of land |

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_____ 8. abandoned h. turned; rotated a handle

_____ 9. lot i. animal without a home

_____ 10. Sleeve j. remained empty and unused

7. In the story, "Wailing Well," Charlie and her friends are frightened by sounds coming from deep inside a well. Write a paragraph to describe a time when you were frightened. Tell where you were, who you were with, and what you experience.

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Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: English

Worksheet No: 2-

VERB: A verb is a word which denotes action, state, possession and happening. Examples-: 1-: He teaches English. (Action) 2-: He is a teacher. (State) 3-: She has a car. (Possession) 4-: It is raining heavily.(Happening)

VERB FORMS: V1 V2 V3 V4 V5

Go went gone going goes

Walk walk walked walking walks

PRIMARY AUXILIARY

BE- V1-be V2-was/were V3- been V4-being V5-is/am/are

DO- V1-do V2-did V3-done V4-doing V5-does

HAVE- V1- have V2-had V3- had V4-having V5-has

TENSE-: Tenses are a verb form.

Indefinite-: V1-(plural form(base form) -V5-singular form(added form-s, es) V2-past form

Continuous-: is/am/are+(v1+ing) V4 Was/were+(v1+ing)(V4) .
will/shall+be+(V1+ing)(V4).

Perfect-: have/has+V3. Had+V3. Will/shall+have+V3.

Perfect continuous-: have/has + been+(v1+ing)v4. Had + been +
(v1+ing) v4. Will/shall + have + been+ (v1+ing) v4

TIME-: Time refers to past, present and future.

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EXERCISE

Q- Fill in the blanks with correct/appropriate form of tense

- 1- Good students always..... hard.
- 2- He usually..... Baryani.
- 3- Mother always..... food in the kitchen.
- 4- A vegetarian is a person who never.....meat.[eat]
- 5- Theyto the hill station for a month every summer.[go]
- 6- Don't make a noise; the child.....now.[sleep]
- 7- It.....in July. It..... now.[rain]
- 8- Our publisher generally hindi but today he.....
english.[speak]
- 9- My wife and i.....to the cinema every Saturday.[go]
- 10- His mother..... Some food in the kitchen at present. [cook]
- 11- Itwhen wethe station.[rain, reach]
- 12- My wifetea while Ia book.[prepare, write]
- 13- When wethe dinner.[arrive, have]
- 14- I.....his letter a week ago.[receive]
- 15- Heschool last year.[leave]
- 16- Weeach other for the past five years.[know]
- 17- He.....never.....alcoholic liquor.[drink]
- 18- Our publisher.....a new car.[purchase]
- 19- Ithe Gorrilla.[see]
- 20- I.....my dinner.[have]

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ADJECTIVE-: An adjective is a word which qualifies/describes a noun or a pronoun.

KINDS OF ADJECTIVES-:

- 1- Qualitative- describe shape, size, color, state, manner
- 2- Quantitative- answer how much or how many questions
- 3- Possessive- show possession
- 4- Demonstrative- point out or identify nouns
- 5- Interrogative- used for asking questions (usually followed by nouns)
- 6- Proper- formed from proper names (especially names of places)

NOTE- Adjectives can be used either before or after the noun they describe.

**BEFORE=ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE = Adjective + Noun AFTER =
PREDICATIVE ADJECTIVE = Verb + Adjective**

EXERCISE

Q-: Pick out the adjectives and state their kind.

- 1- The coffee is not good.
- 2- The cat caught a small bird.
- 3- The cow has a long tail.
- 4- Everyone makes several mistakes in his life.
- 5- He likes this pen.
- 6- I like such a book.
- 7- Which is your pen?
- 8- A little boy was playing with his friends.
- 9- The spider has eight legs.
- 10- Which student broke this chair?

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Q- Pick out the adjectives and name the degree of comparison.

- 1- Parveen is the most honest girl in the class.
- 2- No news is good news.
- 3- He congratulated me on my grand success.
- 4- This is the elder of the two sisters.
- 5- Lead is heavier than any other metal.
- 6- Love is greater than any other thing in the world.
- 7- A dead lion is not so good as a live ass.
- 8- It was the happiest time of my life.
- 9- Very few buildings in the world are so beautiful as the the Taj Mahal.
- 10- This is the unique thing.

ADVERBS:- An adverb is a word that modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb or an entire clause.

Examples:-

- 1:- Raiz runs quickly. (The adverb modifies a verb)
- 2:- This is a very sweet apple. (The adverb modifies an adjective)
- 3:- Aslam reads quite clearly. (The adverb modifies an adverb)
- 4:- Probably he is mistaken.(The adverb modifies an entire clause)

POSITION OF ADVERBS:- There are three ways to use adverbs in a sentence.

- 1- First position- means beginning in a sentence
- 2- Mid position- means middle in a sentence.
- 3- End position- means end of a sentence.

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KINDS OF ADVERBS-:

Question-

1. When –adverbs of time -she woke up early today
2. Where- adverbs of place –please don't bring the muddy shoes inside.
3. How-adverbs of manner –electricity supply has been badly hit due to the storms.
4. How often-adverbs of frequency –we are friends but we seldom meet.
5. How much- adverbs of degree- we found his singing quite amazing.

EXERCISE

Q. Pick out adverbs and state their kind.

1. An idle man is never happy.
2. Veena has lately returned from Multan.
3. She sings beautifully.
- 4- He always tries to do his best.
- 5- He often comes here.
- 6- The girl works hard.
- 7- These bananas are almost ripe.
- 8- He certainly went.
- 9- Lata sings delightfully.
- 10- The weather is delightfully cool.

Q- Rearrange the words in the sentences below to make meaningful sentences with adverbs in the correct order.

- 1- I saw/working/the laboratory/patiently/her/in
- 2- Sundays/me/used to/they/initially/visit/often/on.
- 3- and /the cat/ on the ground/happily/sat/swishing her tail.

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4- spoke /sat/and/the trial/silently/just once/the accused /
throughout.

5- He/to meet/glad/very/is/you.

Q- Fill in the blanks with suitable Adverbs given in the brackets.

1- She works.....(hard, hardly)

2- My brother.....does any work.(hard, hardly)

3- He writes.....(clear, clearly)

4- I have not seen her.....(late, lately)

5- Stand.....(near, nearly)

TOPIC VOICE:-

- ❖ Sentences in the ACTIVE VOICE tell us something that a person or a thing does.
- ❖ Sentences in the PASSIVE VOICE tell us something that is done to a person or a thing.
- ❖ Only TRANSITIVE VERBS(ACTION VERB) have a passive voice because they have objects.

Q:- Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:-

1- The boy cannot lift this box.

2- We must help the poor.

3- One must do one's duty.

4- My friend is to buy a scooter.

5- A car ran over a child

6- I have to do this work.

7- Someone has stolen my pen.

8- I know her.

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- 9- His behavior amused us.
- 10- Obey your parents.
- 11- Never tell a lie.
- 12- Shut the gate.
- 13- Please bring me a glass of water.
- 14- The glass contains milk.
- 15- Do it.
- 16- Let him play the match.
- 17- Don't starve the ox.
- 18- Who did this?
- 19- What do you do?
- 20- All laughed at her.
- 21- Help the helpless.
- 22- Nilu is flying a kite.
- 23- You gave me a box.
- 24- I was teaching French.
- 25- She has driven a car.

WRITING SKILL:-

- 1- Write an essay on the topic " Save the Earth" and " Beauties of Spring season"
- 2- Write a paragraph on plantation activity_ which was held in your school in the month of April.
- 3- Write a letter to your uncle telling him what safety measures you are taking for the prevention of pandemic corona virus

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CLASS 7

MATHS

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CLASS 7 MATRIC & CAMBRIDGE

Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: Maths

Worksheet No: 1-

1. Write all prime numbers from 1 to 100.

2. Express following numbers in prime factors.

- a. 63
- b. 70
- c. 90
- d. 75
- e. 105
- f. 132
- g. 156
- h. 270

Worked Example: 1

Express in prime factors: 56

2	56
2	28
2	14
	7

3. Find the H.C.F of the following.

- a. 45 and 63
- b. 30 and 24
- c. 90 and 126
- d. 84, 98, 112
- e. 132, 156, 180

Worked Example: 2

Find the H.C.F of: 16 and 24

$$16 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{CF} = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$\text{H.C.F} = 8$$

2	16	2	24
2	8	2	12
2	4	2	6
2	2	3	3
	1		1

4. Find the L.C.M of the following

- a. 24 and 36
- b. 48 and 72
- c. 75 and 105
- d. 90 and 126
- e. 144 and 30

Worked Example: 3

Find the L.C.M of: 16 and 24

$$16 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$24 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{CF} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$

$$\text{U.C.F} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$\text{L.C.M} = \text{CF} \times \text{UCF}$$

$$= 8 \times 6$$

$$= 48$$

2	16	2	24
2	8	2	12
2	4	2	6
2	2	3	3
	1		1

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Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: Maths

Worksheet No: 2-

Squares and square roots.

For example $5^2 = 25$ then $\sqrt{25} = 5$

A perfect square is a number whose square root is a whole number. $\left(\sqrt{\quad} = \frac{1}{2}\right)$

Like.....

Perfect Square	Square Roots	Squares
1	$\sqrt{1} = 1$	$1^2 = 1$
4	$\sqrt{4} = 2$	$2^2 = 4$
9	$\sqrt{9} = 3$	$3^2 = 9$

1. Write a table from 1 to 20 as shown above.

2. Find each by using prime factorization.

a. 81

b. 225

c. 2025

d. 2304

e. $\sqrt{729}$

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Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: Maths

Worksheet No: 3-

Cubes and cube roots.

For example $3^2 = 27$ then $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$

A perfect cube is a number whose cube root is a whole number. $\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{3}\right)$

Like.....

Perfect Cubes	Cube Roots	Cubes
1	$\sqrt[3]{1} = 1$	$1^3 = 1$
8	$\sqrt[3]{8} = 2$	$2^3 = 8$
27	$\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$	$3^3 = 27$

1. Write a table from 1 to 20 as shown above.

2. Find each by using prime factorization.

a. $\sqrt[3]{2744}$

b. $\sqrt[3]{216}$

c. $\sqrt[3]{3375}$

d. $\sqrt[3]{9261}$

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Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: Maths

Worksheet No: 4-

Fractions: $\frac{9}{7}$ 9 is numerator, - is for \div , 7 is denominator

Worked example 1

Convert improper fractions to mixed numbers.

$$\frac{27}{5}$$

$$= 27 \div 5$$

$$= 5\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 27} \\ \underline{25} \\ 2 \end{array}$$

1. Convert improper fractions to mixed numbers.

a. $\frac{17}{3}$

b. $\frac{29}{5}$

c. $\frac{37}{7}$

d. $\frac{69}{9}$

e. $\frac{179}{8}$

Worked example 2

Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions.

$$12\frac{3}{7} = \frac{(12 \times 7) + 3}{7} = \frac{84 + 3}{7} = \frac{87}{7}$$

2. Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions.

a. $6\frac{1}{3}$

b. $8\frac{9}{5}$

c. $16\frac{4}{9}$

d. $5\frac{2}{8}$

e. $12\frac{3}{7}$

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Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: Maths

Worksheet No: 5-

Fractions: $\frac{9}{7}$ 9 is numerator, - is for \div , 7 is denominator

Worked example 1

Evaluate.

$$2\frac{1}{3} + 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{14}{6} + \frac{9}{6}$$

$$= \frac{23}{6}$$

$$= 3\frac{5}{6}$$

- i. Change mixed number to improper fraction
- ii. Make the denominators same (by finding LCM)
- iii. Add the numerator only.
- iv. If answer is in improper fraction convert it to mixed number.

Note: In case of subtraction use the above steps only in (iii) subtract numerator.

Evaluate:

a. $2\frac{3}{5} + 5\frac{3}{13}$

d. $9\frac{8}{12} - 5\frac{3}{4}$

b. $7\frac{1}{4} - 2\frac{3}{8}$

e. $7\frac{4}{8} - 3\frac{3}{4}$

c. $5\frac{4}{5} + 3\frac{3}{5}$

f. $7\frac{2}{6} + 1\frac{4}{11}$

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CLASS 7 SCIENCE

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CLASS 7 MATRIC & CAMBRIDGE

Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: Science

Worksheet No: 1-

Comparison of cells

Q: Name the following cell structures/components using the words given below.

Cellwall	Cell membrane	Chloroplast	Cytoplasm	Vacuole	Nucleus
----------	---------------	-------------	-----------	---------	---------

	name of the structure	what it looks like	what it does
all cells		dense, round structure	It is the control centre of the cell.
		fluid substance	Everything floats in this.
		thin layer around the skin	It controls what enters and leaves the cell.
plant cells		thicker layer around the cell	It helps the plant cell keep its shape.
		green sphere, most plant cells have many of them	This is where the plant uses light energy to make its food.
		very large structure in the middle, filled with cell sap	Together with the cell wall, the vacuole helps the plant cell to keep its shape.

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Name: _____







Section: _____

Subject: Science

Worksheet No: 2-

Specialized Cells

Q: Fill in the empty boxes in the table using the information given on the next page.

Type of cell	Drawing of cell	Job or function of cell	Special features of cell
leaf palisade cell		where most photosynthesis occurs	tall thin shape; lots of chloroplasts
root hair cell		draw water and dissolved mineral salts from the soil	increased surface area due to a long and thin structure to allow more water to be absorbed
red blood cell			
white blood cell		help to fight germs and diseases	larger in size and very elastic and so can easily move ; and round in shape
ciliated epithelial cell			
nerve cell			

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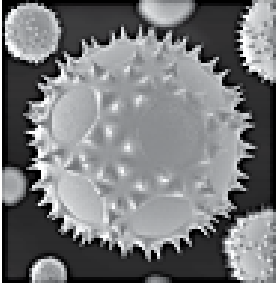
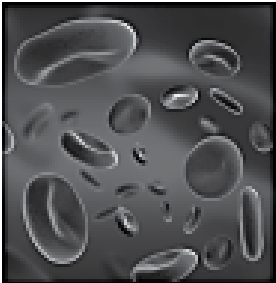
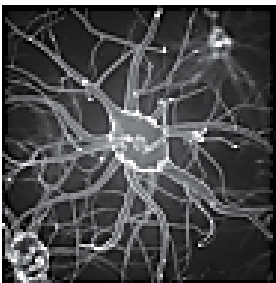
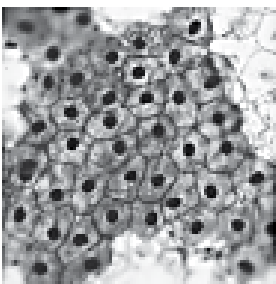
Section: _____

Subject: Science

Worksheet No: 3-

Specialized Cells

Q: Read the information about some specialized cells in the table given below.

picture	name of cell	function	structural adaptations
	pollen grain	reproductive cells	spiky surface to help them stick to the insects
	red blood cell	carry oxygen around the body	round with a dent in the middle so that it has a large surface area which makes it faster to absorb or give off oxygen
	nerve cell	send messages around the body	long extension to carry messages over long distances
	epithelial cell	cover surfaces	packed close together without any spaces between the cells so that everything entering or leaving the body is controlled by having to go through the cells

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Name: _____

Section: _____

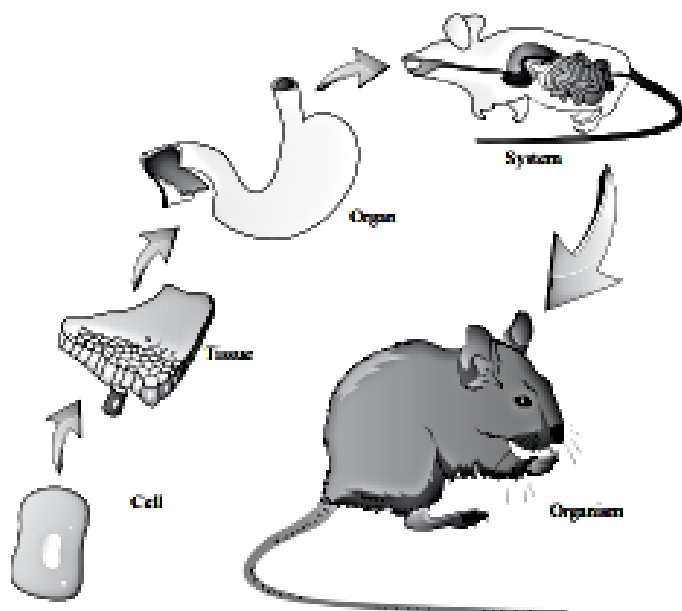
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Worksheet No: 4

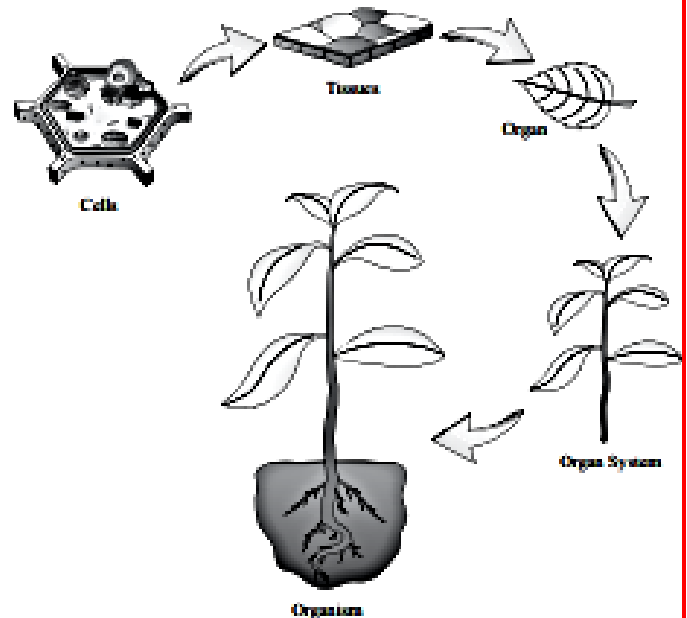
Levels of Organization.

Q: Complete the table

name of the structure	description	example plant	example animal
	basic unit of life	root cell	skin cell
tissue		vascular tissue	
organ		leaf	
organ system		branch	
organism		palm tree	



Structure of an organism (Animal)



Structure of an organism (Plant)

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Name: _____

Section: _____

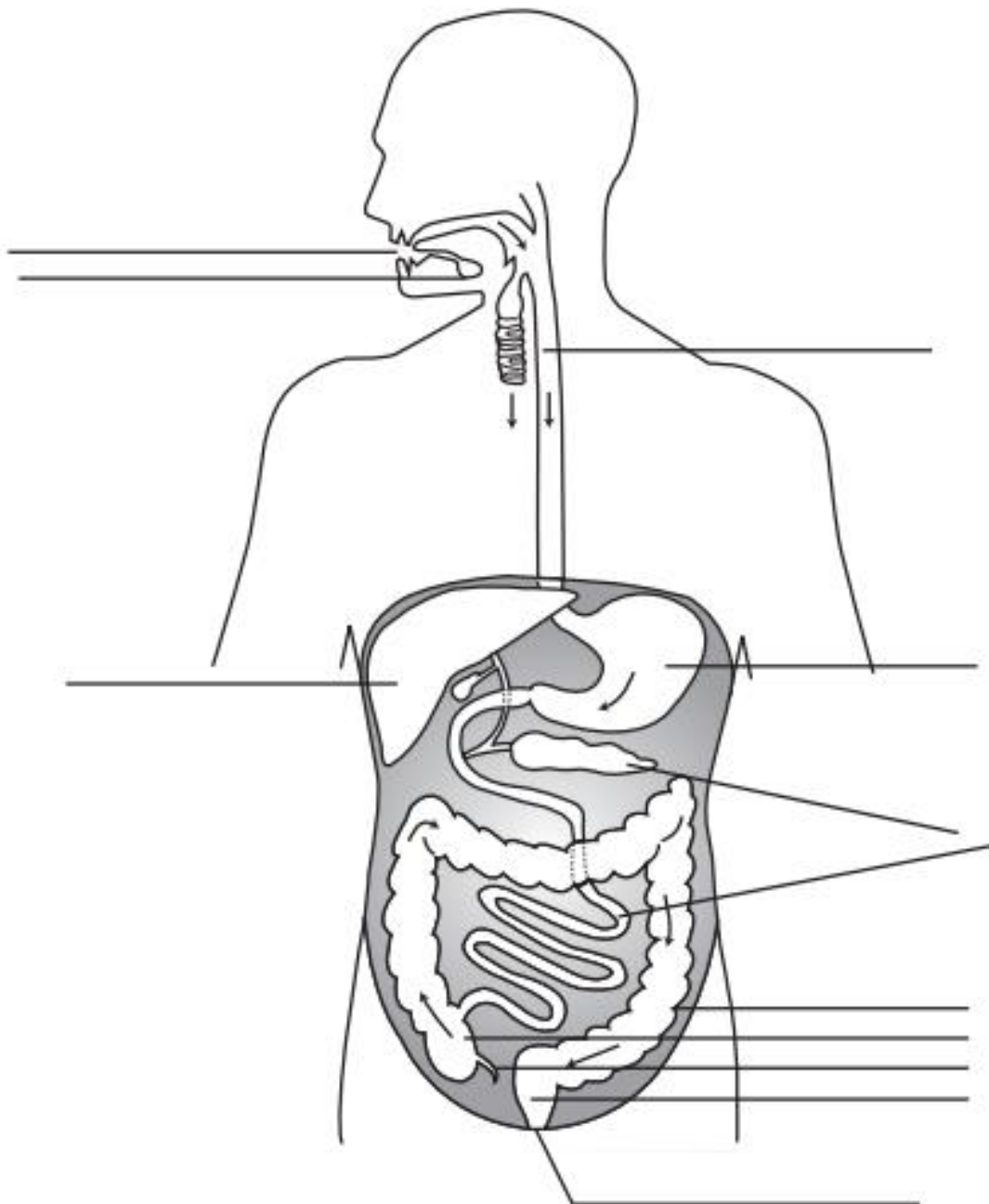
Subject: Science

Worksheet No: 5-

Human Digestive System

Q: Label the given diagram using the following words

small intestine liver gall bladder stomach salivary glands pancreas
rectum mouth anus oesophagus intestine



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Section: _____

Subject: Science

Worksheet No: 6

Functions of the parts of the Digestive System

Match the names of the parts of the digestive system to their functions.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. small intestine | where the faeces is stored |
| appendix | produce saliva which contains an enzyme that begins the digestion of starch |
| liver | food is chewed up by the teeth here and swallowed |
| 2. stomach | this is where bile is produced |
| salivary glands | tube that connects the mouth to the stomach |
| gall bladder | faeces leave the body here |
| 3. rectum | this organ produces enzymes that are released into the small intestine where they digest proteins, carbohydrates, and fats |
| pancreas | this organ produces a protease enzyme and also hydrochloric acid to kill bacteria |
| 4. mouth | this is where the absorption of digested food into the bloodstream takes place |
| 5. oesophagus or gullet | this organ produces bile which is used to break down fats into small droplets |
| 6. anus | water from waste food is absorbed here |
| 7. large intestine | this part of the intestines has no use in humans and sometimes causes a lot of pain if it bursts |

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Section: _____

Subject: Science

Worksheet No: 7-

Comparing Animal and Plant cells

Label the given diagrams with the help of the words given below.

Cell wall

Cell membrane

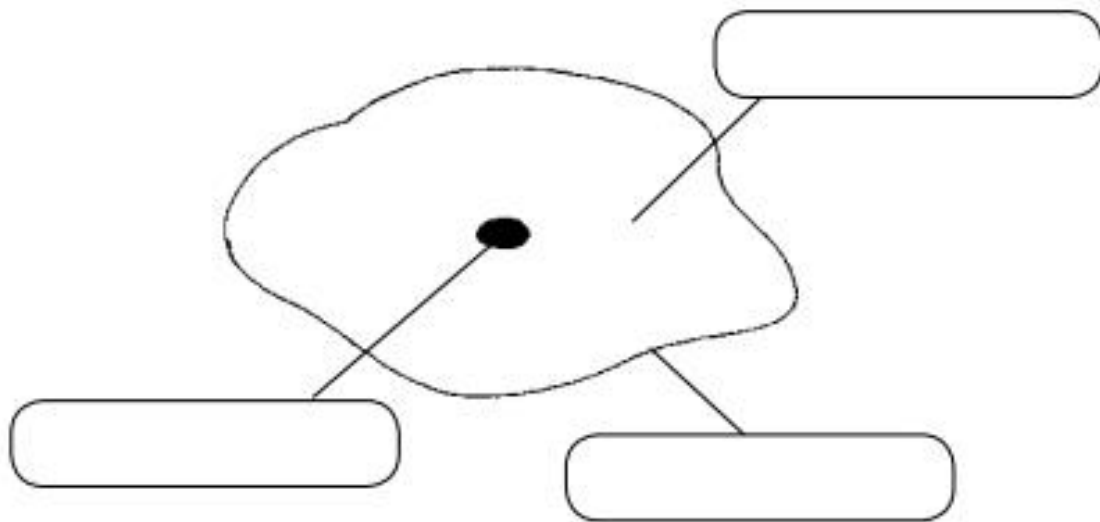
Chloroplast

Cytoplasm

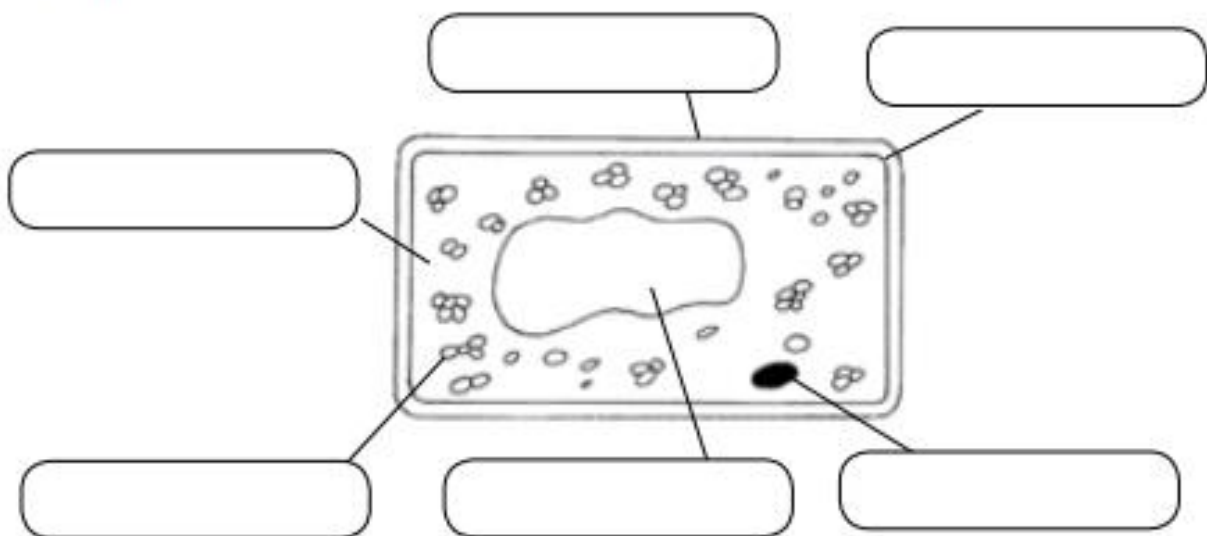
Vacuole

Nucleus

Mitochondria



b)



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Name: _____

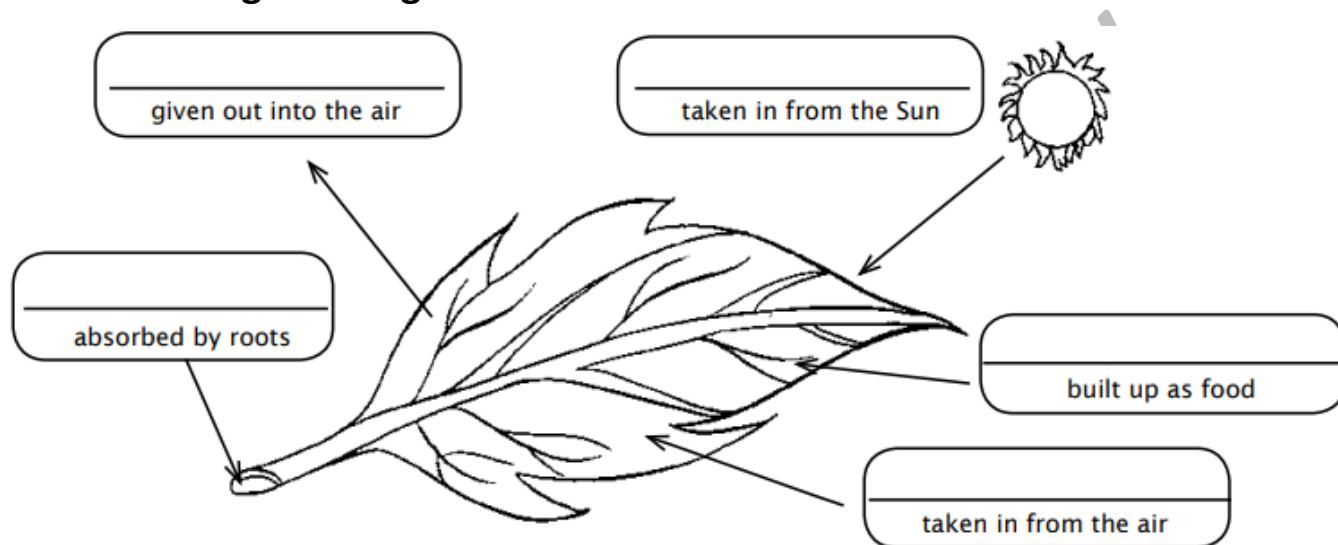
Section: _____

Subject: Science

Worksheet No: 8-

Photosynthesis

Label the given diagram.



Complete the given word equation of photosynthesis;

_____ + water → _____ + oxygen

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CLASS 7

URDU

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CLASS 7 MATRIC & CAMBRIDGE

Name: _____

Section: _____

Subject: Urdu

سوال نمبر 1: درج ذیل عبارات کا بغور مطالعہ کیجیے اور دیے گئے سوالات کے جوابات تحریر کریں۔
تفہیم نمبر 1:

ہر سال یومِ دفاع ۶ ستمبر کو منایا جاتا ہے ستمبر ۱۹۶۵ء کی اندھیری رات میں ہندوستان نے پاکستان پر حملہ کر دیا لیکن پاکستان کی بہادر اور جری فوج نے دشمن کے چھکے چھڑا دیے۔ سترہ روز جاری رہنے والی اس جنگ میں ہندوستان کا جنگی جنون سرد پڑ گیا اور اس نے اقوام متحدہ میں گڑگڑا کر فوری جنگ بندی کی درخواست پیش کر دی۔ یومِ دفاع اسی کارنامے کی یاد میں منایا جاتا ہے۔

سوالات:

۱۔ یومِ دفاع کس واقعے کی یاد میں منایا جاتا ہے؟

۲۔ ۶ ستمبر کو کس وقت ہندوستان نے پاکستان پر حملہ کیا؟

۳۔ ۱۹۶۵ء کی جنگ کتنے روز جاری رہی؟

۴۔ ہندوستان نے جنگ بندی کی درخواست کہاں پیش کی؟

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سوال نمبر 1: درج ذیل عبارات کا بغور مطالعہ کیجیے اور دیے گئے سوالات کے جوابات تحریر کریں۔

تفہیم نمبر 2:

نظم و ضبط دو لفظوں نظم اور ضبط کا مجموعہ ہے یہ دونوں عربی زبان کے لفظ ہیں نظم کے معنی ہیں لڑی میں پرونا اور ترتیب دینا جب کہ ضبط کے معنی ہیں رکاوٹ۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ اپنے کاموں میں کسی قانون اور قاعدے کی پابندی کرنے کا نام نظم و ضبط ہے ذاتی مفادات اور خواہشات کو روک کر اپنی صلاحیتوں کو کسی اعلیٰ نصب العین کی خاطر منظم کرنا نظم و ضبط کہلاتا ہے۔

جو لوگ نظم و ضبط کی پابندی کرتے ہیں ان کی زندگی اصول و ضوابط کے مطابق گزرتی ہے ان کے ہر کام میں ایک سلیقہ اور ترتیب نظر آتی ہے اس کے برعکس وہ لوگ جو نظم و ضبط سے عاری ہوتے ہیں ان کی زندگی میں کسی قاعدے یا قانون کی پابندی نظر نہیں آتی ایسے لوگوں کی زندگی بے سلیقہ اور بے ترتیب ہوتی ہے۔

سوالات

۱۔ نظم و ضبط کن الفاظ کا مجموعہ ہے؟

۲۔ ضبط کے کیا معنی ہیں؟

۳۔ نظم و ضبط سے کیا مراد ہے؟

۴۔ جو لوگ نظم و ضبط کی پابندی کرتے ہیں ان کی زندگی کیسے گزرتی ہے؟

۵۔ جو لوگ نظم و ضبط کی پابندی نہیں کرتے ان کی زندگی کیسے گزرتی ہے؟

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سوال نمبر 1: درج ذیل الفاظ کو جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔

الفاظ	جملے
ماحول	
ناراضگی	
منتقل	
فریضہ	
پابندی	
منصوبہ	
دین	
غافل	
دو بھر	
ایجادات	
سائنس	
دلچسپ	
تعلیمی	
تفریح	
فضا	
خواہش	
کامیاب	
شہرت	
خیال	
صوبہ	

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سوال نمبر 1: درج ذیل واحد کے جمع لکھیں۔

واحد	جمع
ملک	
تحریر	
مرکز	
تعطیل	
منظر	
اخبار	
مکان	
قصبہ	
یوم	
مسجد	
آفت	
اصلاح	
ادب	
ارادہ	
اشارہ	

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ال نمبر 1: الفاظ کے متضاد لکھیں۔

الفاظ	متضاد
آزادی	
آغاز	
انسان	
امانت	
آمدن	
استاد	
اچھا	
نجر	
بند	
برائی	
باقی	
انجام	
انکار	
امیر	
آنا	
بہ	
بڑا	
بدیہ	
بلندی	
امن	
غلام	
اپنا	
آباد	

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سوال نمبر 1: مذکر کے مونث لکھیں۔

مذکر	مونث
استاد	
ابا	
بندہ	
مرد	
ادیب	
بہنوئی	
بھائی	
بیگ	
پڑوسی	
چچا	
بالغ	
پٹھان	
جولاہا	
جیٹھ	
چوہدری	

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سوال نمبر 1: الفاظ کے مترادف لکھیں۔

مترادف	الفاظ
	آغاز
	آرام
	آسمان
	اعتراف
	بدن
	آسان
	امیر
	آوی
	بیار
	آس
	پرانا
	پاگل
	تکلیف
	تپش
	پھل
	تالا
	تہائی
	جر
	جسجو
	چالاک
	چمن
	جھنڈا

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سوال نمبر 1: غلط فقرات کی درستی کریں۔

نمبر شمار	غلط فقرات	درست فقرات
۱	میں نے اخبار پڑھی ہے۔	
۲	اس کا اردو اچھا ہے۔	
۳	بارش سے کچھڑ ہو گیا ہے۔	
۴	جھوٹا قسم مت کھاؤ۔	
۵	میں نے خواب دیکھی۔	
۶	یہ دہی بہت کھٹی ہے۔	
۷	ضد کرنی اچھی نہیں۔	
۸	یہ لڑکی اچھی گاتی ہے۔	
۹	میرا گیند بہت اچھا ہے۔	
۱۰	میرا جیب کٹ گیا ہے۔	

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۱۔ پاکستان کا نقشہ بنائیں اور ہر صوبے کی اہم معلومات تحریر کیجیے۔

۲۔ دیہاتی اور شہری زندگی کا موازنہ کیجیے نیز تصاویر بھی بنائیں۔

مضامین:

۱۔ وطن کی محبت پر مضمون تحریر کریں۔

۲۔ کورونا وائرس کیا ہے اور اس وباء سے کیسے بچا جاسکتا ہے؟ اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کیجیے۔

۳۔ "وقت کی قدر" کے عنوان پر مضمون تحریر کیجیے۔

خطوط:

۱۔ والد کے نام جلد وطن واپس آنے کے بارے میں خط تحریر کیجیے۔

۲۔ دوست کے نام بیمار پرسی پر اظہارِ تشکر کے لیے خط لکھیے۔

کہانیاں:

درج ذیل عنوانات پر کہانیاں تحریر کیجیے۔

۱۔ غرور کا سر نیچا

۲۔ محنت میں عظمت ہے

نوٹ:

اپنا خیال رکھیے روزانہ باہر جاتے ہوئے ماسک کا استعمال کریں اور صابن سے اپنے ہاتھوں کو باقاعدگی سے دھوئیں۔ خدا آپ کو محفوظ اور سلامت رکھے۔