

**SUBJECT: ENGLISH**

**18) Learning to be a lady**

**Q1: What was Higgins trying to teach Eliza?**

Ans: Higgins was trying to teach Eliza to speak English correctly.

**Q2: Why did Higgins place a burner in front of Eliza? What did she have to practice?**

Ans: Higgins placed a burner in front of Eliza in that she practices pronouncing letter “H”. Every time she drops her “aitch” the flame will remain stationary.

**Q3: What perplex Pickering in scene 1?**

Ans: Pickering was perplexed by the fact that some of the Slavic people had the peculiar habit of not only dropping certain letters but using them where they shouldn't be.

**Q4: Why did Pickering ask Higgins to be reasonable in Scene 5?**

Ans: Pickering asked Higgins to be reasonable because it was unjust to make Eliza learn the lessons in the early morning hours when she was feeling cream cracked.

**Q5: Did Eliza succeed in the end? What was the reaction of the others?**

Ans: Yes, Eliza succeeded in the end Higgins turned and grabbed Eliza. They did a few awkward tango steps while Pickering jumped around like a flamenco dancer shouting “viva”. Higgins swung Eliza onto the sofa and joined Pickering in a bit of heel clicking. They all threw themselves into a wild jig and then collapsed back upon the sofa engulfed in laughter.

**Q6: Describe Higgins and Eliza.**

Ans: Higgins is a professor of phonetics and language. He stumbles upon a poor flower girl, Eliza whose English has a peculiar accent. Higgins wants to transform Eliza into a properly – spoken English gentlewoman. The project begins as a bet with another man, Colonel Pickering. Higgins is harsh and stern. He adopts a very strict approach in teaching Eliza the correct pronunciation. He succeeds in teaching Eliza to speak English correctly. Eliza is a poor flower – seller girl. She is not well educated and her English has a peculiar accent. There is something deep within Eliza that makes her learn the language and get recasted into a wonderful lady.

**19: Friends and Flatterers**

**Summary:** The poem “friends and flatterers” has been written by William Shakespeare. The true intention of the poet is to teach us the reality about friendship. People who flatter us all the time are not real friends. They flatter us to receive our favours. Such friends will not stand with us in misery. The words spoken by flatterers are like wind and do not make any sense. It is very hard to find loyal friends.

The poet says that we find ourselves surrounded by friends when we have wealth and money to spend on them. When we become poor, they abandon us. Crafty friends like the company of prodigal people. They flatter their spend thrift friends by saying that such qualities as his could only be found in kings.

The poet further says that when luck turns bad, our flatterers will bid farewell to us. They will not stay with us anymore.

A real friend always helps us in need. He can't sleep if he is wakened by his friend for help. Thus, he will be ready to share all our grief. These are certain points for us to distinguish between a true friend and mere flatterer.

**Q1: What would flatterers say if one is wasteful?**

Ans: If a person is wasteful, the flatterers will call him generous and compare him to a king.

**Q2: According to the poet, what are the special qualities of a friend?**

Ans: According to the poet, a true friend will always assist his friend in need. He will always share his despair, stand by his side and stay awake for him.

**Q3: How is a flatterer different from a friend?**

Ans: Flatterers are those friends who stay with a person as long as he has money to spend. And once his wealth is gone, they abandon him. Only true friends remain there to assist when he need their help the most.

**Q4: Explain these lines with reference to the context.**

a) But if store of crowns be scant no man shall supply they want.

In these lines, the poet says that when we become poor, the fake friends leave us and disappear. In difficult times, no one but a true friend help us.

b) If thou wake, he cannot sleep who is “he”? What does the expression ‘if thou wake’ refer to?

“He” refers to a “friend”. The expression, “If thou wake” refers to the fact that a real friend cannot sleep if he is wakened by his friend for help. He is always ready to share his sorrows.

## 20 : Getting Ready for Adventures

**Q1: Describe Mr. Quixote?**

Ans: Mr. Quixote was a fifty year old – fashioned gentleman. He was quite tall and slender. His face was thin and his nose was long. He loved reading stories about knights and their daring deeds on battlefields. He was so absorbed in the fantasies that he slowly lost touch with reality and began to believe that he was one of these fiction heroes.

**Q2: Why did Mr. Quixote ride towards the inn? What did he think it was?**

Ans: Mr. Quixote rode towards the inn in quest of seeking an adventure. He thought that the inn was a great castle with four towers and a deep moat and a drawbridge.

**Q3: Mr. Quixote pulled off his armor but not his helmet. Why?**

Ans: Mr. Quixote pulled off his armor but not his helmet because it had been tied fast with the green ribbons. As he didn't want the ribbons to be cut, he left the helmet on.

**Q4: What was the final thing Mr. Quixote thought he needed before he could lawfully seek adventures?**

Ans: Mr. Quixote thought he needed to be dubbed a knight before he could lawfully seek adventures.

**Q5: What advice did the innkeeper give Mr. Quixote? What does this tell us about the innkeeper?**

Ans: The innkeeper advised Mr. Quixote that as soon as he was made a knight, he should ride homewards and provide himself with the necessary articles as money and clean shirts.

**Q6: Describe the ceremony in which Mr. Quixote was knighted?**

Ans: The Innkeeper performed a bizarre knighting ceremony. A book was brought to him in which he kept his accounts of hay and straw. Don Quixote stood with closed eyes beside his armor and knelt down. The innkeeper stood over him and mumbled some words. He gave him blow on the neck and slapped him on the back with the flat of his sword. Don Quixote arose, feeling that he was a great knight and ready to do brave deeds.

## 21) The Nightingale and the glow – worm

Summary: The poem “The nightingale and the Glow – worm” has been penned down by William Cowper. The poet tells us about the nightingale and the glow – worm to teach us about mutual respect. The nightingale sings all day and cheers up all the people of a nearby village when evening comes, the nightingale begins to feel hungry. It looks around for something to eat up. Suddenly, its eyes discover something shining bright in the dark. The nightingale knows that it has spotted a glow – worm. It looks down from the hawthorn tree and thinks of hunting down the glow worm as his meal.

The smart glow worm begins to compliment and praise the nightingale. The glow worm says that he would hate to put an end to its songs and thus it also shouldn't do any harm to the glow worm. The God who has taught the nightingale to sing has also taught the glow worm to shine. God has provided each of them with such special talents that they might spread beauty and cheer in the world. After hearing this, the nightingale lets the glow – worm goes and finds something else for dinner.

**Q1: What logic did the glow-worm use to persuade the nightingale not to eat him?**

Ans: The glow-worm used the art-his persuasive speaking to convince the nightingale not to eat him. He told the nightingale that the same God has created them both and given them their unique talent. Thus, they should not harm each other.

**Q2: According to the glow worm.**

**a) What gifts did he and the nightingale have?**

Ans: The nightingale astonishes everyone with its melodious voice while as the glow worm shines bright in the dark.

**b) What were the gifts to be used for?**

Ans: The gifts were used for cheering up the people and brightening up the night.

**c) Who has given them these gifts?**

Ans: God had given them these gifts.

**Q3: Did the nightingale eat the glow worm? Why?**

Ans: No, the nightingale did not eat the glow worm because it got convinced by the glow worm's words.

OASIS Hr. Sec. Educational Institute

## SUBJECT: SCIENCE

### WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

#### Chapter: 18

##### Short Answer Questions

**Q1) What is waste water? Name main sources of waste water?**

Ans: Waste water is used water or by product, containing dissolved or suspended solids discharged from domestic, agricultural and Industrial areas that are disposed-off.

The main sources of waste water are: Homes, Industries, Hospitals, Hotels and Offices.

**Q2) What kind of wastes are generated from hospitals?**

Ans: The wastes (medical wastes) generated from hospitals contain potentially infectious materials including discarded blood, unwanted microbiological cultures, human or animal tissues, used bandages and dressings, discarded gloves, infusion kits, scalpels and hazardous chemical and radioactive materials.

**Q3) What is sewage treatment plant?**

Ans: It is a unit where the process of removing contaminants from waste water primarily from households sewage is done. In this method, the waste water is subjected to physical, chemical and biological processes to produce treated liquid effluent suitable for disposal to environment. A semi-solid material called sludge is also produced as by product.

**Q4) Name different stages of sewage treatment.**

Ans: The different stages involved in sewage treatment are:-

- |                  |                 |             |                    |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1) Screening     | 2) Pumping      | 3) Aeration | 4) Removing sludge |
| 5) Removing scum | 6) Chlorination |             |                    |

**Q5) What are Vermi-Composting toilets?**

Ans: It is a type of toilet that treats human excreta by a biological process called composting which leads to decomposition of organic matter and turns human excreta into compost. It is carried out by microorganisms e.g. bacteria, fungi etc.

##### Long Answer Questions

**Q1: Describe the main sources of waste-water?**

Ans: The main sources of waste water are enlisted are under:

- 1) Domestic sources: Domestic waste-water is the water that is discharged from plumbing fixtures, appliances, toilets, and laundry and dish waters containing grease, oil, salts, soap, detergents, sand and grit either in suspension or in dissolved form.
- 2) Industries: Industries generate large amount of liquid waste called effluent containing bulk of organic chemicals, pesticides, plastics, resins and metal pollutant discharges including chromium, lead, nickel, arsenic, zinc, fly ash etc.
- 3) Hospitals: Hospitals generate medical waste in bulk containing infectious materials including discarded blood, unwanted micro-biological cultures, human or animal tissues, used bandages and dressings, discarded gloves, and hazardous chemical and radioactive materials.
- 4) Agriculture: Agricultural waste-water is primarily the excess water that runs off the field filled with large amount of fertilizers and pesticides containing toxic substances which prove to be harmful for aquatic plants and animals as well as human.

**Q2: What are the drawbacks of the open drainage system?**

Ans: The drawbacks of open drainage system are as under:

- The quality of water is greatly affected by open drainage system in urban areas as solid wastes mostly from domestic sources enter these open drains, choking them very often.
- Open drains act as breeding place for flies, mosquitoes and other harmful insects.
- Rain water directly enters the open drainages causing sewage to spill onto roads during monsoon.

- Decay of organic matter in the open drainages produce foul smelling gases and provide habitat to various disease – causing germs leading thereby to severe health problems.

**Q3: Give step by step account of treatment of waste water sewage treatment plant?**

Ans: the various steps involved in sewage treatment plant are enlisted as under:

- b) Screening: It removes solid waste such as cloth pieces, paper, plastics and metals by passing sewage through a mechanical filter called a Bar screen, in order to prevent damage and clogging of a downstream equipment.
- c) Pumping: The screened waste water is pumped into the Aeration tanks.
- d) Aeration: It brings water and air in close contact in order to remove foul smelling dissolved gases from waste water such as carbon dioxide and oxidized dissolved metals such as iron and organic chemicals. However organic waste materials remain suspended due to babbling air.
- e) Removing Sludge: Sewage (waste-water) now enters into sedimentation tank wherein the particles in suspension in water settle down under the effect of gravity. This sediment called sludge is then collected in sludge tank to be further used as compost.
- f) Removing scum: waste water also contains some unwanted floating material called scum, consisting of grease, oil, plastics, soaps and detergents which is removed by a floating skimmer from the surface of waste water.
- g) Chlorination: The waste – water is then subjected to process of chlorination where in chlorine or bleaching powder is added to it, to release chlorine gas. Chlorine is disinfectant which kills certain bacteria and microbes, preventing spread of diseases such as cholera, dysentery etc. This water is then released into rivers and lakes for reuse.

**Q4: Write a note on controlling and reducing waste water?**

Ans: The steps needed for controlling and reducing waste water are as under:

- Avoid using dishwashers as it generates large amount of waste water and hence is not eco-efficient.
- Do not dispose plastics, medicines, tissue papers, grease, oil etc. down the water drain as it becomes difficult to treat such kind of waste water.
- Spend less time in showers to minimize generation of waste water.
- Leakage in sewer pipes should be fixed as it oftenly contaminates drinking water.

**Q5: Name a few alternative methods by which sewage can be disposed. Explain any one of them.**

Ans: The alternative methods employed for the disposal of sewage include:

- Septic tanks
- Biogas plant
- Vermi-composting toilets

#### Septic tanks

A septic tank is a chamber made of concrete fiber glass and plastic through which domestic waste water flows for physical, chemical and biological steps (primary treatment) to remove contaminants in order to produce treated waste water.

OR

#### Vermi-composting toilets

In this method, solid waste materials (sludge) settle down first at the bottom of the tank while scum float on the surface. However micro-organisms like bacteria present in the sewage partially decompose and liquefy the solids, reducing their volume. The excess liquid is then discharged from outlet present in septic tank.

## LIGHT

### Chapter: 15

#### Short Answer Questions

**Q1) What is an incident and reflected ray?**

Ans: An incident ray is defined as a ray of light which falls on the reflecting surface of a mirror whereas the ray of light which gets reflected back from the surface of a mirror after reflection is called reflected ray.

**Q2) What is diffused reflection?**

Ans: When ray of light is incident upon a rough or uneven surface having small bumps, it is reflected in many directions due to presence of irregularities on that surface. This type of reflection is called diffused reflection.

**Q3) Explain the term lateral inversion?**

Ans: It is the effect produced by a plane mirror in reversing images from left to right e.g our left hand will appear as right and vice-versa.

**Q4) Which are two types of lenses?**

Ans: A lens is a curved transparent or translucent device that allows light rays to pass through it. The types of lenses are:  
1. Convex or converging lens.  
2. Concave or diverging lens.

**Q5) Identify the colours present in white light?**

Ans: White light is composed of seven colours called VIBGYOR i.e violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. On combining, these colours reflect white light.

#### Long Answer Questions

**Q1: Write a note on plane mirrors and the images formed by it?**

Ans: A plane mirror is a mirror with flat and smooth polished surface coated with mercury and silver to reflect most of the light rays falling on it. The image formed by a plane mirror has following characteristics:

- The image formed is virtual i.e. Image formed cannot be obtained on screen.
- Obtained image is always formed behind the mirror.
- The image formed is erect.
- The image formed is laterally inverted i.e reversing images from left to right.
- The image size is equal to object size.
- Distance of object from the mirror is equal to the distance of image from the mirror i.e. distance of object and image is the same from the mirror.

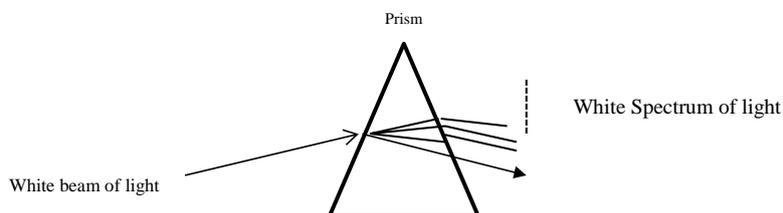
**Q2: Describe an experiment to show that white light is composed of seven colours.**

Ans: Items used: A cardboard; Glass prism and a mirror

Steps:

- ✓ Take a thick sheet of card board and make a small hole in its middle (narrow slit)
- ✓ Allow sunlight to fall on the narrow slit, which gives a narrow beam of white light.
- ✓ Now take a glass prism and allow light from slit to fall on one of sides of a prism.
- ✓ The light falling on a prism can be observed on a nearby screen by slight rotation of a prism.

Result: It is observed that when sunlight (white light) is allowed to pass through a glass prism, it gets split into seven different colours as observed on screen placed behind prism.



**Q3: Write a short note on Newton's Disc.**

**Ans:** Newton's Disc is a disc with segments on which seven constituent colours forming a rainbow are painted in equal proportions.

When the disc is rotated, the colours fade to white i.e converge to reflect white light. Isaac Newton used this device to demonstrate that white light is a combination of seven different colours as found in rainbow. Thereby a newton disc follows principle of light dispersion.

## **WATER**

### **Chapter 16**

**Q1: Explain interchangeability of water?**

**Ans:** The three forms of water ( i.e. solid, liquid and vapour) can change from one physical state to another with change in temperature:

- 1) Ice melts on heating to become liquid. This is referred to as interchangeability of water.
- 2) Liquid solidifies on cooling to become ice.
- 3) Liquid boils on heating to become steam (gaseous state).
- 4) Steam condenses on cooling to become liquid.

**Q2: What is water cycle? How does it help?**

**Ans:** Water cycle is the cyclic movement of water from atmosphere to earth's surface and back to atmosphere through processes of evaporation, transpiration, condensation and precipitation.

This constant circulation of water helps to maintain the amount of water available on earth's surface by process of condensation which is primary route for water to return to earth.

**Q3: How can water be pumped from an aquifer?**

**Ans:** An aquifer is an underground layer of water, trapped between permeable rocks, gravel, sand and slit. Wells can be drilled into the aquifers and water can be pumped out for utilization.

**Q4: How does over population affect water table?**

**Ans:** Over population is responsible for depletion of water table. As a result of increasing population, all the divisions such as houses, offices, agricultural and industrial sectors etc strive to fulfill their growing demands. This in turn decreases the open area for seepage of water to the ground, thereby contributing to depletion of water table.

**Q5: What are dams? How do they help to conserve water?**

**Ans:** Dams are huge concrete barriers, built on rivers that stops and restricts the flow of water or underground streams. The stored water is then utilized for agricultural purposes and for generation of hydro-electricity e.g. Indira Gandhi canal carries water to regions of Rajasthan for growing crops all year around by pumping the stored water of canal on to the land.

### **Long answer Questions**

**Q1: Describe three forms of water that exist in nature?**

**Ans:** Water is known to exist in three different states in nature which are illustrated as:

1. Solid: below  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , water exists in solid state. The particles in solids are strongly bound to each other. It exists as Ice Caps in snow covered mountains, glaciers and in Polar Regions.
2. Liquid: Between  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$  water exists in liquid state. The particles are no longer in ordered state as bond between molecules are broken. As liquid, water is present in seas, oceans, ponds, streams etc.
3. Gas: above  $100^{\circ}\text{C}$ , water takes form of a gas as water vapour. This state is characterized by disorientation of the maximum level as distance between gas molecules is large.



**Q2: What are main sources of water?**

Ans: The two main sources of water are:

1. Ground water
  2. Surface water
1. **Surface Water:** Surface water forms the top layer of the water bodies of earth. This thereby includes water present in ponds, oceans, streams, rivers, lakes and seas.. The main uses of surface water include drinking, irrigation and generation of electricity, however, the water in seas and oceans have high salt concentration and are thus unfit for drinking and agricultural purposes.
2. **Ground Water:** Ground water is part of precipitation that seeps down through soil, until it reaches to permeable hard rocks material that is saturated with water. Ground water is mainly fresh water and is stored in spaces between rock particles. Ground water is mainly used for human consumption and is collected by using wells, tube wells, hand or machine operated pumps.

**Q3: Write a note on the reasons for depletion of water table.**

Ans: The various reasons for depletion of water table are enlisted as under:

1. Increasing population and number of industries that create more demand for ground water.
2. A large number of tube or hand wells is dug and water is drawn from them in large quantity for consumption.
3. In areas, where there are no streams and lakes, ground water is used for irrigation to meet the increasing demand in agricultural activities.
4. Scanty rainfall also leads to depletion of water table.
5. In urban areas infiltration of water is difficult due to concrete floors and roads leading to depletion of water table.

**Q4: List down main uses of water.**

Ans: Water is one of the most vital natural resources for all life forms on earth. The various uses of water are listed as under:-

- a) **Industrial use:-** It is a valuable resource to the industries for various purposes such as cleaning, processing, transportation refining and cooling in manufacturing units. Major water using industries include: steel, chemical, paper and petroleum refining.
  - b) **Domestic use:-** It includes use of water for indoor and outdoor purposes as drinking, bathing, washing various articles, watering the yard and garden, flushing toilets, laundries etc.
  - c) **Commercial use:-** It includes use of water in hotels, restaurants, office buildings, civilian and military institutions for various purposes.
  - d) **Agricultural use:-** It includes installation of artificial watering system such as irrigation facilities to farms, orchards, pastures, horticultural crop facilities. It also includes use of water for chemical application, crop cooling, harvesting and for leaching of salts from crop root zones.
- In addition to these, water is also used for recreational purposes and for generation of electricity.

**Q5: Write down ways to conserve water.**

Ans: The various ways through which water can be conserved are:

- a) **Rain water harvesting:** It is one of the most effective and efficient ways of conserving water by recycling. The method involves collection of water from surfaces on which rain falls and storing this water for domestic and irrigation purpose in underground storage tanks filled with purification units.
- b) **Drip Irrigation:** It is a method of controlled irrigation to conserve water. In this method, water is slowly delivered to root system by either dripping water onto the soil surface above roots or directly to root zone. This method is more oftenly selected as it reduces evaporation of water and run off.
- c) **Construction of dams:** Dams store water in large quantity in the form of a reservoir. This stored water is then diverted through specially designed canals for purpose of irrigation at the time of scarcity.

## TEMPERATURE AND HEAT

### Chapter: 6

#### Short Answer Questions

**Q1: Define Temperature. How do we measure it?**

Ans: Temperature is defined as the measure of degree of hotness or coldness of an object.

A thermometer measures temperature through a glass tube scaled with mercury that expands or contracts as the temperature rises or falls. Two different scales can be found on thermometers.

- 1) The Fahrenheit scale
- 2) The Celsius scale.

**Q2: Name three types of thermometers.**

Ans: The types of thermometers used to measure temperature are: Clinical thermometer, Laboratory thermometer, Digital thermometer.

**Q3: How is laboratory thermometer different from a clinical one?**

Ans: The differences between laboratory and clinical thermometer are as under:

Clinical thermometer	Laboratory thermometer
It is used to measure body temperature.	It is used to measure temperature of solution under study in laboratory.
It has the range from 35 <sup>0</sup> C to 42 <sup>0</sup> C.	It has range from – 10 <sup>0</sup> C to 110 <sup>0</sup> C.
Mercury does not fall or rise in it, as the thermometer has kink near the bulb which prevents mercury level from falling on its own.	Mercury level falls or rises in it as no kink is present.
To lower the mercury level jerks are given.	Mercury level comes down on its own.
Temperature can be read after removing it from mouth or armpit.	Temperature can be read only when it is in liquid.

**Q4: Convert 55<sup>0</sup>C to Fahrenheit**

Ans:

We know,

$$F = (C \times \frac{9}{5}) + 32$$

$$\text{Put } C = 55, \text{ we get } F = (55 \times \frac{9}{5}) + 32$$

$$F = (11 \times 9) + 32 \quad F = 131^{\circ}\text{F}$$

**Q5: Convert 86<sup>0</sup> F to Celsius.**

Ans

We know

$$C = \frac{5}{9} (F - 32)$$

$$\text{Put } F = 86, \text{ we get:}$$

$$C = \frac{5}{9} (86 - 32)$$

$$C = \frac{5}{9} \times 54$$

$$C = 30^{\circ}\text{C}$$

**Q6: Name three ways by which heat is transferred.**

Ans: Heat is a form of energy. The transfer of heat takes place in three different ways:

- 1) Conduction
- 2) Convection
- 3) Radiation

**Q7: Differentiate between Conductors and Insulators.**

Ans: The difference between Conductors and Insulators are enlisted as under:

Conductors	Insulators
Conductors are substances which allow free flow of electrons from one atom to another i.e allow heat and electricity to pass through them.	Insulators are substances which restricts free flow of electrons i.e .does not allow heat and electricity to pass through them.
Examples of conductors include metals such as Iron, Copper and Silver.	Examples of Insulators include wood, plastic and rubber.

**Q8: Give two examples of conductors.**

Ans: The two examples of conductors are: Copper and Aluminium

**Q9: Name two practical application of radiation.**

Ans: The two practical applications of radiation are: Solar cookers and Electric heaters.

**Long Answer Questions:**

**Q1: Describe features of clinical thermometer.**

Ans : The features of clinical thermometer are:

- Clinical thermometer is a device having a long narrow glass tube grouped into two parts: Bulb and stem.
- The mercury in bulb rises into capillary tube when temperature around bulb increases while as the mercury level in bulb falls, as temperature around bulb decreases.
- The mercury level can be read with the help of scale marked on body of stem, indicating temperature.
- The capillary tube has a bend or kink at the bottom which does not allow the mercury to fall after it has risen into capillary tube.

**Q2: Describe features of digital thermometer.**

Ans: Digital thermometers are temperature sensing instruments with following features:

- It is an electronic thermometer used to measure body temperature.
- It contains no mercury and as such casts no danger of spilling the poisonous mercury in case of breakage.
- The temperature is read as a number on an installed display screen.

**Q3: How does conduction occur?**

Ans: Conduction is the movement of heat from hotter region of a substance /object to colder region by collision of its constituent atoms or molecules.

Conduction occurs when two object at different temperatures are in contact with each other. The particles or molecules of object closer to heat source absorbs energy first and begins to vibrate. These hot particles then collide with nearby colder particles which in turn vibrate to transfer heat from one particle to another. Hence in the process of conduction, heat flows from warmer to colder object until they both are at the same temperature.

**Q4: How does convection occur?**

Ans: Convection is the process by which heat is transmitted in liquids and gases by actual movement of molecules.

When liquids and gases are heated, they expand, become less dense and move upwards (rise). In turn the molecules from colder portion flow downward to take their place. These colder molecules get heated and rise. This process continues till all the particles of a liquid or gas get heated and result in the formation of current called convection current.

**Q5: Describe process of convection with sea and land breeze.**

Ans: Convection is the process by which heat is transmitted in liquids and gases by actual movement of molecules. During the day, the sun heats up the land and ocean surface. The land has a lower specific heat and so its temperature increases more than the temperature of water. The land heats the air above it, which rises in convection currents (temperature difference) and cooler air from over the ocean flows towards land to fill in the gap left by rising warm air. This flow of cooler air from ocean towards land is called sea breeze. However, during night the land cools faster than the water. Therefore, the air over the ocean is warmer than the air over the land and the reverse takes place. The warmer air over the ocean rises while a breeze called land breeze flows from land to ocean. Hence land and sea breeze follows principle of convection.

## **SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

### **Rise of Autonomous States (L. No. 10)**

**E: Answer the following questions in 10-20 words.**

**Q1: What do you understand by the jagirdari crisis?**

Ans: There were crisis of jagir land as there was little land compared to the number of mansabdars. As a result the jagirdars began to extract more revenue from peasants due to which nobles became more powerful. This led to the jagirdari crisis.

**Q2: Why were jats employed as mercenary soldiers by Hindu and Muslim kings?**

Ans: The jats were employed as mercenary soldiers by both Hindus and Muslim kings as they were known for being hard working agriculturists and brave warriors.

**Q3: Define chauth and sardeshmukhi.**

Ans: The 'chauth' was the one-fourth amount of the standard revenue assessment of the place whereas 'sardeshmukhi' was an additional levy of 10% demanded from areas outside the kingdom.

**Q4: What were the reforms introduced by the Nizam of Hyderabad?**

Ans: The Nizam of Hyderabad brought skilled soldiers and administrators from northern India. He also appointed mansabdars and granted jagirs.

**F. Answer the following questions in 50-70 words.**

**Q2: Write short note on the Jats.**

Ans: The Jats lived in the areas of Haryana, Punjab, the western regions of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab and eastern Rajputana. They were hardworking agriculturists and brave warriors. They attained political importance only in the later seventeenth century and early eighteenth century. Under surajmal (1756-1765), the scattered Jatzamindars in Agra were welded into a powerful state.

**Q3: Nadir shah Invaded India several times. What was the extent of wealth plundered by him.**

Ans: Nadir Shah, the ruler of Iran, plundered the city of Delhi in 1739. He carried away with him immense wealth including the Kohinoor diamond and the jewel-studded peacock throne of Shah Jahan.

**G. Answer the following questions in 80-100 words:**

**Q1: Explain briefly the Maratha administration.**

Ans: The Marathas emerged as an important force under Shivaji in the mid seventeenth century. He freed the peasants from exploitation by jagirdars and zamindars and established a direct contact with them. He established matrimonial relations with the landlords. He also divided the territory into three provinces which were further divided into prants, each of which was sub-divided into praganas and tarafs. The assessment of revenue under the Maratha administration was made after a careful survey. The share of the state was fixed at two-fifths of the gross produce. Besides the land revenue, Marathas had other sources of income which helped them to emerge as one of the enlightened autocratic monarchy.

**Q2: What are the common features of the three regional states of Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad?**

Ans: There were many common features of the regional states of Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad. All these states carried out similar reforms. In Bengal, the system of revenue farming was introduced. Equal opportunities of employment were given to Muslims and Hindus. The trade and commerce was expanded by encouraging the Indian and foreign merchants. Moreover, rebellious zamindars were also suppressed. In Awadh, the size of jagirs was reduced and loyal servants were appointed to look at and prevent any cheating on accounts of jagirdars. like Bengal, Awadh also made use of revenue farmers. New social groups like money lenders and bankers came to influence the



management of state's revenue system, thus curbing the rebellious zamindars and mansabdars. Also, Hindu and Muslims were treated equally.

In Hyderabad, all the disaffected nobles were suppressed and incentives were given to farmers and craftsmen for revival of agriculture.

### **LIFE IN TEMPERATE REGIONS (L.NO: 13)**

**E: Answer the following questions in 10-20 words.**

**Q1: What is the location of the Prairies?**

Ans: The prairies are located in Canada and USA. They lie between the foothills of Rocky Mountains in the west and the Great lakes and the Appalachian Highlands in the east.

**Q2: Name the rivers that drain the Prairies.**

Ans: In the USA, the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and Dakota rivers drain the prairies while in Canada, they are drained by River Saskatchewan and its tributaries.

**Q3: What is a combine harvester?**

Ans: The combine harvester is a modern machine which reaps the crop, threshes the grains and packs them in sacks, all in one function.

**Q4: Why do the prairies have excellent road and railway network?**

Ans: Most of the settlements in the Prairies are located along roads and railway lines due to the levelled land facilitates the construction of roads and railway lines.

**Q5: What type of wildlife is found in the veld?**

Ans: The wildlife in the veld includes lion, leopard, cheetah, giraffe, Oryx, springboks etc.

**Q6: Why is agriculture in the veld not as important as in the prairies?**

Ans: Agriculture is not as important in the veld as in the prairies because veld grass lands are prone to droughts, low rainfall and poor soils.

**Q7: What makes South Africa a major producer and exporter of wool in the world?**

Ans: South Africa is a major producer and exporter of wool in the world as sheep rearing is the most important occupation here. Moreover the quality of wool yielded by the sheep is very fine.

**Q8: Name the minerals that are found in the veld region.**

Ans8: The veld is rich in minerals like gold, uranium, diamond, coal and iron-ore.

**F: Answer the following questions in 50-70 words.**

**Q2: Describe the wildlife of the prairies.**

Ans: The wildlife in the prairies includes wolves, coyotes, jackals, prairie dogs, antelopes, rabbits and rattlesnakes. Birds like hawks, owls and eagles are also common. A variety of insects are also found.

**Q3: Explain the factors that have favored agriculture in the prairies.**

Ans: The prairies are one of the most productive agricultural lands in the world. The factors favoring agriculture in this region are as follows:

1. The dark brown soil is rich in organic matter and is very fertile.
2. The rolling ground provides good drainage and gentle slopes are suitable for use of farm machinery.
3. Light rains during summer and spring are ideal for growing crops, the melting of snow also provides soil moisture.

**Q4: Distinguish between animal rearing in the prairies and in the veld.**

Ans: In the prairies, cattle rearing are one of the major occupations. The tall and nutritious grasses of the prairies are ideal for dairy cattle. Dairy farms, located near the big towns produce milk, butter and cheese. Beef cattle are reared in large farms which are self-contained units and managed like factories. On the other hand, in veld grasslands, cattle rearing is practiced in the warmer and wetter eastern part while sheep are reared in the cooler and drier western part. Dairy products, meat and leather are obtained from cattle.



Answer the following questions in 80-100 words.

**Q1. Explain why the prairies are called ‘the granary of the world’.**

**Ans.** The Prairies are known as the ‘Granaries of the World’ because of the following reasons:

1. Prairies grasslands have been cleared and wheat is grown extensively on these plains
2. The use of tractors, harvesters, etc. and modern technologies have made the wheat production surplus:
3. Prairies supply wheat all over the world.
4. They satisfy the hunger of millions of people spread all over the world.

**Q2. Describe the topography of the veld.**

**Ans.** The Veld is located on a plateau in a series of descending steps. The highest part is called the high veld. Its height ranges between 1200 m and 1800 m. The middle veld ranges in height from 600 m to 1200 m and below it lay the low veld which ranges from 150 m to 600 m

### **LIFE IN DESERT REGIONS-SAHARA AND LADAKH (L.NO.: 11)**

**E: Answer the following questions in 10-20 words.**

**Q1: What do you understand by a desert?**

**Ans:** A desert is a region which generally receives less than 25 cm of rainfall in a year.

**Q2: Where is the Sahara desert located?**

**Ans:** Sahara, the largest hot desert in the world is located in Northern Africa.

**Q3: Name the crops that are grown in the Nile valley.**

**Ans:** The crops that are grown in the Nile Valley are: wheat, maize, barley and millets, Date palm, vegetables and fruits like figs, olives and apricots are also grown.

**Q4: Name four cities located in the Sahara.**

**Ans:** The Sahara Desert is the largest desert in the world, covering almost the whole of the northern Africa. The four cities located in Sahara are Cairo, Giza, Timbuktu, Tripoli.

**Q5: What type of vegetation is found in Ladakh?**

**Ans:** The vegetation in Ladakh is sparse with stunted willows, poplars and grasses.

**F: Answer the following questions in 50-70 words.**

**Q1: Compare the wildlife of Sahara and the wildlife of Ladakh?**

**Ans:** The wildlife of Sahara consists of antelopes, gazelle, hares, rodents, desert foxes, hyenas, snakes, lizards and different types of insects whereas the wildlife of Ladakh consists of Tibetan antelopes, wild goats, sheep, yaks and also birds like pigeon, carrion, crow, chukar and golden eagle are common in Ladakh.

**Q2: Bring out the similarities and differences in the agricultural practices of Sahara and Ladakh.**

**Ans:** Similarities in agricultural practices of Sahara and Ladakh.

- 1) Cereals such as wheat, barley are grown in both the areas.
- 2) Vegetables and fruits such as apricots are also grown.

Differences in agricultural practices of Sahara and Ladakh.

- 1) Cotton is an important commercial crop in the Nile valley in Sahara whereas in Ladakh, extremely cold weather does not permit agriculture.
- 2) The Sahara is rich in minerals like iron ore, copper, manganese and uranium where as in Ladakh only few minerals like sulphur and borax are found.

**Q3: Mention some measures undertaken by the government of India to improve the living conditions in Ladakh.**

**Ans:** The government of India has undertaken a number of measures to improve the living



conditions of the people in Ladakh. These include:

- 1) Transport and communication system is being developed.
- 2) Irrigation facilities are being provided.
- 3) The hydro-power potential is being tapped.
- 4) Tourism is being promoted on a large scale.

**G) Answer the following questions in (80-100) WORDS**

**Q4: Discuss the main occupation of the people of Ladakh.**

Ans: Animal rearing, agriculture and tourism are the main occupations of the people of Ladakh. Yaks, goats and sheep are raised on the mountain pastures. Yak provides milk, wool and hair. Agriculture is practiced in the valleys and on the lower slopes. Crops like wheat, barley, vegetables and fruits like apples, apricots, walnuts and grapes are grown. People also engage themselves in handicrafts during winters.

Tourism is an important economic activity in Ladakh. The mountainous landscape, the gompas and the festivities attract many tourists, domestic as well as international.

**UNDERSTANDING MEDIA: (L.NO: 7)**

**E: Answer the following questions in 10-20 words.**

**Q1: What is meant by the word media?**

Ans: Media is the plural form of the word 'medium' which refers to the means of communication.

**Q2: What is print media? Give two examples.**

Ans: Print Media refers to the means of communication in the printed form. The examples include newspaper and magazines.

**Q3: What is electronic media? Give two examples.**

Ans: Electronic media are media that use electronics as the means of communication. They may include television, radio etc.

**Q4: Why do the media endorse advertisements?**

Ans: Media endorse advertisement because they want to influence the customer to buy a certain product. In return, the companies that benefit from advertisements pay revenue to the channels.

**F: Answer the following questions in 50-70 words.**

**Q2: How is the independence of the media curbed?**

Ans: The government curbs the independence of media through 'censorship'. It controls the contents published by the media. Other than the control that the government has on the media, it is also influenced by the people who own the media.

**Q3: Can you think of some advantages that are found in recent times in the media.**

Ans: Media plays an important role in the recent times. It helps in shaping our opinions and thoughts. It brings to light issues that require our attention. For example, the media very recently drew the attention of public towards global warming. Moreover, highlighting reports or presenting data on the rising levels of seas and melting of the glaciers at a rapid rate have been covered in the reports of media.

**Q4: State the responsibilities of the media.**

Ans: The media is responsible for the following three things:-

- 1) Investigative reporting:- The media acts a watch dog reporting on corruption and other human rights violations.
- 2) Information tool and form for discussion. It educates, informs and engages the public and prompts them to take actions.
- 3) Media as a peace and consensus builder:- It helps, at times, in peace building efforts and it is important that it remains financially independent; also the readers and viewers be able to understand and evaluate that is being presented by the media.

**G: Answer the following questions in 80-100 words.**

**Q1: What important role do the media play in the democracy?**

Ans: The media plays an important role in a democracy. It has the capacity to create an informed

opinion. It enlightens and empowers the people. It also ensures that citizens make responsible, informed choices rather than acting out of ignorance or misinformation. Moreover, information through media serves as a check by ensuring that elected representatives uphold their oaths of office and carry out the wishes of those who elect them. The media can further promote democracy by educating voters, protecting human rights, promoting tolerance among various social groups and ensuring that governments are transparent and accountable.

**Q2: Why is local media important?**

**Ans:** The media generally reports on big issues while the lives of the poorer sections of the society find no place in such reports. Papers are usually limited in their content with no or very little local news. As, media is not interested in covering small aspects of the life of people, they have started their own local media. One such example is the newspaper Khabarlahariya, whose content – covers current news, local incidents, and includes national issues and articles on local people, lock tales, jokes and riddles. People also use local radio to inform farmers about the prices of various crops, seeds and pesticides. Others have used video cameras to make documentaries or films on the lives of the poor.

OASIS Hr. Sec. Educational Institute

Class 7th

Sub:Urdu

Term 2 Assignment

جھیل ولر

۱۔ مختصر جوابات:

۱۔ کشمیر کی چند مشہور جھیلوں میں جھیل ولر، جھیل ڈل، آنچار، مانسبل، تارسر مارسر، شیش ناگ سرفہرست ہیں

۲۔ جھیل ولر کشمیر کے دو مشہور قصبوں بانڈی پورہ اور سوپور کو ملاتی ہے۔

۳۔ اس جھیل میں سنگھاڑے، ندرو و لایتی بید وغیرہ اگتے ہیں۔

۴۔ قدرتی جھیلوں۔ چشموں اور ندی نالوں کے تئیں ہمارا فرض یہ بنتا ہے کہ ہم قدرت کے ان انمول تحائف کی حفاظت کریں۔

تفصیلی جوابات

۱۔ جھیل ولر سرینگر کے شمال کی طرف تقریباً پچاس کلومیٹر کی دوری پر واقع ہے یہ ایشیا کی سب سے بڑی میٹھے پانی کی جھیل ہے۔ اسکی لمبائی تقریباً بیس کلومیٹر اور چوڑائی دس کلومیٹر ہے۔

۲۔ جھیل ولر قدیم زمانے میں ایک پُر رونق شہر تھا جہاں کاراجہ نکما اور عیاش اور بدکار تھا۔ جب برائیاں حد سے گزر گئیں تو اللہ کا قہر نازل ہوا اور ایک زلزلے سے سارا شہر پانی میں ڈوب گیا اور جھیل میں تبدیل ہو گیا۔

سبق: پلاسٹک

ج ۱۔ پلاسٹک کی ایجاد الیکزینڈر پارکس نے ۱۸۶۲ء میں کی۔

ج ۲۔ پلاسٹک کی یوں تو کئی ساری خصوصیات ہیں۔ پلاسٹک وزن میں کم یعنی ہلکی ہوتی ہے، یہ بہت نرم اور مضبوط ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ دکھنے میں بھی بہت خوبصورت اور جاذب نظر ہے۔ سرد اور گرم کو

برداشت کرنے کی قوت اور کم لاگت سے اس کا تیار ہونا بے شک اس کی خصوصیت ہے۔ پلاسٹک نہایت کارآمد چیز ہے ہر فرد کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ پلاسٹک کا مناسب استعمال کیا جائے۔

ج ۳۔ پلاسٹک ہماری روزمرہ زندگی کا ایک اہم حصہ ہے لیکن اس کے بیجا اور غیر ضروری استعمال سے ماحول پر منفی اثرات بھی دیکھنے کو ملتے ہیں، ماحول گندہ ہو جاتا ہے ہمارے معمول کی غذا زہریلی بن جاتی ہے۔ پلاسٹک سے زمین اور پانی بھی آلودگی کا شکار ہو جاتے ہیں۔

ج ۴۔ پلاسٹک سے بنی چیزیں واقعی میں فائدہ مند ہیں

اس کی بناوٹ نہایت دلکش اور خوبصورت ہوتی ہے، پلاسٹک سے بنی چیزوں کی قیمت بھی باقی چیزوں سے نسبتاً کم ہوتی ہے، پلاسٹک کا استعمال ہر کوئی آسانی سے کر سکتا ہے، یہاں ہم پلاسٹک کی چیزوں کو باقی ماندہ چیزوں پر اس لیے فوقیت دیتے ہیں کیوں کہ پلاسٹک کی خریداری میں کافی کم خرچہ آتا ہے۔

ج ۵۔ روزمرہ کی چیزیں خریدنے کے لیے ہمیں پلاسٹک کا مناسب اور صحیح استعمال کرنا چاہیے اور اس

بات کو ثابت کرنا چاہیے کہ پلاسٹک کے مثبت اثرات اس کے منفی اثرات پر حاوی ہیں۔

ج ۶۔ پلاسٹک کے مضر اثرات سے کوئی انکار نہیں کر سکتا کچھ جانور پلاسٹک کو بطور غذا استعمال کرتے ہیں

جن سے ایسے جانوروں کی صحت کو خطرہ لاحق ہو جاتا ہے زمینگی آلودگی میں بہت اضافہ ہو جاتا ہے

بیماریاں کافی زیادہ پھیلتی ہیں۔ پلاسٹک کے غیر ضروری استعمال سے ماحول کا توازن بگڑ جاتا ہے۔ پلاسٹک کے بیجا استعمال کو

روکنے کے لیے عوامی اور سرکاری سطح پر اقدامات اٹھانے کی ضرورت ہے۔

کاغذ کے تھیلے کا استعمال کرنا چاہیے وغیرہ۔

## جارج واشنگٹن

### مختصر جوابات

۱۔ جارج نے کلہاڑی کی دھار کی تیزی آزمانے کے لئے پودوں کو کاٹ ڈالا۔

۲۔ کارپورل نے اپنے اونچے منصب کی وجہ سے سپاہیوں کی مدد نہیں کی۔

۳۔ کارپورل کو بعد میں اسلئے ندامت محسوس ہوئی کیونکہ جب اُسکو پتہ چلا کہ وہ اجنبی شخص امریکہ کا

صدر جارج واشنگٹن ہے اور صدر ہونے کے باوجود اُس نے سپاہیوں کی مدد کی تو وہ اپنے کیے پر شرمندہ

ہو گیا۔

### تفصیلی جوابات

۱۔ جارج کا والد اس لئے خوش ہوا کیونکہ اسکے بیٹے نے ہمت دکھا کر سچ بولا۔ جارج کے والد نے جارج

سے کہا کہ میں بہت بدنصیب ہوتا اگر تم جھوٹ بولتے۔ اب مجھے پودوں کی بربادی کا کوئی ملال نہیں ہے۔

۲۔ جارج کے ان دو واقعات پڑھ کر ہمیں یہ سبق ملتا ہے کہ ہمیں ہر حال میں سچ بولنا چاہیے اور اپنے منصب کو بھلا کر محتاجوں اور غریبوں کی

مدد کرنی چاہیے۔

## رباعیات

### سوالات جوابات؛

- ۱۔ خدا جس کو دُنیا میں عزت اور بلند مرتبہ عطا کرتا ہے وہ اپنے دل میں نرمی اور انکساری کو جگہ دیتا ہے۔
- ۲۔ بے وقوف لوگ اکثر خود اپنی تعریفیں کیا کرتے ہیں۔
- ۳۔ دُنیا کا وطیرہ ہے کہ جو چیز یہاں آتی ہے وہ ختم ہو ہی جاتی ہے۔
- ۴۔ بڑھا پا ایک ایسی چیز ہے جو آ کر واپس نہیں جاتی۔
- ۵۔ جوانی ایک ایسی نعمت ہے جو ایک بار جاتی ہے تو کبھی واپس نہیں آتی۔

### تشریح

- مصرعہ ۱۔ یہ رباعی میر بربعلی انیس نے لکھی ہے جس میں یوں فرماتے ہیں کہ جب خدا کسی انسان کو عزت اور بلندی عطا فرماتے ہیں تو وہ انسان اپنے دل میں نرمی اور حلیمی کو جگہ ضرور دیتا ہے۔
- مصرعہ ۲۔ اس مصرعے میں شاعر فرماتے ہیں اس کے برعکس بے وقوف لوگ ہمیشہ خود کی تعریفوں میں لگے رہتے ہیں کیونکہ وہ اس خالی برتن کی طرح ہوتے ہیں جو بہت آواز کرتا ہے۔
- مصرعہ ۳۔ اس مصرعے میں شاعر فرماتے ہیں کہ یہ دُنیا ایک ایسی فنا ہونے والی جگہ ہے کہ جہاں جو بھی آتا ہے ختم ہو کر ہی رہتا ہے۔
- مصرعہ ۴۔ اس مصرعے میں شاعر فرماتے ہیں کہ اس زندگی میں بڑھا پا ایسی چیز ہے جو ایک بار آئے پھر کبھی واپس نہیں جاتی ہے۔ اور جوانی ایسی چیز ہے جو ایک بار چلی جائے تو کبھی واپس نہیں آتی ہے۔

### (گرامر)

کتب فروش کے نام کتابیں ارسال کرنے کے لئے خط

جنگلات منڈی انت ناگ

۱۲ اکتوبر ۲۰۲۰ء

مکرمی جناب علی محمد اینڈ سنز تاجران کتب لاچوک۔

اسلام علیکم

اُمید ہے کہ آپ بخیر ہونگے عرض یوں ہے کہ برائے مہربانی مندرجہ ذیل کتابیں بذریعہ سپیڈ پوسٹ میرے پتے پر ارسال فرمائیں۔ نوازش ہوگی

- ۱۔ نگار اردو : دس عدد
- ۲۔ بہارستان اردو : پانچ عدد
- ۳۔ فیروز اللغات : پانچ عدد
- ۴۔ انگلش ڈکشنری : پانچ عدد
- ۵۔ سرتاج اردو گرامر : دس عدد

نیاز مند

لیاقت حسین

دکان نمبر ۵ کھنہ بل نزد گورنمنٹ ڈگری کالج

انت ناگ کشمیر

اسم ضمیر کی پانچ قسمیں ہیں

ضمیر شخص      ضمیر اشارہ      ضمیر استفہام      ضمیر موصولہ      ضمیر تنکیر یہ

ضمیر شخص: جو کسی شخص کے لئے استعمال ہو جیسے ہم، تم، آپ، وہ، اُن وغیرہ

ضمیر اشارہ: کسی چیز یا جگہ کی طرف اشارہ کرنے والے اسم کو اشارہ کہتے ہیں جیسے یہ وہ وغیرہ۔

ضمیر استفہام : کسی بات کے پوچھنے پر بولی جائے جاندار کے لئے عموماً ”کون“ اور بے جان

کے لئے ”کیا“ بولا جاتا ہے۔

ضمیر موصولہ: وہ اسم ہے جس کے ساتھ ہمیشہ ایک ایسا جملہ آتا ہے جس میں اسکے اسم کا بیان ہوتا ہے اسکے بغیر پورے معنی نہیں

دیتا۔ جیسے جوڑ کا اول آیا وہ تیرا بھائی ہے۔

جو، جس، جہاں، جب وغیرہ اسماء موصولہ ہیں۔

ضمیر تنکیر یہ: وہ اسم ہے جو غیر معین چیزوں یا شخصوں کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

” کوئی“ اشخاص کے لئے اور ” کچھ“ چیزوں کے لئے بولا جاتا ہے۔

الفاظ اضداد

ضد:

الفاظ

صحت بخش

۱۔ مضر صحت

طلوع

۲۔ غروب

۳۔ بد صورت	خوبصورت
۴۔ ویران	آباد
۵۔ بد مزہ	مزے دار۔ لذیذ

### غلط جملوں کی اصلاح

غلط جملے	درست جملے
۱۔ اُس نے خط لکھنا ہے	اُسے خط لکھنا ہے
۲۔ وہ لڑکی اچھی گاتی ہے	وہ لڑکی اچھا گاتی ہے
۳۔ میں آپ کا مشکور ہوں	میں آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں
۴۔ برائے مہربانی کر کے جواب دو	برائے مہربانی جواب دو
۵۔ ہم نے وہاں جانا ہے	ہمیں وہاں جانا ہے

### مضمون: جھیل ڈل

جھیلوں کے معاملے میں قدرت نے جموں کشمیر پر بہت فیاضی سے کام لیا ہے۔ وادی کشمیر میں جھیل ڈل اور جھیل ولر کے علاوہ بھی کئی اور جھیلیں ہیں جو سیاحوں کے لئے باعث کشش ہیں لیکن جھیل ڈل کو بڑی اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ کیونکہ اس کے کنارے پر مشہور مغل باغات ہیں جیسے نسیم آباد، شالیماں باغ، نشاط باغ، چشمہ شاہی وغیرہ۔ اسکے علاوہ اس جھیل کے کنارے پر ہی حضرت بل کی مقدس درگاہ آباد ہے۔ اس جھیل کے ارد گرد پہاڑوں کا سلسلہ بھی بھی دیکھنے کے لائق ہے۔ ہندوستان کے مختلف علاقوں سے ہزاروں کی تعداد میں ہر سال سیاح جھیل کے کنارے پر چند روز سیر کرنے کے لئے کافی روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں۔

جھیل کے کنارے صبح و شام انسان کے دل میں خیال آتا ہے کہ دنیا اور دنیا کے ہنگاموں کو فراموش کر کے ساری زندگی یہیں گزار دی جائے۔ سورج غروب ہوتے وقت جھیل کا نظارہ قابل دید ہوتا ہے جسکی داد جہانگیر نے خوب دی ہے۔ چاندنی رات میں جھیل کا جو سما ہوتا ہے وہ بھی قابل رشک ہے۔

جھیل میں مختلف قسم کی ترکاریاں اور سبزیاں اُگتی ہیں۔ اس جھیل کے ارد گرد رہنے والے زمیندار زمین پر کاشت کرتے ہیں اور یہاں کنول کے پھول بھی کھلتے ہیں اور ایک خاص قسم کی پیداوار ”ندرؤ“ بھی یہاں اُگتا ہے۔ جھیل کے کنارے ہاؤس بوٹوں کی قطاریں لگی رہتی ہیں جن میں سیاح لوگ موسم گرما میں قیام کرتے ہیں اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ شکارے میں بیٹھ کر پورے ڈل کی سیر کرتے ہیں۔

جمائز: ستم

سبق نمبر: ۱۰

عنوان: ایڈسن

س: جواب لیکھو؟

۱۔ ایڈسن کرتے کتھ جاپے اوس زامت؟

ج: ایڈسن اوس امریکہ کس مایلان ناؤر جاپے ۱۸۴۷ء منز زامت۔

۲۔ ایڈسنس کیا اوس اصلی ناو؟

ج: ایڈسنس اوس اصلی ناو تھامس ایلوا ایڈسن۔

۳۔ کوکہ چارس منز کیاڑ بیوٹھ ایڈسن ٹھولن پھاہ دینے؟

ج: لوکہ چارس منز بیوٹھ ایڈسن ٹھولن پھاہ دینے تکیاڑ سہ تہ یرشہان کوکر ہندی پائھی ٹھولن پھہہ دین۔

۴۔ کورہن کیاڑ گپے بے ہوش؟

ج: کورہن گپے ایڈسن نہ دسی کیمین ہند رس چاوناوتھ بے ہوش۔

۵۔ لوکچار پٹھے کیا عادت اوس ایڈسنس؟

ج: لوکچار پٹھے اوس ایڈسنس عادت چیزن تہ کتھن سنن سوال پڑنی تہ جواب ژھارنی۔

۶۔ ایڈسنس گس گس اہم چیز چھ ایجاد کورمٹ؟

ج: ایڈسنس گری واریاہ دلچسپ تہ فاید مند چیز ایجاد مثلاً کتھ کرن واچینز مشین،

ٹیلی فون، ٹایپ رایٹر، بجلی پٹھ چلن وول پکھ۔ بجلی ہند بلب بیتر۔

۷: ایڈسن کر گوو یمہ عالمہ؟

ج: ایڈسن گوو ۱۹۳۲ عالمہ۔

س: پڑتھ موضوعس متعلق لیکھو ژور ژور جملہ۔

بجلی پٹھ چلن وول پنکھ

۱۔ بجلی پٹھ چلن وول پنکھ چھ بجلی پٹھ چلان۔

۲۔ زیاد گرمی ہندس صورتس منز چھ یہ آسہ راحت دوان۔

۳۔ بجلی پٹھ چلن وول یہ پنکھ چھ از کل پڑتھ گرس منز مؤجود۔

۴۔ بجلی ہند پکھ چھ تھامس ایلو ایڈسنن ایجاد کورمت

ٹیلی فون

۱۔ ٹیلیفون ایجاد کرن ولس سائیس دانس اوس ناو الگزانڈر گراہم بیل۔

۲۔ ٹیلیفونس پٹھ چھ اور یور کتھ باتھ ہسکتھ کران۔

۳۔ ٹیلی فون چھ ازری چہ سپل فون ہند موج مانہ یوان۔

۴: ٹیلی فونکہ ذریہ چھ آسری وقت زایہ کرنہ وراپے پننہ کتھ بیس تانی وائٹاوتھ

ہرکان۔

س: خالی جلیہ برو:

۱۔ یس تریہ وری وائسہ آسہ۔

۲۔ یس ژور وری وائسہ آسہ۔

۳۔ یس پانژھ وری وائسہ آسہ۔

۴۔ یس شے وری وائسہ آسہ۔

۵۔ یس ستھ وری وائسہ آسہ۔

عنوان: ڈل

سبق نمبر: ۱۴

سوال: سوالن ہندی جواب لیکھو:

۱۔ ڈل کوتاہ زیوٹھ تہ کھول چھ؟

ج: ڈل چھ ژور میل تہ ڈاے میل کھول۔

۲۔ ہردس منز کتھ کئی چھ ڈل واریاہ حسین آسان؟

ج: ہردس منز چھ ڈل پننیو رنگو ستر واریاہ حسین آسان۔

۳۔ ڈل کمن دون ٹینگن منزس چھ منزس چھ؟

ج: ڈل چھ سلیمان ٹینگ تہ ہار پرتھ ٹینگس منزس۔

۴۔ ڈل دندس پٹھ کس کس باغ چھ؟

ج: ڈل دندس پٹھ چھ نشاط تہ شالہ مار باغ۔

۵۔ نشاط، شالہ مار تہ نسیم باغ کئی چھ بناؤی مٹر؟

ج: جہانگیر تہ شاہ جہان بناؤی نشاط تہ شالہ مار باغ تہ نسیم باغ آواکبر سندر

وقتے بناونہ۔

۶۔ کالراو و تھنکس و قس منز کیاڑ اسی بڈموہنوی ڈلگ آب چیوان؟

ج: کالراہ کین دوهن دوران اسی بڈی موہنوی لاگ ترنہ نشہ بچنہ باپتھ ڈلگ آب

چیوان۔

س: خالی جلیہ برو:

۱۔ ڈینٹاکی

۲۔ ارکھاکی

۳۔ تیشٹاکی

۴۔ گوردائی

۵۔ کنہ وائی

۶۔ کنہ ڈائی

س: کشپر منز چھ واریاہ سرتہ کینژن سرن ہند ناو لیکھو نوٹ بگس پٹھ۔

ج: ڈل سر، مان سر، آنچار سر، ولر سرتہ مانسبل سر۔

س: بیم لفظ گرو جملن منز استمال:

۱۔ وچھن: وچھن اتھہ چھ اتھہ واس کرنہ خاطر آسان۔

۲۔ کھوور: کھوور طرفہ چھ بوڈ استان۔

۳۔ پتھ: پتھ کنہ چھ باغ۔

۴۔ ہیور: ہیور گن چھ اصل باغ۔

۵۔ یون: یون گن گڑھہ پکنہ وز وچھن۔

س: خالی جلیہ برو:

۱۔ داراشکوہن

۲۔ اکبر

۳۔ مغلو

۴۔ بہمارن

۵۔ سرینگر

س: بیجو جملو منز ژاؤو کراوٹی یم مختلف کال ہاوان آسن:

۱۔ از کال

۲۔ پتھ کال

۳۔ پینہ وول کال

۴۔ پتھ کال

۵۔ پینہ وول کال

۶۔ پینہ وول کال

۷۔ از کال

۸۔ پینہ وول کال

۹۔ از کال

۱۰۔ پتھ کال