

Assignment: FA1

SUBJECT:- ENGLISH

The Squirrel

The poem is penned down by an eminent poet "Mildred Bowers Armstrong". It is a short poem consisting of six lines. In this poem, the poet describes the appearance and swift movement made by squirrel. The poet observes a creature and its features. The poet looks at the tail of the squirrel which resembles to a question mark. The poet enhances the beauty of the squirrel by calling its grey hair an overcoat. It is a mischievous creature who likes to play and eat nuts but at the very same time take a quick turn whenever anyone runs around the tree on which it is sitting.

Chapter 01

Three Questions

Comprehension check

Q1. Why did the king want to know answer to three questions?

Ans. The king wanted to know the answers to the three questions in order to become a great ruler.

Q2. Messengers were sent throughout the Kingdom

- to fetch wise men
- to find answer to the questions
- to look for the wise hermit
- to announce a reward for those who could answer the question. Mark your choice.

Ans. to announce a reward for those who could answer the question.

Comprehension check

Complete the following sentence by adding the appropriate part of sentence given in the box.

- Many wise men answered the king's question, their answers were so varied that the king was not satisfied
- Someone suggested that there should be a council of wise men to help the king act at the right time.
- Someone else suggested that the king should have a timetable and follow it strictly
- The king requested the hermit to answer three questions.
- The king washed and dressed the bearded man's wound but the bleeding would not stop.

Working with the text

Q1. Why was the king advised to go to magicians?

Ans. The king was advised to go to magicians so that they could help him to decide the right time for doing something.

Q2. In answer to the second question, whose advice did the people say would be important to the king ?

Ans. In answer to the second question the advice varied, some suggested that the most important people to the king were his counsellors, for some, these were the priests and others choose the doctor.

Q3. What suggestions were made in answer to the third question?

Ans. In answer to the third question, three suggestions were made. These were science, fighting and religious worship.

Q4. Did the wise men win the reward? If not, why not?

Ans. No, the wise men did not win the reward because the king was not persuaded with their answers.

Q5. How did the king and the hermit help the wounded man?

Ans. The king assisted the man by washing his wound. He dressed and re-dressed the wound until the bleeding stopped, he also gave him fresh water to drink while as hermit took him inside his hut and allowed him to spend night under his roof.

Q6. I) Who was the bearded man?

Ans. The bearded man was the foe of the king.

ii) Why did he ask for the King's forgiveness?

Ans. The bearded man asked for the King's forgiveness as he felt ashamed of having malevolent intention against the king who became reason for his rescue.

Q7. The king forgave the bearded man what did he do to show his forgiveness?

Ans. The king displayed his forgiveness by providing him with his own team of doctors and assured him to give back his property.

SUBJECT:- SCIENCE

Topic: Nutrition in plants

Exercises:

1. Why do organisms need to take food?

Ans: Organisms need to have food to obtain energy and essential nutrients that are necessary for their growth, maintenance, and survival. Food provides the raw materials for cellular processes and helps to maintain the balance of internal conditions required for life. The energy obtained from food enables organisms to carry out essential tasks such as movement, reproduction and

respiration. Furthermore, nutrients from food provide the building blocks for various cellular structures, enzymes, and hormones and help the body to fight against diseases.

2. Distinguish between a parasite and a saprotroph?

<u>Parasite</u>	<u>Saprotroph</u>
1.They depend on other organisms forobtaining their food.	1.They obtain their food from dead and dead organic matter.
2. These plants harm the host organism.	2. They do not harm the organisms, they facilitate the breaking downof organic molecules.
3. They do not help incleaning the environment.	3. They feed on dead matter, thus help in cleaning the environment.
4. They have intracellular mode of digestion.	4. They have extracellular mode of digestion.
5. Cuscuta, mistletoe, yellow rattle are examples of parasitic plants.	5. Examples of saprophytes are certain bacteria and fungi.

3. How would you test the presence of starch in leaves?

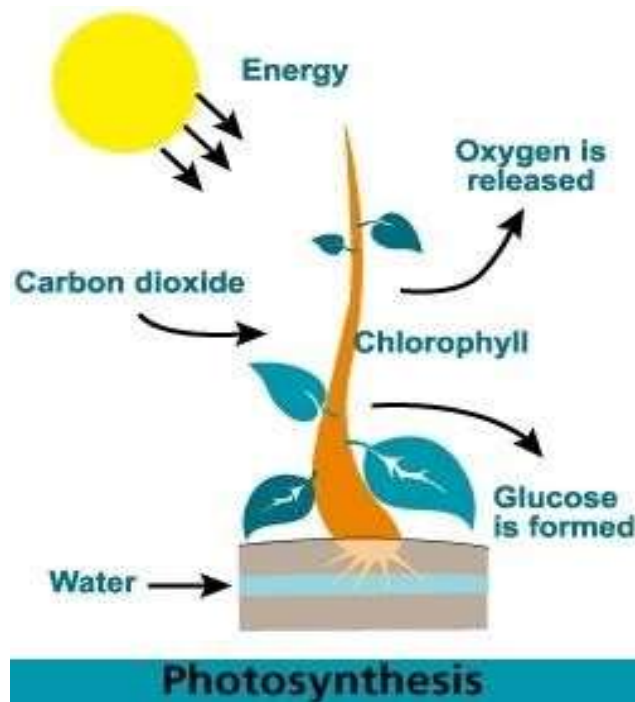
Ans : Presence of starch in leaves can be tested by performing the following experiment:

Boil some water in a container and place a leaf in it for about 3 minutes. Remove the leaf from the boiling water. Place it in a test tube and pour enough alcohol to cover the leaf. Place the test tube in boilingwater and let the alcohol boil. The chlorophyll present in the leaf dissolves in the alcohol and makes it appear green. The leaf turns colourless. Wash the leaf with tap water and pour some dilute iodine solution on it. Iodine will react with starch to give a bluish colour,showing the presence of starch in leaves.

4. Give a brief description of the process of synthesis of food in green plants.

Ans: The process of synthesis of food in green plants is called photosynthesis. It is the process by which plants use sunlight, water and carbon dioxide to produce oxygen and energy in the form of sugar.

During photosynthesis, plants absorb light energy from the sun and convert it into chemical energy stored in carbohydrates such as glucose.This process takes place in specialized organelles within the plant cell called chloroplasts. Chloroplasts contain special pigments called chlorophyll, which are responsible for capturing light energy. The energyfrom the absorbed light is then used along with carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O) to produce organic compounds, such as carbohydrates(e.g., glucose) and oxygen gas (O₂).



5. Show with the help of a sketch that plants are the ultimate source of food.

6. Fill in the blanks:

- Green plants are called autotrophs since they synthesise their food.
- The food synthesised by plants is stored as starch.
- In photosynthesis, solar energy is captured by the pigment called chlorophyll.
- During photosynthesis, plants take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen gas.

7. Name the following.

- A parasitic plant with a yellow, slender and tubular stem. :CUSCUTA
- A plant that has both autotrophic and heterotrophic mode of nutrition. PITCHER PLANT
- The pores through which leaves exchange gases. STOMATA

8. Tick the correct answer.

- Amarbel is an example of:
 - Autotroph
 - parasite
 - saprotroph
 - host

Ans:Parasite

b) The plant which traps and feeds on insects is:

- Cuscuta
- China rose
- pitcher plant
- rose

Ans: Pitcher plant

9. Match the items given in Column I with those in Column II

Solution:

<i>Column-I</i>	<i>Column-II</i>
<i>Chlorophyll</i>	<i>Leaf</i>
<i>Nitrogen</i>	<i>Rhizobium</i>
<i>Amarbel</i>	<i>Parasite</i>
<i>Animals</i>	<i>Heterotrophs</i>
<i>Insects</i>	<i>Pitcher plant</i>

10. Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false.

i) Carbon dioxide is released during photosynthesis. (T/F)

Ans: False

ii) Plants which synthesise their food themselves are called saprotrophs. (T/F)

Ans: False

iii) The product of photosynthesis is not a protein. (T/F)

Ans: True

iv) Solar energy is converted into chemical energy during photosynthesis. (T/F)

Ans: True

11. Choose the correct option from the following:

Which part of the plant takes in carbon dioxide from the air for photosynthesis?

(i) Root hair (ii) Stomata (iii) Leaf veins (iv) Sepals

Ans: Stomata

12. Choose the correct option from the following:

Plants take carbon dioxide from the atmosphere mainly through their:

i Roots (ii) stem (iii) flowers (iv) leaves

Ans: leaves

13. Tick mark the correct choice:

Solutions

1. Venus flytrap
2. Symbiotic
3. Stomata
4. Chlorophyll

Nutrition In Animals

Q.1.Fill in the blanks:

- The main steps of nutrition in humans are _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____
- The largest gland in the human body is _____.
- The stomach releases hydrochloric acid and _____ juices which act on food.
- The inner wall of the small intestine has many finger-like outgrowths called _____
- Amoeba digests its food in the _____ .

Ans.(a) ingestion, digestion, absorption, assimilation, egestion

- liver
- digestive
- villi
- food vacuole.

Q.2. Mark 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if it is false:

- Digestion of starch starts in the stomach. (T/F)
- The tongue helps in mixing food with saliva. (T/F)
- The gall bladder temporarily stores bile. (T/F)
- The ruminants bring back swallowed grass into their mouth and chew it for sometime. (T/F)

Ans.

- F
- T
- T
- T

Q.3.Tick mark the correct answer in each of the following:

(a) Fat is completely digested in the

- (i) stomach (ii) mouth (iii) small intestine (iv) large intestine

(b) Water from the undigested food is absorbed mainly in the:

- (i) Stomach (ii) Food pipe (iii) Small intestine (iv) Large intestine

(c) The process of taking food into the body is called

- (i) Digestion (ii) Absorption (iii) ingestion (iv) Assimilation

(d) Which of the following is the largest gland in the human body

- (i) Pancreas (ii) Liver (iii) Salivary gland (iv) Thyroid

(e) Finger like projections called villi are present in

- (i) Small intestine (ii) Stomach (iii) Rectum (iv) Large intestine

(f) Which of the following is a ruminant

- (i) Amoeba (ii) Man (iii) Cow (iv) Earthworm

- Ans.(a) (iii) Small intestine
 (b) (iv) Large intestine
 (c) (iii) ingestion
 (d) (ii) liver
 (e) (i) small intestine
 (f) (iii) cow

Q.4. Match the items of column I with those given in column II:

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
<i>Food components</i>	<i>Product(s) of Digestion</i>
<i>Carbohydrates</i>	<i>Fatty acids and glycerol</i>
<i>Proteins</i>	<i>Sugar</i>
<i>Fats</i>	<i>Amino acids</i>

Ans.

<i>Column I</i>	<i>Column II</i>
Food components	Product(s) of Digestion
Carbohydrates	Sugar
Proteins	Amino acids
Fats	Fatty acids and glycerol

Q.5. What are villi? What is their location and function?

Ans. The finger like projections in the inner walls of the small intestine are called villi. These are found in small intestine.

Function: The villi increase the surface area for absorption of the digested food

Q.6. Where is the bile produced? Which component of the food does it help to digest?

Ans. Bile is produced in liver. The bile juice stored in sac called the gall bladder. It helps in the digestion of fats.

Q.7. Name the type of carbohydrate that can be digested by ruminants but not by humans. Give the reason also.

Ans. Cellulose is the carbohydrate that can be digested by ruminants. Ruminants have large sac like structure between the small intestine and large intestine. The cellulose of the food is digested by the action of certain bacteria which are not present in humans.

Q.8. Why do we get instant energy from glucose?

Ans. Because it easily breaks down in the cell with the help of oxygen which provides instant energy to the organism. Glucose does not need digestion, it is directly absorbed into the blood.

Q.9. Which part of the digestive canal is involved in:

- (i) Absorption of food _____ .
 (ii) Chewing of food _____ .
 (iii) Killing of bacteria _____ .

(iv) Complete digestion of food _____ .

(v) Formation of faeces _____ .

Ans. (i) Small intestine

(ii) Mouth

(iii) Stomach

(iv) Small intestine

(v) Large intestine

Q. 10. Write one similarity and one difference between the nutrition in amoeba and human beings.

Ans. Similarity: The digestive juices in amoeba are secreted into food vacuole and in human beings the digestive juices are secreted in stomach and small intestine. Then the juices convert complex food into simpler soluble and absorbable substances. ‘

Difference: Amoeba captures the food with help of pseudopodia and engulf it. In human beings food is taken by the mouth.

Q.11. Match the items of Column I with suitable items in Column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) Salivary Gland	(i) Bile juice secretion
(b) Stomach	(ii) Storage of undigested food, faeces
(c) Liver	(iii) Saliva secretion
(d) Rectum	(iv) Acid release
(e) Small intestine	(v) Digestion is completed
(f) Large intestine	(vi) Absorption of water

Ans.

Column I	Column II
(a) Salivary gland	(iii) Saliva secretion
(b) Stomach	(iv) Acid release
(c) Liver	(i) Bile juice secretion
(d) Rectum	(ii) Storage of undigested food, faeces
(e) Small intestine	(v) Digestion is completed
(f) Large intestine	(vi) Absorption of water

Q.12. Label Fig. 2.11 of the digestive system.

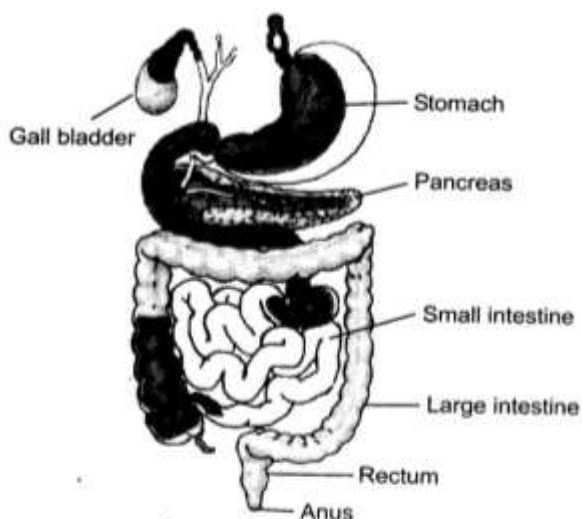


Fig. 2.12 Human digestive system.

Q.13. Can we survive only on raw, leafy vegetables/grass? Discuss.

Ans. Yes, we can survive only on raw leafy vegetables, as we know leafy vegetables are rich in cellulose but leafy vegetables also contain essential nutrients which are sufficient to survive better.

FIBRE TO FABRIC

Short Answer Questions

1) Describe a silk moth. Name four stages of its life cycle.

Ans: Silk moth is an insect with wings. It is about 25mm long, robust and creamy white in color. It has cream coloured wings with faint brown lines. It lives only for few days and is unable to fly. The four stages of life cycle of a moth are: Egg, Larva, Pupa and silk moth.

2) Define sericulture. Name the two processes involved in sericulture.

Ans: The rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is known as sericulture. The two steps involved in sericulture are:

Rearing of silkworms.

Obtaining silk fibres from cocoons.(reeling)

3) Name the two types of hair on sheep from which wool can be obtained.

Ans: The two types of hair on sheep from which wool can be obtained are:

Fine, soft under-hair close to skin.

Coarse beard hair called kemp.

4) What is selective breeding?

Ans: In animal husbandry, selective breeding refers to a method in which parents are selected for obtaining special characteristics in their offspring's.

5) Name 5 animals other than sheep that give us wool.

Ans: Goats, Llamas, Rabbits, Yaks, Camels.

Long answers

1) Explain the lifecycle of a silkworm.

Ans: The lifecycle of a silkworm includes following stages:

Egg: The female adult moth lays about 300-400 eggs at a time.

Larva: The eggs hatch into tiny caterpillars (larvae) which grow by feeding on mulberry leaves for about 20-30 days.

Pupa: Each silkworm spins a cocoon of silk thread around itself for about 3-7 days. At this stage, it is called a pupa.

Silk-moth: At the end of 2-3 weeks, the pupa inside the cocoon grows into an adult moth and emerges out of it.

2) Define sericulture. Describe the process of rearing silk moths.

Ans: The rearing of silkworms for the production of silk is known as sericulture. It involves:

Rearing: The eggs are kept under controlled temperature conditions. They hatch and the silkworms are fed on mulberry leaves for 20-30 days. They are then transferred to wooden trays where they form cocoons. The cocoons are collected before pupa turns into a moth. They are put into hot water to kill pupae and loosen the silk thread.

3) What is reeling? Describe the process.

Ans: The process of taking out silk threads from cocoon that have been soaked in hot water is called reeling.

Reeling: The silk thread is taken out from cocoons. A single thread is delicate so threads from several cocoons are unwound and twisted together on reel. The thread is then woven into fabric. Some healthiest worms are reared to grow into adult silk moths and further lay eggs and process is repeated.

4) Describe in short the six steps involved in wool production.

Ans: The six steps are:

I. **Shearing:** It involves removal of the woollen coat or fleece from the animals by using shearing tools.

Scouring: The sheared wool is washed in hot water and detergent and then dried.

Sorting: In this step, any strained, damaged and inferior wool is removed from the fleece.

IV. **Grading:** The wool is sorted according to the length, color and texture of fibres.

Dyeing: In this step the hair of sheep is dyed with different colors for commercial use.

VI. **Making yarn:** The wool is passed through rollers and combed in to sheets with the help of machines. The sheet is then twisted into rope called sliver. This is stretched and twisted into a thin yarn.

5) Describe the health hazards faced by workers during silk and wool rearing.

Ans: The health hazards involved in sericulture and wool production are:

Handling dead silkworms with bare hands may lead to infection and illness.

II. Workers may be exposed to bacteria called anthrax. It causes wool sorter's disease.

Chemical dyes used to dye wool and silk can cause skin infections.

IV. In spinning and weaving industries, workers are exposed to loud noise which may result in hearing loss.

Exposure to dust from silk and wool can result in respiratory diseases.

SUBJECT: SST

HISTORY

Chapter 01

TRACING CHANGES THROUGH 1000 YEARS

Q1. Who was considered a "foreigner" in the past?

Ans. The term 'Foreigner' is used to any stranger who appeared in any village. The word 'Pardesi' and 'Ajnabi' were synonyms of the word foreigner. These words were used by citizens of that place or village to refer to any person who arrived for some work for a short time and who was not a part of that society or culture.

Q2.State whether true or false:

a. We do not find inscriptions for the period after 700.

Ans. False

b. The Marathas asserted their political importance during this period.

Ans. True

c. Forest-dwellers were sometimes pushed out of their lands with the spread of agricultural settlements.

Ans True

d. Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban controlled Assam, Manipur and Kashmir.

Ans False.

Qno3: Fill in the blanks:

Ans a. Manuscripts

b. Ziyauddin Barani

c. Potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee.

Qno4: List some of the technological changes associated with this period.

Ans. Some of the technological changes associated with this period are:-

1. Invention of the Printing Press

2. Advances in Navigation

3. The industrial Revolution

4. The Telegraph and Telephone

5. Use of fire arm in battlefield
6. Spinning wheels for weaving

Qno5: What were some of the major religious developments during this period?

Ans. Some of the major religious developments during this period were as follows.

- Rulers helped in the construction of temples.
- People started worship of new deities.
- Merchants and Migrants brought Holy Quran with them.
- Idea of Bhakti emerged among all the people.

Qno6: In what ways has the meaning of the term Hindustan changed over the centuries?

Ans. The term 'Hindustan' has changed over the centuries in the following ways:

For the first time, in the 13th century, Minhaj-i-Siraj used the term 'Hindustan'. By 'Hindustan' he meant the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the lands between Ganga and Yamuna rivers.

- The poet Amir Khusrau used this term in his poems in the 14th century.
- In the 16th century Babar used the term to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the sub continent.
- Important points is that the term 'Hindustan' did not carry the political and national meaning as we use it today.

Qno7: How were the affairs of jatis regulated?

Ans : The affairs of jatis were regulated in the following ways:

- Jatis were grouped or divided as per their family backgrounds and occupations that their family carried on. People had to accept these rules.
- Jatis were the sub-castes as per the power, influence and resources controlled by members of the Jati. An assembly or group of elders was responsible for enforcing these regulations and were called as Jati Panchayat.
- However, the Jati or caste of one area vary that of other areas in many aspects.

Qno8: What does the term pan-regional empire mean?

Ans. By 700 AD, many regions of Indian Sub-continent already possessed distinct geographical dimensions and their own language and cultural characteristics. An empire comprises of the areas of many smaller regions or smaller kingdoms. Pan-regional empire was developed in different dynasties e.g the empires of Chola, Tughlaq and Mughals without losing their distinctiveness.

Qno9: What are the difficulties that historians face in using manuscripts?

Ans. In early days manuscripts were hand written. They used palm leaves which were difficult to maintain. Later, paper became cheaper and more widely available. People used it to write holy texts, chronicles of rulers, letters and teaching of saints etc. There was no printing press in those days, so scribes copied manuscripts by hand.

As scribes copied manuscripts, sometimes they introduced changes according to their own, so the different manuscripts of the same text became substantially different from one another over the centuries. Historians have to read the different versions and guess what the author had originally written.

Qno10: How do historians divide the past into periods? Do they face any problems in doing so?

Ans. For historians, time is not just passing of hours, days or years. Instead, it is the reflection of social, economic, cultural and religious changes that occur through the ages. Division of past events, happening into large segments that is periods, makes it easy to study time for any historian. British historians divided the history of India into three periods Hindu, Muslim and British.

This division was based on the idea that the religion of rulers was the only important historical change. But these divisions ignored the rich diversity of the Indian sub-continent. Most historians take social and economic factors into account in order to characterize the major elements of different moments of the past. Historians thus faced difficulties to describe the entire period as one historical unit.

Additional Questions

Q.1. What are Manuscripts?

Ans. The hand written books usually collected by wealthy people, rulers, Monasteries and temples. They were kept in libraries and archives.

Q.2. Who are Scribes?

Ans. The excellent copy writers who copied manuscripts by hand.

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER: ENVIRONMENT

I. What is an ecosystem?

Ans. An ecosystem is a geographic area where plants, animals and other organisms depend on their immediate surroundings and are also dependent on each other. Ecosystem contains biotic or living parts as well as abiotic factors or non-living parts.

II. What do you mean by natural environment?

Ans. The environment that consists of all objects created by nature is called natural environment. It includes all objects created by nature, by human beings and includes human beings also.

III. Which are the major components of the environment?

Ans. The major components of the environment are:

- Natural components (Air, Water, Land & living things)
- Man made components (Buildings, Parks, Roads etc.)
- Human components (Living beings).

IV. Give four examples of human made environment.

Ans. Four examples of human made environment are:

- Buildings
- Parks
- Industries &
- Roads

V. What is lithosphere?

Ans. Lithosphere is the solid crust or the hard top layer of the earth. It is made up of rocks and minerals and covered by a thin layer of soil. It is an irregular surface with various landforms such as mountains, plateaus, plains, valleys etc.

VI. Which are the two major components of biotic environment?

Ans. The two major components of biotic environment are:

- Plants
- Animals

VII. What is biosphere?

Ans. Biosphere is a narrow zone of the earth where land, water & air interact with each other to support life. The plant and animal kingdom together make biosphere or the living world.

Q2. Tick the correct answer:

- i. Aquarium
- ii. Land
- iii. Road
- iv. Growing population

Q3. Match the following:

- i. Narrow zone where land water and air interact
- ii. Blanket of air which surrounds the earth
- iii. Domain of water
- iv. Our surroundings

Q4. Give reasons:

- i. Man modifies his environment to fulfill his basic needs as it is the basic life support system. He build houses to live in & industries to work in, which modifies the environment & also it's mineral wealth.
- ii. Plants & animals are interdependent on each other because plants are the producers and animals are the consumers. Plants release oxygen in the atmosphere which is inhaled by human beings and humans exhale carbon dioxide which helps plants in producing their own food.

CHAPTER: INSIDE OUR EARTH

Q1 i) What are the three layers of the earth?

Ans: The three layers of the earth are:

- a) Crust b) Mantle c) Core

ii) What is a rock?

Ans: Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock.

iii) Name three types of rocks?

Ans: The three types of rocks are:

- a) Igneous rocks b) Sedimentary rocks c) Metamorphic rocks

iv) How are extrusive and intrusive rocks formed?

Ans: When the molten lava comes on the earth's surface, it rapidly cools down and becomes solid. Rocks formed in such a way on the crust are called as extrusive Igneous rocks. They have a very fine grained structure e.g Basalt.

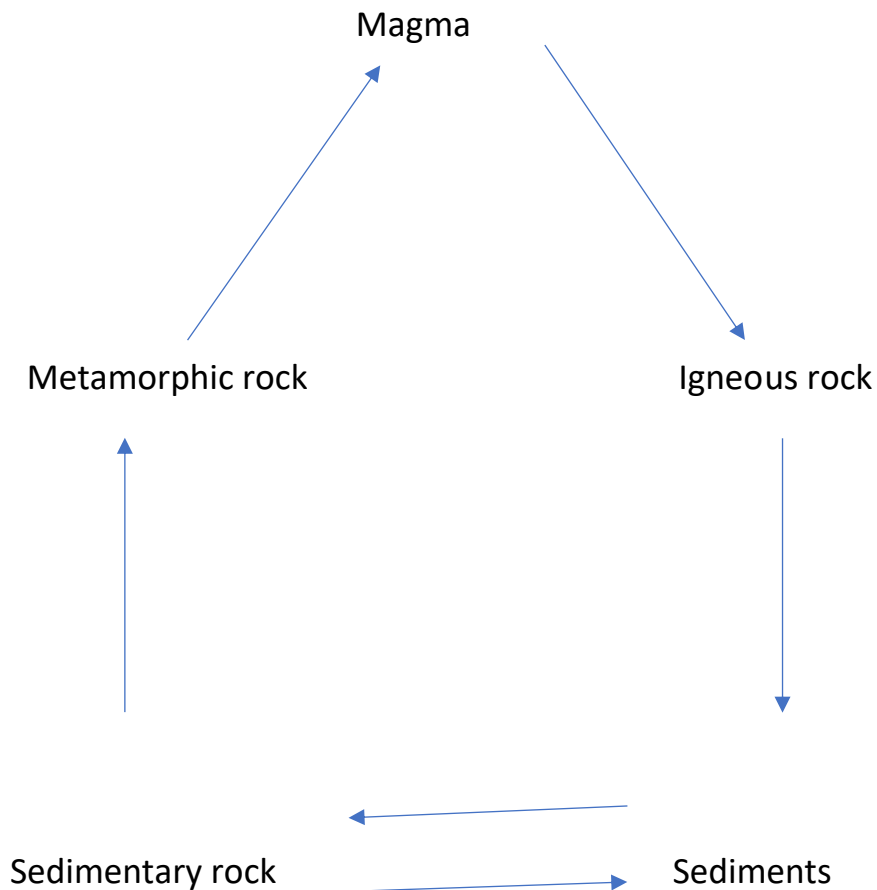
Sometimes the molten magma cools down deep inside the earth's crust. Solid rocks so formed are called intrusive igneous rocks. Since they cool down slowly they form large grains e.g Granite.

v) What do you mean by a rock cycle?

Ans: The rock cycle is the process by which rocks of one kind change into rocks of another kind. There are three main kinds of rocks: igneous rock, metamorphic rock and sedimentary rock. When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rock. These igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks. When igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks. The metamorphic rocks

which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma and the process is repeated.

Rock cycle



vi) What are the uses of rocks?

Ans: Some of the uses of rocks are as follows:

- For building roads, houses and buildings.
- The different minerals that makeup different rocks are used as fuels, medicine, fertilizers and in various industries.
- Many rocks are used as gemstones.

vii) What are metamorphic rocks?

Ans: The type of rocks formed when igneous and sedimentary rocks experience heat and pressure are called metamorphic rocks.

Q4) Give reasons

i) We can't go to the centre of the earth.

Ans: We can't go to the centre of the earth because the temperature and pressure at the centre of the earth are very high.

ii) Sedimentary rocks are formed from Sediments.

Ans: The small fragments of rocks that hit each other and break to reach the ground are called Sediments. These sediments are transported and deposited by wind, water etc and then compressed and hardened to form a layer of rocks are called sedimentary rocks. This shows that sedimentary rocks are formed from Sediments.

iii) Limestone is changed into marble.

Ans: Igneous and Sedimentary rocks change into metamorphic rocks under heat and pressure. This happens in the case of limestone. Limestone under heat and pressure changes into marble.

CIVICS

CHAPTER: ON EQUALITY

Q1. In a democracy why is universal adult franchise important?

Ans. Universal adult franchise refers that all citizens who are 18 years of age and above have one vote without any discrimination on the basis of caste, creed and colour. In democracy it is important as it is based on the idea of equality.

Q2. Re-read the box on Article 15 & state two ways in which this Article addresses inequality?

Ans. Article 15 addresses inequality in terms of discrimination based on religion, race, caste, gender, place of birth etc. It also addresses the fact that the use of public places such as wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads under full or partial government funding are not subject to discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth.

Q3. In what way was Omprakash Valmiki's experience similar to that of the Ansaris?

Ans. Omprakash Valmiki was discriminated on account of his caste, while as the Ansaris were discriminated on account of their religion. The similarity in both the cases was that they both were discriminated. Omprakash Valmiki was not allowed to sit with fellow classmates on account of his birth as a Dalit and was made to sweep the school. The Ansaris were denied a flat on rent as their religion differed to those of renters.

Q4. What do you understand by the term "all persons are equal before the law"? Why do you think it is important in a democracy?

Ans. The statement means that every person in the country including males and females, persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic background are equal in the eyes of the law.

The concept of equality before law is important because equality is the soul of democracy and democracy is a form of government which gives equal importance & recognition to all. If inequalities on the basis of race, religion, caste etc. continue to exist, democracy would never flourish rather it would perish.

CHAPTER: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN HEALTH

Q1. In this chapter you have read that health is a wider concept than illness. Look at this quote from the constitution and explain the term 'living standards and 'public health' in your own words.

Ans: Living standard :

Living standard is defined as an individual's level of living with regard to wealth, comfort, material goods and health

- It is considered of low level if the basic needs are barely satisfied
- It is considered of high level if one leads a comfortable life

Public Health :

Public health means the health of the general public. The constitution ensures equal access to health to all people with out any discrimination.

Q2. What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all?
Discuss

Ans: The government can take the following steps in providing basic healthcare tips to its citizens

- State governments can empower local panchayats by funding them, in the process making them self reliant healthcare unit.
- Increasing the number of hospitals, healthcare centres
- By providing sanitation, safe drinking water, organisation of free health check ups on a monthly basis

Q3. Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases. Explain with the help of examples.

Ans: Water and sanitation are the basic necessities for the maintenance of our health. Poor quality of water causes a lot of health problems like jaundice, cholera, typhoid. Similarly, poor sanitation causes many epidemics giving birth to dangerous insects and worms. Improvement in water and sanitation can control these happenings. E.g let us consider recent outbreak of dengue that happened in a city. Due to poor sanitation, pollution, dengue outbreak took place. It was only after draining the canals and cleaning the lakes with the help of sewage treatment plants the outbreak was contained.

تفویضات اُردو برائے جماعت ساتویں

داخلی امتحان اول (FA1)

سبق: ترانہ وحدت (نظم)

س ۱۔ نظم میں ”تر اور تری“ کس کے لیے استعمال ہوا ہے؟

ج۔ نظم میں ”تر اور تری“ اللہ تعالیٰ کے لیے استعمال ہوا ہے۔

س ۲۔ شجر، شر اور غنچے کے علاوہ شاعر نظم میں اور کن کن چیزوں میں خدا کے جلوے دیکھتا ہے؟

ج۔ شجر، شر اور غنچے کے علاوہ شاعر نظم میں پرندوں، تاروں اور گلوں میں خدا کے جلوے دیکھتا ہے۔

س ۳۔ نظم میں آسمان اور چمن سے متعلق کن کن چیزوں کا ذکر ہوا ہے؟

ج۔ نظم میں آسمان سے متعلق تاروں، بجلی اور کڑک وغیرہ کا ذکر ہوا ہے۔ اور چمن سے متعلق غنچے، گل اور کلی کا ذکر ہوا ہے۔

جانیے اور لکھیے۔

ایک ہی آواز پر ختم ہونے والے الفاظ کو قافیہ کہتے ہیں۔

مثالیں:- جہاں تہاں۔ نور دور۔ دمک چنگ۔ تری مری۔ کلی گلی۔ تبسم ترنم۔

سبق: اخلاقِ نبی ﷺ

س ۱۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ کی سیرت پاک کا سب سے روشن پہلو کیا ہے؟

ج۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ کی سیرت پاک کا سب سے روشن پہلو آپ ﷺ کے بلند اور اعلیٰ اخلاق ہیں۔

س ۲۔ آپ ﷺ نے مکہ معظمہ سے مدینہ منورہ ہجرت کیوں کی؟

ج۔ جب کفار مکہ کے ظلم و ستم حد سے زیادہ تجاوز کر گئے تو آپ ﷺ نے اللہ کے حکم سے تبلیغ اسلام کے لیے مکہ معظمہ سے مدینہ منورہ

ہجرت فرمائی۔

س ۳۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے عظیم اور اعلیٰ اخلاق کے دو واقعات بیان کیجیے۔

ج۔ ایک مرتبہ ایک منافق نے قتل کرنے کے ارادے سے آپ ﷺ پر حملہ کیا لیکن وہ کامیاب نہ ہو سکا حضور ﷺ نے اس کو معاف فرما دیا۔

اسی طرح ایک یہودی کی بیوی نے آپ ﷺ کو اپنے ہاں دعوت پر بلایا اور زہر ملا ہوا گوشت کھلایا جب کہ اُس عورت نے اپنے جرم کا

اقرار بھی کر لیا مگر آپ ﷺ نے اُسے بھی معاف کر دیا۔

س ۴۔ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے اخلاق کا آپ ﷺ کے مخالفوں اور جانی دشمنوں پر کیا اثر ہوا؟

ج۔ آپ ﷺ کے مخالفین اور جانی دشمن آپ ﷺ کے شریفانہ اور پاکیزہ اخلاق کے قائل تھے، اور آپ ﷺ کے عظیم اور بلند اخلاق سے متاثر ہو کر آپ ﷺ پر ایمان لائے۔

س ۵۔ فتح مکہ کے بعد آپ ﷺ نے ان لوگوں سے کیا سلوک کیا جنہوں نے آپ ﷺ پر بہت ظلم کیے تھے؟

ج۔ جن لوگوں نے آپ ﷺ پر ظلم و ستم کیے تھے آپ ﷺ نے فتح مکہ کے بعد ایسے تمام لوگوں کو معاف فرما دیا اور کوئی بھی بدلہ نہ لیا۔

س ۶۔ آپ ﷺ پر کوڑا کرکٹ پھینکنے والی بڑھیا آپ ﷺ پر کیوں ایمان لائی؟

ج۔ آپ ﷺ کے بلند اخلاق اور بے مثال برتاؤ سے بڑھیا متاثر ہوئی اور فوراً آپ ﷺ پر ایمان لائی۔

واحد جمع لکھیے

واحد	جمع	واحد	جمع
مخالف	مخالفین	کلمہ	کلمات
معاملہ	معاملات	وقت	اوقات
طرف	اطراف	موقع	مواقع
تکلیف	تکالیف	صدقہ	صدقات
گزارش	گزارشات	عزم	عزائم
نادر	نوادر	جانب	جوانب
تصنیف	تصانیف	کتاب	کتب

پانچ تراکیب (مرکب اضافی)

۱۔ خلق عظیم ۲۔ ذکر رسول ۳۔ آب زم زم ۴۔ حرم پاک ۵۔ دیدارِ نبی

متضاد الفاظ:-

زیادہ	کم	صحت مند	بیمار
روشن	تاریک	زندگی	موت
ادنیٰ	اعلیٰ	نرمی	سختی
اچھائی	برائی	چھوٹا	بڑا

خیر شر
تکلیف آرام
انکار اقرار

سبق: نعت

س ۱۔ نعت کسے کہتے ہیں؟

ج۔ جس نظم میں حضور ﷺ کی صفات و تعریفیں بیان کی جاتی ہیں اُسے نعت کہتے ہیں۔

س ۲۔ حضور ﷺ کو فخر آدمیت کیوں کہا جاتا ہے؟

ج۔ حضور ﷺ ساری کائنات کے لیے رحمت بن کے آئے آپ ﷺ نے انسانوں کو انسانیت کی طرف راغب کیا جو کہ پہلے دیکھنے کو کہیں

بھی نہیں مل رہی تھی۔ اسی لیے شاعر نے آپ ﷺ کو فخر آدمیت کہا ہے۔

س ۳۔ اس نظم میں حضور ﷺ کی جو صفات بیان کی گئی ہیں ان میں سے کوئی پانچ اپنے لفظ میں لکھیے۔

ج۔ حضور ﷺ کی صفات بیان کرنا ناممکن ہے کیوں کہ ان کی ذات اقدس سر تا پای اعلیٰ صفات کی پیکر ہے، تاہم یہاں کچھ صفات کا

ذکر لازمی ہے۔

۱۔ آپ ﷺ محتاجوں اور لاچاروں کے حامی تھے۔

۲۔ آپ ﷺ دشمنوں سے بھی نرمی سے پیش آتے تھے۔

۳۔ آپ ﷺ نے حق اور سچائی کا دامن کبھی نہیں چھوڑا۔

۴۔ آپ ﷺ ہمیشہ بھوکوں پیاسوں کو کھلاتے پلاتے تھے۔

۵۔ آپ ﷺ نے اسرارِ محبت سمجھائے۔

س ۴۔ نظم کے آخری مصرعے کا مطلب اپنے الفاظ میں لکھیے۔

ج۔ نظم کے آخری مصرعے میں شاعر فرماتے ہیں کہ میں حضور اکرم ﷺ کی شخصیت پر سلام بھیجتا ہوں جنہوں نے بخشش کے موتی

برسائے اور جنہوں نے بروں کو کہا یہ بھی میرے ہیں۔

ماحولیاتی توازن:- کیوں اور کیسے

سوالات:-

۱۔ ماحول کیسے بگڑتا ہے؟

جواب:- ہمارے ارد گرد جو ہوا، پانی، پیڑ پودے اور سینکڑوں قسم کے جاندار ہیں، یہی ہمارا ماحول کہلاتے ہیں۔ ان سب کا آپس میں گہرا تعلق ہے۔ اگر ان میں سے کسی بھی ایک عنصر میں خرابی پیدا ہو جاتی ہے۔ تو سارا ماحول بگڑ جاتا ہے۔

۲۔ آبادی بڑھنے سے ماحول پر کس طرح کا اثر پڑتا ہے؟

جواب:- قدرت نے ماحول کے مختلف عناصر مثلاً ہوا، پانی، جنگلات اور جانداروں میں ایک خاص طرح کا جو توازن قائم کیا تھا۔ وہ انسان کی بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی اور مٹتی ہوئی آمد سے بگڑ کے رہ گیا۔ کارخانوں اور فیکٹریوں سے نہ صرف یہ کہ خام مال کی شکل میں قدرتی وسائل کا بے ذریعہ استعمال ہوا، بلکہ ان فیکٹریوں اور کارخانوں سے نکلنے والے مادوں نے ہوا، پانی اور زمین کو زہر آلودگی کر دیا

۳۔ بڑے بڑے ڈیم بنانے سے کیا نقصانات ہوتے ہیں؟

جواب:- بڑے بڑے ڈیم بنانے سے ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین پر سے جنگلات صاف کیے جاتے ہیں۔ جس کی وجہ سے ہوا میں موجود آلودگی تحلیل نہیں ہو پاتی اور اس وجہ سے مختلف بیماریاں وجود میں آتی ہیں۔ پیڑ کم ہونے کی وجہ سے ہی موسموں کا چلن بھی بگڑ جاتا ہے۔ سیلاب کا خطرہ منڈلاتا رہتا ہے۔ وغیرہ

۴۔ عام آدمی ماحول کو سدھارنے کے لیے کیا کر سکتا ہے؟

جواب:- عام آدمی اگر اپنی ذمہ داری کو سمجھے تو وہ اپنی ذرا سی کوشش سے ماحول کی آلودگی کو بہت حد تک قابو میں لاسکتا ہے مثلاً

۱۔ پیڑ لگانا۔

۲۔ پانی میں کوڑا کرکٹ نہ ڈالنا۔

۳۔ گھر کی صفائی کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے ارد گرد ماحول کو صاف رکھنا۔ وغیرہ۔

اور یوں ہم بہت سی بیماریوں کا تدارک کر سکتے ہیں اور ہماری آنے والی نسلیں زیادہ بہتر فضا میں سانس لے سکتی ہیں۔

اسم تصغیر اور اسم مکبر / تکبیر

اسم تصغیر: وہ اسم ہے جس کے معنوں میں چھوٹا پن پایا جائے۔ مثلاً باغیچہ، صندوقچہ، ڈبیا، ڈھولک، پیالی، پہاڑی، پلنگڑی، تھالی، پتیلی، بھیا وغیرہ

مندرجہ ذیل اسموں کی اسم تصغیر لکھئے

اسم	اسم تصغیر
کتاب	کتابچہ
دیگ	دیگچہ
خوان	خوانچہ
پاگل	پگلا
سانپ	سپولیا

اسم مکبر / تکبیر: وہ اسم ہے جس کے معنوں میں کسی قسم کی بڑائی پائی جائے مثلاً پگڑ، چھتر، بنگلہ، گھڑ، لٹھ، شہپر، شاہراہ، شہتیر، وغیرہ

سوال:- مندرجہ ذیل الفاظ میں شہ کا لفظ لگا کر اسم تکبیر بنائیے اور ان کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے۔

جملے	اسم مکبر	الفاظ
اللہ شہرگ سے بھی قریب ہے۔	شہرگ	رگ
شہتوت کھانے سے ہاضمہ کے نظام مہس بہتری آتی ہے۔	شہتوت	توت
حامد شہباز کی طرح بلند حوصلہ رکھتا ہے۔	شہباز	باز
سرینگر سے جموں جانے والی شاہراہ ہمیں دوسرے ممالک سے ملاتی ہے۔	شاہراہ	راہ
بال جبرئیل علامہ اقبال کا اہم شہکار ہے۔	شہکار	کار

معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی قسمیں

معنوں کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔

۱۔ اسم معرفہ ۲۔ اسم نکرہ

۱۔ اسم معرفہ:- وہ اسم ہے جو کسی خاص چیز، شخص یا جگہ کے نام کو ظاہر کرے مثلاً جلال الدین اکبر، ہندوستان، دہلی، کشمیر وغیرہ۔

۲۔ اسم نکرہ:- وہ اسم ہے جو عام چیزوں کے لیے بولا جائے۔ مثلاً باغات، گاؤں وغیرہ۔

بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی قسمیں

بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔

۳۔ مشتق

۲۔ مصدر

۱۔ جامد

۱۔ جامد:- وہ اسم ہے جو نہ کسی سے نکلا ہو اور نہ اس سے کوئی کلمہ نکلے۔ مثلاً دوات، درخت وغیرہ۔

۲۔ مصدر:- وہ اسم ہے کہ خود تو کسی کلمے سے نہ بنا ہو مگر اس سے اور کلمے بنیں مثلاً جانا، نکلنا، کھانا، پڑھنا وغیرہ۔

۳۔ مشتق:- وہ اسم ہے جو مصدر سے بنا ہو مثلاً پڑھنے والا، کھانے والا، جانے والا وغیرہ۔

☆ خط

دوست کو امتحان میں کامیابی پر مبارک بادی کا خط۔

کمرہ امتحان

گلشن اسکول کشمیر

۳۰ اپریل ۲۰۲۳

پیارے دوست ریحان / پیاری سہیلی صدف

السلام علیکم۔

آج تمہارا خط ملا پڑھ کر بہت مسرت ہوئی کہ تم نے ساتویں جماعت کے امتحان میں نمایاں کامیابی حاصل کی ہے اور تمام مضامین میں اچھے نمبرات حاصل کیے ہیں۔ میں اس کامیابی پر آپ کو دلی مبارکباد پیش کرتا ہوں / کرتی ہوں۔

یہ حقیقت ہے کہ انسان کی محنت کبھی رائیگاں نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ دوست / سہیلی آئندہ بھی کامیابی کا یہ سلسلہ قائم رہے۔

باقی امی اور ابو جان کو میرا پیار بھرا سلام دینا۔

تمہارا دوست ناظم تمہاری سہیلی رتبہ جان

☆ دیوالی

دیوالی ہندوں کا ایک خاص اور اہم تہوار ہے کہتے ہیں کہ اس دن شری رام چندر جی چودہ برس کا بن باس بتانے اور لڑکا کو فتح کرنے کے بعد اپنے وطن اجودھیا واپس لوٹے تھے۔ وہاں کے لوگوں نے آپ کی واپسی کی خوشی میں گھر گھر چراغ جلانے۔ دیوالی سے کئی دن پہلے ہی ہندو لوگ اپنے گھروں اور دکانوں کی صفائی کر لیتے ہیں۔ تاجر لوگ بازاروں اور گلی کوچوں کو سجانے کے لئے دیپ جلاتے ہیں اس طرح سے اس تہوار کا نام دیپاولی بھی رکھا گیا ہے۔ شام کے وقت بچے بڑے سب مل کر پٹانے اور پھلجڑیاں جلاتے ہیں۔ غرض کہ اس دن ہر آدمی خوش و خرم نظر آتا ہے۔ ہر سو گہما گہمی اور چہل پہل دیکھنے کو ملتی ہے ہندو لوگ ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ مٹھائیاں تقسیم کرنے کے علاوہ آپس میں گلے ملتے ہیں۔ حقیقت میں یہ تہوار فتح پانے کا ہے اس رات لکشمی پوجا کو خاص اہمیت دی جاتی ہے۔ بہت سارے لوگ دیوالی کا تہوار دھوم دھام سے منانے کی غرض سے ہفتوں پہلے تیاریاں شروع کرتے ہیں اور گھروں بازاروں کے علاوہ مندروں میں زبردست چراغاں کیا جاتا ہے۔ دیوالی بدی پر نیکی کی جیت کے رنگ میں منایا جاتا ہے۔ پورے بھارت میں یہ تہوار جوش و خروش سے تمام مذاہب کے لوگ ہنسی خوشی سے مناتے ہیں۔

نوٹ:- ہر سبق سے ۶۰ فیصد الفاظ ذہن نشین کرنا لازمی ہے۔