

Assignment for Class: 6th

Session: 2024-2025

Assignment: FA

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

TARO'S REWARD

A. Answer the following questions.

Q1: Why did Taro run in the direction of the stream?

Ans: Taro ran in the direction of the stream because he could not remember ever seeing or hearing a rushing stream in that part of the forest, and he was thirsty.

Q2: How did Taro's father show his happiness after drinking saké?

Ans: After drinking sake, Taro's father stopped shivering and showed his happiness by doing a little dance in the middle of the floor.

Q3: Why did the waterfall give Taro saké and others water?

Ans: The waterfall gave Taro saké and others water because he was a thoughtful son who honored and obeyed his parents always and worked very hard to fulfill their desires. It gave cold water to others as they were greedy.

Q4: Why did the villagers want to drown Taro?

Ans: The villagers wanted to drown Taro because they thought that he had tricked them.

Q5: Why did the Emperor reward Taro?

Ans: The Emperor rewarded Taro for being good and kind towards his parents. He wanted to encourage all children to honour, respect and obey their parents.

AN INDIAN -AMERICAN WOMAN IN SPACE : KALPANA CHAWLA

A. Answer the following questions.

Q1. Where was Kalpana Chawla born? Why is she called an Indian -American?

Ans: Kalpana Chawla was born in Karnal, Haryana. She was called an Indian -American because she was a naturalised U.S. citizen, married to flight instructor Jean-Pierre Harrison.

Q2. When and why did she go to the U.S.? Who did she marry?

Ans: She went to the U.S. in 1982 to obtain master's degree in aerospace engineering. She was married to flight instructor Jean-Pierre Harrison.

Q3. How did she become an astronaut? What gave her the idea that she could be an astronaut?

Ans: After qualifying as a pilot, Kalpana Chawla applied for NASA's space shuttle program. She was first taken as a research scientist at NASA and in 1994 was trained as an astronaut. Her success as a pilot motivated her to become an astronaut.

Q4. What abilities must an astronaut have, according to the journalist?

Ans: According to the journalist, an astronaut must have enormous ability. An astronaut should know a lot about everything, from biology to astrophysics to aeronautical engineering. In this age of super - specialisation, an astronaut should have encyclopaedic knowledge.

Q5. Describe Kalpana Chawla's first mission in space.

Ans: Kalpana Chawla's first space mission was in the space shuttle Columbia. It lasted for 15 days, 16 hours and 34 minutes. During this time, she went around the earth 252 times, travelling 10.45 million kilometers. The crew included a Japanese and a Ukrainian astronaut. The crew performed several experiments such as pollinating plants to observe food growth in space and tests for making stronger metals and faster computer chips.

Q6. What does Kalpana Chawla say about pursuing a dream? Do you agree with her that success is possible?

Ans: About pursuing a dream, Kalpana said that the path from dreams to success does exist. One needs to have the vision to find it and the courage to get onto it. Yes, I do agree with her that with vision and courage success is possible.

THE QUARREL

Summary: The poem “The Quarrel” is written by Eleanor Farjeon. It is about relationship between siblings. They fight with each other for petty things. But in difficult times, they are inseparable. In this poem, the poet speaks about the quarrel with her brother. The poet states that there was no specific reason for their quarrel. The fight was about a small issue, so small that the poet could not even remember. They kept arguing and one thing led to another and fight became serious. Throughout the day, they did not talk to each other and the evening was very tense for them. Then, suddenly the poet’s brother patted her on the back and accepted his mistake. He said that they must forgive and forget. The sister was also happy and forgave him.

THE SHEPHERD’S TREASURE

CHARACTER SKETCH OF SHEPHERD

The Shepherd was an epitome of wisdom and kindness. He was poor but humble, honest and wise. He helped the people in trouble. He solved their problems with courage and common sense. The King was impressed by his hospitality and gentleness. He appointed the humble shepherd as the governor of a district. His popularity created a feeling of jealousy and insecurity among the other governors. They attempted to defame him, but his honesty and humility protected him from their evil plans.

GRAMMAR

- Tenses
- Subject verb agreement

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER 9:

THE LIVING ORGANISMS AND THEIR SURROUNDINGS.

Exercises

1. What is a habitat?

Ans. A place where an organism dwells is called its habitat.

2. Why is adaptation necessary?

Ans. Adaptation is necessary for organisms because it helps them to reproduce and survive in their habitat.

3. How is cactus adapted to survive in a desert?

Ans. The following are the adaptations of the cactus:

- Leaves are reduced to spines to reduce water loss through transpiration.
- Wide and deep roots absorb rainwater on the surface and reach the underground deep water.
- Sunken stomata to reduce water loss.
- Fleshy and thick stems to store water and perform photosynthesis, waxy coating on the stem to retain water.

4. Why is the body of water plants covered with mucilage?

Ans. The bodies of water plants are covered with mucilage in order to protect their bodies from wounds, and also helps in germination and dispersal of seeds.

5. Fill up the blanks.

- A) Adaptation.
- B) Terrestrial.
- C) Aquatic.
- D) Abiotic
- E) Stimuli.
- F) Hydrophytic.

6. Which of the things in the following list are non living?

Ans. Plough, Sewing machine, Radio and Boat.

7. Give an example of a non living thing which shows any two characteristics of living things.

Ans. Car can be an example of a non living thing which shows characteristics of living things.

- 1. It shows movement.
- 2. It needs energy to do work .

8. Which of the non living things listed below , were once part of a living thing?

Ans. Butter, leather, wool, cooking oil, apple and Rubber were once part of living things.

9. List the common characteristics of the living things.

Ans. The common characteristics of the living things are:

- 1. Growth.
- 2. Movement.
- 3. Response to stimuli.
- 4. Excretion.
- 5. Respiration.
- 6. Reproduction.

10. Explain why speed is important for survival in the grasslands for animals that live there.

Ans. Speed is important for survival in the grasslands because there are few trees or places for animals to hide in grassland habitats and if the Predator tries to hunt them, the animals have to run faster and if they fail to do so they can lose their life.

11. How do plants differ from animals? Give important differences?

Ans. Some important differences between plants and animals are given below:

- 1. Plants are autotrophic in nature while as animals are heterotrophic in nature.
- 2. Plants cannot show movement while as animals can move easily.
- 3. Plants reproduce with the help of seeds while as animals reproduce by laying eggs or giving birth to their young ones.

4. Plants respire with the help of small pores present on the underside of their leaves while as animals respire with the help of special organs like lungs and gills.

CHAPTER 11

LIGHT, SHADOWS AND REFLECTIONS.

Exercises

1. Rearrange the boxes given below to make a sentence that helps us understand opaque objects.

OPAQ	UEO	BJEC	TSM	AKE	SHAD	OWS
------	-----	------	-----	-----	------	-----

Sentence : Opaque objects make shadows.

2. Classify the objects or materials given below as opaque, transparent or translucent and Luminous or non luminous.

Opaque: A piece of rock, a sheet of aluminium, a mirror, a wooden board, a CD, an umbrella, a wall, a sheet of carbon paper, a sheet of cardboard

Transparent: Air, water, and a sheet of plane glass

Translucent: A sheet of polythene, smoke, fog, a sheet of cellophane, and a wire mesh

Luminous: A piece of red hot iron, a lighted fluorescent tube, the flame of a gas burner, a lighted torch, sun, firefly, kerosene stove

Non-luminous: Air, water, a piece of rock, a sheet of aluminium, a mirror, a wooden board, a sheet of polythene, a CD, smoke, a sheet of plane glass, fog, an umbrella, a wall, a sheet of carbon paper, a sheet of cardboard, a sheet of cellophane, a wire mesh, moon.

3. Can you think of creating a shape that would give a circular Shadow if held in one way and a rectangular Shadow if held in another way.

Ans. Yes, A cylindrical shape can be used to create a circular shadow if held in one way and a rectangular Shadow if held in another way.

4. In a completely dark room if you hold up a mirror in front of you, will you see a reflection of yourself in the mirror.

Ans. No, In a completely dark room no image will be formed because of no light.

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

CHAPTER NO. 05: KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC

Q1: State Whether true or false:

- Rajas who let the ashvamedha horse pass through their lands were invited to the Sacrifice **True.**
- The charioteer sprinkled sacred water on the King. **False.**
- Archaeologists have found palaces in the settlements of the Janapadas. **False.**
- Pots to store grain were made out of painted Grey ware **FALSE.**
- Many Cities Mahajanapadas were fortified **TRUE.**

Q2: Fill in the charts:

- Hunters Gatherers
- Farmers
- Traders
- Crafts persons
- Herders

Q3: Who were the groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the ganas?

Ans: Women, dasas and Kamma Karas could not participate in these assemblies.

Q4: Why did the Rajas of Mahajanapadas build forts?

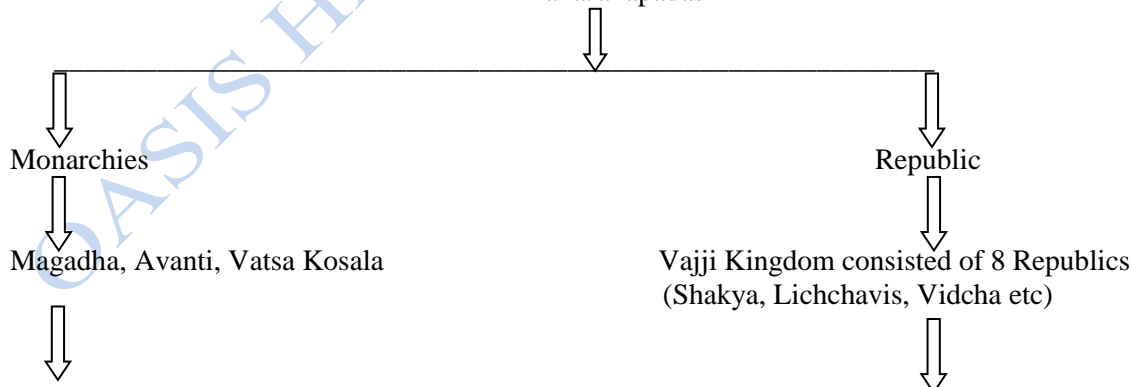
Ans: The Rajas of Mahajanapadas built forts in order to defend their capital city from attack by other Rajas. It is also probable that they wanted to show how rich and powerful they were by building large and powerful walls. The more practical reason could be that it was more easy to govern fortified cities.

Q5: In what ways are present day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in Janapadas?

Ans. In Janapadas, men became 'Rajas' by performing the Ashvamedha Sacrifice. The Rajas who let the Asvamedha horse pass through their lands meant that they accepted the supremacy of the Raja who wanted to perform the Sacrifice.

In modern times, leaders are elected through democratic system. Every citizen who is 18 years or older has the right of cast his/her vote. The candidates who win the majority of votes become public leaders.

**FLOW CHART OF
MahaJanapadas**



Magadha (MahaJanapada)	Vajji (Republic)
Magadha had its capital at Patalipura	The Vajjis had their capital at Vaishali in Bihar
Magadha was the most powerful of all the Mahajanapadas	The Vajjis confederacy comprised of 8 class.

MahaJanapadas

Administration	Trade and commerce
The king was the most powerful Authority.	The Merchants and artisans lived in the town.
Other officials like Amatyas, Purohita and Senani used to assist the king.	The traders and craftsmen formed their associations called shrenis.
The king maintained a large and well-equipped army	They had trade contacts with far off lands.

GEOGRAPHY

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

a) What is the angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane?

Ans. The angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane is $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

b) Define rotation and revolution.

Ans. The earth has two types of motions, namely rotation and revolution. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution.

c) What is a leap year?

Ans. Each revolution of earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to revolve around the sun. That is 365 days and 6 hours. We consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore 6 hours for convenience. These 6 hours sums up to 24 hours i.e. one day in a span of 4 years. This one extra day is added to the month of February every fourth year and it has 29 days instead of 28 days. So, this year has 366 days and is called leap year.

d) Differentiate between the summer and winter solstice

Ans. The summer solstice occurs when the sun reaches its highest point in the Northern Hemisphere. On the other hand, the winter solstice falls between 21 and 22 December every year. During the summer solstice, all days are longer than 12 hours and in the winter solstice, all days are shorter than 12 hours.

e) What is an equinox?

Ans. On 21st March and 23rd September, direct rays of the sun falls on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun, so the whole earth experience equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

f) Why does the Southern Hemisphere experiences winter and summer solstice in different times than that of the Northern Hemisphere?

Ans. The Earth is always revolving, and it is divided into two hemispheres. The part of the

Earth which faces the Sun experiences summer, and the part away from the Sun experiences winter. Therefore, the Southern Hemisphere experience Winter and Summer Solstice at different times than the Northern Hemisphere.

e) Why do the poles experience about six months day and six months night?

Ans. The poles experience about six months days and six months night because each of the poles remains tilted towards the sun for six months straight. So, this continuous tilt causes the poles to experience about six months day and when the other pole tilts towards the sun it causes six months night.

2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The movement of the earth around the sun is known as

Ans: (ii) Revolution

(b) Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on

Ans: (ii) 21 June

(c) Christmas is celebrated in summer in

Ans: (iii) Australia

(d) Cycle of the seasons is caused due to

Ans: (ii) Revolution

3. Fill in the blanks.

1) A leap year has _____ number of days.

Ans: 366 days

2) The daily motion of the earth is _____ .

Ans: rotation

3) The earth travels around the sun in _____ orbit.

Ans: elliptical

4) The sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of _____ on 21 st June.

Ans: cancer

5) Days are shorter during _____ season.

Ans: Winter

CIVICS

(PANCHAYATI RAJ)

Q1. What problem did the villagers in Hardas village face? What did they do to solve this problem?

Ans:The water problem had become very acute. The hand pump water had gone well below the point, up to which the ground had been drilled. They hardly got any water in the taps. Women had to walk 3 km to get the water from the Suru river. They were planning to go ahead with watershed development.

Q2. What, in your opinion, is the importance of the Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings? Why?

Ans: Gram Sabha is of great importance because they elect the gram panchayat members. They keep a check on the activities of the gram panchayat so that funds are utilised in the right way and to make sure that all problems and solutions are discussed and solved in the right manner at the right time.

All members should attend the meetings. If not, a few people will not be able to find any solutions to the problems. When all the members are present, any wrongdoings of the gram panchayat can also be taken care of.

Q3. What is the link between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?

Ans: Gram panchayat members are elected by the gram sabha. The gram panchayat is answerable to the gram sabha. Gram sabha can keep a check on the activities of members of the gram panchayat.

Q5. What is the difference between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?

Ans: All members of gram panchayat are elected by members of the gram sabha. All adults above the age of 18 years are members of the gram sabha.

Q7. Find out more about watershed development and how it benefits an area?

Ans: Watershed development helps conserve water, and it recharges the water in an area. It can even transform the landscape of a place from a barren land to a green meadow in a couple of years.

SUBJECT: ISLAMIC STUDIES

LESSON NO. 6 TOPIC: THE ANGEL AND THE THREE MEN

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

Q1: Which of the three men was grateful to Allah and heeded the angel's request?

Ans: The blind man among three men was grateful to Allah and heeded the angel's request.

Q2: Why do you think the first two men lied to the angel who came in disguise and refused to help him?

Ans: The first two men who were cured of their ailments lied to the angel because they had lots of greed for their wealth and they said that they had inherited their wealth from a noble man.

Q3: "I was blind, and Allah restored my sight. So take whatever you will and leave whatever you will, for, by Allah, I will not grudge you anything you take for His sake" Who spoke these fine words to whom? Explain the context in which he did so.

Ans: The third man spoke these fine words to the angel.

He said these words when Allah tested his gratitude by sending an angel to him. He was willing to give all his wealth for the sake of Allah, who had restored his sight.

LESSON NO. 7: TOPIC: SALAT.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

Q1 When were the five daily prayers made obligatory for Muslims?

Ans The five daily prayers were made obligatory for the Muslims on the occasion of Miraj (the Prophet's heavenly journey).

Q2 What are the names and timing of the five daily prayers?

Ans The names and timing of the five daily prayers are:

1. Fajr between dawn and sunrise.
2. Zuhur between noon and mid-afternoon.
3. Asr between mid-afternoon and sunset.
4. Maghrib between sunset and early evening.
5. Isha between the disappearance of twilight and dawn.

Q3 What is the timing for the Friday prayer?

Ans The timing for the Friday prayer is between noon and mid-afternoon.

Q4 Write down the virtues of Salat?

Ans The virtues of Salat are as follows:

1. To bring people closer to Allah.
2. To keep human beings from indulging in indecent, shameful and forbidden activities.

3. To purify the heart.
4. To remind people constantly of Allah and His greatness.
5. To train people in cleanliness, purity and punctuality.
6. To demonstrate obedience to our creator.

SUBJECT: COMPUTER

Chapter: Editing & Formatting Data in Excel 2016

1. What do you mean by editing worksheet data?

Ans: Editing worksheet refers to making changes to the existing data in the worksheet.

2. Discuss any two ways to change the row height.

Ans: The two ways to change the row height are:

- **Dragging the Border**

(i) Place the mouse pointer at the bottom border of the row header. The pointer shape changes to a double-headed arrow.

(ii) Drag the bottom border up or down to decrease or increase the height.

- **Using the Format Option:**

(i) Select the row.

(ii) Click on the down arrow next to the Format option in the Cells group on the Home tab. A drop-down list gets displayed.

(iii) Click on the Row Height option for specifying the row height.

(iv) Enter a value in the Row Height dialog box. Click on the OK button to complete the task.

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

Ans: Alignment refers to the placement of text with respect to cell boundaries.

Various alignments are listed below:

Vertical Alignment Options: Top Align, Middle Align or Bottom Align

Horizontal Alignment Options: Align Left, Center or Align Right

4. What is the use of Comma Style and Accounting Number Format options in the Number group?

Ans: Comma Style: It introduces a comma between thousands in number values.

Accounting Number Format: It adds a currency symbol and a decimal point to the number value.

5. Define the following terms:

Ans: (i) Orientation: It refers to the rotation of the text at different angles inside the cell.

(ii) Indentation: The distance between the cell boundary and text.

(iii) Auto Fill: A feature in Excel that allows us to quickly generate a series of numbers, dates or other items that follow a particular pattern.

Chapter: Calculations in Excel 2016

Q1: Define formulas. Name the different elements of a formula.

Ans: A formula is an expression containing constants, cell references, functions and/or operators

that help us perform calculations in a worksheet.

Different elements of a Formula are Cell References, Operators, Constants and Functions.

Q2: What are operators? List the use of some operators used for calculations in Excel.

Ans: Operators are special symbols used for specifying the type of operation to be performed.

Different type of operators with their uses are as follows:

- + Adds two numbers
- Subtracts second number from first number
- x Multiplies two numbers
- / Divides first number by second number
- ^ Returns the result of first number raised to the power of second number

Q3: What is the significance of AutoSum feature? Name the tab containing this option.

Ans: AutoSum feature in Excel can add numbers arranged in contiguous rows or columns quickly.

This feature is present in the Editing group in Home tab.

Q4. Define functions. Discuss its structure.

Ans: Functions are predefined formulas that can be used directly to perform calculations in Excel.

Structure of functions are listed below:

- Function Name: It is the name of the function for specifying the type of operation to be performed on values.
- Arguments: The cell references or values passed to a function to be used for calculations are called arguments. The arguments are always written between opening (and closing) parentheses.

Q5: Differentiate between relative and absolute referencing by giving examples.

Ans: Relative Referencing: A type of cell referencing in which the cell references in a formula change according to the row or column where the formula is copied. For example, A1 and B5

Absolute Referencing: A type of cell referencing in which the cells are referred by their fixed position in the worksheet by placing a dollar (\$) sign before the column letter and the row number. For example, \$A1\$1 and \$B\$5.

کلاس: ششم

☆ سبق: سوامی وویکانند

سوال ۱۔ سوالات کے جوابات:

س ۱۔ سوامی وویکانند کس شہر میں پیدا ہوئے؟

ج۔ سوامی وویکانند کلکتہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔

س ۲۔ سوامی وویکانند کا اصلی نام کیا تھا؟

ج۔ سوامی وویکانند کا اصلی نام نریندر دتہ تھا۔

س ۳۔ وویکانند نے سری راما کرشنا سے کیا سوال پوچھا؟

ج۔ سوامی وویکانند نے سری راما کرشنا سے یہ سوال پوچھا کہ "جناب کیا آپ نے خدا کو دیکھا ہے"۔

س ۴۔ راما کرشنا مشن کا بانی کس کو مانا جاتا ہے؟

ج۔ سوامی وویکانند کو راما کرشنا مشن کا بانی مانا جاتا ہے۔

س ۵۔ وویکانند نے اپنے نظریات کی بنیاد کس فلسفے پر رکھی؟

ج۔ وویکانند نے اپنے نظریات کی بنیاد ویدانت فلسفے پر رکھی۔

☆ سبق: ایثار کا جذبہ

سوال ۱۔ سوالات کے جوابات:

س ۱۔ اس کہانی کا سب سے اہم کردار کون ہے؟

ج۔ اس کہانی کا سب سے اہم کردار زین ہے۔

س ۲۔ عدنان اور شیبہ بچے کو دلینے کے لیے کیوں مجبور ہوئے؟

ج۔ عدنان اور شیبہ بچے کو دلینے کے لئے اسلئے مجبور ہوئے کیونکہ ان کے یہاں کوئی اولاد پیدا نہیں ہو رہی تھی۔

س ۳۔ گود لئے گئے بچے کا نام بتائیے؟

ج۔ گود لئے گئے بچے کا نام زین تھا۔

س ۴۔ زین گھر سے کنار کش ہونے پر کیوں مجبور ہوا؟

ج۔ ماں باپ اور بھائیوں کا سلوک اور برتاؤ دیکھ کر زین کو گھر سے کنارہ کش ہونا پڑا۔

س ۵۔ زین کے علاوہ عدنان اور شیبہ کے اور کتنے بچے تھے؟

ج۔ زین کے علاوہ عدنان اور شیبہ کے دو بیٹے تھے۔

س ۶۔ بچے جننے کے بعد شیبہ میں کیا تبدیلی رونما ہوئی؟

ج۔ بچے جننے کے بعد شیبہ میں یہ تبدیلی رونما ہوئی کہ اس کی زیادہ تر توجہ اپنے بچوں پر مرکوز رہی اور زین بے توجہی کا شکار ہو گیا۔

س ۷۔ عدنان کے دیوالیہ ہونے کے اسباب کیا تھے؟

ج۔ عدنان کے دیوالیہ ہونے کے اسباب اس کے دو بیٹے تھے جو اپنے باپ کا کاروبار سنبھال نہ سکے اور دوسری وجہ عدنان کی بیماری تھی۔

س ۸۔ عدنان کی بیماری کے بارے میں ڈاکٹر نے کیا بتایا؟

ج۔ ڈاکٹر نے عدنان کی بیماری کے بارے میں بتایا کہ عدنان کے دونوں گردے خراب ہیں۔

س ۹۔ زین کو عدنان کی بیماری کی اطلاع کیسے ملی؟

ج۔ زین کو عدنان کی بیماری کی اطلاع ایک اخبار کے ذریعے ملی۔

س ۱۰۔ عدنان کا علاج کیسے ہوا؟

ج۔ عدنان کا علاج زین کی مدد سے ہوا جب زین نے اپنا ایک گردہ عدنان کو دیا۔

س ۱۱۔ زین نے اپنے باپ اور بھائیوں کو تباہی سے بچانے کے لیے کیا کیا؟

ج۔ زین نے اپنے باپ اور بھائیوں کو تباہی سے بچانے کے لئے ان کی سرپرستی کی اور اپنے دونوں بھائیوں کو راہ راست پر لایا۔

س ۱۲۔ اس کہانی سے آپ کو کیا سبق ملتا ہے؟

ج۔ اس کہانی سے ہمیں یہ سبق ملتا ہے کہ انسان کو کسی بھی لمحے کسی سے بھی نفرت اور تفریق نہیں کرنی چاہیے۔ اسے ہر وقت

دوسروں کے ساتھ محبت سے پیش آنا چاہیے اور ہر ایک سے اچھا سلوک کرنا چاہیے۔

س درجہ ذیل محاورات کو اپنے جملوں میں استعمال کیجئے:

۱۔ گود سونی ہونا شیبہ کی گود سونی تھی۔

۲۔ آنکھ کا تارا ہونا زین عدنان اور شیبہ کی آنکھ کا تارا تھا۔

- ۳۔ جاں بحق ہونا
۴۔ راز فاش ہونا
۵۔ کان پر جوں نہ رہیں گنا
۶۔ کنارہ کش ہونا
۷۔ دیوالیہ پٹ جانا
۸۔ کفار ادا کرنا
۹۔ نظر کرنا
۱۰۔ ہاتھ سے جانے نہ دینا
۱۱۔ باغ باغ ہونا
- حادثے میں کئی لوگ جاں بحق ہوئے۔
اسلم کاراز آخر فاش ہو گیا۔
عدنان نے بیٹوں کو بہت سمجھایا مگر ان کے کان پے جوں تک نہ رہیں گئی۔
محمد اسلم پرنسپل کے عہدے سے کنارہ کش ہو گئے۔
عدنان کا بیٹوں کی وجہ سے دیوالیہ پٹ گیا۔
میں نے اپنے گناہوں کا کفار ادا کیا۔
میں نے اپنی محنت کے سارے پیسے دوست کے نظر کئے۔
کسی بھی اچھے موقعے کو ہاتھ سے جانے نہ دو۔
کامیابی کی خبر سن کر میں باغ باغ ہوا۔

موضوع: ہندو مسلمان

- س ۱: عزت کے قابل کون لوگ ہیں؟
ج - عزت کے قابل وہ لوگ ہیں جو نیک کام کرتے ہیں، دوسروں کے دکھ بانٹتے ہیں اور لوگوں کے کام آتے ہیں۔
س ۲: ہندو مسلمان میں تفریق کیوں نہیں ہونی چاہیے؟
ج - ہندو مسلمان میں اسلئے تفریق نہیں ہونی چاہیے کیونکہ یہ آپس میں بھائی بھائی ہیں۔
س ۳: ہندو مسلمان پرانی قومیں ہیں، اس کا کیا مطلب ہے؟
ج - ہندو مسلمان پرانی قومیں ہیں اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان میں آزادی سے اور انگریزوں سے پہلے یہ دونوں قومیں آباد تھیں اسی لیے یہ پرانی قومیں کہلائی جاتی ہے۔
س ۴: اچھے انسان کی کیا پہچان ہے؟
ج - اچھے انسان کی یہی پہچان ہے کہ وہ ہر ایک کے ساتھ یکساں سلوک کرتا ہے۔ دوسروں کے ساتھ بھائی کی طرح پیش آتا ہے، خود بھی جیتا ہے اور دوسروں کو بھی جینے دیتا ہے اور کسی کے ساتھ جھگڑا نہیں کرتا ہے۔

گرامر

واحد کی جمع بنائے:

واحد	جمع
ترکیب	تراکیب
تکلیف	تکالیف
فائدہ	فوائد
تجویز	تجاویز
حوصلہ	حوصلے
ریاست	ریاستیں
صدی	صدیاں
حصہ	حصے
مدرس	مدارس
چال	چالیں
انتظام	انتظامات
افسر	افسران
وقت	اوقات
یاد	یادیں
طرف	اطراف
حملہ	حملے
شرط	شرائط
حرف	حروف
رسم	رسوم
جر	جریں

موسم خزان

موسم خزاں کو پت جھڑکا موسم بھی کہتے ہیں۔ اس موسم میں تمام درختوں کے پتے جھڑنے لگتے ہیں اور سبزہ خشک ہونے لگتا ہے۔ چناروں کے پتے زمین پر زردقالین نظر آتے ہیں تمام میوے پک جاتے ہیں اور دریاؤں اور ندی نالوں میں پانی صاف ہونے لگتا ہے۔

باہر سے آنے والے پرندے اپنی اپنی راہ لیتے ہیں۔ درختوں میں تمام میوے ختم ہو جاتے ہیں۔ باغوں میں پرندوں کے چہک اور بولیوں کی آنے والی

آوازیں سنسان ہو جاتی ہیں۔ باغوں پر ویرانی اور خاموشی چھا جاتی ہے۔ لوگ باغوں اور سیر و تفریح کو ترک کر دیتے ہیں۔ کسان اسی موسم میں اپنی محنت کا ثمر حاصل کرتے ہیں اور ان کے چہرے خوشی سے معمور ہوتے ہیں کیونکہ اسی موسم میں وہ زمی، سے سونا لیتے ہیں اور پکٹی ہوئی فصلیں ان کیلئے خوشی کا پیغام لاتی ہیں۔

خدا کی قدرت دیکھو کشمیر میں یہ موسم بھی شاندار ہوتا ہے اور اس موسم پر بھی بہار کا گمان ہونے لگتا ہے۔ سیاح لوگ اس موسم میں بھی کشمیر کے باغوں کا لطف اٹھاتے ہیں۔ کشمیر میں پانپور کے مقام پر زعفران کا شگوفہ قابل دید ہوتا ہے کیونکہ چاندنی رات میں اس کا سماں بہت ہی دلکش ہوتا ہے۔ کشمیر میں جاڑ اشڈت کا پڑتا ہے اسلئے لوگ اس موسم میں سردی سے بچنے کیلئے کونلہ لکڑی اور دیگر ضروریات زندگی جمع کرتے ہیں تاکہ جاڑے میں تکلیف نہ ہو۔ ہیں۔ سبزی سُرخی اور پھر زردی میں تبدیل ہو جاتی ہے۔



جنس کے لحاظ سے اسم کی قسمیں

مونث

مذکر

مذکر:۔ جو نر ذات کو ظاہر کرے اُسے مذکر کہتے ہیں، جیسے لڑکا، گھوڑا، باپ، پیل وغیرہ۔

مونث:۔ جو مادہ ذات کو ظاہر کرے اُسے مونث کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے لڑکی، گھوڑی، گائے، ماں وغیرہ۔

مذکر:۔ جن الفاظ کے آخری میں ”ا“ یا ”ہ“ ہو وہ عمدہ عموماً مذکر بولے جاتے ہیں۔

جلوہ، پردہ، غنچہ، آئینہ، سکہ، نیزہ، افسانہ، روضہ، دریا، تارا، پنکھا، سونا، تھانہ، حقہ، بندہ، ہاتھ، روپیہ، پاجامہ، پودا، آٹا،

باجا، چولہا، تالا، لوہا، گرجا، شوربا، دلاسہ، ٹھکانہ، نشانہ، پروانہ، سایہ، نالہ، چبوترہ، چہرہ، دانہ، دُکھ، سُکھ، ہفتہ، مقبرہ، مدرسہ

وغیرہ۔

یہ اسم بھی مذکر ہیں۔

گھی، دہی، موتی، پانی، درد، مرض، کلام، پرہیز، فائدہ، نقصان، عیب، کاغذ، سیلاب، مکتب وغیرہ۔

۱۔ خدا کے نام مذکر بولے جاتے ہیں۔ جیسے رحیم، ایشور، رحمن۔

۲۔ تمام مہینوں کے نام مذکر استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے جنوری، دسمبر

۳۔ تمام سیاروں کے نام مذکر ہیں صرف زمین مونث ہے۔

۴۔ تمام دنوں کے نام مذکر ہیں سوائے جمعرات۔

۵۔ تمام دھاتوں اور جواہر کے نام مذکر ہیں۔ جیسے سونا، نیلم، وغیرہ۔ صرف چاندی مونث ہے۔

۶۔ درختوں کے نام مذکر ہیں۔ جیسے انار، امرود، کیلا۔ وغیرہ

۷۔ تمام پہاڑوں کے نام مذکر ہیں۔ جیسے ہمالیہ، کوہ سلیمان وغیرہ۔

۸۔ بعض دریاؤں کے نام مذکر ہیں۔ جیسے جہلم، چناب، ستلج۔ گنھا اور جمنا مونث ہیں

مونث:۔ بعض الفاظ جن کے آخری میں ”ا“ یا ”ہ“ ہو مونث ہیں۔ جیسے۔

درگاہ، جگہ، توبہ، راہ، خانقاہ، لاکھ، لاکھ، توبہ، تنخواہ، پناہ، ابتداء، حیا، عقیقی، وفا۔

ایسے الفاظ جن کے آخری میں ”ت“ یا ”ی“ ہو عموماً مونث ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے شہرت، عزت، رحمت، محبت، دولت،

ہمدردی، چھتری، نوکری، سبزی، شوخی، روشی، کاٹھی، سوئی، بندگی، وغیرہ۔

۱۔ تمام زبانوں کے نام مونث ہیں۔ جیسے انگریزی، فارسی، وغیرہ۔

۲۔ تمام تاریخوں کے نام مونث ہیں جیسے تیسری، پانچویں، دسویں۔

۳۔ تمام نمازوں کے نام مونث ہیں۔ جیسے فجر، ظہر، البتہ جمعہ مذکر ہے۔

۴۔ تمام کتابوں کے نام مونث ہیں۔ البتہ قرآن مذکر ہے۔

۵۔ اسم صوت زیادہ تر مونث ہیں۔ جیسے میاؤں، چوں چوں وغیرہ۔