



SARDARKAURAYKHAN PUBLIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL MUZAFFARGARH

Syllabus for the month of August, 2020

Subject: English.

Teacher: Ms.Naghma

Class: 7th

Week	Dates	Working days	Topics / Content
1	3 – 8	4	Unit # 4 (The Carew Murder Case) Reading, Words meanings + Ex. A + B
2	10 – 15	5	Unit # 4 (The Listeners) Reference to content + Ex. B Comprehension of given passage.
3	17 – 22	6	English B Stories The lion and the slave, Mercury and woodcutter Translation (Past Indefinite + past continuous)
4	24 – 29	5	Grammar Tree Chapter # 7 (A, B, E, G) + Chapter # 8 (A, C, D) Vocabulary – forms of verbs.

Unit:4 The Crew Murder Case

Words to know (learn from the book)

Exercise:APage:48

Answer the Questions.

- a. What phrase does the author use at the start of the text to show the reader that time had passed?**

Ans: The author uses the phrase “Nearly a year later”

- b. Who were the two men involved in the crime and how did the witness feel about each of them?**

Ans: The two men involved in the crime were Sir Danvers Crew and Mr. Hyde. The maid admired Sir Danvers Crew for his polite manners but she didn't like Mr. Hyde.

c. Which type of animal is the angry murderer compared to?

Ans: He is compared to an ape.

d. What is Mr. Utterson's profession?

Ans: Mr. Utterson is a lawyer.

e. What was Mr. Utterson's reaction to hearing about the crime and seeing the weapon?

Ans: Mr. Utterson quailed when he heard the crime and saw the weapon. He looked serious and felt gloomy.

F. What do we learn about old woman who works for Mr. Hyde?

Ans: She is described as an elderly woman who had an evil face, smoothed by hypocrisy, but her manners were excellent. She had a flash of hateful joy on her face.

G. Why will it be difficult for inspector and Mr. Utterson to find Mr. Hyde?

Ans: It would be difficult for them to find Mr. Hyde because few people knew him. He had no family, had never been photographed and was described in different ways by the people.

h. Which word, meaning 'searched vigorously', is used to describe the state of Mr. Hyde's rooms?

Ans: The word "ransacked" is used to describe the state of Mr. Hyde's room.

i. What details are we given in the text that shows us the witness's character? Pick out three pieces of evidence and explain what they tell us about her character?

Ans: 1: The maid was sensitive.

2: She was fanciful. She fell into a dream of musing.

3:It was two O' clock when she came to herself and called for the police.It showsthat she was practical.

Exercise:B.

Page:49

1:Use the following words and expressions in sentences of your own.

a-A fog rolled over the city **in the small hours**.

b: Summer vacation are **drawing near**.

c:He sat **trifling with** a piece of cake in his plate.

d:He was innocent in that crime **without a doubt**.

e:**No sooner had** he entered the room than the thief ran away.

f:All the **circumstances** are against him.

g:He has no **ambition** in his life.

h:She has developed an **odious good taste** for chewing gum.

2:a- Expression:a dream of musing. **Sentence:** Sometime I fell into a dream of musing about Covid-19.

b- Splintered. **Sentence:** The chair has a splintered leg.

C:Solemn.**Sentence:**She was looking very solemn.

d: Stature. **Sentence:**Mr.Hyde was a man of small stature

e: Luxury. **Sentence:** She is living a life of luxury.

f:Ember. **Sentence:** The burning embers were casting a glow.

3: What is meant by the following proverbs.

a: db:bc:fd: ee: af: c

(Learn the meanings of the proverbs from the next page:50).

Unit:4. The Listeners

Reference to context

i. What could 'Phantom listeners' refer to?

Ans: Phantom Listeners refer to the ghosts or people the traveler imagines.

ii. How does the poet make the listeners seem like real people?

Ans: The poet makes the listeners seem like real people by using verbs; "they dwelt" in the house and they "stood listening". This makes us imagine their actions.

iii. Who is being referred to as 'that voice from the world of men'?

Ans: *The* traveller is being referred to as 'that voice from the world of men'.

Exercise:B.

Page:55

EPITHETS:

- Hands. 2- Hair. 3- Huts. 4-Cap. 5-Ground. 6-Cake. 7-Dress

2–Use the above epithets in sentences of your own.

1: The Children washed their **dirt- coated hands**.

2: My sister has **honey-coloured hair**.

3: I like **ice-decked huts**.

4: My mother bought **Jewel-edged cap** for me.

5: I enjoyed **leaf-encrusted ground** in the park.

6: The children like **sugar-strewn cakes** the most.

7: My father likes **sun-white dresses**.

3- COMPOUND EPITHETS.

- A densely-populated city
- A yellowish-green vase.
- A long-necked bottle
- A ferocious-looking monster.
- A coal-black calf.
- A sun-bronzed sailor.
- A man-eating tiger.

Exercise:B.

Page:56

SPELLING...

1–. a: recognizable, excitable, comparable, mistakable, notable, preservable, presumable

b: encouragement, inducement, involvement, statement, management, requirement, excitement.

2–. Measuring, comparing, ridiculous, nervous, disgraceful, tasteful/tasting, resourceful, arranging, dissolving, spiteful, famous, hopeful/hoping.

3– advantageous, outrageous, famous, spacious, gracious, endurable, gorgeous, traceable, refusable, manageable, movable, excusable, courageous, damageable, replaceable, debatable, nervous, changeable.

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

The Listeners.....

Walter deal Mare(1873-1956) spent most of his life writing poems and stories, mostly for children.His first book of poems was called *Songs of Childhood* (1902).The main themes he wrote about were romance and nature.His style was simple and the mysteries of magic, the moonlight, the quietness fascinated him greatly.These subjects are introduced in most of his poems.

In many of his poems,there is a mystery which readers must solve as best they can.This is one of his best known poems and the reader is left with many questions.

1. What is the name of Wlater de la Mare's first book?
2. What are main themes of his poetry?
3. When were songs of Childhood published?
4. How does the reader feel after listening his poem?
5. What fascinated him greatly?

English: STORIES

1:The Lion and the slave.

A cruel master had a slave whom he treated very harshly. Being sick of his master,the slave ran away to a jungle and began to live in a cave. One day, he heard a lion roaring near his cave. First he was terribly frightened. But soon he noticed that the lion had a thorn in his paw. He made bold, went near the lion and pulled out the thorn. The lion licked his hands and went away. Soon after that, the slave was caught. According to the custom of that land, he was thrown before a hungry lion. As soon as the lion saw the slave, he lay down on the ground and began to lick his feet. It was the same lion out of whose paw he had pulled out a thorn. The spectators were astonished. When the judge heard the whole story, he set the slave free.

Moral:

"Kindness is always rewarded."

"Do good, have good".

2: Mercury and wood-cutter.

Once there was a wood-cutter who earned his living by selling woods in the market. One day, he was cutting some woods on the bank of the river. His axe slipped and fell into the deep river. He became very sad. Just then god Mercury happened to pass that way. He asked him why he was sad. The wood-cutter said, "I have lost my axe with which I earned my daily-bread." The god took pity on him and dived into the water for the axe. He brought out a golden axe but the man refused to own it. The god dived again and brought out a sliver axe but this, too, was refused by the wood-cutter. The god dived for the third time and brought out the axe that the man had lost. The wood-cutter was delighted to see his own axe and accepted it at once. Mercury was so pleased with his honesty that he made him a present of the other two axes also.

Moral:

"Honesty is the best policy."

GRAMMAR

Chp:7. Subject–verb Agreement (Page:40—45)

Exercise:A

1:eat, ruin.

2:caters, live.

3:plants

4: drives.

5:organise.

Exercise:B

1:(are)—is

2:(were)—was

3:(are)—is

4:(has to)—have to.

5:(have eaten)—has eaten

6:(has)—have

7: correct.

8:(Does)—Do.

9:(want)—wants

10:(has)—have.

Exercise:E

1: were. 2:has. 3:are. 4:is. 5:is
 6:was. 7:was. 8:is. 9: are. 10: were

Exercise:G

1. Is 6:are
 2. Is 7:is
 3. Was 8:is
 4. Was 9:have
 5. Like. 10:needs.

Chp:8. ARTICLES.**A:Fill in the blanks.*Page:48***

1-The,a,the,a. 2-a,an 3-an,a. 4-The,a,a. 5-an,the. 6-The,a,the

C: Insert a slash..... Page:50

2-She is / MLA from... an
 3-He. Bought ten and / half..... a
 4-The king needs / hair. an
 5-This is / untold story about /unsung hero. an,an
 6-What / beautiful..... a
 7-There is / great..... a
 8-There is no entry here—it is / one-way plane. a
 9-They have / European guest..... a
 10-He will come back in / hour. An

D: Fill in the blanks with definite article whenever necessary page: 51

1-~~X~~, the, the. 2-the. 3-the, the, the, the. 4-~~X~~, the, the. 5-the, the, the

6-the, the, the. 7-~~X~~, the. 8-the, the. 9-~~X~~, ~~X~~, the, the. 10-~~X~~, the, the

Translation Past Indefinite Tense.

Formation: Affirmative Sentence : Sub+2nd form of verb+obj

Negative sentence: sub+didn't+1st form of verb+obj.

Interrogative sentence: Did+sub+1st form of verb+obj+?.

1- ہماری ٹیم نے ایک گول کیا۔ 2- اس کے چچا نے اسے تحفہ نہ بھیجا۔ 3- میری رات بھر آنکھ نہ لگی۔ 4- کیا اُس نے ڈاکٹر کو بلا بھیجا؟ 5- کیا وہ ہیضہ سے مرا تھا؟ 6- کیا تم نے اس پرواز سے لطف اٹھایا؟ 7- کیا تمہارے بھائی کے گھر لڑکا پیدا ہوا تھا؟ 8- کیا مال گاڑی مسافر گاڑی سے ٹکرائی؟ 9- کل ماسٹر صاحب نے ہمارا انگریزی کا امتحان لیا۔ 10- اُس نے اپنی قمیص نہ اتاری۔ 11- اُس نے مجھ پر بڑا احسان کیا تھا۔ 12- قائد اعظم نے پاکستان کی بنیاد رکھی تھی۔ 13- اُس نے مجھے گالیاں دیں۔ 14- لوگوں نے جلد ہی آگ پر قابو پر لیا۔ 15- کیا وہ کام سے جی چڑایا کرتا تھا؟ 16- طاہر صاحب ہمیں انگریزی پڑھایا کرتے تھے۔ 17- کیا شیر لڑکوں نے فقیر کا مذاق اڑایا؟ 18- دیہاتی نہر میں نہایا کرتے تھے۔ 19- کیا بابر تیر کر دریا عبور کیا کرتا تھا؟ 20- وہ صبح کے وقت غسل نہیں کیا کرتا تھا

HINTS:

1: scored 2: gift 3: to enjoy a wink of sleep 4: send for 5: cholera 6: flight 8: Goods train; passenger train; collide against 9: Give a test 10: Took off 11: Favour 12: founded 13: Call names 14: Brought under control 15: Shirk work 17: Laugh at 18: Villagers 19: Swim across the river 20: Take a bath.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Formation: Affirmative sentence: sub+was/ were+ing form of verb+obj

Negative sentence: Wasn't/ weren't+ing form of verb+obj

Interrogative sentence: Was/ Were+sub+ing form of verb+obj+?.

- 1- حفیظ جماعت میں اُنکھ رہا تھا۔ 2- اسد کرکٹ کھیل رہا تھا۔ 3- بچے خوف کے مارے کانپ رہے تھے۔ 4- کیا وہ صحرا کو عبور کر رہا تھا؟ 5- جب لڑکیاں گا رہی تھیں تو لڑکے شور مچا رہے تھے۔ 6- وہ آج کل محنت نہیں کر رہا تھا۔ 7- کیا دریا اتر رہا تھا؟ 8- میں آپ سے مذاق نہیں کر رہا تھا۔ 9- کیا جمیل کا بخار اتر رہا تھا؟ 10- کیا گھوڑا ہوا سے باتیں نہیں کر رہا تھا؟ 11- غریب بچے سردی سے کانپ رہے تھے۔ 12- میرا نوکر بجلی جلا رہا تھا۔
- 13- ماشکی سڑک پر پانی چھڑک رہے تھے۔ 14- کیا دریا نہیں چڑھ رہا تھا؟ 15- کیا شازیہ اپنے بالوں میں کنگھی کر رہی تھی؟ 16- لڑکے دریا میں کشتیاں چلا رہے تھے۔ 17- کیا تم پیدل چل رہے تھے؟ 18- مریض کراہ رہا تھا۔ 19- کیا وہ جھوٹے بہانے بنا رہا تھا؟ 20- کسان ہل چلا رہا تھا۔

HINTS:

- 1: Dozing 3: Trembling 4: Crossing 7: To fall 8: To cut jokes with 9: To get low (down) 10: Running at full speed 11: Shivering 12: To switch on 13: To sprinkle 14: Rising 15: To comb 16: To row the boat 17: On foot 18: To groan 19: Lame excuses 20: ploughing.

VOCABULARY**Learn these Forms of verbs with spellings of.**

Present	Past	Past participle	Present participle
1st form	2nd form	3rd form	4th form
Do	Did	Done	Doing
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Drawing
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	Dreaming
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinking
Drive	Drove	Driven	Driving
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt	Dwelling
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating
Enter	Entered	Entered	Entering
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Falling
Find	Found	Found	Finding
Flow	Flowed	Flown	Flowing
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flying
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgetting
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgiving
Get	Got	Got	Getting
Go	Went	Gone	Going
Grow	Grew	Grown	Growing
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Hiding
Hold	Held	Held	Holding
Jump	Jumped	Jumped	Jumping
Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeping
Kneel	Knelt	Knelt	Kneeling



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Class: 7th

Syllabus Breakup (August 2020)

Subject: Science

Week	Dates	Working Days	Topics
10	3 – 8	4	Short /Q + Long /Q of Ch# 4 + Reading and explanation of Ch# 5 “Fit and Healthy”
11	10 – 15	5	Long/Q + Ex. Ch#4 + Reading and Explanation of Ch#5
12	17 – 22	6	Short/Q + long/Q Ch#5
13	24 – 29	5	Long/Q + Exercise of Ch#5

UNIT NO.4**MAGNET AND ELECTROMAGNETS****Short Questions****▪ Answer these short questions****Q.No.1 What is magnetism?****Ans:** Magnetism is mysterious force of attraction or repulsion between magnets and magnetic materials.**Q.No.2 Which of these material would be attracted by magnet?****Ans:**

Magnetic materials	Non magnetic material
Copper wire	Paper
Steel pin	plastic ruler
Iron nail	
Brass button	

Q.No.3 Give two examples where permanent magnets might be used.**Ans:** Permanent magnets are used in loudspeaker and door of a fridge,
etc.**Q.No.4 Give two examples where are electromagnets might be used.****Ans:** i. Electric drill
ii. Circuit breaker**Q.No.5 What is electromagnetism?****Ans:** A magnetic field is produced in a wire when an electric current passes through it. This effect is called electromagnetism.**Q.No.6 What is induced magnetism?****Ans:** The magnetism acquired when a material is placed near to a magnet due to lining up the magnet domains is called induced magnetism.**Q.No.7 What is the difference between a temporary magnet and a permanent magnet?****Ans:** When a material loses its induced magnetism easily ,it is called temporary magnet while the material that retains its magnetism is called a permanent magnet.**Q.No.8 What is the difference between of soft and hard magnet?****Ans:** A material that is easy to magnetize but it loses its magnetism easily is called a soft magnet e.g. iron. A material that is difficult to magnetize and does not lose its magnetism easily is called a hard magnet e.g. steel.**Q.No.9 Why are the poles of a magnet called N and S S?**

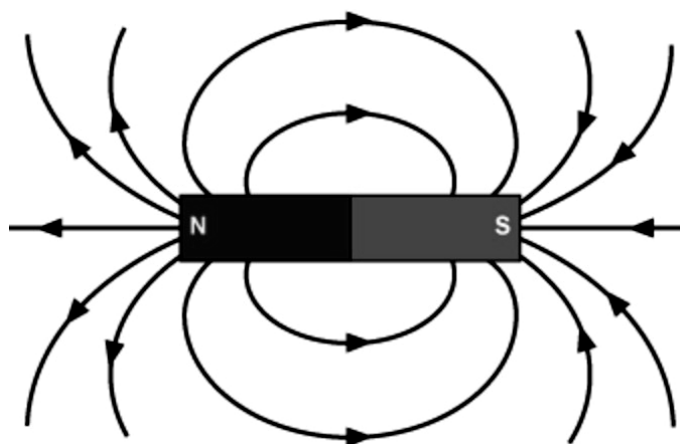
Long Questions

Q.No.1 Describe how you would show that there is a magnetic field around a magnet?

Ans: Magnetic field is a space around a magnet where magnetic material “feels” a force.

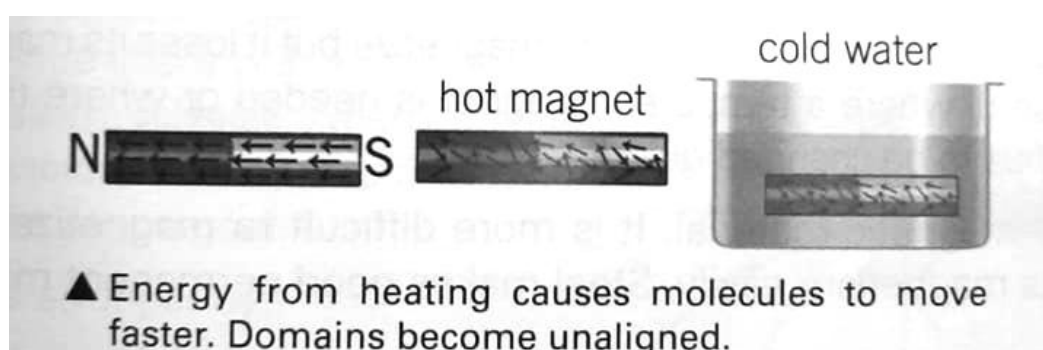
Magnetic field can be shown by using a plotting compass. The compass needle is a small magnet which can turn on a pivot. In a magnetic field its North Pole is pulled one way and its south pole is pulled the other. The needle always comes to the rest in line with magnetic field.

The field is strongest near the poles the arrows on the field show the direction of the force.



Q.No.2 Explain why heating destroys the magnetism in a permanent magnet?

Ans: A permanent magnet can be demagnetized by hitting it up and then quickly cooling it cold water. It happens because energy from heating causes molecules to move faster. Due to which domains become unaligned causing the magnet un-magnetized.



Q.No.3 (a) What happens if a magnet is broken into two pieces?

Ans: If a magnet is broken into two pieces, each piece will become a complete magnet.

Magnetic materials are thought containing tiny "molecular magnets". In our broken magnet, each piece contains domains (molecular magnets) which are when placed in a magnetic field the domains are arranged in an orderly way. Each broken piece will become a complete magnet.

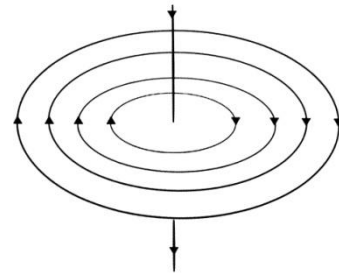
(b) why is it impossible to get N or S poles on their own.

Ans: The earth core is thought to contain a lot of iron. This iron causes the Earth's magnetic field. This huge magnet (the Earth) attract magnetic materials north-south way. The end of the magnet pointing to north is N pole or north-seeking and other Pole is south-seeking pole or S. So it is impossible to get N pole or a S pole on their own.

Q.No.4 Describe the field pattern caused by a current following in a wire.

Ans: The field pattern caused by a current following in a wire consists of concentric circles producing a circular magnetic field. The direction of the field is clock-wise when viewed in the direction of the current (+ or -)

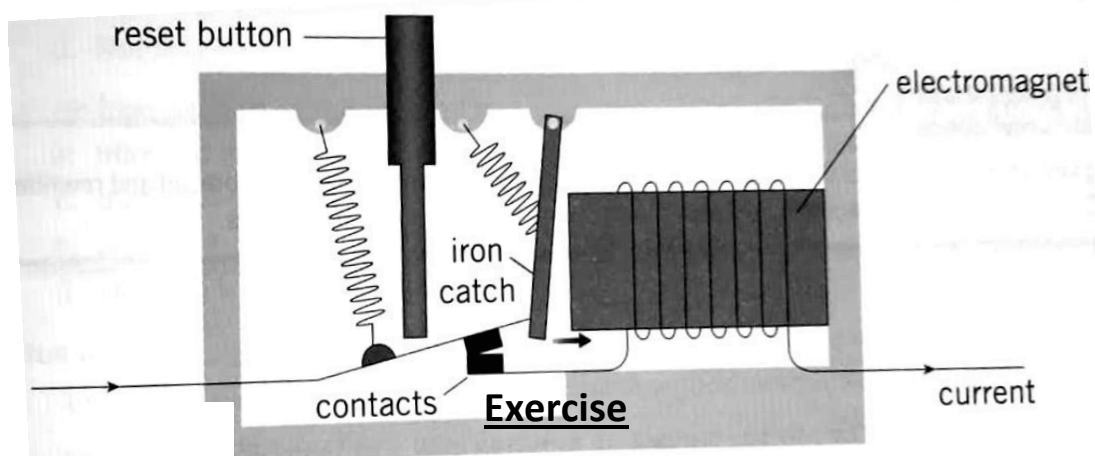
1. When current is reversed the magnetic field also reverses.
2. Increasing the current the magnetic field gets stronger.



Q.No.5 Explain why many homes have miniature circuit breaker in their electrical circuits?

Ans: A circuit breaker is an automatic safety in many homes. If our current in a circuit gets too high, the circuit breaker cuts it off. The current flows through two contacts and also through to an electromagnet. Spring is pulling the contacts apart, but an iron bar with a catch stops them from separating.

Current gets too high, the Electromagnet gets stronger, pulls the iron bar and releases the catch. The spring pulls the contacts apart, show the current is switched off.



Q.No.1 Multiple choice questions ▲ Circuit breaker

1. Where on a magnet is the magnetic field strongest?

(a) At both North and South Pole

(b) At the North Pole

(c) At the South Pole

(d) In the middle

2. What will a suspended bar magnet do?

(a) Spin Round and round

(b) Point East - West

(c) Point north - south

(d) Point vertically downwards

3. What happen if the north poles of two bar magnet are brought close together?

(a) The magnets move together

(b) The magnet move away from each other

(c) The magnets stop being magnetic

(d) Nothing happens

4. What happen if the north pole of one bar magnet is brought close to the South Pole of another bar magnet?

(a) The magnets move together

(b) The magnets move away from each other

(c) The magnets stop being magnetic

(d) Nothing happens

5. An iron bar can be magnetized by...

(a) Hitting it with a permanent magnet

(b) Putting it alongside a permanent magnet

(c) Putting it on the end of a permanent magnet

(d) Stroking it with a permanent magnet

(d) Convection current

Q.No.2

True or False

1. Any metal alloy that contains iron will make a good permanent magnet.

True

2. A Compass held near to a wire carrying an electric current will always point north.

True

3. The strength of the magnetic field is a solenoid can be increased by increasing the current, making more loops in the coil, and putting a rod of Steel inside the coil to stop it collapsing.

True

4. Electromagnet can be used in many devices such as loudspeakers and electric motors.

True

5. Carding material on a hard disc is magnetic.

True

Activities for students

Q.No.3 A student has a magnetic compass. He also has three metal bars painted to look the same. One is copper, one is un-magnetized Iron, and the other is a permanent magnet. Describe how we can find out which wire is the magnet.

Q.No.4 The diagram shows a piece of iron held by attraction to a magnet



i. Mark on the iron where the induced N and S poles are.

ii. One theory of magnetism uses the idea that iron contains tiny 'molecular magnet' which can line up in magnetic field. Use this theory to explain how an un-magnetized iron bar is attracted to an egg net.

Q.No.5

i. Describe briefly two ways after running an un-magnetized steel rod into a permanent magnet.

ii. Describe briefly two ways of demagnetizing a steel rod which has become magnetized.

Q.No.6 The diagram shows the jumbled up domain in a piece of un-magnetized iron:



- i. Draw a diagram showing what happens to these domains when a magnet is held nearby.
- ii. What name is given to this process?
- iii. Label the poles on the new magnet.
- iv. What happen to the domain when the magnet in taken away? Explain your answer.

Q.No.7

- i. What is solenoid?
- ii. Describe the magnetic field produced by a solenoid.
- iii. Give three ways in which the magnetic field produced by a solenoid can be made stronger.

Practical work

Investigate the magnetic field pattern produced by permanent magnets.

UNIT NO.5**FIT AND HEALTHY****Short Questions**

▪ **Answer these short questions**

Q.No.1 What does the good health mean?

Ans: Good health means you feel good both physically and mentally. A healthy body is one that is working properly and a healthy mind is one that can make you to cope with challenges of life.

Q.No.2 Give three ways by which you can ensure good health?

Ans: **We can ensure good health by:**

- i) Eating a balanced and varied diet.
- ii) Exercising regularly.

iii) Not abusing the body with drugs.

Q.No.3 What should a balanced diet contain?

Ans: A diet that contains proper amounts of all the necessary nutrients required for healthy growth and activity is known as "Balanced Diet".

Q.No.4 Give one danger of eating too much salt.

Ans: Too much salt causes health problems such as high blood pressure. We should reduce its amount in our diet.

Q.No.5 Name two diseases of heart.

Ans: i) Angina
ii) Heart attack

Q.No.6 What is diabetes? Name two health problems caused by diabetes.

Ans: Diabetes is a condition where our body does not make enough insulin or the insulin it makes does not work properly. Insulin is a hormone that controls blood sugar level. Diabetes causes serious health problems such as heart disease, blindness, limbs, amputation etc.

Q.No.7 How would you know if someone had anaemia?

Ans: A person affected with anaemia looks pale and feels weak and tired.

Q.No.8 What is good source of vitamin C? What happens when your diet is lacking

Vitamin C?

Ans: Leafy vegetables such as spinach and citrus fruit are good source of vitamin C. Lack of vitamin C causes a disease called scurvy. Symptoms caused by scurvy are bleeding gums, loose teeth, muscle weakness and eventually death.

Q.No.9 Explain why it is important to exercise regularly?

Ans: Walking is a good form of exercise. Brisk walking moves more oxygen into the brain and triggers the release of chemical called endorphins (happiness chemicals) which help to lower anxiety and leave us more relaxed.

Q.No.10 What are drugs?

Ans: Drugs are substances that changed the body work and affect the nervous system.

Q.No.11 What are anesthetics used for?

Ans: Anesthetics are used to numb the parts of body. Dentists use local anesthetics to numb mouth. General anesthetic is used to put patients to sleep completely before an operation.

Q.No.12 Explain the difference between painkiller and tranquilizers.

Ans: Drugs used to relieve pain such as headache are called painkiller e.g. aspirin, paracetamol. Tranquilizers are drugs that can people make sleepy e.g. neuxum.

Long Questions

Q.No.1 What is fibre? Why is fibre important in the diet?

Ans: Fibre (roughage) is made up of plant cell wall which passes through the digestive system without digested or absorbed. It gives in muscles of digestive system something to push on.

Food containing a lot of fibre helps us prevent constipation and other disorders of the digestive system such as hemorrhoids (piles).

Q.No.2 Explain how a person becomes fat or obese? How obesity can cause arthritis?

Ans: If we eat too much, or not take enough exercise we become fat or obese. It results in a number of other diseases such as diabetes, heart disease, asthma and arthritis.

Arthritis is a condition where the lining of the joints becomes inflamed. This lining usually protects our joints from the impact during the running or jumping. Excess body weight (obesity) put more pressure on the joints making them inflamed. The inflammation causes the joints to swell and become very painful and stiff.

Q.No.3 What is rickets? How is it caused?

Ans: A disease called rickets affects bones making them soft, bent and twisted.

Vitamin D is needed for the uptake and use of calcium in the diet. If there is shortage of calcium or vitamin D in the diet, bones and teeth will not form properly.

Vitamin D is present in fish oil. The body can also make vitamin D when it is exposed to sunlight.

Q.No.4 What is kwashiorkor? Explain how a person gets kwashiorkor?

Ans: It is a type of malnutrition caused by lack of protein in diet.

Kwashiorkor is caused when a child may not have received enough of its mother's milk and may have been forced onto carbohydrate diet too early. As a result, the child receives enough energy food but does not develop physically and mentally. Kwashiorkor occurs commonly in areas of famine or where food is in short supply.

Q.No.5 List four harmful things found in tobacco smoke. Name the diseases caused by smoking.

Ans: Smoking kills about five million people in the world every year. This is because tobacco smoke contains lots of harmful chemicals:

i) Nicotine:

Addictive drug, a poison which damages the heart and blood vessels.

ii) Tar:

It sticks to the lungs when smoke cools. It affect alveoli and causes lungs cancer.

iii) carbon mono oxide:

It is a poisonous gas. It prevents blood carrying oxygen to the body.

iv) ammonia and cyanide:

These gases irritate the passages causing smokers cough.

Diseases caused by smoking are:

1. Lungs cancer
2. Emphysema
3. Bronchitis

Exercise

Q.No.1

Multiple choice questions

1. Which of the following provides the body with most energy?

- (a) Eggs
- (b) Fruits
- (c) Nuts**
- (d) Vegetables

2. A person with diabetes does not produce enough of the hormone insulin. What does Insulin do?

- (a) Controls the level of fat in the blood
- (b) Control the level of protein in the blood
- (c) Controls the level of sugar in the blood**
- (d) Control the level of vitamins in the blood

3. Heart attack is a blockage of the...

- (a) Carotid artery carot
- (b) Carotid vein
- (c) Coronary artery**
- (d) Coronary vein

4. Asthma is caused by tubes in the lungs becoming...

- (a) Longer
- (b) Narrower**
- (c) Shorter
- (d) Wider

5. Are the joints of the body affected by excess body weight?

- (a) They become dehydrated
- (b) They become inflamed**
- (c) They become more supple
- (d) They stop working

Q.No.2

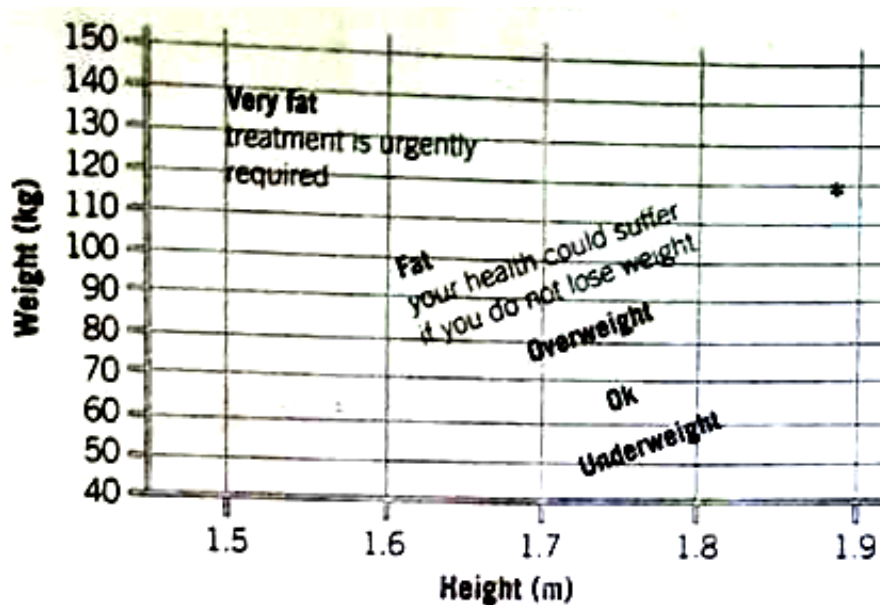
True or False

1. The amount of iron in red meat is increased when minced in an iron mincer how to make beef burgers. True
2. Caffeine found in tea and coffee is a harmless drug. True
3. Obesity is a cause of diabetes. False
4. Cigarette smoke contains cyanide. True
5. More people are living longer because they are getting obese. False

Activities for students

Q.No.3

A height/weight graph for human adults is shown



- i. What does the diagram tell you about the following people?
 - a. Boris, 1.6 m and 55 kg
 - b. Doris, 1.5 m and 100 kg
 - c. Alice, 1.7 m and 80 kg
 - d. Maurice, 1.8 m and 60 kg

- ii. Clive is aged 26, he is 1.9 m tall, and he weighs 120 kg. his position on the diagram is shown by *
- Comment on his position on the chart.
 - Suggest how he might change his position on the chart.

Q.No.4 Deficiency diseases can result if items are missing from a balanced diet. Four deficiency diseases are

Anaemia kwashiorkor rickets scurvy

- i. Which disease is caused by an absence of the following from the diet?

Questions

Answers

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a. Vitamin C | Scurvy |
| b. Vitamin D | Rickets |
| c. Iron | Anaemia |
| d. Protein | Kwashiorkor |

- ii. How would you tell if someone had

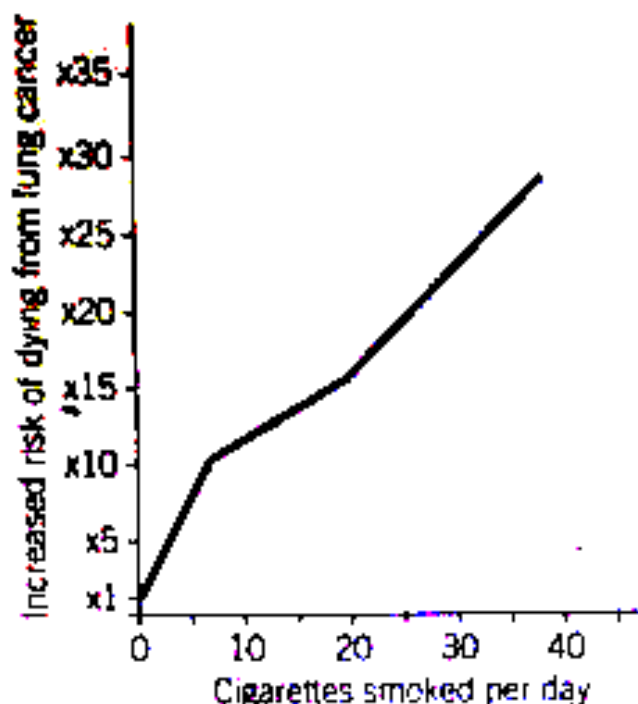
- a. Anaemia?

Ans: A person looks pale, weak and tired.

- b. Rickets?

Ans: Bones become soft, bent and twisted.

Q.No.5 The graph shows how the risk of dying from lung cancer is affected by the number of cigarettes smoked per day.



i. What does the graph indicate?

Ans: Risk of cigarette smoke per day.

ii. What is the risk of dying from lung cancer for someone who smokes?

a. 5 cigarettes a day?

b. 40 cigarettes a day? (Answer)

iii. Explain why smoking can damage your health?

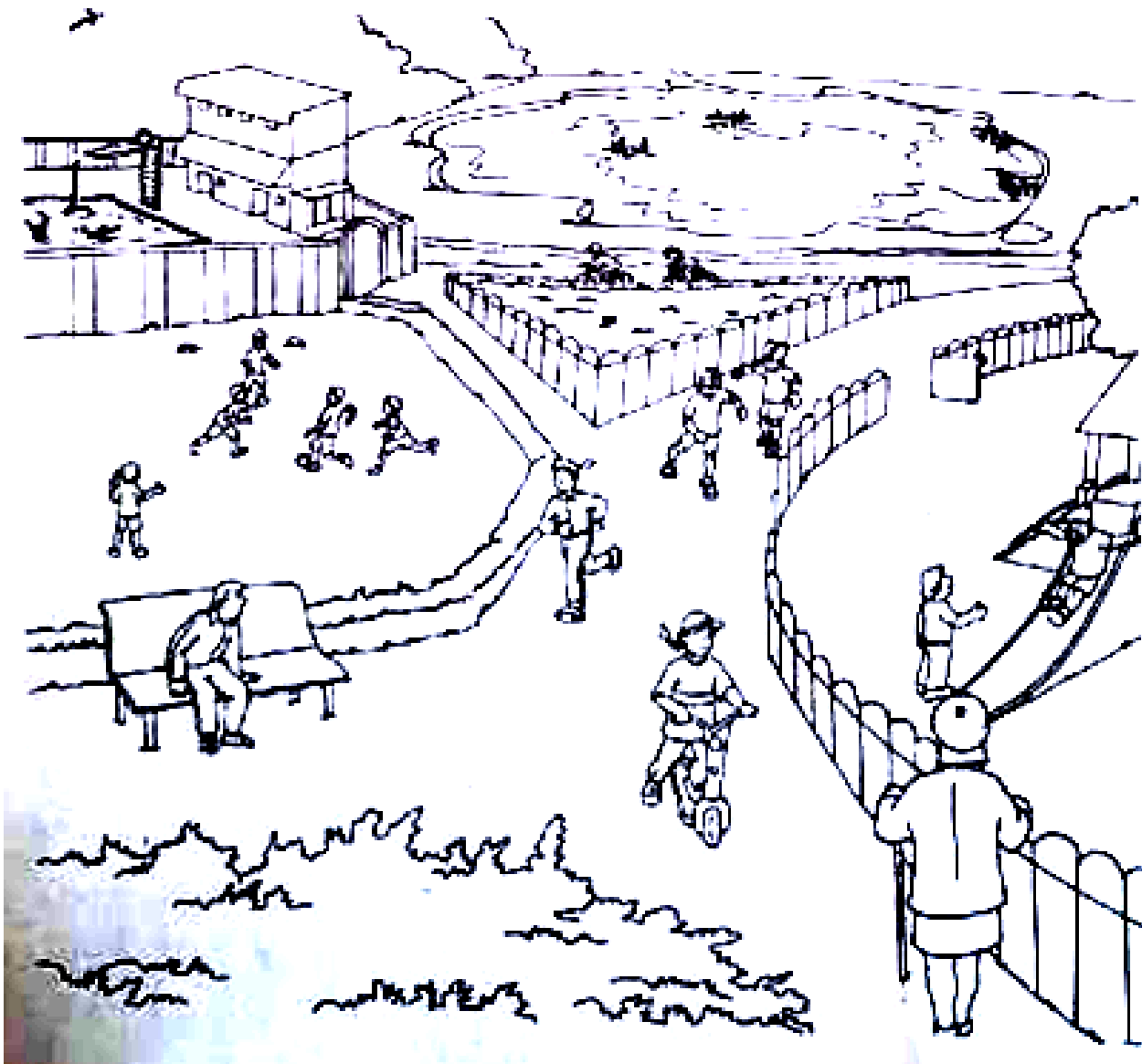
Ans: Because smoke has poisonous chemical.

Activity for students

iv. Suggest how young people should be educated so that they do not start smoking?

Ans: Tell the people about how smoking is harmful.

Q.No.5 List 10 ways in which the people in the picture are staying healthy.





SARDAR KAUREY KHAN PUBLIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL MUZAFFARGARH

Syllabus for the month of August, 1st Term 2020

Subject: Social Studies

Teacher: Miss Mahrukh

Class: 7

August 2020	1	3-8	4		Chapter no.8 Oceans and seas. Topics _____ Waves, Tides, Currents reading+ find the meanings of difficult words Surge, Retreat, Variations, Regulate, Bulge, Prevail,
	2	10-15	5	14 August Holiday	Chapter no.8 Oceans and seas .Content review Q1 _____ Q.4
	3	17-22	6		Chapter no. 9 Ocean and Seas Landforms. Topics Erosion and Tidal Movements, Tectonic Activity, Some important landforms, Reading of whole chapter
	4	24-29	5	29 August (9 MOH) holiday	Chapter no.9 Find the meanings of difficult words. Sustain, Resistant, Cove, Scattered, Waterway, Inlet, Convergent.

Chapter. 8 Oceans and seas

Q.1. What are waves?

Ans. A wave is the rising and falling movement of water on its surface.

Winds blowing over open water produce this motion. Strong winds cause larger and higher waves. They can hurl boats, people and ships over a long distance and smash them against mountains and rocky surfaces in coastal areas.

Q.2 Why do tides occur?

Ans. Tides form because of gravity. The Earth has its own gravitational pull and so do the Sun and the Moon. The land on Earth is too heavy to move but the water in the ocean is lighter and free flowing and responds to this gravity. The moon is closer to the earth so its gravitational pull is stronger than the Sun. When the earth faces the Moon, the water rises towards the moon due to the strongest gravity.

Q.3 How do waves, tides and current affect human life?

Ans. These movements in oceans and seas are important to us in many ways

- (a). Waves and tides facilitate erosion.
- (b). Tides can also be used to generate electricity through special tidal power plants.
- (c) Currents regulate the temperature of surrounding places and create sea and land breezes.

Q.4 How do currents move around the Subcontinent?

Ans. Around the subcontinent, currents change directions according to the prevailing winds. In summer, when the monsoon winds blow from the south, currents move in clockwise direction. In winter, winds blow from the north east and the currents move anti clockwise.

Chapter 9 Ocean and sea landforms

Q1 .How are oceans and sea land forms created?

Ans. Ocean and sea land forms are created when following activities occur.

(a). Erosion and tidal movement

On coastline, waves crash against mountains, rocks and cliffs, breaking them into small pieces. These waves constantly break and smooth rocks and form new shapes over many years. Sea water reacts with different minerals found in rocks and breaks them down.

(b). Tectonic activity

The movement of tectonic plates create underwater rift. Divergent and convergent plates push and pull away from each other and create bridges, valleys and mountains on land in thousands of years. Pushup parts of ocean beds sometimes form new land.

Q.2. Write down the difference between

(a)Isthmus and strait.

(b). Bay and gulf

(c).Peninsula and cape

(d). Archipelago and island

Isthmus

Ans.Isthmus is exactly the opposite of a strait. It is a narrow strip or neck of land that joins two larger land masses and separates two bodies of water.

Strait

A strait is a narrow waterway separating two land masses. It also connects two larger bodies of water on either side.

(b) Bay and Gulf

A bay is a sheltered, usually c- shaped land form created when the sea pushes into the land, forming a cover or inlet. It is usually surrounded by land.

Gulf

A very large bay is called a gulf. Some famous gulfs are Persian and Aqabah.

(c) Peninsula and cape

A peninsula is a large piece of land extending into an ocean or sea. It is surrounded by water on three sides and connected to the mainland on the fourth side.

A cape is a pointed, curved or hooked piece of land extending into the sea. It is similar to peninsula but it is usually smaller.

(d).Archipelago and Island

An Archipelago is a group of big and small islands grouped together. These islands may be scattered close to the mainland or far away from it.

A piece of land surrounded by water is called island.



SARDAR KAUREY KHAN PUBLIC H/S SCHOOL

Syllabus for the month of August, 1st Term 2020

Subject: Computer

Class: 7th

Teacher: sadia

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M	Week	Dates	W.Days	Topic/Content
August 2020	1	3-8	3	Unit #2: Reading +Explanation of Device drivers,Utility programs
	2	10-15	4	Application software+MCQs:9-14+Short q:6-10:Long q:4,5
	3	17-22	5	Unit #3: Reading +Explanation of Intro to MS Word +imp components of the screen
	4	24-29	4	Changing display of document +MCQs:1-5+Short q:1-10+Long q:1

Unit#2

"Software Basics"

Short Questions:-

6. What are the Utility Programs?

Ans: A Utility program is system software that performs a specific task related to the management of computer functions, resources or files. It allows a user to analyze, configure and maintain the computer. For example, Different Utility programs such as Disk cleanup, memory management, etc



7. List the names of any four Application Software.

Ans: Windows Media Player, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Coral draw



8. Define device drivers.

Ans: A device driver is system software that controls a particular type of device and tells the operating system how to communicate with a device. For example, device driver of printer, sound card, graphics card etc.

9. Can a device work without Device Driver?

Ans: No, a device cannot work without its device driver.

10. What is disk scanner? Also write two utilities of disk scanner.

Ans: A disk scanner is a utility program that detects and corrects both physical and logical problems of a disk and resolves the errors. Two disk scanner utilities in windows are Scan disk and disk cleanup.

11. Define the Reference Software.



Ans:Reference Software is commonly less instructional than educational software. Such type of software typically consists of a large database and its examples include maps software, Atlas, encyclopedias and dictionaries, etc.

Long Questions:

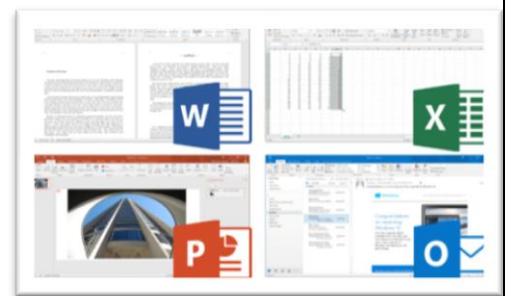
4. Write down the steps to use Disk Cleanup utility in MS Windows.

Ans: Following steps to use Disk Cleanup utility in MS Windows:

- Click “Start Button”.
- Click on “All Programs”.
- All Programs windows appear, click on “Accessories” and then click on “System Tools”.
- Click on “Disk Cleanup”.
- Disk Cleanup dialogue box appears on screen.
- Select the drive which you want to cleanup and click “OK”.
- Disk Cleanup dialogue window appears on screen. It deletes all the unwanted files from the selected drive.

5. Write a brief note on Productivity Software.

Ans: Productivity software used to become more effective and efficient while performing daily activities. Some of the popular types of productivity software are discussed below.



- **WordProcessing Software** allows users to create and manipulate documents that contain text and graphics. With word processing software, you can insert clip art into a document; change margins; find and replace text; use a spelling checker to check spelling; place a header and footer at the top and the bottom of a page; and vary font (character design), font size (character scale), and font style (character appearance). Microsoft Word, Notepad, Corel WordPerfect are some examples of Word Processing Software.
- **Spreadsheet Software** allows users to organized data in form of rows and columns, which collectively are called a worksheet. The intersection of a row and column, called a cell, can contain a text, number, formula or function that performs calculations on the data and displays the result. Microsoft Excel, Lotus, iWork Numbers and Corel’s Quattro are some examples of Spreadsheet Software.
- **Multimedia Presentation Software** allows users to create presentations that communicate ideas, messages, and other information to a group through a slide show. You can use a clip gallery to enhance your presentation with clip art images, pictures, video and audio clips. Microsoft PowerPoint, Astound, Asymetrix Compel and Corel Presentations are some examples of Multimedia Presentation Software.

MCQs:-

9) Which of following is the program that allows a user to analyzed and maintain a computer :

a. Device Driver b. **Utility** c. Windows XP d. File Viewer

10) A computer software that helps users to do a specific task on a computer is called
a. **Application Software** b. Utility c. System Software d. MS Office

11) Computer game is an example of:

a. **Entertainment Software** b. Reference Software
c. System Software d. Multimedia Software

12) Encyclopedia is an example of:

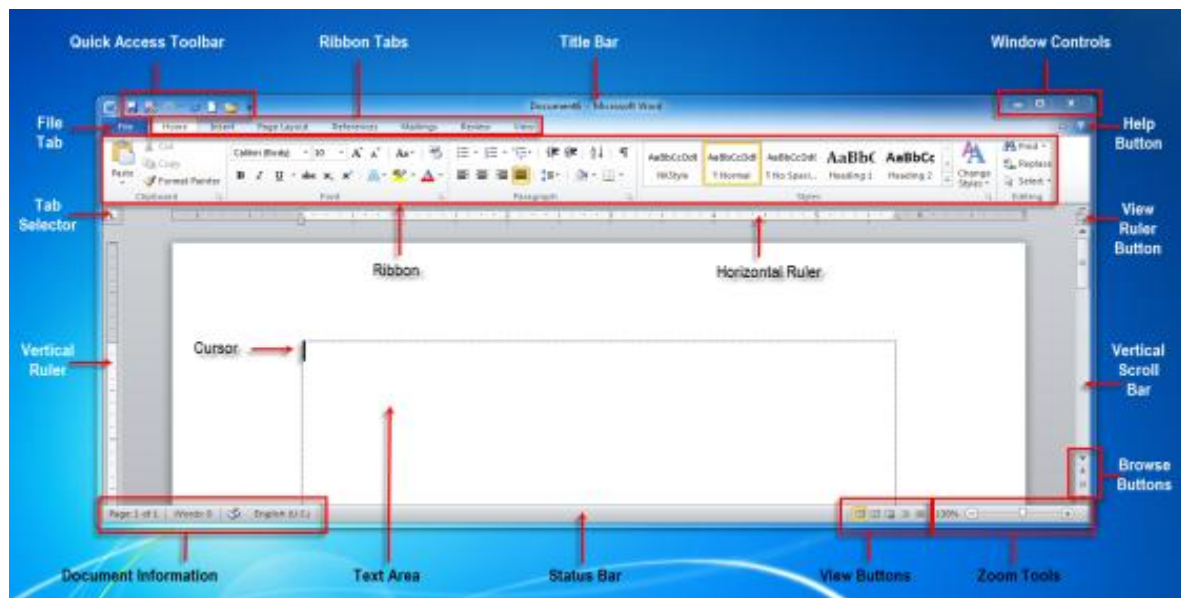
a. **Reference Software** b. Multimedia Software
c. Entertainment Software d. Educational Software

13) Which of following is world renowned composing software?

a. **MS Word** b. MS PowerPoint c. Typing Software d. MS Paint

14) Which of following software are used to create visual presentation?

a. **Multimedia** b. MS Paint c. Typing Tutor d. MS Word

Unit#3**'Customizing a word document'****Short Questions:**

1. What is word processing?

Ans: **Word processing** means to create, edit, print and save documents for future use. The software used to produce text documents on a computer is called word processor. **MS Word 2010** is one of the most popular word processing software. We can use it for typing applications, letters, reports, notes and other documents.

2. How to run MS Word?

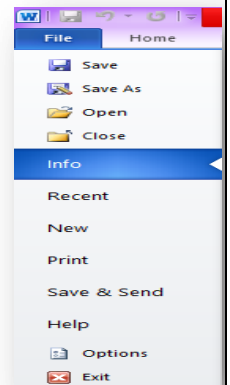
Ans: Following are the steps to run MS Word:

- Click the “Start” button.
- Click on “All Programs”
- Click on



3. What is Office button or File tab?

Ans: Office button is at the top left corner of the MS Word window. It provides fast access to files and frequently used commands such as create a new document, open an existing document, save a document, print a document, send a document, publish document or close a document, etc.



4. What is Quick Access Toolbar?

Ans: Quick Access toolbar is located next to the office button. It is customizable toolbar that contains commands that you may want to use frequently.



5. Define Undo and Redo actions.

Ans: Undo feature is used to discard last changes which were made in the document. If a user makes a mistake, click Undo button on the Quick Access Toolbar or press Ctrl + Z on the keyboard.

Redo feature is used to reverse the undo action. If a user performs an undo action, then he/she can Redo it by clicking the Redo button on the Quick Access Toolbar or press Ctrl + Y on the keyboard.

6. What is Title bar?



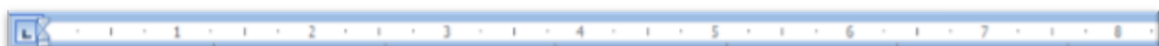
Ans: The title bar displays the name of the currently active word document. Like other WINDOWS applications, it can be used to alter the size and location of the word window.

7. Define Ribbon Tabs.



Ans: The Ribbon is the panel below the title bar. It presents commands organized into a set of tabs called ribbon tabs. It has seven tabs: Home, Insert, Page Layout, References, Mailings, Review, and View.

8. What is Ruler bar?



Ans:

The ruler bar allows you to format the vertical and horizontal alignment of text in a document.

9. What is Scroll bar?

Ans: The scroll bar helps you scroll the content or body of document. You can do so by moving the elevator button along the scroll bar, or by click in on the buttons with the arrow marked on them to move up and down and left and right of a page.

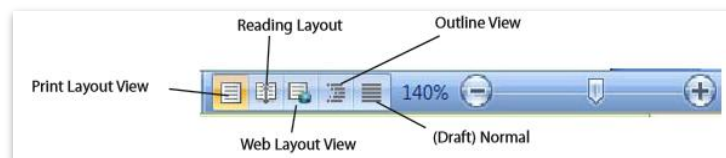
10. Differentiate between Zoom In and Zoom Out.

Ans: A user can zoom in to get a close-up view of a document or zoom out to see more of the page at a reduced size.

Long Questions:

1. Describe different document views in MS Word.

Ans: MS Word allows a user to view a document in one of the five views.

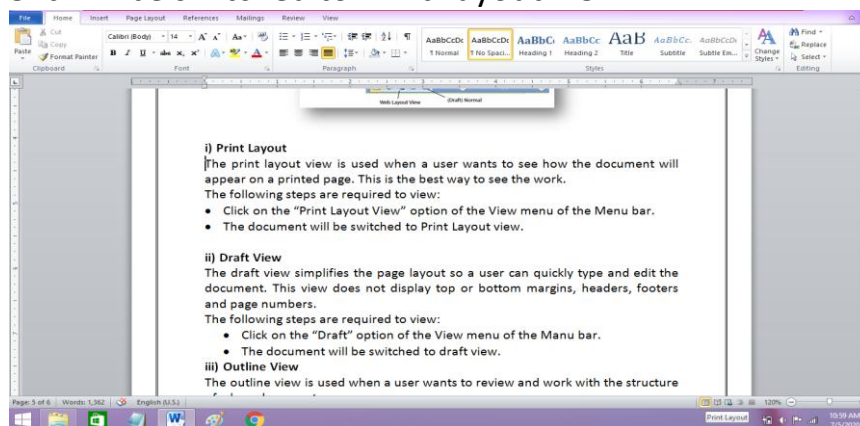


i) Print Layout

The print layout view is used when a user wants to see how the document will appear on a printed page. This is the best way to see the work.

The following steps are required to view:

- Click on the “Print Layout View” option of the View menu of the Menu bar.
- The document will be switched to Print Layout view.

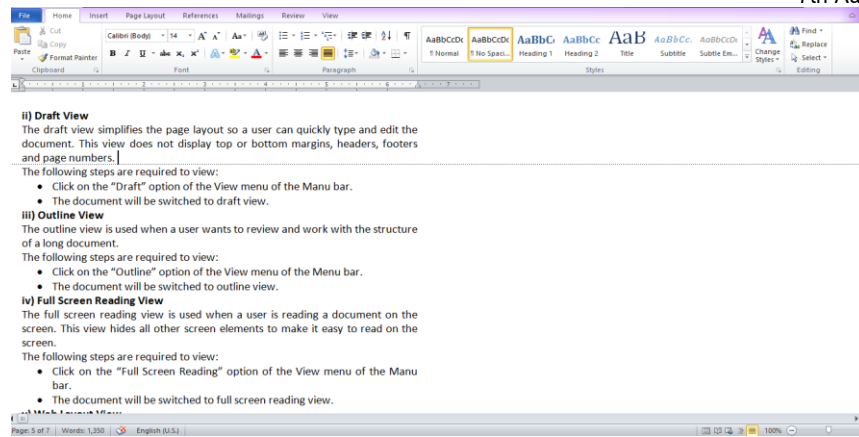


ii) Draft View

The draft view simplifies the page layout so a user can quickly type and edit the document. This view does not display top or bottom margins, headers, footers and page numbers.

The following steps are required to view:

- Click on the “Draft” option of the View menu of the Menu bar.
- The document will be switched to draft view.

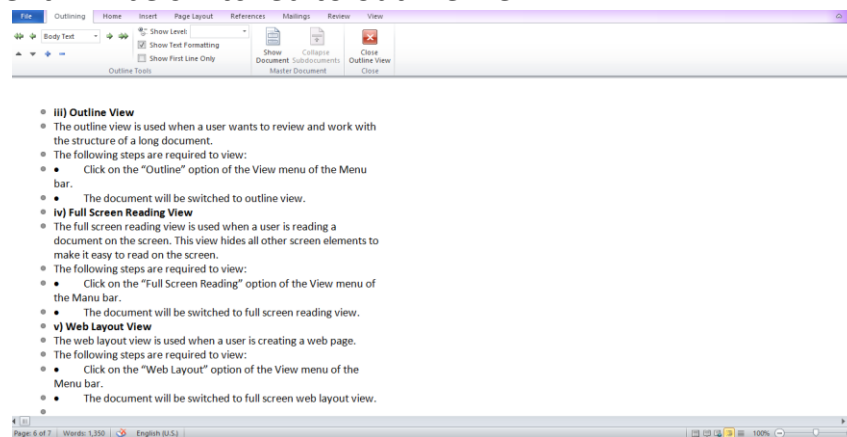


iii) Outline View

The outline view is used when a user wants to review and work with the structure of a long document.

The following steps are required to view:

- Click on the "Outline" option of the View menu of the Menu bar.
- The document will be switched to outline view.

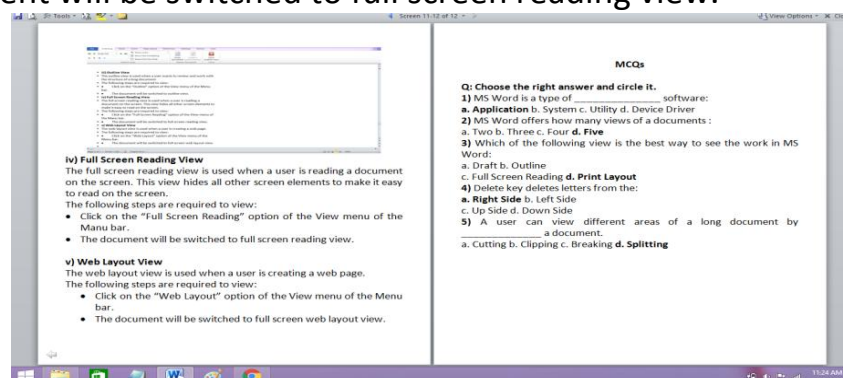


iv) Full Screen Reading View

The full screen reading view is used when a user is reading a document on the screen. This view hides all other screen elements to make it easy to read on the screen.

The following steps are required to view:

- Click on the "Full Screen Reading" option of the View menu of the Menu bar.
- The document will be switched to full screen reading view.

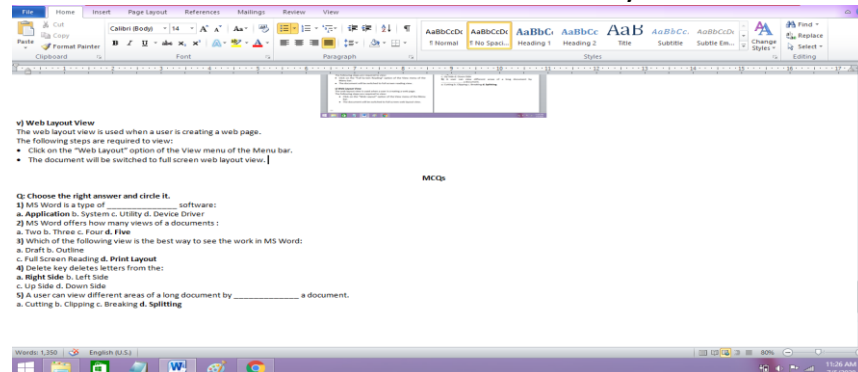


v) Web Layout View

The web layout view is used when a user is creating a web page.

The following steps are required to view:

- Click on the “Web Layout” option of the View menu of the Menu bar.
- The document will be switched to full screen web layout view.



MCQs:

1) MS Word is a type of _____ software:

a. **Application** b. System c. Utility d. Device Driver

2) MS Word offers how many views of a documents :

a. Two b. Three c. Four d. **Five**

3) Which of the following view is the best way to see the work in MS Word:

a. Draft b. Outline c. Full Screen Reading d. **Print Layout**

4) Delete key deletes letters from the:

a. **Right Side** b. Left Side c. Up Side d. Down Side

5) A user can view different areas of a long document by _____ a document.

a. Cutting b. Clipping c. Breaking d. **Splitting**



SARDAR KAUREY KHAN PUBLIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL MUZAFFARGARH

Syllabus for the month of August, 2020 1st Term

SUBJECT: MATHS

CLASS: 7TH

TEACHER: SUMERA MUKHTAR

Month	Weeks	Dates	Working Dates	Activity	Topic/ Content
August-2020	1	6-11	6		Ex. 5.2, 5.3
	2	13-18	6		5.3, 5.4
	3	20-25	6		Ex.6.1 Proportion
	4	27-1 st Aug	4		Ex.6.2 + Review Ex.

Exercise 5.2

1. Find the square roots of the following numbers.

(i) 4

Solution:

Factorization of 4 = 2×2

Take square root on both sides.

$$\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{2 \times 2}$$

$$\sqrt{4} = \sqrt{2^2}$$

$$\sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

(ii) $(9)^2$

Solution:

Take square root

$$\sqrt{9^2} = 9$$

(iii) 36

Solution:

Factorization of 36 = $2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3$

Take square root on both sides.

$$\sqrt{36} = \sqrt{2 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3}$$

$$\sqrt{36} = \sqrt{2^2 \times 3^2}$$

$$\sqrt{36} = 2 \times 3$$

$$\sqrt{36} = 6$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 2 & 36 \\ 2 & 18 \\ 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array}$$

(iv) $(25)^2$

Solution:

Taking square root

$$\sqrt{(25)^2} = 25$$

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MATHEMATICS FOR 7TH CLASS (UNIT # 05)

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(ix) 207936**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 456 \\
 4 \overline{) 20\,79\,36} \\
 \underline{-16} \\
 85 \\
 85 \overline{) 479} \\
 \underline{-425} \\
 906 \\
 906 \overline{) 5436} \\
 \underline{-5436} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, the required square root is 456.

(x) 321489**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 567 \\
 5 \overline{) 32\,14\,89} \\
 \underline{-25} \\
 106 \\
 106 \overline{) 714} \\
 \underline{-636} \\
 1127 \\
 1127 \overline{) 7889} \\
 \underline{-7889} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, the required square root is 567.

(xi) 5499025**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2345 \\
 2 \overline{) 5\,49\,90\,25} \\
 \underline{-4} \\
 43 \\
 43 \overline{) 149} \\
 \underline{-129} \\
 464 \\
 464 \overline{) 2090} \\
 \underline{-1856} \\
 4685 \\
 4685 \overline{) 23425} \\
 \underline{-23425} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, the required square root is 2345.

(xii) 4986289**Solution:**

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2233 \\
 2 \overline{) 4\,98\,62\,89} \\
 \underline{-4} \\
 42 \\
 42 \overline{) 98} \\
 \underline{-84} \\
 443 \\
 443 \overline{) 1462} \\
 \underline{-1329} \\
 4460 \\
 4460 \overline{) 13389} \\
 \underline{-13389} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, the required square root is 2233.

2. Find the square roots of the following common fractions by division method.**(i) $\frac{36}{49}$** **Solution:**

We know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{36}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{36}}{\sqrt{49}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \\
 6 \overline{) 36} \\
 \underline{-36} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \\
 7 \overline{) 49} \\
 \underline{-49} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{36}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{36}}{\sqrt{49}} = \frac{6}{7}$$

(ii) $\frac{225}{484}$ **Solution:**

We know that

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MATHEMATICS FOR 7TH CLASS (UNIT # 05)

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$$\sqrt{\frac{225}{484}} = \frac{\sqrt{225}}{\sqrt{484}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \overline{) 225} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 25 \\ \underline{-25} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 2 \overline{) 484} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 42 \\ \underline{-42} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{225}{484}} = \frac{\sqrt{225}}{\sqrt{484}} = \frac{15}{22}$$

(iii) $\frac{81}{196}$

Solution:

We know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{81}{196}} = \frac{\sqrt{81}}{\sqrt{196}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 9 \overline{) 81} \\ \underline{-81} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 1 \overline{) 196} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 24 \\ \underline{-24} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{81}{196}} = \frac{\sqrt{81}}{\sqrt{196}} = \frac{9}{14}$$

(iv) $\frac{729}{1024}$

Solution:

We know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{729}{1024}} = \frac{\sqrt{729}}{\sqrt{1024}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 2 \overline{) 729} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 47 \\ \underline{-47} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 3 \overline{) 1024} \\ \underline{-9} \\ 62 \\ \underline{-62} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{729}{1024}} = \frac{\sqrt{729}}{\sqrt{1024}} = \frac{27}{32}$$

(v) $2\frac{14}{25}$

Solution:

=====

MATHEMATICS FOR 7TH CLASS (UNIT # 05)

$$2\frac{14}{25} = \frac{64}{25}$$

We know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{64}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{64}}{\sqrt{25}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 8 \overline{) 64} \\ \underline{-64} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 5 \overline{) 25} \\ \underline{-25} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{64}{25}} = \frac{\sqrt{64}}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{8}{5} = 1\frac{3}{5}$$

(vi) $\frac{1296}{2025}$

Solution:

As we know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{1296}{2025}} = \frac{\sqrt{1296}}{\sqrt{2025}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 3 \overline{) 1296} \\ \underline{-9} \\ 396 \\ 66 \overline{) 396} \\ \underline{-396} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 4 \overline{) 2025} \\ \underline{-16} \\ 425 \\ 85 \overline{) 425} \\ \underline{-425} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{1296}{2025}} = \frac{\sqrt{1296}}{\sqrt{2025}} = \frac{36 \div 9}{45 \div 9} = \frac{4}{5}$$

(vii) $3\frac{526}{625}$

Solution:

$$3\frac{526}{625} = \frac{2401}{625}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{2401}{625}} = \frac{\sqrt{2401}}{\sqrt{625}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ 4 \overline{) 2401} \\ \underline{-16} \\ 801 \\ 89 \overline{) 801} \\ \underline{-801} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 2 \overline{) 625} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 225 \\ 45 \overline{) 225} \\ \underline{-225} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

MATHEMATICS FOR 7TH CLASS (UNIT # 05)

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{2401}{625}} = \frac{\sqrt{2401}}{\sqrt{625}} = \frac{49}{25} = 1\frac{24}{25}$$

(viii) $\frac{3025}{4096}$

Solution: As we know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{3025}{4096}} = \frac{\sqrt{3025}}{\sqrt{4096}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ 5 \overline{) 30 \ 25} \\ \underline{-25} \\ 525 \\ \underline{-525} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 6 \overline{) 40 \ 96} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 496 \\ \underline{-496} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{3025}{4096}} = \frac{\sqrt{3025}}{\sqrt{4096}} = \frac{55}{64}$$

(ix) $2\frac{175}{225}$

Solution: $2\frac{175}{225} = \frac{625}{225}$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{625}{225}} = \frac{\sqrt{625}}{\sqrt{225}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 2 \overline{) 6 \ 25} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 225 \\ \underline{-225} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 1 \overline{) 2 \ 25} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 125 \\ \underline{-125} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{2\frac{175}{225}} = \frac{\sqrt{625}}{\sqrt{225}} = \frac{25 \div 5}{15 \div 5} = \frac{5}{3}$$

(x) $\frac{324}{576}$

Solution: As we know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{324}{576}} = \frac{\sqrt{324}}{\sqrt{576}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 1 \overline{) 3 \ 24} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 224 \\ \underline{-224} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 2 \overline{) 5 \ 76} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 176 \\ \underline{-176} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{324}{576}} = \frac{\sqrt{324}}{\sqrt{576}} = \frac{18 \div 6}{24 \div 6} = \frac{3}{4}$$

(xi) $\frac{5625}{40000}$

Solution:

As we know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{5625}{40000}} = \frac{\sqrt{5625}}{\sqrt{40000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 7 \overline{) 56 \ 25} \\ \underline{-49} \\ 145 \\ \underline{-145} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 2 \overline{) 4 \ 00 \ 00} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 40 \\ \underline{-40} \\ 400 \\ \underline{-400} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{5625}{40000}} = \frac{\sqrt{5625}}{\sqrt{40000}} = \frac{75 \div 25}{200 \div 25} = \frac{3}{8}$$

(xii) $1\frac{295}{729}$

Solution:

$$1\frac{295}{729} = \frac{1024}{729}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{\frac{1024}{729}} = \frac{\sqrt{1024}}{\sqrt{729}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 3 \overline{) 10 \ 24} \\ \underline{-9} \\ 62 \\ \underline{-62} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ 2 \overline{) 7 \ 29} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 47 \\ \underline{-47} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{\frac{1024}{729}} = \frac{\sqrt{1024}}{\sqrt{729}} = \frac{32}{27} = 1\frac{5}{27}$$

3. Find the square roots of the following decimals by division method.

(i) 0.0529

Solution:

$$0.0529 = \frac{529}{10000}$$

As we know that

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$$\sqrt{0.0529} = \sqrt{\frac{529}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{529}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 2 \overline{) 5 \, 29} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 43 \overline{) 129} \\ \underline{-129} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1 \overline{) 1 \, 00 \, 00} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 20 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 200 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{0.0529} = \frac{\sqrt{529}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{529}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{23}{100} = 0.23$$

(ii) **1.5625****Solution:**

$$1.5625 = \frac{15625}{10000}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{1.5625} = \sqrt{\frac{15625}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{15625}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 1 \overline{) 1 \, 56 \, 25} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 22 \overline{) 56} \\ \underline{-44} \\ 245 \overline{) 1225} \\ \underline{-1225} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1 \overline{) 1 \, 00 \, 00} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 20 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 200 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{1.5625} = \frac{\sqrt{15625}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{125}{100} = 1.25$$

(iii) **9.7344**

$$\text{Solution: } 9.7344 = \frac{97344}{10000}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{9.7344} = \sqrt{\frac{97344}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{97344}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 312 \\ 3 \overline{) 9 \, 73 \, 44} \\ \underline{-9} \\ 61 \overline{) 73} \\ \underline{-61} \\ 622 \overline{) 1244} \\ \underline{-1244} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1 \overline{) 1 \, 00 \, 00} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 20 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 200 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{9.7344} = \sqrt{\frac{97344}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{97344}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{312}{100} = 3.12$$

(iv) **0.4761**

Solution:

$$0.4761 = \frac{4761}{10000}$$

As we know that.

$$\sqrt{0.4761} = \sqrt{\frac{4761}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{4761}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ 6 \overline{) 47 \ 61} \\ \underline{-36} \\ 1161 \\ \underline{-1161} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1 \overline{) 1 \ 00 \ 00} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{0.4761} = \sqrt{\frac{4761}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{4761}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{69}{100} = 0.69$$

(v) **0.001369**

Solution:

$$0.001369 = \frac{1369}{1000000}$$

As we know that.

$$\sqrt{0.001369} = \sqrt{\frac{1369}{1000000}} = \frac{\sqrt{1369}}{\sqrt{1000000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 3 \overline{) 13 \ 69} \\ \underline{-9} \\ 469 \\ \underline{-469} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 1 \overline{) 1 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ \underline{00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{0.001369} = \sqrt{\frac{1369}{1000000}} = \frac{\sqrt{1369}}{\sqrt{1000000}} = \frac{37}{1000} = 0.037$$

(vi) **32.1489**

Solution:

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$$32.1489 = \frac{321489}{10000}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{32.1489} = \sqrt{\frac{321489}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{321489}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 567 \\ 5 \overline{) 321489} \\ \underline{-25} \\ 714 \\ 106 \overline{) 714} \\ \underline{-636} \\ 7889 \\ 1127 \overline{) 7889} \\ \underline{-7889} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 1 \overline{) 10000} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 00 \\ 20 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ 200 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{32.1489} = \frac{\sqrt{321489}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{321489}}{100} = \frac{567}{100} = 5.67$$

(vii) 0.002025

Solution:

$$0.002025 = \frac{002025}{1000000}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{0.002025} = \sqrt{\frac{002025}{1000000}} = \frac{\sqrt{002025}}{\sqrt{1000000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ 4 \overline{) 2025} \\ \underline{-16} \\ 425 \\ 85 \overline{) 425} \\ \underline{-425} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ 1 \overline{) 1000000} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 00 \\ 20 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ 200 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 00 \\ 2000 \overline{) 00} \\ \underline{00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{0.002025} = \frac{\sqrt{002025}}{\sqrt{1000000}} = \frac{\sqrt{002025}}{1000} = \frac{45}{1000} = 0.045$$

(viii) 131.1025

Solution:

$$131.1025 = \frac{1311025}{10000}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{131.1025} = \sqrt{\frac{1311025}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{1311025}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 1145 \\
 1 \overline{) 1311025} \\
 \underline{-1} \\
 21 \\
 \underline{-21} \\
 224 \\
 \underline{-224} \\
 2285 \\
 \underline{-2285} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 100 \\
 1 \overline{) 10000} \\
 \underline{-1} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-20} \\
 200 \\
 \underline{-200} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{131.1025} = \sqrt{\frac{1311025}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{1311025}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{1145}{100} = 11.45$$

(ix) **508.5025**

Solution:

$$508.5025 = \frac{5085025}{10000}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{508.5025} = \sqrt{\frac{5085025}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{5085025}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2255 \\
 2 \overline{) 5085025} \\
 \underline{-4} \\
 42 \\
 \underline{-42} \\
 445 \\
 \underline{-445} \\
 445 \\
 \underline{-445} \\
 4505 \\
 \underline{-4505} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 100 \\
 1 \overline{) 10000} \\
 \underline{-1} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-20} \\
 200 \\
 \underline{-200} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{508.5025} = \sqrt{\frac{5085025}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{5085025}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{2255}{100} = 22.55$$

(x) **799.7584**

Solution:

$$799.7584 = \frac{7997584}{10000}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{799.7584} = \sqrt{\frac{7997584}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{7997584}}{\sqrt{10000}}$$

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 2828 \\
 2 \overline{) 7997584} \\
 \underline{-4} \\
 399 \\
 48 \overline{) 399} \\
 \underline{-384} \\
 1575 \\
 562 \overline{) 1575} \\
 \underline{-1124} \\
 45184 \\
 5648 \overline{) 45184} \\
 \underline{-45184} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 100 \\
 1 \overline{) 10000} \\
 \underline{-1} \\
 20 \overline{) 00} \\
 \underline{00} \\
 200 \overline{) 00} \\
 \underline{00} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{799.7584} = \sqrt{\frac{7997584}{10000}} = \frac{\sqrt{7997584}}{\sqrt{10000}} = \frac{2828}{100} = 28.28$$

(xi) 1082.41

Solution:

$$1082.41 = \frac{108241}{100}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{1082.41} = \sqrt{\frac{108241}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{108241}}{\sqrt{100}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 329 \\
 3 \overline{) 108241} \\
 \underline{-9} \\
 82 \overline{) 182} \\
 \underline{-124} \\
 5841 \\
 649 \overline{) 5841} \\
 \underline{-5841} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 1 \overline{) 100} \\
 \underline{-1} \\
 20 \overline{) 00} \\
 \underline{-00} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{1082.41} = \sqrt{\frac{108241}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{108241}}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{329}{10} = 32.9$$

(xii) 4596.84

Solution:

$$4596.84 = \frac{459684}{100}$$

As we know that

$$\sqrt{4596.84} = \sqrt{\frac{459684}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{459684}}{\sqrt{100}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 978 \\
 6 \overline{) 459684} \\
 \underline{-36} \\
 127 \overline{) 996} \\
 \underline{-889} \\
 1348 \overline{) 10784} \\
 \underline{-10784} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 1 \overline{) 100} \\
 \underline{-1} \\
 20 \overline{) 00} \\
 \underline{-00} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

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$$\text{Thus, } \sqrt{4296.84} = \sqrt{\frac{459684}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{459684}}{\sqrt{100}} = \frac{678}{10} = 67.8$$

Exercise 5.4

1. The area of square is 73.96m^2 . Calculate the length of its side.

Solution:

Let the side of square = x

\therefore Area of square = Length \times breadth

$$73.96\text{m}^2 = x \times x$$

$$73.96\text{m}^2 = x^2$$

Taking square root on both sides.

$$\sqrt{7396\text{m}^2} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 8 \overline{) 7396} \\ \underline{-64} \\ 996 \\ \underline{-996} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{7396}{100}\text{m}^2} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\frac{86}{10}\text{m} = x$$

$$8.6\text{ m} = x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 1 \overline{) 100} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 00 \\ \underline{-00} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

2. 324 soldier queued up such that the number of queues is equal to the number of soldiers in each queue. Find the number of queues.

Solution:

As we know soldiers are arranged in square.

The area of square = 324

Number of rows (x) = Length

Number of queues (x) = breadth

\therefore Area = Length \times breadth

$$324 = x \times x$$

$$324 = x^2$$

Taking square root on both sides.

$$\sqrt{324} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ 1 \overline{) 324} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 224 \\ \underline{-224} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

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$$18 = x$$

Thus, the number of queues are 18.

3. By which smallest number can 275 be multiplied to get a perfect square?

Solution:

In order to get the perfect square we must find the prime factors of 275.

The prime factorization of $275 = (5 \times 5) \times 11$

We can see that 11 is a factor which cannot be paired with any equal factor. So, there is need of 11 to multiply with 275 to perfect square.

5	275
5	55
11	11
	1

4. By which smallest number can 648 be divided to get a perfect square?

Solution:

As we know to get the perfect square, we must find the prime factors of any particular number.

The prime factorization of $648 = 2 \times (2 \times 2) \times (3 \times 3) \times (3 \times 3)$

We can see that 2 is a factor which cannot be paired with any equal factor. So, there is need of 2 to divided with 648 to make perfect square.

2	648
2	324
2	162
3	81
3	27
3	9
3	3
	1

5. The length and breadth of a rectangular swimming pool are 243m and 27m respectively. Find the length of a square shaped swimming pool which has the same area as rectangular swimming pool.

Solution:

Length of rectangular swimming pool = 243m

Breadth of rectangular swimming pool = 27m

Area of rectangular swimming pool = $243\text{m} \times 27\text{m} = 6561\text{m}^2$

\therefore Area of rectangular swimming pool = Area of square swimming pool

The length of square swimming pool = x

The breadth of square swimming pool = x

Area = Length \times breadth

(By putting the values)

$$6561 \text{ m}^2 = x \times x$$

$$6561 \text{ m}^2 = x^2$$

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8. A nursery owner tries to arrange 89500 plants into the shape of a square. But he finds that he has 99 plants left over. Find how many plants did the owner arrange in a row? (Hint = $89500 - 99 = ?$)

Solution:

Total number of plants = 89500

Number of left over plants = 99

Number of plants present to arrange in a row

$$= 89500 - 99$$

$$= 89401$$

Number of plants required to arrange in a row

$$= \sqrt{89401}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 299 \\ 2 \overline{) 89401} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 494 \\ 49 \overline{) 494} \\ \underline{-441} \\ 5301 \\ 589 \overline{) 5301} \\ \underline{-5301} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Thus, the required number of plants = 299 plants.

9. Which smallest number can be subtracted from 15198 to get a perfect square?

Solution:

Number = 15198

Square of number = $\sqrt{15198}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 123 \\ 1 \overline{) 15198} \\ \underline{-1} \\ 2251 \\ 22 \overline{) 2251} \\ \underline{-44} \\ 24398 \\ 243 \overline{) 24398} \\ \underline{-798} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Thus, the smallest number is 69 that can be subtracted from 15198 to make complete square.

10. Find the number that gives 992.8801 after multiplying itself.

Solution:

Let the number is x

Product of two numbers = 992.8801

Product of two numbers = 1st number \times 2nd number

$$992.8801 = x \times x$$

$$992.8801 = x^2$$

Taking square root on both sides

$$\sqrt{992.8801} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{992.8801}{10000}} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 3151 \\
 3 \overline{) 9\ 92\ 88\ 01} \\
 \underline{-9} \\
 61 \\
 \underline{-61} \\
 625 \\
 \underline{-3125} \\
 6301 \\
 \underline{-6301} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$x = \frac{3151}{100} = 31.51$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 100 \\
 1 \overline{) 1\ 00\ 00} \\
 \underline{-1} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-20} \\
 200 \\
 \underline{-200} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, the required number is 31.51.

11. Find the measurement of the sides of a rectangle whose length is four times of its width and area is 51.84cm^2 .

Solution:

Let the width of rectangle = x

Then the length of rectangle = $4x$

Area of rectangle = 51.84cm^2

\therefore Area of rectangle = $l \times b$

$$51.84\text{cm}^2 = 4x \times x$$

$$51.84\text{cm}^2 = 4x^2$$

Taking square root on both sides

$$\sqrt{51.84\text{cm}^2} = \sqrt{4x^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{51.84}{100}}\text{cm}^2 = 2x$$

$$\frac{7.2}{10} = 2x$$

$$7.2 = 2x$$

$$\frac{7.2}{2} = x$$

$$3.6\text{cm} = x$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 72 \\
 7 \overline{) 51\ 84} \\
 \underline{-49} \\
 142 \\
 \underline{-142} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 1 \overline{) 1\ 00} \\
 \underline{-1} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-20} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Thus, the length of side = 3.6cm

MATHEMATICS FOR 7TH CLASS (UNIT # 06)

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Unit 6

Direct and Inverse Variation

Exercise 6.1

1. If $a : b = 3 : 5$ and $b : c = 5 : 6$, then find $a : b : c$.

Solution:

The ratios are $a : b = 3 : 5$ and $b : c = 5 : 6$

We can see that b is the common member. So,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus, } a : b : c &= (15 : 25 : 30) \div 5 \\ &= 3 : 5 : 6 \text{ (Reqd. Continued Ratio)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a : b : c \\ 3 \quad 5 \quad 6 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 \quad 6 \\ \hline 15 : 25 : 30 \end{array}$$

2. If $r : s = 1 : 4$ and $s : t = 2 : 3$, then find $r : s : t$.

Solution:

The ratios are $r : s = 1 : 4$ and $s : t = 2 : 3$

We can see that s is the common member. So,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Thus, } r : s : t &= (2 : 8 : 12) \div 2 \\ &= 1 : 4 : 6 \text{ (Reqd. Continued Ratio)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} r : s : t \\ 1 \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 \quad 3 \\ \hline 2 : 8 : 12 \end{array}$$

3. If $p : q = 1 : 2$ and $q : r = 1 : 2$, then find $p : q : r$.

Solution:

The ratios are $p : q = 1 : 2$ and $q : r = 1 : 2$

We can see that q is the common member. So,

$$\text{Thus, } p : q : r = 1 : 2 : 4 \text{ (Reqd. Continued Ratio)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} p : q : r \\ 1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 1 \quad 2 \\ \hline 1 : 2 : 4 \end{array}$$

4. If $x : z = 3 : 2$ and $y : z = 1 : 2$, then find $x : y : z$.

Solution:

$$\text{Thus, } x : y : z = 6 : 4 : 2 \text{ (Reqd. Continued Ratio)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x : y : z \\ 3 \quad 2 \quad 1 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 2 \quad 1 \\ \hline 6 : 4 : 2 \end{array}$$

5. If $l : m = 1 : 7$ and $l : n = 5 : 6$, then find $l : m : n$.

Solution:

The ratios are $l : m = 1 : 7$ and $l : n = 5 : 6$

We can see l is the common member. So,

$$\text{Thus, } l : m : n = 5 : 35 : 6 \text{ (Reqd. Continued Ratio)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} l : m : n \\ 1 \quad 7 \quad 6 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 5 \quad 6 \\ \hline 5 : 35 : 6 \end{array}$$

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6. In a bakery, the ratio of the sale of bread to eggs is 2 : 3 and the sale of eggs to milk is 3 : 1. Find the continued ratio of bread, eggs and milk.

Solution:

The ratios are bread : eggs = 2 : 3 and eggs : milk = 3 : 1. We can see that eggs is the common member. So,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{bread : eggs : milk} & & \\ 2 : 3 & \searrow & 3 : 1 \\ \hline 6 : 9 : 3 & & \end{array}$$

Thus, continued ration of bread, eggs, milk

$$= (6 : 9 : 3) \div 3 = 2 : 3 : 1$$

7. Ahmad and Irfan got a profit in a business in the ratio of 5 : 4 and Irfan and Waseem got a profit in the ratio of 8 : 9. Find the ratio of profit among Ahmed, Irfan and Waseem.

Solution:

The ratios are Ahmad : Irfan = 5 : 4 and Irfan : Waseem = 8 : 9. We can see that Irfan is the common member. So,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Ahmed : Irfan : Waseem} & & \\ 5 : 4 & \searrow & 8 : 9 \\ \hline 40 : 32 : 36 & & \end{array}$$

Thus, continued ration of profit of Ahmed : Irfan : Waseem

$$= (40 : 32 : 36) \div 4 = 10 : 8 : 9$$

8. According to a survey, the people's liking for chicken and mutton are in the ratio of 2 : 1 and the people's liking for chicken and beef are in the ratio of 5:2. Find the ratio among people's liking for chicken, mutton and beef.

Solution:

The ratios are chicken : mutton = 2 : 1 and chicken : beef = 5 : 2. We can see that chicken is the common member. So,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{mutton : chicken : beef} & & \\ 1 : 2 & \searrow & 5 : 2 \\ \hline 5 : 10 : 4 & & \end{array}$$

Thus, continued ratio among people's liking for chicken, mutton and beef

$$= 10 : 5 : 4$$

9. In a maths text Zara, Moona and Komal got marks in the ratio as given below:

$$\text{Zara to Moona} = 4 : 5$$

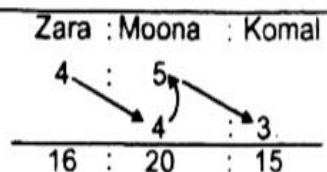
$$\text{Moona to Komal} = 4 : 5$$

Find continued ratio of marks obtained by Zara, Moona and Komal.

Solution:

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The ratios are Zara : Moona = 4 : 5 and Moona : Komal = 4 : 3. We can see that Moona is the common member. So,



Thus, continued ratio of marks obtained by Zara, Moona and Komal = 16 : 20 : 15

Exercise 6.2

1. Find the value of m in the following proportion.

(i) $13 : 3 = m : 6$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 13 : 3 &= m : 6 \\ \frac{13}{3} &= \frac{m}{6} \\ 3m &= 6 \times 13 \\ 3m &= 78 \\ \frac{3m}{3} &= \frac{78}{3} \\ m &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) $m : 5 = 3 : 10$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} m : 5 &= 3 : 10 \\ \frac{m}{5} &= \frac{3}{10} \\ 10m &= 15 \\ \frac{10m}{10} &= \frac{15}{10} \\ m &= \frac{3}{2} \\ m &= 1.5 \end{aligned}$$

(iii) $35 : 21 = 5 : m$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 35 : 21 &= 5 : m \\ \frac{35}{21} &= \frac{5}{m} \\ 35m &= 105 \\ \frac{35m}{35} &= \frac{105}{35} \\ m &= \frac{105}{35} \\ m &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

(iv) $9 : m = 54 : 42$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 9 : m &= 54 : 42 \\ \frac{9}{m} &= \frac{54}{42} \\ 54m &= 378 \\ \frac{54m}{54} &= \frac{378}{54} \\ m &= \frac{378}{54} \\ m &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

(v) $0.21 : 6.3 = 0.06 : m$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 0.21 : 6.3 &= 0.06 : m \\ \frac{0.21}{6.3} &= \frac{0.06}{m} \end{aligned}$$

(vi) $1.1 : m = 0.55 : 0.27$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} 1.1 : m &= 0.55 : 0.27 \\ \frac{1.1}{m} &= \frac{0.55}{0.27} \end{aligned}$$

MATHEMATICS FOR 7TH CLASS (UNIT # 06)

$$0.21m = 6.3 \times 0.06$$

$$0.21m = 0.378$$

$$m = \frac{0.378}{0.21}$$

$$m = 1.8$$

$$0.55m = 1.1 \times 0.27$$

$$\frac{0.55m}{0.55} = \frac{1 \times 10.27}{0.55}$$

$$m = \frac{0.297}{0.55}$$

$$m = 0.54$$

2. What is the fourth proportional of 2, 5 and 6?

Solution:

Let fourth proportional = x

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{means} \\ 2 : 5 :: 6 : x \\ \text{extremes} \end{array}$$

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$2 \times x = 5 \times 6$$

$$2x = 30$$

$$\frac{2x}{2} = \frac{30}{2}$$

$$x = 15$$

3. Find means proportional of 4 and 16.

Solution:

Let means proportional are x.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{means} \\ 4 : x :: x : 16 \\ \text{extremes} \end{array}$$

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$4 \times 16 = x \times x$$

$$64 = x^2$$

$$8 = x$$

Thus, means proportional is 8

4. A worker is paid Rs. 2130 for 6 days. If his total wage during a month is Rs. 9230, find the number of days he worked in the month.

Solution:

Let number of days are x.

Amount Paid (Rs) : Days

$$\begin{array}{cc} \uparrow 2130 & \uparrow 6 \\ \uparrow 9230 & \uparrow x \end{array}$$

MATHEMATICS FOR 7TH CLASS (UNIT # 06)

Days are directly proportional to wage.

$$\frac{x}{6} = \frac{9230}{2130}$$

$$2130x = 9230 \times 6$$

$$x = \frac{9230 \times 6}{2130} = \frac{55380}{2130}$$

$$x = 26 \text{ days}$$

Thus, he worked 26 days during a month.

5. **Uzair takes 75 steps to cover a distance of 50m. How much distance will be covered in 275 steps?**

Solution:

Let the distance is x

Distance (m) : Steps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow 50 & : & \uparrow 75 \\ x & : & 275 \end{array}$$

Distance is directly proportional to steps. So,

$$\frac{x}{50} = \frac{275}{75}$$

$$75x = 275 \times 50$$

$$x = \frac{275 \times 50}{75} = \frac{13750}{3}$$

$$x = 4583.33 \text{m}$$

Thus, 4583.33m distance will be covered in 275 steps.

6. **If 2 boxes occupy a space of 500cm³, then how much space will be required for such 175 boxes?**

Solution:

Let required space is x

No. of boxes : Space (cm³)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \uparrow 2 & : & \uparrow 500 \\ 175 & : & x \end{array}$$

Space is directly proportional to boxes.

$$\frac{x}{500} = \frac{175}{2}$$

$$2x = 175 \times 500$$

$$x = \frac{175 \times 500}{2} = \frac{87500}{2}$$

$$x = 43750$$

MATHEMATICS FOR 7TH CLASS (UNIT # 06)

$$x = 43750\text{cm}^3$$

Thus, 175 boxes will required 43750cm^3 spaces.

7. An army camp of 200 men has enough food for 60 days. How long will the food last, if:

- (a) The number of men is reduced to 160?
 (b) The number of men is increased to 240?
 (a) The number of men is reduced to 160?

Solution:

Let no. of days are x

men : days

$$\downarrow 200 : \uparrow 60 \\ \downarrow 160 : \uparrow x$$

Days are inversely proportional to men.

$$\frac{x}{60} = \frac{200}{160}$$

$$160x = 200 \times 60$$

$$x = \frac{200 \times 60}{160} = \frac{1200}{16}$$

$$x = 75 \text{ days}$$

Hence, food will last 75 days.

(b) The number of men is increased to 240?

men : days

$$\downarrow 200 : \uparrow 60 \\ \downarrow 160 : \uparrow x$$

Days are inversely proportional to men.

$$\frac{x}{60} = \frac{200}{240}$$

$$240x = 200 \times 60$$

$$x = \frac{200 \times 60}{240} = \frac{1200}{24}$$

$$x = 50 \text{ days}$$

Hence, food will last 50 days.

Note: Objective exercises of chapter No.5 and 6 are included.

اسلامیات	دن - 20	کل ہفتے 4	جماعت ہفتم	ماہ اگست ۲۰۲۰ء
	فتح مکہ (تمام مشقی سوالات)		اگست تا 8 اگست - 6 دن	دسواں ہفتہ:-
	سورۃ الزلزال + پارہ نمبر 13		10 اگست تا 15 ہفتہ - 5 دن	گیارہواں ہفتہ:-
	سختاوت کی فضیلت اور بخل کی مذمت (پڑھائی + مکمل مشق)		17 اگست تا 22 اگست - 6 دن	بارہواں ہفتہ:-
	میانہ روی (پڑھائی + مکمل مشق)		24 اگست تا 29 اگست - 5 دن	تیرہواں ہفتہ:-

فتح مکہ

س۔ فتح مکہ کا پس منظر بیان کریں ؟

جواب:- صلح حدیبیہ کے تحت مسلمانوں اور قریش مکہ کے درمیان دس سال کے لیے جنگ بندی کا معاہدہ ہو گیا تھا۔ لیکن قریش مکہ اس معاہدے پر زیادہ عرصہ قائم نہ رہ سکے اور اس معاہدے کو توڑ دیا۔ آپ ﷺ کو یہ سن کر بہت افسوس ہوا اور آپ ﷺ نے قریش کے پاس ایک قاصد بھیجا۔ اور تین شرائط پیش کیں

- ۱۔ مقتولین کا خون بہا ادا کیا جائے۔
- ۲۔ یا قریش مکہ بنو بکر کی حمایت ترک کر دیں۔
- ۳۔ یا پھر یہ اعلان کر دیا جائے کہ حدیبیہ کا معاہدہ توڑ دیا گیا ہے۔

قریش مکہ نے گھمنڈ میں آ کر تیسری شرط قبول کر لی اور معاہدہ توڑنے کا اعلان کر دیا۔ قریش مکہ کی وعدہ خلافی کا بدلہ لینے اور خانہ کعبہ کو بتوں سے پاک کرنے کا یہ بہترین موقع تھا۔ پس سن 8 ہجری میں حضور ﷺ نے دس ہزار صحابہ کرامؓ کا لشکر تیار کیا اور مکہ کی طرف کوچ کیا۔

س۔ مکہ کیسے فتح ہوا؟ مفصل بیان کریں۔

جواب:- صحابہ کرامؓ کا لشکر جرار نبی اکرم ﷺ کی قیادت میں مکہ کی طرف بڑھ رہا تھا۔ راستے میں دیگر قبائل (جن کا مسلمانوں سے معاہدہ تھا) بھی ساتھ ہو لیے، مکہ میں داخل ہوتے ہی نبی کریم ﷺ نے مسلمانوں کو حکم دیا کہ جب تک کوئی ان پر حملہ آور نہ ہو کسی پر تلوار نہ اٹھائیں۔ اور جو شخص حرم میں داخل ہو جائے یا ابوسفیان کے گھر میں پناہ لے لے اسے امان ہے۔

اس کے بعد حضور ﷺ حرم کعبہ میں تشریف لے گئے اور چھڑی سے بتوں کو گرانا شروع کر دیا۔ اس وقت آپ ﷺ یہ آیت تلاوت فرما رہے تھے

”جَاءَ الْحَقُّ كَانَ زَهُوقاً ۝“ (بنی اسرائیل: 81)

ترجمہ:- ”حق آگیا اور باطل نابود ہو گیا، بے شک باطل کو نابود ہونا ہی تھا“

س۔ نبی کریم ﷺ نے قریش مکہ سے کیسا سلوک کیا ؟

جواب:- خانہ کعبہ کو بتوں سے پاک کرنے کے بعد آپ ﷺ نے اللہ کے حضور شکرانے کی نماز ادا فرمائی۔ اس کے بعد قریش مکہ کو جمع فرمایا اور ان سے پوچھا ؟

”لوگو ! تم مجھ سے کس سلوک کی توقع رکھتے ہو ؟“

وہ لوگ بہ یک زبان بولے

”آپ ﷺ شریف بھائی ہیں اور شریف بھائی کے بیٹے ہیں“

اُس پر آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا

”آج تم پر کوئی مواخذہ نہیں، جاؤ تم سب آزاد ہو“

س۔ فتح مکہ کے کیا نتائج برآمد ہوئے ؟

جواب:- قریش مکہ جو پورے عرب پر سرداری کے خواب دیکھ رہے تھے، آج مسلمانوں کے سامنے اپنی شکست تسلیم کر چکے تھے۔ اب ان کی طاقت ہمیشہ کے لیے ختم ہو گئی تھی۔ عام معافی کی بدولت قریش مکہ کے دلوں سے اسلام اور مسلمانوں کے خلاف نفرت دور ہو گئی تھی۔ اور وہ جوق در جوق اسلام میں داخل ہوتے چلے گئے۔ اب اسلام کی راہ میں ہر کاوٹ دور ہو چکی تھی اس لیے اسلام تیزی سے پھیلنے لگا اور دیکھتے ہی دیکھتے پورے عرب میں اسلام کا بول بالا ہو گیا۔

باب چہارم:- اخلاقیات

سخاوت کی فضیلت اور بخل کی مذمت

س۔ سخاوت کا مفہوم بیان کریں ؟

جواب:- اللہ کی رضا کی خاطر حاجت مندوں کی مدد کرنا سخاوت ہے۔

سخاوت کا حقیقی مفہوم اپنے کسی حق کو دوسرے کے حوالے کر دینا ہے۔ سادہ لفظوں میں سخاوت کا مطلب اپنی ذات سے دوسروں کو کسی طرح کا فائدہ پہنچانا ہے۔

س۔ سخاوت کی فضیلت کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ کا کیا فرمان ہے ؟

جواب:- سخاوت کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ کا فرمان ہے

”وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ۝ (البقرہ : ۳)

ترجمہ:- ”اور ہم نے جو ان کو عطا فرمایا ہے، اس میں سے (اللہ کی راہ میں) خرچ کرتے ہیں“

سورۃ آل عمران میں ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے۔

لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ۝ (آل عمران : ۹۲)

ترجمہ :- ” (مومنو !) جب تک تم ان چیزوں میں سے جو تمہیں عزیز ہیں

(اللہ کی راہ میں) خرچ نہ کرو گے کبھی نیکی حاصل نہ کر سکو گے۔“

س۔ سخاوت کے بارے میں نبی کریم ﷺ نے کیا فرماتے ؟

جواب :- سخاوت کی فضیلت بیان کرتے ہوئے نبی کریم ﷺ نے فرمایا

”اللہ تعالیٰ دو طرح کے لوگوں کو دوست رکھتا ہے ، ان میں سے پہلا سخاوت کرنے والے اور دوسرے وہ لوگ ہیں جو نیک عادات والے ہیں۔

آپ ﷺ نے مزید فرمایا

”سخاوت جنت کا ایک درخت ہے ، جس کی شاخیں دنیا میں لٹکتی ہیں۔

سچی شخص اس کی ایک شاخ پکڑ لیتا ہے ، اور وہی شاخ اسے جنت میں

لے جاتی ہے“

س۔ نبی کریم ﷺ کی زندگی سے سخاوت کی کچھ مثالیں دیں ؟

جواب :- نبی اکرم ﷺ نے اپنے طرز عمل سے سخاوت کی فضیلت کو واضح کیا ہے۔ صحیح بخاری میں روایت ہے کہ

”ایک مرتبہ انصار میں سے کچھ لوگوں نے رسول اکرم ﷺ سے کچھ مانگا، آپ ﷺ نے ان کو دے دیا ، انہوں نے اور مانگا

آپ ﷺ نے اور دے دیا ، یہاں تک کہ آپ ﷺ کے پاس جو کچھ تھا دے ڈالا اور پھر فرمایا

”میرے پاس جو مال آتا ہے میں اسے تم لوگوں سے بچا کر جمع نہیں کرتا“

حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ سے روایت ہے کہ رسول کریم ﷺ نے فرمایا

” اگر میرے پاس اُحد پہاڑ کے برابر سونا ہو تب مجھے خوشی اس

وقت ہوگی کہ میں تین دن گزرنے سے پہلے ہی وہ بانٹ دوں اور

میرے پاس سوائے اس کے جو میں ادائے قرض کے لیے اٹھا رکھوں

اور کچھ باقی نہ رہے۔“

ایک بار عامل بحرین نے ایک لاکھ دس ہزار درہم بھیجے ، شام ہونے تک آپ ﷺ نے وہ سب تقسیم فرما دیئے۔

س۔ بخل کیا ہے ؟ اللہ بخل کی مذمت کس طرح فرمائی ہے ؟

جواب :- بخل کا مطلب ہے انسان مال و دولت کے ہوتے ہوئے بھی اسے اپنی اور دوسروں کی جائز ضرورتوں پر خرچ نہ کرے ۔ ہمیشہ تنگی

اٹھائے لیکن مال جمع کرتا رہے۔

اسلام نے بخل کو سخت ناپسند کیا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے قرآن مجید میں مختلف مواقع پر بخل کی مذمت فرمائی ہے۔

سورۃ المؤمنہ میں ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے کہ

الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ كَلَّ لِيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ ۝

ترجمہ:- جو (شخص) مال جمع کرتا ہے اور اس کو گن گن کر رکھتا ہے (اور) خیال کرتا ہے کہ اس کا مال ہمیشہ کی زندگی کا سبب ہوگا، ہرگز نہیں، وہ ضرور حُطَمَہ (دوزخ کی آگ) میں ڈالا جائے گا۔

س۔ بخل کیسی عادت ہے؟ اور اس کے کیا کیا نقصانات ہو سکتے ہیں؟

جواب:- بخل کرنا ایک انتہائی ناپسندیدہ بات ہے۔ اس کے نقصانات مندرجہ ذیل ہیں۔

۱۔ اللہ کی نعمت کی ناشکری ہے۔

۲۔ عذاب آخرت کا باعث ہے۔

۳۔ بخل اللہ کی ناراضی کا سبب ہے۔

۴۔ بخل سے انسان اللہ کی محبت سے محروم ہو جاتا ہے۔

۵۔ بخل کرنے سے انسان ناصرف معاشرے کے افراد کی نظر میں ناپسندیدہ ہوتا ہے، بلکہ اپنے گھر والوں کی نظر میں بھی ناپسندیدہ ہوتا ہے۔

۶۔ بخل کرنے والا انسان سب کچھ ہونے کے باوجود عمر بھر تکلیف میں رہتا ہے۔

Notes for the month of August 2020

سبق نمبر 1:- کسان کی دانائی

پہلا ہفتہ مشقی سوالات و جوابات

سوال نمبر 1 (i) لوک کہانی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب: لوک کہانی سیدہ بہ سیدہ ایک نسل سے دوسری نسل تک منتقل ہوتی ہے۔

(ii) بادشاہ نے کسان سے کیا سوال کیا؟

جواب: بادشاہ نے یہ سوال کیا کہ تم اس کھیت سے کتنا کمالیتے ہو۔

(iii) چار آنے کنویں میں ڈالنے کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

جواب: اس کا مطلب ہے اللہ کی راہ میں اپنا مال خرچ کرنا۔

(iv) والدین کا قرض اتارنے سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب: اس سے مراد ہے کہ اولاد کیلئے والدین جو کچھ کرتے ہیں اس کے بدلے میں اولاد کو ان کی خدمت کرنی چاہیے۔

(v) بادشاہ کو کسان پر غصہ آنے کا کیا سبب تھا؟

جواب: غصہ کا سبب کسان کی بادشاہ کے ساتھ وعدہ خلافی تھی۔

(vi) اس لوک کہانی سے ہمیں کیا اخلاقی سبق ملتا ہے؟

جواب: ہمیں اپنے والدین کی خدمت کرنی چاہیے۔ اللہ کی راہ میں مال خرچ کرنے کے ساتھ اپنے گھر والوں کے حقوق کا بھی خیال رکھنا

چاہیے۔

سوال نمبر 2: درست جواب کی نشاندہی کریں۔

(i) کسی ملک پر حکومت کرتا تھا۔

(ii) کسان کھیت سے روزانہ کماتا تھا۔

(iii) کسان قرض ادا کرتا تھا۔

(iv) کسان چار آنے پھینکا کرتا تھا۔

(v) بادشاہ کا وزیر تھا۔

(vi) بادشاہ نے کسان کو بنایا۔

جواب: (i) رحمدل بادشاہ (ii) ایک روپیہ (iii) ماں باپ کا (iv) کنویں میں (v) چالاک (vi) وزیر

سوال نمبر 13 الفاظ و محاورات کا جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔

جملے

جواب: الفاظ و محاورات

زیرک	کسان زیرک آدمی تھا۔
زین کسنا	وزیر نے گھوڑے کی زین کسی۔
دم لینا	کسان دم لینے کیلئے تھوڑی دیر رکا۔
زبان دینا	زبان دے کر پیچھے نہیں ہٹنا چاہیے۔
آگ بگولا ہونا	احمد کا جھوٹ سنتے ہی علی آگ بگولا ہو گیا۔
طیش میں آ جانا	علی بات بات پر طیش میں آ جاتا ہے۔
اش اش کرنا	کسان کی دانائی پر لوگ اش اش کرے لگے۔
سراہنا	در باری بادشاہ کے غصہ کو سراہنے لگے۔

سوال نمبر 4: سلیس پیرا گراف:- صفحہ نمبر 46

جواب: پیرا گراف: بادشاہ کا وزیر نہایت دانا، زیرک اور ہوشیار تھا۔ اس نے بادشاہ سے جواب دینے کیلئے ایک روز کی مہلت لی۔ وزیر نے اسی وقت گھوڑے کی زین کسی اور کسان کے پاس پہنچ کر دم لیا۔ اس نے کسان سے اس بات کا مطلب پوچھا۔ کسان نے کہا میں نے بادشاہ کو زبان دی ہے کہ اس کا مطلب اس وقت تک کسی کو نہیں بتاؤں گا جب تک بادشاہ کا منہ سو بار نہ دیکھ لوں۔
خط کشیدہ الفاظ کے معنی۔

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
دانا	سمجھدار	زین	لگام
دم لینا	رکا/ سانس لیا	منہ	چہرہ

سلیس:- یہ پیرا گراف سبق کسان کی دانائی سے لیا گیا ہے اس میں مصنف وزیر کی عقلمندی بتاتے ہوئے کہتا ہے کہ بادشاہ کا وزیر نہایت سمجھدار، زیرک اور ہوشیار تھا۔ اس نے بادشاہ سے جواب دینے کیلئے ایک روز کی مہلت لی۔ وزیر نے اسی وقت گھوڑے پر لگام کسی اور کسان کے پاس پہنچ کر سانس لیا۔ اس نے کسان سے اس بات کا مطلب پوچھا۔ کسان نے کہا میں نے بادشاہ کو زبان دی ہے کہ اس کا مطلب اس وقت تک کسی کو نہیں بتاؤں گا جب تک بادشاہ کی شکل / چہرہ نہ دیکھ لوں۔
سلیس پیرا گراف نمبر 2:-

جواب: پیرا گراف: وزیر نے کسان کی بتائی گئی بات حرف بحرف بتادی۔ بادشاہ جان گیا کہ کسان نے وزیر کو ساری بات بتادی ہے۔ بادشاہ آگ بگولا ہو گیا۔ وہ کسان کی وعدہ خلافی پر سخت طیش میں تھا۔ اس نے کسان کی طرف فوراً پیادے بھجوائے۔ پیادے

کسان کو لے کر بادشاہ کے دربار میں حاضر ہو گئے۔

خط کشیدہ الفاظ کے معنی۔

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
حرف بحرف	بالکل اسی طرح	آگ بگولا ہونا	غصہ ہونا
طیش	غصہ	پیداے	سپاہی

سلیس:- یہ پیرا گراف سبق کسان کی دانائی سے لیا گیا ہے اس میں مصنف بادشاہ کی جلالی کے بارے میں بتاتے ہوئے کہتا ہے کہ جب وزیر نے کسان کی بتائی گئی بات ہو بہو بالکل اسی طرح بتادی تو بادشاہ جان گیا کہ کسان نے وزیر کو ساری بات بتادی ہے۔ بادشاہ غصہ میں آگیا۔ وہ کسان کی وعدہ خلافی پر سخت غصہ میں تھا۔ بادشاہ نے کسان کی طرف فوراً سپاہی بھجوائے۔ پیداے کسان کو لے کر بادشاہ کے دربار میں حاضر ہو گئے۔

سبق:- مسدس حالی سے انتخاب (پڑھائی)

مشکل الفاظ کے معانی۔

دوسرا ہفتہ

جواب	الفاظ	معانی	الفاظ	معانی
بطحا	مکہ مکرمہ	جُویا	تلاش کرنے والا	معانی
دھوم	شہرت	فلاحت	کھیتی باڑی	
اُمی	ان پڑھ	مصفا	صاف شفاف	
کھلبلی	بے قراری	فرسخ	فاصلے کا ایک ماپ	
افسردہ	پریشان	ناؤ	کشتی	
چھڑنا	شکست کھانا	بول بالا ہونا	شہرت ہونا	
ساغر	جام، شراب کا پیالہ	غلغلہ	شور و غل	
حکمت	دانائی	پیبر	نبی، پیغمبر	
چربے اتارنا	نقل کرنا	سرائیں	مسافر خانے	
مے کدہ	شراب خانہ	آتش	آگ	

اردوب:- درخواست برائے صفائی محلہ و حفاظتی ٹیکہ جات

بخدمت جناب ہیلتھ آفیسر میونسپل کارپوریشن، مظفر گڑھ

عنوان: درخواست برائے صفائی محلہ و حفاظتی ٹیکہ جات

جناب عالی!

منود بانہ گزارش ہے کہ ہمارے محلہ حیات نگر میں صفائی کی حالت بے حد خراب ہے۔ جگہ جگہ غلاظت کے ڈھیر لگے ہوئے ہیں۔ گندے پانی کی نالیاں بند پڑی ہوئی ہیں۔ خاکروب صفائی کرنے کیلئے کبھی نہیں آتا۔ جس کی وجہ سے غلاظت اور آلودگی پھیل گئی ہے۔ اگر محلہ کی صفائی کی طرف توجہ نہ دی گئی تو اندیشہ ہے کہ کوئی بیماری پھوٹ پڑے گی۔ ازراہ کرم اس محلہ کی صفائی کا مناسب انتظام فرمائیں۔ مزید گزارش ہے کہ علاقے کے بچوں کو حفاظتی ٹیکے لگوائے جائیں تاکہ بیماری کا سدباب ہو سکے۔ آپ کی مہربانی ہوگی۔

نیاز مندان اہل محلہ

حیات نگر مظفر گڑھ

مورخہ _____

سبق:- مسدس حالی سے انتخاب

تیسرا ہفتہ

مشقی سوالات کا حل

(i) بطحا کے پہاڑوں سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب: اس سے مراد دین اسلام کا پھیلنا ہے۔

(ii) ٹیکس اور گنگا کہاں ہیں؟

جواب: ٹیکس ہسپانیہ کا اور گنگا ہندوستان کا ایک دریا ہے۔

(iii) آبی اور خاکی سے کیا مراد ہے؟

جواب: آبی پانی میں رہنے والی اور خاکی خشکی پر رہنے والی مخلوق ہے۔

سوال نمبر 3: خالی جگہ

(i) گھٹا ایک پہاڑوں سے _____ کو اُٹھی۔

(ii) جو ٹیکس پر گرجی تو _____ پر برسی۔

(iii) کیا _____ نے جہاں میں اُجالا۔

(iv) ہوا جس سے اسلام کا _____۔

(v) رہے اس سے محروم _____۔

(vi) ہر ایک ڈوبتی ناؤ کو جا _____۔

(vii) لگی خاک سی اڑنی سب _____ میں۔

(viii) _____ میں بے مثل ویکتا ہوئے وہ۔

جوابات: (i) بطحا (ii) گنگا (iii) اُمیوں (iv) بول بالا
(v) آبی نہ خاکی (vi) سنبھالا (vii) معبدوں (viii) فلاحت
جملوں میں استعمال کریں۔

جملے

جواب: الفاظ

بول بالا اسلام کا ہر طرف بول بالا ہوا۔
آتش کدہ آتش کدہ میں آگ کی پوجا کی جاتی ہے۔
کھلبلی توحید کے نور سے کفر کی سرحدوں میں کھلبلی مچ گئی۔
خاک اڑنا اسلام کی آمد سے آتش کدوں میں خاک اڑنے لگی۔
حکمت بزرگوں کی باتوں میں حکمت ہوتی ہے۔
گم شدہ حکمت مومن کا گم شدہ مال ہے۔
یکتا اللہ کی ذات پاک واحد ویکتا ہے۔

اردوب: چھوٹے بھائی کے نام تعلیم پر توجہ دینے کا خط

منظر گرٹھ

17 جون 2020

پیارے بھیا!

السلام علیکم! آج ہی آپ کے استاد صاحب کا خط ملا۔ پڑھ کر دلی دکھ ہوا کہ آپ پڑھائی پر توجہ دینے کی بجائے غیر ذمہ دار لڑکوں کے ساتھ گھومنے پھرنے میں وقت ضائع کرتے ہیں اور اکثر سکول سے غیر حاضر رہتے ہیں۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی لکھا ہے کہ نو ماہی امتحان میں آپ تمام مضامین میں فیل ہو گئے ہیں۔ بڑے افسوس کی بات ہے "کیا وقت ہاتھ نہیں آتا" وقت کی قدر کریں۔ جی لگا کر محنت کریں، وقت پر سکول جائیں بزرگوں اور اساتذہ کا ادب کریں۔ بے مقصد اور فضول باتوں میں وقت ضائع نہ کریں۔ امید ہے آپ میری ان باتوں پر عمل کریں گے اور سالانہ امتحان میں نمایاں کامیابی دکھائیں گے۔ میں نے آپ کے بارے میں ابوجان اور امی جان کو نہیں بتایا تا کہ ان کی دل شکنی نہ ہو۔ اگر آپ نے اپنی اصلاح نہ کی تو بتانا ہی پڑے گا۔ اس لیے بہتر ہے کہ محنت اور کام کو اپنا شعار بنائیں۔ ان شاء اللہ کامیابی آپ کے قدم چومے گی۔ اللہ تعالیٰ آپ کا حامی و ناصر ہو۔ (آمین)

والسلام

آپ کا بھائی

فیصل خان

چوتھا ہفتہ: - اردوب

مضمون:

ورزش کے فائدے

کامیاب اور خوشگوار زندگی کا دار و مدار اچھی صحت پر ہے۔ صحت کو برقرار رکھنے کیلئے ورزش سے بہتر اور کوئی طریقہ نہیں ہے۔ جو لوگ ورزش کے عادی ہوتے ہیں وہ دنیا میں تندرست زندگی گزارتے ہیں۔

ورزش سے غذا ہضم ہوتی ہے اور جسم کو توانائی ملتی ہے اور دماغ تازہ ہوتا ہے۔ ورزش نہ کرنے والا طرح طرح کی

بیماریوں میں مبتلا رہتا ہے۔ اپنے شب و روز میں کچھ وقت ورزش کو دے کر صحت مندی حاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔

صبح کی سیر نہایت اچھی ورزش ہے۔ مختلف کھیل بھی ورزش کا بہترین ذریعہ ہیں۔ ہر فرد کو ورزش کرنی چاہیے کیونکہ اس کے بغیر صحت کی حفاظت ممکن نہیں۔ خاص طور پر ہر طالب علم کا فرض ہے کہ وہ کھیلوں میں دلچسپی لے تاکہ اس کی صحت اچھی رہے۔ کیونکہ ورزش نہ کرنے سے قوت حافظہ اور معدہ کمزور پڑ جاتے ہیں۔

ہمارے ہاں آج کل مرغن غذاؤں کا عام رواج ہے۔ معدہ ان غذاؤں کو ہضم کرنے میں دقت محسوس کرتا ہے۔ متوازن غذا اور چہل قدمی سے صحت مندی اور طاقت ملتی ہے ورزش کرنے سے جسم کے فاسد مادے سانس کے ذریعے خارج ہوتے ہیں۔ خون صاف ہو جاتا ہے انسان نہ صرف چست ہو جاتا ہے بلکہ طاقتور بن جاتا ہے۔

صبح ناشتے سے پہلے سیر و تفریح یا ورزش اور شام کو کھانے کے بعد چہل قدمی ورزش ہی کے حصے ہیں اس کیلئے گھر کے اندر بھی جدید آلات کیلئے جگہ بنائی جاسکتی ہے۔ کھلے ماحول میں ورزش بہت فائدہ مند ہوتی ہے۔

ورزش مل جل کر کرنے سے انسان میں میل جول بڑھتا ہے۔ معاشرتی اداب سے آگاہی ہوتی ہے انسان کو اچھی صحت کی وجہ سے صحتمند ماحول میسر ہوتا ہے۔ جس سے بہترین معاشرہ تشکیل پاتا ہے۔ ہمیں چاہیے کہ ورزش کو اپنا معمول بنائیں۔

جو کوئی ورزش سے بیزار ہے

جس دم دیکھو وہ بیمار ہے

احسان کا بدلہ احسان

کہانی:

ایک تھکا ماندہ شیر ایک گھنے درخت کے سایہ میں سو رہا تھا۔ وہیں پر کسی چوہے کا بل تھا۔ وہ چوہا اپنے بل سے نکل کر شیر پر کودنے لگا۔ شیر جاگ اٹھا وہ سخت غصے میں تھا۔ قریب ہی تھا کہ وہ چوہے کا کچھ مرزا ل دیتا کہ چوہے نے شیر سے درخواست کی اے جنگل کے بادشاہ مجھے معاف کر دیں۔ میری جان بخش دیں۔ شاید کسی دن میں آپ کے کام آؤں۔ شیر ہنس پڑا اور ترس کھا کر چوہے کو چھوڑ دیا۔ چند دن بعد چوہے نے شیر کی دھاڑ سنی وہ اپنے بل سے نکلا تو کیا دیکھتا ہے کہ وہی شیر شکاریوں کے جال میں پھنسا ہوا ہے اور بے بس ہے۔ اب چوہے نے اپنے باریک اور تیز دانتوں سے جال کو کاٹنا شروع کیا۔ یوں جال میں سوراخ ہو گیا۔ تھوڑی دیر میں شیر جال سے نکل بھاگا۔ شیر نے جب چوہے کو دیکھا تو بہت خوش ہوا۔ چوہے نے کہا اے جنگل کے بادشاہ بھلا یہ کیسے ہو سکتا تھا کہ آپ مصیبت میں ہوں اور میں مدد نہ کروں۔ آج میں احسان کا بدلہ اتا رہا ہے۔

نتیجہ:- احسان کا بدلہ احسان میں ملتا ہے۔

Syallbus for the month of August 2020

اردو الف اردو ب جماعت ہفتم:

مہینہ	ہفتے	دن	ٹوٹل لیکچر
اگست	چار	20	32

پہلا ہفتہ: سبق نمبر 9 کسان کی دانائی

سبق کی پڑھائی، مشقی سوالوں کا حل + سلیس پیرا گراف، الفاظ جملے و محاورات

دوسرا ہفتہ: سبق نمبر 10 - مسدس حالی سے انتخاب (نظم)

نظم کی پڑھائی + مشکل الفاظ کے معنی

اردو ب: درخواست برائے صفائی محلہ حفاظتی ٹیکہ جات

تیسرا ہفتہ: سبق نمبر 10 - مسدس حالی سے انتخاب

مشقی سوالوں کا مکمل حل،

اردو ب: چھوٹے بھائی کے نام تعلیم پر توجہ دینے کا خط

چوتھا ہفتہ: اردو ب:

مضمون: ورزش کے فائدے

کہانی: احسان کا بدلہ احسان

اردو الف: سبق نمبر 9, 10 مشقی ٹیسٹ

**SARDAR KAUREY KHAN PUBLIC HEIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
MUZAFFARGARH**

ASSESSMENT FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE/JULY, 2020

SUBJECT: - MATHEMATICS

CLASS: -

7th

Total Marks: -

25

Time Allowed: -

40 Minutes

Teacher's Name: - SUMERA MUKHTAR

Students Name:-

**Marks
15**

Q. Tick ✓ the correct answer.

No.1

- i. When we change 0.75 to the original number we get?
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{7}$
- ii. If we round off the decimal 0.8251 up to two decimal places we get?
(a) 0.825 (b) 0.83 (c) 0.8 (d) 0.92
- iii. To separate the whole number from fractional part in a decimal, we use the symbol?
(a) - (b) . (c) : (d) /
- iv. The word decimal has been deduced from the _____ word decimus.
(a) Greek (b) English (c) Latin (d) Arabic
- v. A fraction will be terminating if the denominator has _____ or both as factors.
(a) 2 or 5 (b) 3 or 5 (c) 2 or 7 (d) 1 or 3
- vi. The symbol \approx mean _____
(a) Approximately equal to (b) equal to (c) greater (d) less
- vii. $a^m \times a^n =$ _____
(a) a^{mn} (b) a^{m-n} (c) $a^{m/n}$ (d) a^{m+n}

- viii. If n is an even integer then $(-a)^n$ is _____
 (a) Positive (b) negative (c) zero (d) none
- ix. $a^{-m} =$ _____
 (a) a^m (b) $1/a^m$ (c) a^{m-n} (d) none
- x. $(-9)^{11} \div (-9)^8 =$ _____
 (a) $(-9)^{20}$ (b) $(-9)^{11}$ (c) $(-9)^3$ (d) $(-9)^8$
- xi. $xy \times xy \times xy$ in the exponential form is _____
 (a) $(xy)^2$ (b) $(xy)^3$ (c) $(xy)^4$ (d) x^2y^2
- xii. $(2^3 / 2^6 \div 2^3) =$ _____
 (a) 1 (b) 2^3 (c) 2^6 (d) 2^5
- xiii. Square of $5/6$ is _____
 (a) $25/6$ (b) $5/36$ (c) $25/36$ (d) $10/12$
- xiv. $\sqrt{(484/121)} = \sqrt{484} / \sqrt{\quad}$
 (a) 121 (b) 11 (c) 10 (d) 100
- xv. There are _____ types of common fractions.
 (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 1

Q.No.2 Write the short answers.

10

- i. Define terminating and non-terminating decimal fractions.
- ii. Round off the decimals up to three decimal places. 25.4893, 5.7386
- iii. Simplify $(2/5)^{-3} \times (2/5)^3 + (3/5)^5 \times (3/5)^{-5}$
- iv. Define the exponent of a number.
- v. Find square root of 784 by prime factorization.

Self Assessment Month of July 2020

7th-August Notes-72

Subject: Urdu

Class: Seven

Sec: _____

Name: _____

Total Marks: 25 Date: _____

/15

سوال نمبر 1 درست جواب کی نشاندہی کریں۔

بیانات	الف	ب	ج
1۔ وطن کے معنی کیا ہیں	پاکستان	ملک	ممالک
2۔ رائٹ برادران کے مالک تھے	استاد	پادری	وکیل
3۔ بلوچستان کا زیادہ تر قبر ہے	میدانی	زرخیز	پتھر یلا
4۔ محمد بن قاسم نے سندھ فتح کیا	512ء میں	712ء میں	812ء میں
5۔ اردو میں مصدر کی پہچان ہے	با	تا	نا
6۔ نظم کس زبان کا لفظ ہے	ترکی	عربی	فارسی
7۔ نظم بڑھے چلو کے شاعر کا نام ہے	اختر شیرانی	الطاف حسین	محمد مصطفیٰ خان
8۔ حشرات الارض سے مراد ہیں	درندے	کیڑے مکوڑے	پرند
9۔ معنی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی اقسام ہیں	ایک	دو	تین
10۔ احمد - جماعت میں پڑھتا ہے	ساتویں	آٹھویں	نویں
11۔ ایک دوسرے کے الٹ الفاظ کہلاتے ہیں	جمع	متضاد	مومنٹ
12۔ حمد میں تعریف کی جاتی ہے	اللہ تعالیٰ کی	رسول کی	انبیاء کرام کی
13۔ مصرعہ مکمل کریں۔ اُٹھو اُٹھو _____	چلو چلو	اُٹھو اُٹھو	سنو سنو
14۔ جو لفظ مادہ کیلئے بولا جائے	مذکر	مومنٹ	متضاد
15۔ برق رفتار کے معنی ہیں	تیزی	تیز رفتار	ست رفتار

سوال نمبر 2 دیے گئے سوالوں کے مختصر جوابات لکھیں۔ 10/

- (1) شاعر اختر شیرانی نے جنت کا ٹکڑا کسے کہا ہے؟
- (2) رائٹ برادران کے کارنامے سے آپ نے کیا سبق حاصل کیا؟
- (3) عقلی بہتر ہونے سے کیا مراد ہے؟
- (4) قانون کی عمل داری سے کیا مراد ہے؟
- (5) پنجاب کن دو لفظوں کا مرکب ہے؟