



**SARDAR KAUREY KHAN PUBLIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
MUZAFFARGARH.**

Syllabus/Notes English Teacher :Ms Farhat Gul August 2020 Class: 8th

English A Poem Solitary Reaper: Reading(two times) word meaning, **Ex.A (2),B(1,2,3),C (1,2) Unit #4** Reading(two times) ,word meaning Ex A(1) B(1,2,3) **C(2). Ex D.** Reading comprehension of the given Passage. **English B Scientific Grammar part III** Ch# 2 The verb (Part **C tenses** Pg46 to 51. Do all exercises as are directed including Translation) Ch#3 (Gender)pg#179 to 182 ,Ch#4(number) pg# 183 to 189Ch#5 (comparison of adjectives)pg#189 to 191 .**Composition** Paragraph: COVID 19. **Letter** to friend on the death of her/his mother. Active voice passive voice

Note: Do reading of the textual units and underline / highlight all the new words and learn their meaning and spellings.

weeks	Dates	Working days	Topic /contents
1	3-8	4	Poem: Solitary Reaper complete with reading
2	10-15	5	Unit # 4 complete with reading. Eng.B ,Ch#3 The Gender. Letter to friend on the death of her mother
3	17-22	6	Reading comprehension of the given passage. Eng.B ch#2 the Verb pg#46 to 51 Active and passive Present and past continuous tense ,paragraph:COVID19
4	24-29	5	EnglishB: Ch# 4 (number),Ch#5 (Comparison of adjectives ,active voice passive voice (present ,past perfect tense)
5Aug+Sep	31-5	6	Revision +self-assessment

Poem: **The solitary Reaper** words meaning (learn from book)

Q Answer the following questions with reference to context.

a: *Alone she cuts and binds the grain,*

And sings a melancholy strain;

i:Who is the poet addressing at this point?

Ans: The poet is addressing himself or the **passers by**.

ii:Who is she and where is she?

Ans:She is a reaper.She is in the field.

iii:What kind of effect did she have on the poet?

Ans:She makes the poet stop and listen to her song.

Iv:What does melancholy strain ‘mean.....?’

Ans: Melancholy strain means a sad song. The other synonymous phrase used by the poet is plaintive number

b: A voice so thrilling ne’er was heard

In spring-time from the Cuckoo- bird,

I: Prior to this, which bird’s song is the reaper’s song compared to?

Ans: Nightingale’s song is compared to the reaper’s song

ii: Where might the Cuckoo-bird be heard?

Ans: The Cuckoo bird might be heard among the Hebrides

iii: What might this thrilling voice do there?

Ans: This thrilling voice might break the silence of the seas.

ExB (1)pg 34 Ans:

art---are. doth---does. nay--- no. nigh----near. prithee---please . quoth he----he said.
thou---you.thy----your. ye ----you. yea---even, yes. yon----that one there. yon---that one
there.

ExB(2)Make sentences

1:more welcome: The girl’s song is more welcome than cuckoo’s song for the poet.

2:melancholy :The reaper was singing a melancholy song.

3: is overflowing with: The kettle is overflowing with hot water.

4: breaking the silence: Cuckoo’s song was breaking the silence of the seas.

5: familiar matter: load shedding is the familiar matter of today.

6: profound: The profound sadness enveloped the poet’s whole being.

7: **plaintive**: My friend was listening to a plaintive song.

8: **among the farthest**: I would like to have a house among the farthest lands.

ExB (3) complete the following by using correct prefixes, mis- or dis-

Ans: misbehave, disinfect, disloyal, disappear, mis-spend, mis-spelling, discourtesy, disbelieve, misgovern, disapprove, mismanage, distrust

ExC(1) pg 35 Ans: All sentences are correct except (b)

(b) There should be no dispute among members of the team. (correct)

Ex c(2) Between and among.

Ans: (a) you and me (b) him and me. (c) teacher and me.

(d) us and them (e) you and him.

Unit# 4: Extreme weather words meaning (learn from book) Ex;A(1) ,B ,C,D

Answer these questions:

Ans: (a) They have created **umbrellas** , fans **and heaters** to shield themselves from the weather.

(b) Satellites have helped scientists **by providing images useful** for finding out more weather patterns to measure temperatures in remote areas.

(c) :Some parts of the world are hostile to humans because they have weather conditions that make it difficult or impossible to live there.

(d): Weather stations are places where equipment is set up to measure temperature, rainfall, and other weather conditions.

(e): Taking cool baths, drinking iced drinks, staying in air-conditioned buildings or resting in shade can give us relief from very hot weather.

(f): In 2005, in the **Dasht-e-Lut desert in Iran**, scientists measured the highest surface temperature ever of **70.7C (159.3F)**.

(g): It is hard to live a normal life if the temperature gets extremely hot because people are **at risk** from heat, exhaustion, dehydration, and even death.

(h): The average temperature in **Oymnyako**, in January is **-46c**.

(i): The driest place on Earth is **the Dry Valleys of Antarctica**. It is so dry because it is a desert, with low humidity, and powerful winds rush down sheer mountain walls. These winds heat up and evaporate all water so there is no precipitation at all.

(j): The weather in **UK** is unusual because it is unpredictable and it is completely normal to have a range of weather conditions in any one day.

(k): A rain shadow is **a dry area by the side of mountains**. The mountains **block the passage of rain-producing weather systems** and cast a 'shadow' of dryness behind them.

(l): **Atacama in Chile**: Rain falls on the mountain to the east of the **Atacama Desert**, create a rain shadow on the desert so no rain falls on the **desert plateau**.

Mawsynram in Meghalaya, India: warm winds carry rain-filled clouds over from the Bay of Bengal. The clouds trapped over the mountains, in summer, bring rainfall in massive and often continuous floods.

ExB (1) pg53: Match the idioms with correct meanings. (learn meanings without options as well.)

(a) under the weather :not feeling well

(b) as right as rain: to feel fine and healthy

(c) to have head in the clouds: to be out of reality, to impractical ideas that may not be practical

(d) stole my thunder :when someone takes attention away from someone else. **(e) to be snowed under**: to have so much to do that you are having trouble doing it all

(f) broke the ice: to say or do something to make someone feel relaxed or at ease in a social setting

(g) was a breeze: to be very easy to do

(h) take a rain check: decline something now but offer to do it at a later date.

(i) The calm before the storm: peaceful period before a great activity.

(j) put on ice: to postpone for another day.

ExB (2) pg54: Add suitable adjectives to the following nouns.

a) golden waterfall

b) vast desert,

c) towering cliffs,

d) severe frostbit,

e) dark caves

f) high temperatures,

g) desert plateau,

h) barren sheet,

i) bumpy terrain,

j) hostile environment,

k) lush fields

l) intrepid explorers

Ex B(3) Abbreviate the following; insert apostrophes in the right place.

Ans: (a) The VIPs' chairs (b) The DIG's office (c) The RTOs' pens

(d) The MNA's supporters (e) The MNAs' supporters

Ex.C (1) pg 55: Note the difference and do by yourself.

Ex.C (2): Read the rules given at pg 55

Q: Pick out the adjective clauses and tell what noun they describe?

Ans: (a) that means it's raining very heavily. (it describes **the given idiom**)

(b) which is full of weather-related idioms. (it describes **the English Language.**)

(c):which is seen as a land of snow and ice. (it describes **Antarctica**)

(d): which fills the streams and rivers to bursting point and sometimes beyond

(it describes **the downpours**)

(e) that fills this awe- inspiring valley. (it describes **the features**)

Ex: D pg #56 Do by yourself. preferred topic is In isolation

Q:Read the passage and answer the questions given below

William Wordsworth (1770_ 1850) was one of the greatest nature poets that ever lived. He had a great poetic imagination and his observations from nature were always accurate and first- hand. In the present poem, 'The Solitary Reaper', Wordsworth describes a 'solitary Highland Lass' ,her song, and the profound effect it had on him.This is just one of the many poems Wordsworth wrote about people of the countryside and their relationship with their surroundings.It is one of Wordsworth's finest lyrics.

Q:1:Who is William Wordsworth?

Q:2:What does Wordsworth describes in this poem The Solitary Reaper? **Q3:**What type of imagination and observation does William Wordsworth have? **Q4:**What kind of effect did the song have on the poet?

Q5:What is the subject of William Wordsworth's Poetry?

English B:Active and passive voice. Present and past continuous and perfect tense.(Revision)

1: Active: She is burn(ing) those letters.

Passive: Those letters are being burnt by them.

2:Active She was speak(ing) the truth.

Passive Truth was being spoken by her.

3:Active He has told a lie.

Passive A lie has been told by me.

4:Active They had done their work.

Passive Their work had been done by them.

Q Change the following into passive:

1:They are selling this bicycles.2: Children are pulling his shirt.3: Are you proving the case? 4:You are fining me .5:Mosquitoes are biting me. 6:She was sewing my shirt. 7:They were chasing the thieves.8: I have invented a new medicine. 9:she has given me a nice gift. 10:They had selected him as a captain.

Composition: Letter to friend on the death of her /his mother.

Examination Hall,

City (A.B.C).

20th August,2020.

My dear Friend,

Dear _____ , I could find no words to express my feelings since I heard the sad news of your mother's death. I couldn't utter words of condolence that's why I am writing these words on a scrap of paper. It is a great loss indeed. She was a very noble lady. I had special attachment to her. She loved me as her own daughter/ son. But the laws of nature are absolute. We have to bow before them. There is no substitute of mother. May Allah give you strength to bear this grief. May her soul rest in peace! Dear, never feel alone. I will soon be with you

Ever praying,

Yours sincerely,

X.Y.Z.

Paragraph: **Covid 19 (write at least 30 sentences)**

Unit#1: A Shot in the Dark Words meaning (learn from book)**Answer these questions.****Ans a:** He hopes to become a member of parliament of the country**Ans b:** He is on his way to visit Mrs. Saltpen-Jago, because if she approves of him, she will support his ambition to become the M.P for Chalkshire.**Ans c:** Bertie knows that Philip Sletherby is going to visit Bertie's mother. He hears Sletherby's club acquaintance saying so through the window of the train.**Ans d:** Bertie is going to countryside in Londone for fishing on week-end.**Ans e:** The six items that Bertie has in his pockets are:

A six penny coin, a cigarette case, a match box, key, a silver pencil case and railway ticket.

Ans f: Bertie has forgotten his coin-purse. He wants Philip Sletherby to lend him some money.**Ans g:** Philip Sletherby does not help Bertie because the crest he describes is different from the one he saw on the letter he received. And because he says that his mother has dark hair.**Page#11 Ex:B(Part1) Make Sentences.****a) Sedately:** He works sedately and wisely.**b) Noisily:** The students entered the classroom noisily.**c) Furiously:** Bertie cursed furiously.**d) Promptly:** My friend responded promptly to help me.**e) Scarcely:** He Scarcely glanced at a couple of pages of the magazine when his friends entered the room.**f) Ruefully:** I looked ruefully at my broken pen.**g) Carelessly:** We should not work carelessly.**h) Ineffectually:** He was searching ineffectually for some elusive project.**i) Hastily:** I hastily boarded the train and got injured.**j) Rightly:** She answered all the questions rightly.**k) Presently:** Presently Pakistan is facing many challenges.**l) Severely:** He was severely injured.**Page#12 Ex:B(2 b)Make sentences****a) Scrutinized:** The principal scrutinized all the accounts of school.**b) Espied:** I espied the beautiful scenery of Murree.

- c) **Picked out** ; He picked bits of glass out of the carpet.
- d) **Searched** : We searched the house from top to bottom.
- e) **Spotted**: She spotted a big mistake in the accounts.
- f) **Fixed eyes on**: He fixed his eyes on the door panel.
- g) **Glanced**: I glanced around the room before I left.
- h) **Observed**: I observed many things during morning walk.
- i) **Stared**: He stared at me in anger.

Ex.B(2 c) Ans: **presenet ,feelings, agreeable, gratified, delighted**

(d) thesaurus work .Do by yourself.

Unit#2: The Silver Lining (Words meaning (learn from book)

Ex: A (part1)Answer the following questions.

a: What does the author believe that is difficult to assess the range and quality of human emotions?

Ans: The author believes so because life is a strange humdrum affair and appearances are deceptive. Smiling and ever green faces may have grief and idiotic looking person may be blissfully happy.

b: In what way the Ahad guest house was a suitable place to stay?

Ans: The Ahads' guest house was a suitable place to stay because it was centrally situated-close to the post office, market and the bus stand. Yet it was away from the common din.

c: What makes the author say he felt as if he had known the family for years?

Ans: Ahads were loving, caring, charming and best in their hospitality and management. This makes the author feel as if he had known the family for years.

d: In what manner did the author try to make friends with Maheen? What was the reaction from : 1Maheen 2 .Her Parents?

Ans: The author tried to make friends with Maheen by passing smile, asking her name and calling her to come nearer.

Maheen reacted strangely, shook her head and ran away with tears in her eyes.

Her Parents had a sad look on their faces and apologized at the behaviour of their child.

e: Which phrase or statements tell us that Ahads did not care much for the questions put by visitors about their daughter?

Ans: The following statement tells us so:

The queries were answered by the parents haltingly and with obvious anguish.

Page#27 Ex:B(part1) Make Sentences

- a) **Hailing:** It has been hailing since morning.
- b) **Forwardness:** Nadeem felt ashamed at his forwardness for making friends with Maheen.
- c) **Sympathetic:** We should be sympathetic towards the needy and the poor.
- d) **Confirmation:** The report is pending for confirmation.
- e) **Inferred:** Many moral lessons can be inferred from this story.
- f) **Apologetically:** Mr. Ahad exclaimed the reason of his daughter's rudeness apologetically.
- g) **Hospitality:** I enjoyed the hospitality of my friend last week.
- h) **Disconcerted:** Her parents are disconcerted for her rude behavior.
- i) **Intimate:** They are on intimate terms.
- j) **Apprehensive:** He was apprehensive about his son's result.

Ex.B(2) consult dictionary please

(Unit#1)Poem:

When I heard the Learn'd Astronomer Words meaning (learn from book)

Page#4 Ex:B (part1) Contractions

Qno1: which three words did poet contract?

Ans: The three words are : learn'd , look'd , wonder'd

Qno2: What do they mean

Ans: Learn'd means well-educated , Look'd means saw , Wander'd means to move about aimlessly.

Qno3: What should they be written and how many syllables should they have?

Ans: They should be written as:

- Learned-----one syllable
- Looked-----one syllable
- Wondered-----two syllables

Qno4: What are the two other words that Whitman could have contracted in the same way?

Ans: These words are ranged and tired.

Grouping words:

Qno5: Whitman has used lots of pairs in the poem. For example when he describes the calculation that the astronomer uses: the proofs, the figures.

Ans:

- The charts and diagrams.
- Tired and sick
- Rising and gliding.
- Add and divide.

Qno6: Can you also find a trio of verbs he has used?

Ans: The trio verbs are

To add, divide and measure.

Qno7: Find two examples of alliteration that draw attention to key words and images.

Ans: Soon sick, Mystical moist ,Time to time ,Silent stars .

(Unit#2)Poem:

The Newcomer Words meaning(learn from book)

Page#17 Ex:A(part2)

Reference to the context:-

There's something new in whiteness

a) Who says these words? and to whom?

Ans : The snow-bright polar bear says these lines to the other animals.

b) What else does the speaker say?

Ans: The speaker says he saw the “newcomer’s” shadow on the glacier but it left no pawmarks there.

c) What was the something new that speaker saw?

Ans: The something new that the speaker saw was a human.

d) Who else heard this news?

Ans: The whole of the animal kingdom heard this news.

Page#18 Ex:B(part4) Put the words from the list below into four columns, according to silent letter.

Examples: calm (l silent)

L	N	b	g
alms	autumn	dumb	feign
yolk	condemn	debt	foreign
should	damned	plumber	resign
palm	hymn	numb	
almond	column	doubt	
salmon		subtle	

Passages: Reading comprehension

1. Read the Passage & answer these questions.

Walt Whitman, 1819-1892, worked as a journalist, a teacher, and a government clerk. His major work, *Leaves of Grass*, was a volume of poems that he kept adding throughout his life. His style broke away from conventional poetry and some of his poems seem very close to prose in their style. He wrote in free verse and, although he did not invent it, he is known as the father of free verse. Whitman continues to be one of the most influential American poets.

- i. Who is Walt Whitman?
- ii. What is *Leaves of Grass*?
- iii. What is Walt Whitman's style in poetry?
- iv. What is Whitman's position in free verse?
- v. What other jobs did he do except poetry?
- vi. Name one of his major works.

2. Read the Passage & answer these questions.

Brian Patten was born in 1946 in Liverpool, England. He left school at fifteen and joined a newspaper to write a column about popular music. Through this column he met other poets and made a name for himself as a poet. He has written many collections of poems for adults as well as children and has made them immediately accessible to a wide audience by reading them himself in live performances. Patten's poems are a mix between the serious and humorous. They have been translated into many European languages. His most popular collections include: Gargling with Jelly: A collection of poems (1985), The Blue and Green Ark: An Alphabet for Planet Earth (1999), and Juggling with Gerbils (2000).

- i. Who was Brain Patten and where was he born?
- ii. When did he leave school?
- iii. What did he do after he left school?
- iv. How did he make a name as a poet?
- v. Why would he read his poems in live performances?
- vi. What type of poetry Brain Patten compose



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

SELF-ASSESSMENT # 2 ENGLISH 8TH

Student's Name _____ **8th sec** _____

Date _____

Total Marks :25

Q1: Make sentences by using the following verbs.

5

Dig, leap, have, bring, blow

Q2: Put the following into negative form.

5

1: I like him. _____

2: Ahmad wears the cap _____

3: The lion has killed a deer _____

4: The woman carried the child. _____

5: I ate two apples. _____

Q3: Write comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives.

5

1: Bad _____ 2: good _____

3: up _____ 4: black _____

5: beautiful _____

Q: 4 change the voice.

5

1: He is flying a kite. _____

2: They are singing a song _____

3: I am reading the Holy Quran. _____

4: He is not telling a lie. _____

5: Are you teaching him ? _____

Q5: Write a short paragraph on Social Distancing



Sardar Kauray Khan Public Higher Secondary School Muzaffar Garh

Science syllabus for the month of August 2020-21

Class : 8th

subject : science

month	week	dates	Working days	activities	Topics
August 2020	1	3-8	4		Chapter:5 chemical Reaction Reading and Explanation pg -60—69
	2	10-15	5	14 august holiday	Chapter:5 Chemical Reaction reading and Explanation pg.70—77
	3	17-22	6		Chapter;7Force and Pressure Reading and Explanation pg; 99--108
	4	24-29	5	29 August (9 moh)holiday	Chapter:7 Force and Pressure reading and explanation pg; 109--120
	5	31-05(sep)	6		SELF ASSESSMENT

Q.1 Encircle the correct option.

(i) Carbon burns in air to release energy along with the formation of:

- a. carbon dioxide. b. carbon dioxide and water.
c. carbon dioxide and hydrogen d. carbon monoxide and water.

(ii) The products of the reaction between zinc and dilute sulphuric acid are:

- a. Zinc oxide and water b. Zinc sulphide and water
c. Zinc sulphate and hydrogen. d. Zinc sulphide and hydrogen

(iii) Which of the following is an unbalanced chemical equation?

- a) $\text{CH}_4 (\text{g}) + 2\text{O}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow 2\text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{g}) + \text{CO}_2 (\text{g})$
b) $\text{Na} (\text{s}) + \text{Cl}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{NaCl} (\text{s})$
c) $\text{C} (\text{s}) + \text{Cu}_2\text{O} (\text{s}) \rightarrow \text{CO} (\text{g}) + 2\text{Cu} (\text{s})$
d) $\text{C} (\text{s}) + \text{O}_2 (\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 (\text{g})$

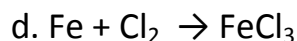
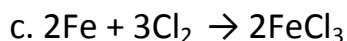
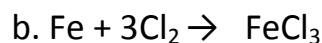
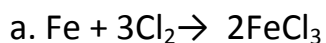
(iv) Heating of solid potassium chlorate produces a gas:

- a. chlorine. b. carbon dioxide.
c. carbon monoxide. d. oxygen.

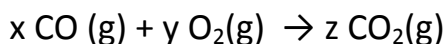
(v) Which of the following is an exothermic reaction?

- a. Formation of iron sulphide by heating the mixture of iron and sulphur.
b. Formation of nitric oxide by heating the mixture of nitrogen and oxygen.
c. Formation of hydrogen iodide by heating the mixture of hydrogen and iodine.
d. Formation of calcium oxide and carbon dioxide by heating calcium carbonate.

(vi) Which of the following is a balanced chemical equation?



(vii) The following equation is properly balanced when:



a. $x = 1, y = 2$ and $z = 3$

b. $x = 2, y = 1$ and $z = 1$

c. $x = 2, y = 2$ and $z = 2$

d. $x = 2, y = 1$ and $z = 2$

(viii) How many oxygen atoms are present in one molecule of $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$?

a. 2.

b. 4.

c. 6.

d. 8.

(ix) The reaction between calcium oxide and carbon dioxide to form calcium carbonate is an example of:

a. addition reaction

b. decomposition reaction

c. acid-base reaction

d. neutralization reaction

x) Thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate produces a gas:

a. oxygen

b. carbon dioxide

c. nitrogen

d. carbon monoxide

Subjective

Answer the following questions briefly.

(i) Define a chemical reaction.

The process during which a substance changes into entirely new substance with different chemical composition and properties is called chemical reaction.

(ii) What are reactants?

The substances which take part in a chemical reaction are called reactants.

iii) What are products?

Those substances which are formed as a result of the reaction are called products.

(iv) What is a chemical equation?

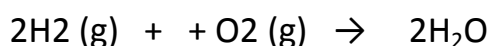
The representation of a chemical reaction in terms of symbols, formulae and signs used for indicating physical states of the substances is called chemical equation.

(v) State the law of conservation of mass.

Law of conservation of mass states that during a chemical reaction, the total mass of the reactants is equal to the total mass of the products.

Q.2 Differentiate between the following.**(i) Addition reaction and decomposition reaction.****Addition reaction**

The chemical combination of two or more substances to form one compound is called addition reaction. The following are the examples of addition reactions:



Hydrogen Oxygen Water

Decomposition reaction

A chemical reaction during which a compound splits up into two or more simple substances is called a decomposition reaction.

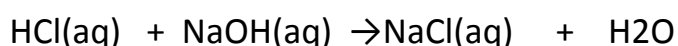
The following are some examples of decomposition reactions.



Potassium chlorate Potassium chloride Oxygen

(ii) Balanced chemical equation and unbalanced chemical equation**Balanced chemical equation**

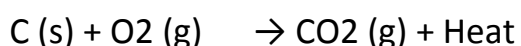
The chemical equation in which the number of atoms of each element on both sides of the equation, i.e., reactant side and product side are equal is called a balanced chemical equation. For example, the chemical equation shown below is a balanced chemical equation.

**Unbalanced chemical equation**

The chemical equation in which the number of atoms of each element on both sides of the equation, i.e., reactant side and product side is not equal is called an unbalanced chemical equation. For example, the chemical equation given below is an unbalanced chemical equation.

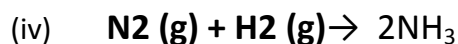
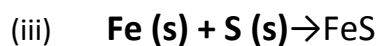
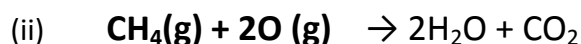
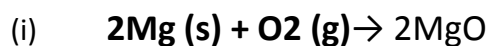
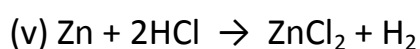
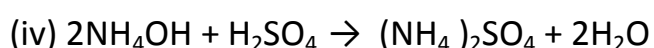
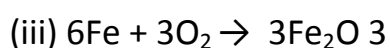
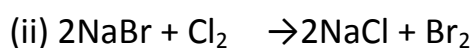
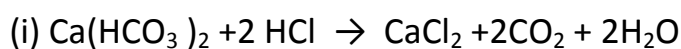
$$\text{H}_2(\text{g}) + \text{Cl}_2(\text{g}) \rightarrow \text{HCl}(\text{g})$$
(iii) Exothermic reaction and endothermic reaction.**Exothermic reaction**

Exo means outside and therm means heat. Exothermic reactions are those reactions during which heat is given out. Burning is a common example of exothermic reaction. Fossil fuel (coal, natural gas, etc.) burns in the air to release heat.

**Endothermic reaction.**

Endo means inside. The reactions during which heat is absorbed are called endothermic reactions. Thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate to produce carbon dioxide on commercial scale is an endothermic reaction



Q.3 Complete and balance the following incomplete equations.(answers only)**Q.4 Balance the following equations(answers only)****Q.5 When coal burns, it leaves ash behind. Ash so produced is lighter than the coal which has burnt. Justify the decrease in mass in the light of law of conservation of mass.**

According to law of conservation of mass , "During a chemical reaction mass is neither created nor destroyed but it changes from one form to another (total mass of reactants is equal to total mass of products). But when the coal burns, it leaves ashes behind. Ash is lighter than coal because during its combustion, some of its mass converts into heat and escape out in environment due to which its mass decreases after burning.

Q.6 Describe the applications of chemical reactions.

Burning, respiration and photosynthesis, etc., are the examples of chemical reactions which take place everywhere in our environment. Fuel (natural gas or petrol, etc.) on its burning in vehicle engine produces different gases. The gases so produced develop pressure to move the piston in the engine and to run the vehicle. Heat produced during burning of fuel in our kitchens is used to cook food. Similarly, heat produced during burning of fuel in industries is used to produce steam from water.

During photosynthesis in plants, carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water (H_2O) react to produce glucose ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$). This reaction takes place in the presence of sunlight and green pigment chlorophyll.

During respiration, the oxygen of air reacts with food (glucose) to produce, carbon dioxide and water in the cells of living organisms. The energy produced during this reaction is used to perform all the body functions in living organisms.

Conversion of milk into yogurt and formation of baking products involve the chemical changes which are brought about by microorganisms. Such chemical changes or reactions are called fermentation reactions.

Q.7 Write down the rules for balancing chemical equations.

The working rules for balancing a chemical equation are as follows:

- (i) Write the unbalanced equation and count the number of atoms of each element on both sides of the arrow.
- (ii) Work with one element at a time.
- (iii) Multiply the symbol or formula with suitable integers (2, 3, 4, 5, etc.) on that side of the equation where the number of atoms of a particular element is less and try to balance this element on both sides of the equation. Start multiplying with relatively small numbers.
- (iv) Repeat the process for all the elements one by one.
- (v) Balance the diatomic molecules like H_2 , N_2 , O_2 , Cl_2 , etc. at the end.

Q.8 Describe the importance of exothermic reactions in everyday life.

Exothermic reactions have great importance in our daily life. They are extensively used to fulfill our needs of heat energy for various purposes. The heat released during burning of fuel at our homes is used for cooking food and to warm our rooms. The heat released during burning of petrol or diesel in the vehicle engine increases pressure of the products (gases) to push and move the piston in the cylinder. The force of the piston turns the wheels and makes the vehicle move.

Heat produced by the burning of fuel in thermal power stations is used in generating electricity. Heat produced during digestion of food in our body keeps us warm and alive. Ignition of dynamite and gunpowder are also highly exothermic reactions and are termed as explosions. Such explosions are used for blasting in mines.

Q.9 Give two examples of chemical reactions from everyday life which are essential for life.

Reactions like photosynthesis and respiration are two chemical reactions on which all types of life is based.

During photosynthesis in plants, carbon dioxide (CO_2) and water (H_2O) react to produce glucose ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$). This reaction takes place in the presence of sunlight and green pigment chlorophyll.

During respiration, the oxygen of air reacts with food (glucose) to produce, carbon dioxide and water in the cells of living organisms. The energy produced during this reaction is used to perform all the body functions in living organisms.

Q.10 Write at least one examples of the following chemical reactions.

(i) Addition reaction

(ii) Decomposition reaction

(iii) Exothermic reaction

(iv) Endothermic reaction

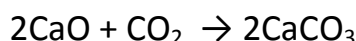
Note: (see the answer of this question in question no 3)

Q.11 How do the following reactants react together? Write down complete reactions and balance the resulting equations.

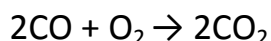
(i) **Iron + Hydrochloric acid**



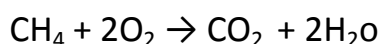
(ii) **Calcium oxide + Carbon dioxide**



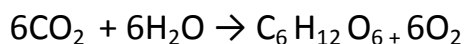
(iii) **Carbon monoxide + Oxygen**



(iv) **Methane + Oxygen**



(v) **Carbon dioxide + Water**



Chapter .7

Force and pressure

Q.1 mcqs

(i) **The SI unit of pressure is:**

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. watt | b. joule |
| c. pascal | d. newton |

(ii) **When same amount of force is applied on different areas, it exerts:**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. low pressure on small area. | b. no pressure on small area. |
| c. high pressure on small area. | d. high pressure on large area. |

(iii) **A pressure of 10Nm^{-2} is equal to:**

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. 10Pa | b. 100Pa |
| c. 1000Pa | d. 10,000Pa |

(iv) **A force of 1800N is acting on the surface area of 0.06m^2 . The pressure exerted by the force will be:**

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. 3 kPa | b. 30 kPa |
| c. 300 kPa | d. 3000 kPa |

(v) Hydrostatic pressure of the liquids depends on:

- a. shape of the vessel
- b. size of the vessel
- c. volume of the vessel
- d. depth of the liquid

(vi) People on hills experience atmospheric pressure:

- a. more than that at the sea level
- b. less than that at the sea level
- c. same as that at the sea level
- d. four times more than that at the sea level

(viii) A gas in a container develops pressure due to:

- a. collision of molecules with each other
- b. collision of molecules with walls of the container
- c. weight of the gas
- d. composition of the gas

(ix) As we go up in the air:

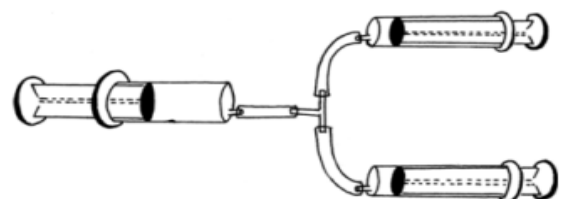
- a. atmospheric pressure increases
- b. atmospheric pressure decreases
- c. atmospheric pressure does not change
- d. atmospheric pressure becomes zero at the height of 1km

(x) What instrument is used to measure height?

- a. Hydrometer
- b. Hygrometer
- c. Altimeter
- d. Sphygmomanometer

(vii) When the plunger A shown in the figure is pushed:

- a. plunger B will move out more than C
- b. plunger C will move out more than B
- c. both B and C will move out equally
- d. neither B nor C will move out



Q.2 Give short answers**(i) Force**

A force tends to move, or tends to stop the motion of a body. Force can also change the direction of motion of a body.

(ii) Area

The space or part of a surface allowed for a specific use is called area .

(iii) Pressure

The force acting normally on a unit area of surface of an object is called pressure

(iv) Hydraulics

The branch of science which deals with the transmission of fluid pressure through pipes as a source of mechanical force is called hydraulics.

(vi) Pneumatics

The branch of science which deals with the study and application of pressurized gas to produce mechanical motion is pneumatics.

Q.3 Give brief answers**(i) Give the commonly used units of force.**

Newton (N) or kg m/s^2 are commonly used units of force .

(ii) Give the commonly used units of area.

Square meter (m^2) and centimeter(cm) are commonly used units of area

(iii) Give the commonly used units of pressure.

Pascal (Pa) and N/m^2

(iv) State Pascal's law.

Pascal's law states that fluids enclosed in a vessel exert pressure which is transmitted equally in

all directions.

(v) Differentiate between hydrostatic pressure and atmospheric pressure

hydrostatic pressure	atmospheric pressure
That type of liquid pressure which increases with the depth in container is called hydrostatic pressure	The earth is surrounded by the cover of air called atmosphere. The pressure of atmosphere is called atmospheric pressure(atm)

7.4 Explain the following.

(a) Water pressure (b) Atmospheric pressure (c) Aerosols

(a) Water pressure

We observe that the speed of water from a tank coming out of tap on ground floor is greater than the speed of water coming out of a tap on upper storey of our house. Actually, water contained in the tank exerts pressure on its walls. The speed of the water coming out of the tap depends upon the water pressure in the tank. Moreover, the water pressure of the tap depends upon the height of the water tank above the ground floor.

That is why, the water tanks are placed on the roof of the top floor. This pressure is transmitted through the pipes to the tap.

(b) Atmospheric pressure

Our Earth has a blanket of air around it. The Earth's gravity pulls the air column down. Hence, the air has weight. The weight of the air column (force) per unit area on the Earth is pressure which is termed as atmospheric pressure.

Atmospheric pressure =

The instrument used to measure the atmospheric pressure is called **barometer**. The unit for measuring atmospheric pressure is the standard atmosphere. The standard atmosphere is abbreviated as **atm**. One atmosphere (1 atm.) is equal to 101,300 Pa or 101.3 kPa at sea level.

(c) Aerosols

The products using 'Sol' system are called aerosols. 'sol' is a mixture of suspended solid or liquid particles in a gas or air.

Uses

Aerosols are used as air fresheners, insect repellents, hair sprays, cleaning agents, spray paints and medical sprays like (inhalers)

7.5 Describe an application of Pascal's law.

Pascal's law states that fluids enclosed in a vessel exerts pressure which is transmitted equally in all directions.

Application

A hydraulic system called hydraulic jack. In this system, a small, force F_1 is applied on a small piston which produces pressure P on the oil. Pressure P is transmitted through the pipe to a very large cylinder fitted with a piston. Since area of this piston is very large. So, a very large force is produced by pressure P at this bigger piston which may be used to lift something very heavy such as a car.

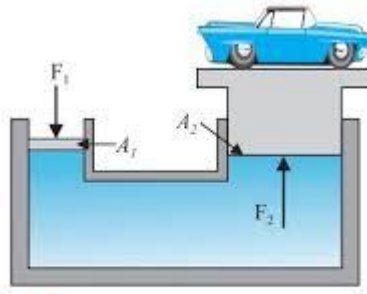


Fig 10.6 Schematic diagram illustrating the principle behind the hydraulic lift, a device used to lift heavy loads.

Valves V and V prevent the back-flow of oil to the small cylinder so that heavy load 1 2 remains raised up. When the oil stopper is opened, the oil in the large cylinder flows back to the oil tank and the load is brought down.

7.6 Describe the use of a pneumatic system in daily life.

Compressed air has the ability to do some mechanical work. The branch of science which deals with the study and applications of pressurized gas to produce mechanical motion is called **pneumatics**.

Uses of pneumatic system

1. Automobile tyres are inflated with compressed air for smooth running of vehicles
2. Spray guns use compressed air for spraying paint
3. Air powered motors (Figure 7.8) use compressed air to work. Such motors are used at the places where electric motors are not suitable for safety reasons.
4. Compressed air is used to operate air-powered (pneumatic) tools like hammers, drills, etc.
5. The compressed air is also used in air brake system in heavy vehicles. When a brake pedal is pressed, the compressed air is released from the storage tank. This air pushes the brake pad against the moving wheel to stop its motion
6. Most of the dentistry tools use compressed air for their working (Figure 7.11). It is safer for the patient.

d 3000 kPa

(10) Hydrostatic pressure of the liquids depends on:

- a. shape of the vessel
- b. size of the vessel
- c. volume of the vessel
- d. depth of the liquid

Part:2 (subjective) .

Q.2 give short answers

2*5=10

- (1)** State Pascal's law.
- (2)** Differentiate between hydrostatic pressure and atmospheric pressure.
- (3)** Define a chemical reaction.
- (4)** State the law of conservation of mass.
- (5) Differentiate between** addition reaction and decomposition reaction.

Q.3 long question

(5)

- a)** Describe the importance of exothermic reactions in everyday life.

Sardar Kaurey Khan Public Higher Secondary School Muzaffargarh

Syllabus Breakup Month of August, 2020

Subject: Social StudiesClass: VIIITeacher: Kausar Parveen

M	Week	Dates	Working Days	Activity	Topics/Content
August 2020	1	3-8	4		Geography Chapter 4 + Detailed Questions: Qi, ii, iii, iv, v
	2	10-15	5	14 Aug. Holiday	Geography Chapter 4: Natural Disasters: Reading + Short Questions: i, ii, iii, iv, v.
	3	17-22	6		History: Chapter 2: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Aligarh movement: Reading + Short Questions
	4	24-29	5	29 Aug. (9MOH) Holiday	Ch. 2: Q/A (Detailed) + Exercise Q 1, 3, 4, 5 (on book) + Self-Assessment

Sardar Kaurey Khan Public Higher Secondary School Muzaffargarh

Notes for the month of August, 2020.

Class: 8th

Subject: S.S.T

Geography

Chapter 4:

Natural Disasters

Exercise:

1. Tick (✓) the Correct answer.

Pg. 40,41

(i). The percentage area of forests in Pakistan:

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| ✓a) less than 5% | b) 15% |
| c) 25% | d) 10% |

(ii). The natural disasters causing destruction in minimum time is:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) Cyclone | b) Forest fire |
| ✓c) earthquake | d) volcanism |

(iii). When the molten matter inside the earth comes on the surface, it is called:

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) magma | b) cyclone |
| c) landslide | ✓d) lava |

(iv). The percentage of land under arid and semi-arid condition in Pakistan is:

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a) 20% | b) 60% |
| c) 40% | ✓d) 80% |

(v). The areas vulnerable to landslides in Pakistan are:

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a) plains | ✓b) mountains |
| c) deserts | d) river plains |

2. Give short answers.

Pg. 41

i. Q: What is meant by natural disaster?

Ans: Natural disaster is any phenomena that causes loss of life and property. For example, earthquakes, landslides volcanic eruption, desertification, cyclones, floods, forest fires.

ii. Q: Describe three safety measures against floods?

Ans:

1. Awareness about the flood risk should be given to the people of flooded areas.
2. Electricity and gas supplies should be disconnected to avoid any accident.
3. Camps should be established in safe areas to provide shelter and food to the effective.

iii. Q: Describe two ways to avoid the possibility of forest fires?

Ans: Following three ways should be adopted to avoid possibility of forest fires.

1. Clear the areas around forests from bushes, plants, dry leaves and broken branches which may add the process of fire.
2. Do not store inflammable materials like natural gas and petrol etc. near the forests.

iv. Q: Write two causes of landslides?

Ans: The causes of land slides are: -

1. Cutting down of trees on mountain sides since the root of trees hold the soil together.
2. Constructing houses and roads on slopes can also cause landslides.

v. Q: What is meant by desertification?

Ans: Desertification means the process by which fertile land becomes barren, so that it is no longer possible to grow anything there.

3. Give detailed answers.

Pg. 41

i. Q: Describe the impacts of floods in Pakistan?

Ans: Impacts of flood in Pakistan are: -

When a river overflows its banks, a flood occurs, water covers land which is not normally under water. Pakistan has a natural system of rivers flowing out of the northern mountain ranges. These mountain ranges are covered by huge glaciers. When the temperature rises the ice melts. The rain falls into these rivers. Heavy rain falls cause floods when natural water courses do not have the capacity to hold the excess water. In summers monsoon rains cause heavy flooding in the rivers of Pakistan. It causes destruction of bridges, roads, communication lines, crops, farms, orchards and livestock etc. In coastal areas, if the wind

carries heavy rains, flooding becomes worse. Due to flood, the diseases and epidemics spread i.e; the result is loss of lives.

ii. Q: Write a note on cyclones?

Ans: A cyclone is a system of winds that rotates about a center of a low atmospheric pressure. The winds tend to circulate towards the center and produce rain with thunder and lightning. Wind speed exceeds up to 200 km/h. These winds are very powerful and destroy everything that comes in their way. Cyclones cause massive destruction of lives and property of people. Cyclones produce continuous rain fall in short period of time.

iii. Q: Analyze the damages caused by earthquakes?

Ans: Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates on the earth crust slide past each other.

Damages caused by earthquakes.

- i. Earthquakes damage human settlements, buildings and infrastructure i.e., bridges, roads, railway lines, pipelines, water tanks and communication etc.
- ii. Fire, loss of water reservoirs and landslides are included in indirect damages.
- iii. The loss of valuable lives is the most uncoverable damage caused by the earthquakes.

iv. Q: Discuss the disaster management practices?

Ans: Disaster Management Practices.

The disaster management system involves the following three steps.

1. Forecast Management Practices.

These involve predictions and all such pre-measures that may help to keep the damage at minimum level.

2. Monitoring.

These involve such measures as are taken during the disaster to fulfill the needs and reduce the problems of effectees.

3. Rehabilitation and Recovery.

These involve post disaster measures which are taken for the speedy rehabilitation and recovery of the effectees.

v. Q: **Analyze the impacts of desertification?**

Ans: Desertification is the process by which fertile land becomes too barren and not able to grow anything.

Impacts of Desertification

Due to desertification, agricultural production and useable water are depleting and migration of people and wildlife from the effected areas increases. As a result, shortage of food, drought and increase in poverty at local level may occur.

History

Chapter 2:

“Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement”

Exercise:

Q1. Tick (✓) the Correct answer.

Pg. 21, 22

(i). Scientific Society was founded in

a) 1859 b) 1861

✓c) 1863 d) 1865

(ii). Who was the founder of Sindh Madrsa-tul-Islam?

a) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan b) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum

c) Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) ✓d) Hassan Ali Afandi

(iii). Which was established in 1886?

a) Indian National Congress

b) All India Muslim League

- ☒ c) Scientific Society
☒ d) Mohammadan Educational Conference

(iv). In which year Darul-ul-Uloom Deoband was founded?

- ☒ a) 1867 b) 1869
 c) 1871 d) 1873

(v). In which city was Sir Syed Ahmad born?

- a) Dacca ☒ b) Delhi
 c) Bombay d) Bareilly

Q2. Tick (✓) against right answer and (✗) against wrong answer. Pg. 22

- (i). Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in 1876. ✓
 (ii). In 1943, Sindh Madrsat-ul-Islam was founded. ✓
 (iii). In 1861, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a Madrsat at Muradabad. ✗
 (iv). Syed Muhammad Ali Kanpuri established Nadwat-ul-Ulema at
 Lucknow in 1890. ✗
 (v). Darul-Uloom Deoband is situated at district Saharanpur in India. ✓

Q3. Fill in the blanks.

Pg. 22, 23

- (i). Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established MAO College on May 24 1875.
 (ii). The activities of Anjuman Hamiat-e-Islam were the series of struggle
 for the protection of Muslim rights.
 (iii). Islamia College Railway Road Lahore was established by Anjuman
 Hamiat-e-Islam in 1892.
 (iv). In 1883, the British government introduced the bill of local self-
 government.
 (v). Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum of K.P.K founded Islamic College Peshawar.

Q4. Give short answers of the following.

- i. Q: When did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan publish Aligarh Institute Gazette?

Ans: In 1866, with the main effort of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a weekly journal "Aligarh Institute Gazette" was published and continued till his death. It published all kinds of articles e.g., social, ethical, scientific and political. It was divided into Urdu and English sections

- ii. Q: Write down names of two books of Sir Syed?

Ans: The names of two books of Sir Syed's are: -

1. Khutabt-e-Ahmadia
2. Tabian-ul-Kalam

- iii. Q: Who was the founder of Nadva-tul-Ulema?

Ans: Syed Muhammad Ali was the founder of Nadva-tul-Ulema.

- iv. Q: Write the name of five institutions which were established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?

1. A Persian institute was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1859. English and Persian were taught in this institute.
2. In Ghazipur a school was opened in 1862.
3. In 1863, a scientific society was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. In scientific society, English books were translated into Urdu.
4. On 24th May, 1875, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded MAO high school.
5. MAO High school was made college on 8th January, 1877.

Detailed Answers**Q6. Write answers in detail of the following.**

- i. Q: Discuss the religious, political and educational conditions of Muslims after war of Independence of 1857?

Ans: After war of Independence, the Hindus showed their loyalty to the British. On the other hand, Muslims were declared as rebels against the British. So, the British government began to damage Muslims status. The British declared the last Muslim king as rebel and put him in prison. They expelled him from the country. In this way, Mughal Empire ended. The British had kept the Muslims out in the fields of education, economics and politics.

After the 1857 War, the Muslims' condition was as under.

1. Muslims were not offered civil services. Serving Muslims were compelled to leave the service. So, all civil services were offered to Hindus, so that the Muslims might not compete with the Hindus.
2. At that time most of Muslims were engaged in agriculture lands. The British government banished the Muslims from their lands. The land lords and farm workers were imposed with new taxes. Resultantly, the Muslims fell into worst economic conditions.
3. Most of the Muslim institutions were closed. Therefore, the educated Muslims were job less. It was a big shock for the religious factions.
4. The British Govt. declared English as an official language in place of Persian. Hindus were in favor but the Muslims opposed it. Muslim children were not ready to get education in English. Hindus started getting high positions in every walk of life.

- ii. Q: **Discuss the reconciliatory role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan between British and Muslims?**

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born on October 17, 1817 at Delhi in a noble family. To gain the lost status, he wanted the Muslims to get

western education. He loved his nation very much. He believed in the trinity of ideas.

1. Loyalty to British.
2. Devotion to education.
3. Aloofness from politics.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to remove misunderstanding between the Muslims and the British. He wanted to create reconciliation among them. He wrote a pamphlet "Causes of Indian Revolt" to tell the British that the real cause of war of 1857 was the unawareness of British with the native ideas and traditions.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan said that Hindus were equally responsible for the revolt but Hindus were not accused. He agreed that Muslims and Christians had the commonality as both had the holy books.

He wrote "Loyal Muhammadans of India" to explain the condition of Muslims who had served Britishers with loyalty during the war in 1857. The efforts of reconciliation of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan proved effective and he succeeded to bring two nations closer to each other.

iii. Q: Discuss the significance of modern educational institutions in Pakistan?

Ans: The modern educational institutions in Pakistan are: -

1- Anjuman Hamaiah-e-Islam Lahore:

It was formed in Lahore in 1884. Its founder and first president was Khalifa Muhammad Hameed-u-Din. It established various institutions and made orphan houses. It published the Holy Quran Sunnah books and various other books on history and Islam.

2- Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam Karachi:

In 1885, Hassan Ali Afandi established Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam in Karachi. He collected funds throughout the country for Madrasa. Nawab

of Khair pur provided a grant of Rs.12,000/- and promised to pay wages and salary to the principal. In 1943, it was upgraded to the college level, whose foundation stone was laid by Quaid-e-Azam (R.A.). The college has been upgraded to the standard of university.

3- Islamia College Railway Road, Lahore.

In 1892, Anjuman Himaiaat-e-Islam established Islamia College. It was historical college which provided education to the children of the Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam visited the college many times and addressed the students. Habibia Hall of this college was famous.

4- Islamia College Peshawar:

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan laid down the foundation of the Islamia College Peshawar (K.P.K) on the pattern of Aligarh College. Students from all over the provinces used to attend the college. Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khan were among the renowned students. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan was known as the Sir Syed of K.P.K.

- iv. Q: Discuss the objectives and role of Mohammadan Educational Conference?

Ans: In 1886, to develop devotion for education Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Muhammadan Educational Conference. Its annual meetings were being held in different cities to demand its need for educational proposal. Muslims of India had no political party. Therefore, in the meeting all political problems were discussed and to seek their solutions. In this connection, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Nazir Ahmad, Shibli Nomani and Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali protected the Muslim rights. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established this feeling that Muslims should not oppose the British. As a result, the British started patronizing the Muslims.

- v. Q: **Discuss educational services of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?**

Ans: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan thought that Muslims could regain their status through modern education. So, in 1859 at Muradabad and in 1862 in Ghazipur he established schools for education in English and Persian. In 1863, he established Scientific Society in which for education English books were translated in Urdu. Hindu Raja Jay Kishan supported the efforts of Sir Syed. In 1866, with the main efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan "Aligarh Institute Gazette" was published. It was divided into Urdu and English sections. It published all kinds of articles e.g., social, ethical, scientific and political.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded MAO High School on 24th May, 1875. After two years the school was upgraded to college level. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in July, 1876 and took the responsibility of the college. The college became more popular among the Muslims. In 1920, MAO College was upgraded to the standard of University.

vi. Q: Discuss the role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as a social reformer?

Ans: As a social reformer, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan took very useful steps. He succeeded to remove misunderstandings between the British government and Indian Muslims. In his book "Loyal Muhammadan of India", he asked the Govt. to change its attitude towards the Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was in favour of English education. He advised the Muslims to adopt western culture.

He claimed Islam and Christianity as two issues of one message.

He replied the book "Life of Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) by William Muir through lectures which were later on printed in book shape under the title Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya". Later on, his book "Tabian ul Kalam" was translated into English. In this book, he compared the Holy Quran and the Bible, and proved that both holy books had common things.



SARDAR KAUREY KHAN PUBLIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

MUZAFFARGARH

Self-Assessment for the month of August, 2020.

Subject: S.St.

Class: VIII

Total Marks: 15

Sec. _____

Name: _____

Q1. Tick (✓) the Correct answer. /5

i. In which year Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband was founded?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1867 | (b) 1869 |
| (c) 1871 | (d) 1873 |

ii. Scientific Society was founded in?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1859 | (b) 1861 |
| (c) 1863 | (d) 1865 |

iii. The natural disaster causing destruction in minimum time is:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Cyclone | (b) Forest Fire |
| (c) Earthquake | (d) Volcanism |

iv. The percentage of land under arid and semi-arid condition in Pakistan is?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 20% | (b) 60% |
| (c) 40% | (d) 80% |

v. The areas vulnerable landslides in Pakistan are?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Plains | (b) Mountains |
| (c) Deserts | (d) River Plains |

Q2. Give short answers: /10

i. What is meant by natural disaster?

Ans: _____

ii. Describe two ways to avoid the possibility of forest fires?

Ans: _____

iii. Write down names of Sir Syed's books?

Ans: _____

iv. Write the names of five institutions which were established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?

Ans: _____

v. Describe three safety measures against floods?

Ans: _____

SARDAR KAUREY KHAN PUBLIC H/S SCHOOL

Syllabus for the month of August 1st Term,2020

Subject: Computer

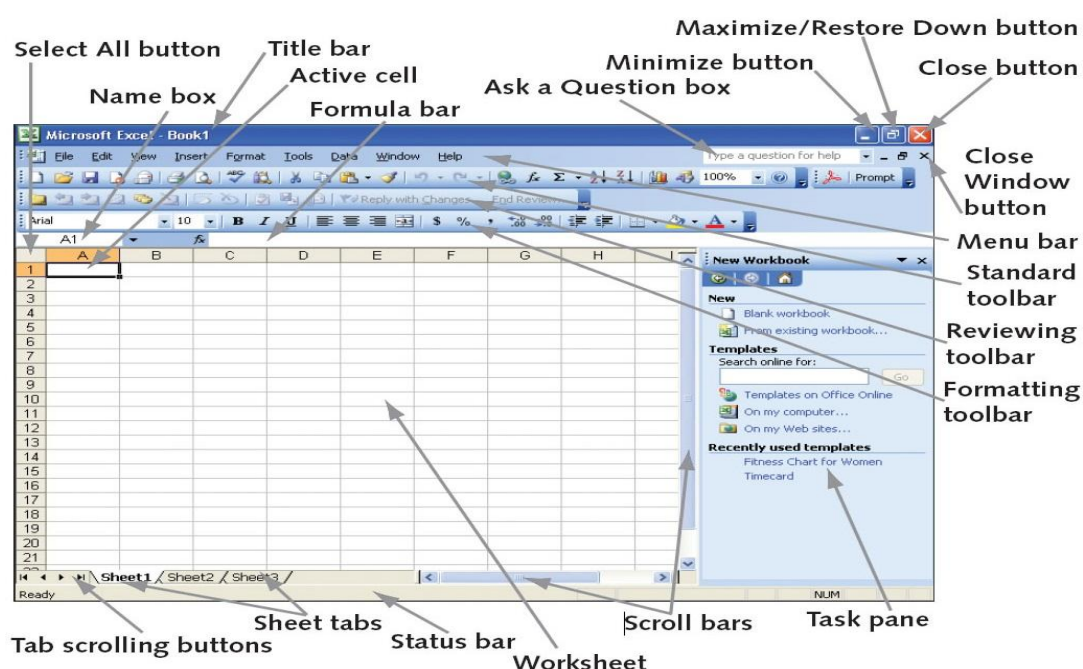
Teacher: Zahra Hanif

Class: 8th

M	Week	Dates	W.Days	Topic/Content
Aug 2020	1	3-8	4	Unit#3: Reading+Explanation of Spreadsheets in Excel, workbook, worksheet
	2	10-15	5	Components of excel window, basic elements of workshee
	3	17-22	6	Data manipulation,Entering a formula, inserting functions,Q/A:1-10+MCQs:1-7
	4	24-29	5	Revision + Self Assessment

Unit # 3:-

“SPREADSHEETS IN EXCEL”



1) Define Spreadsheet.

Spreadsheet is a computer program used to enter, analyze, and calculate data for record keeping. It stores and presents data in rows and columns. Data can easily be entered, modified and deleted from it. It performs mathematical calculations and projections based on data entered. Common spreadsheet uses include analysis, charting, and budgeting etc. Microsoft Office Excel is spreadsheet software.

2) Give few purposes of spreadsheet.

Purpose of Spreadsheet:

- Store and maintain data in a tabular form.
- Manipulate and calculate data by using various functions and formulae.
- Perform complex mathematical calculations.
- Recalculate formula automatically whenever a value is changed or modified.

- Create charts / graphs to represent data.
- Process and display needed information by sorting and filtering entries according to established criteria.

3) What is Excel? Write the procedure to start MS Excel.

Excel is commonly used spreadsheet software in offices and at home. It is used to manage data in rows and columns. Excel provides the facility to perform different types of calculations on data easily using formulas and built-in functions. It can also be used to create a wide range of graphical charts.

Following are the steps to run MS Excel:

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



4) Differentiate between Workbook and Worksheet.

Workbook:-A workbook is a file created by Excel spreadsheet application. Excel workbook consists of spreadsheet „pages“, each of which can include separate data. MS Excel 2010 Workbook is stored with extension „.xlsx“. One workbook may contain many worksheets.

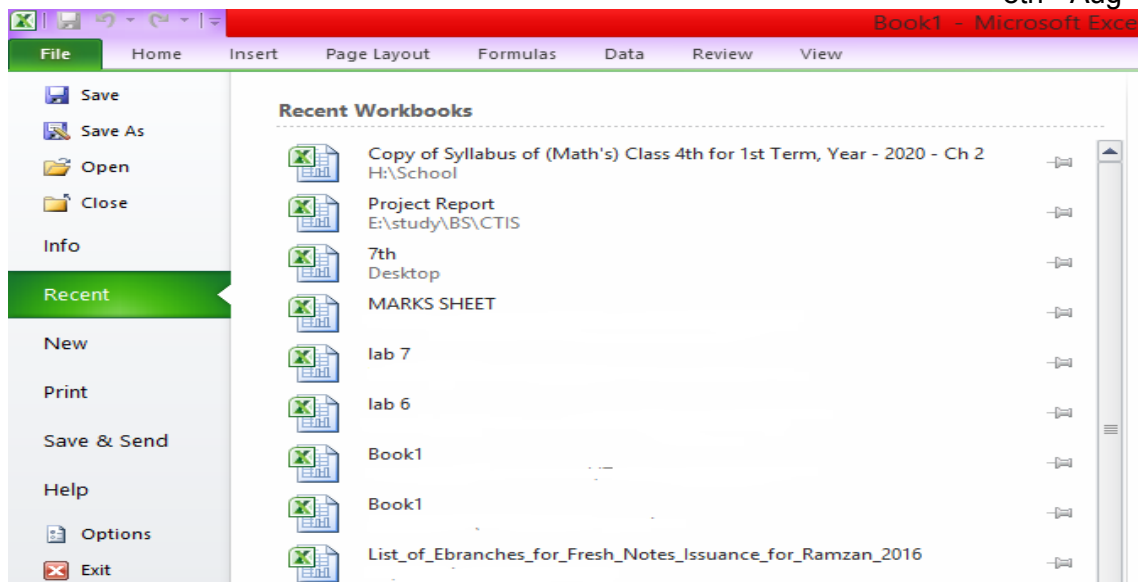
Worksheet:- Worksheet (also known as a spreadsheet) is a single page in workbook. It is a collection of cells on a single “sheet” where user keeps and manipulates the data. Worksheets in a workbook can be accessed by the sheet tabs located at the left corner of Excel window. By default three worksheets are provided in a workbook to enter data. More worksheets can be added as and when required in a workbook.

5) Explain different components of Excel window.


Excel 2010 window is made up of the several components discussed as follows:

- **Office Button:**

The Office button is at the top left of the Excel Window. Clicking this button opens a menu of commands. Recent documents can be seen on the right of the office button menu.



- **Quick Access Toolbar:**

Next to the Microsoft Office Button is the Quick Access Toolbar. The Quick Access Toolbar gives access to frequently used commands. By default, Save, Undo, and Redo appear on the Quick Access  Toolbar.

- **Title Bar:**

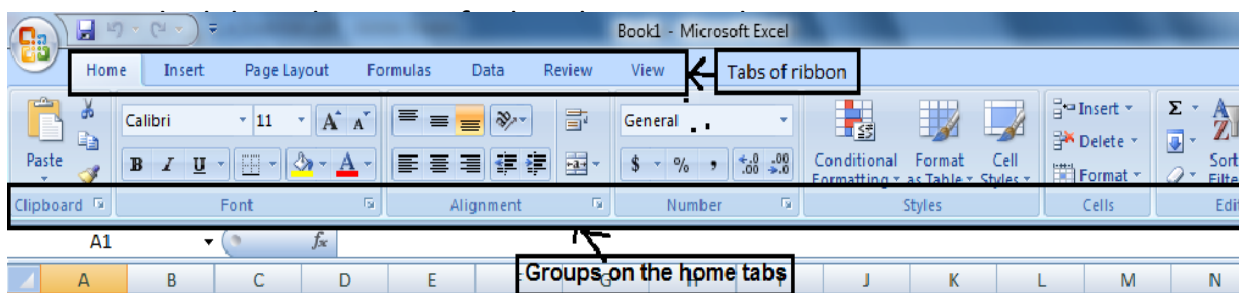
It is located at the top of the Excel window. On the Title bar, Microsoft Excel displays the name of the workbook currently used. User could see “Book1 – Microsoft Excel” at the right side of the Quick Access Toolbar of Excel window.

On the right side of Title bar are three control buttons: Minimize, Restore or Maximize, and Close buttons to control the window.



- **Ribbon:**

The Ribbon, as shown in below figure is located below the Quick Access toolbar. The commands on the Ribbon are organized in seven tabs and each tab is divided into



- **Formula Bar:**

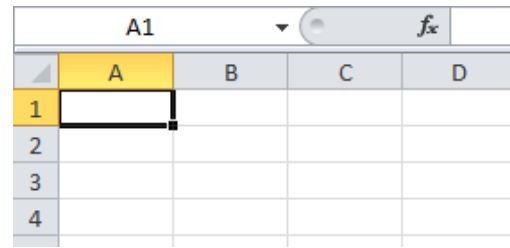
Formula bar displays the contents of the active cell and the formulae as user types them in an active cell. The formula bar can be used to edit cell's content easily. The formula bar also contains the insert Function button used to guide the user through the creation of mathematical formulae.

A1

fx

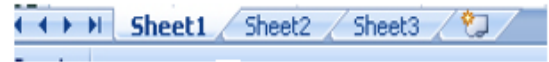
- **Name box:**

Name box displays the reference of the active cell. It is located next to the formula bar. It can also be used to go to a specific cell by entering the name of the cell in it. For example: A1



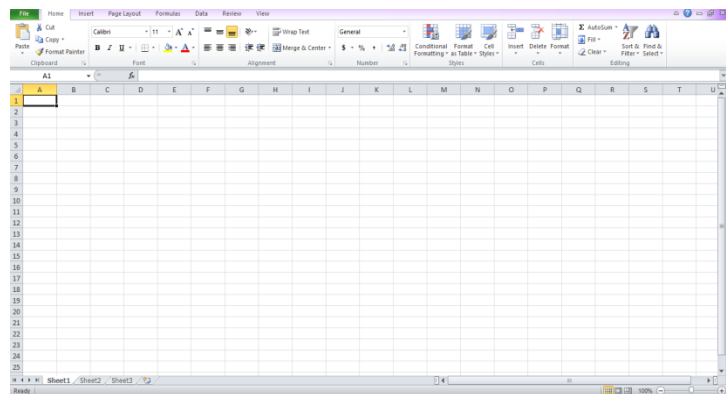
- **Sheet Tabs:**

Sheet tabs are used to access different worksheets in a workbook. By default three sheet tabs are available in a workbook. User can add more tabs as required by using mouse right click menu and selecting the „Insert“ option followed by „worksheet“ option. User can also change the tabs name to easily identify the data entered in the sheet using right click menu.



- **Document (Worksheet) Window:**

The document (worksheet) window contains an Excel Workbook that consists of a number of worksheets. A worksheet is a document window where user can enter data and modify it. The worksheet is made up of rows and columns.



Intersection of a row and a column is called a cell. The name of the cell is made up of the column name and the row number, for example, A1 is the cell in column A and row 1. At the bottom of each worksheet is a numbered sheet tabs. It has the name of the worksheet on it, which can be changed. Sheet tab can be used to bring the worksheet to the front.

6) Explain major elements of a worksheet.

The following are basic elements of a worksheet.

- **Columns:**

Columns in a worksheet are arranged vertically. They are identified by alphabet in the column header from A to Z, AA, AB, AC, to XFD.

- **Rows:**

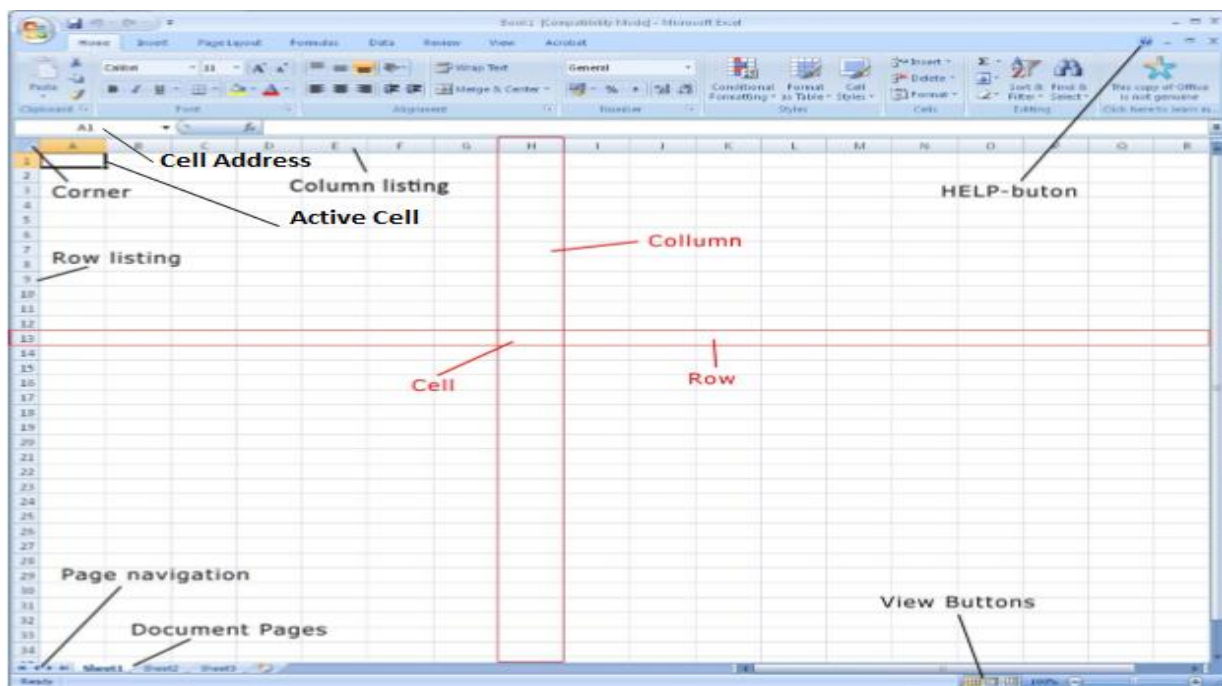
Rows are arranged horizontally in a worksheet. They are identified by numbers in the row header (1, 2, 3, 4 ...).

- **Cell:**

The intersection of row and column in a worksheet is called cell. Cell is the basic unit in the worksheet where user can enter data, function or formula. The active cell is the cell which is currently selected. It can be identified by the black border around it, or by its cell address in the Name Box.

- **Cell Address or Cell Reference:**

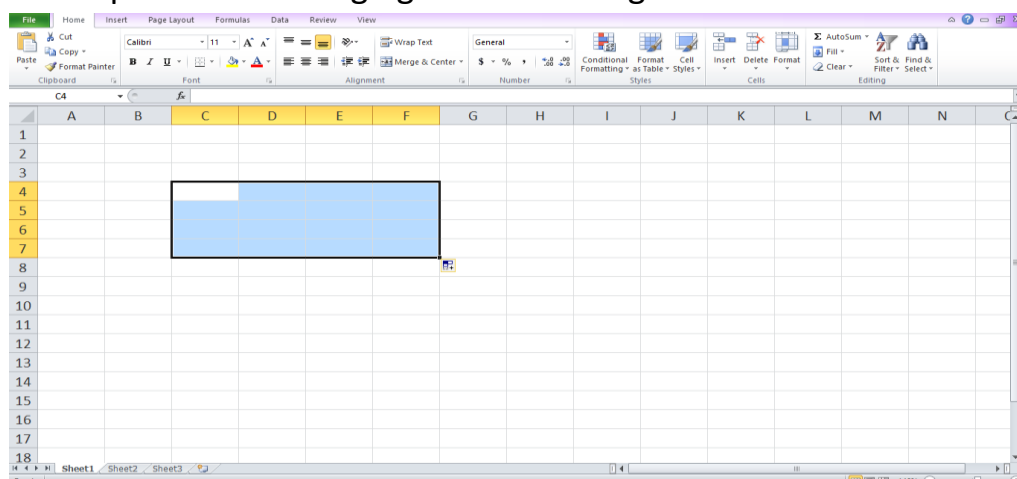
Cell Address or Cell Reference identifies the locating of a cell or group of cells in worksheets. It consists of the column letter and row number that intersect at the cell's location. Cell references are used in formulae, functions, charts, and other Excel commands. Figure shows cell address of the active cell as A1.



Excel's structure. Currently, cell A1 has been selected. I have highlighted column H and row 13. The cell where column H and row 13 meet is called H13.

- **Cell Range:**

Selecting more than one cell is known as a cell range. Two cell references are used for a range of cells separated by a colon (:) which tells Excel to include all the cells between the start and end points. Following figure shows range of cells from C4 to F7.

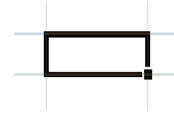


7) Define Auto-filling Data feature in MS Excel with the help of example.

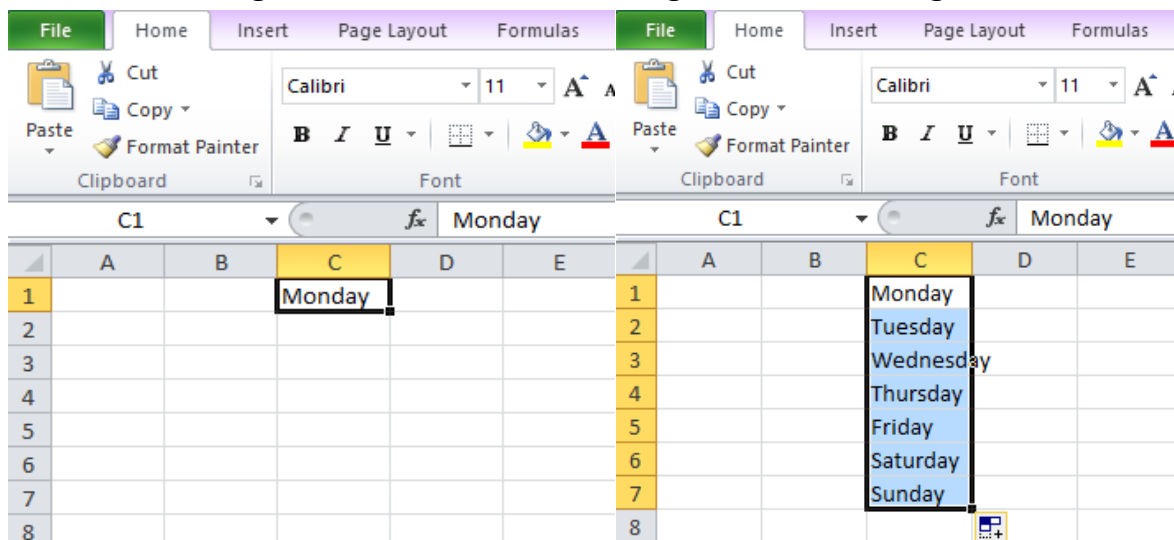
Auto filling is the use of the fill-handle to copy data and sequences across range of cells. The fill handle is at the right corner of each cell.

To Fill a Range of Cells:

- Select the cell with the content to fill.
- Point at the black square that appears in the bottom right corner of the cell, until the mouse pointer becomes the fill handle.
- Click and drag in the direction of the range to fill. Below figure shows auto filling.



the



8) How formula is used in Excel sheet? Give one example.

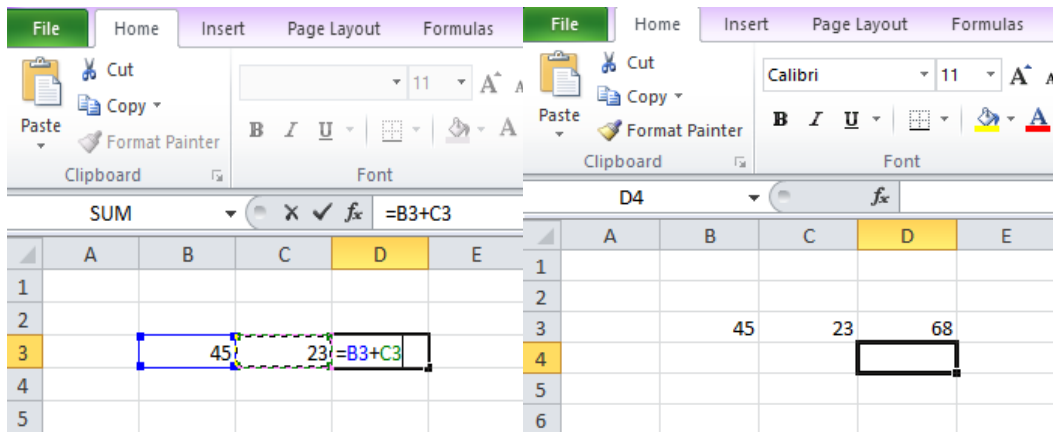
A formula is an equation that performs a calculation using values in the worksheet. A formula always begins with an equals sign followed by either values or cell references and an operator.

Example: $=45+23$
 $= D8+F9-E9$

To enter a simple formula that adds two numbers in two cells

Follows these steps:

- Click the cell where the formula will be entered (For example D3), as shown in below figure.
- Type the equal sign(=) to let Excel know a formula is being defined.
- Click on the first cell containing a number(For example B3), as shown in figure.
- Press the addition sign (+) key to let Excel know that an add operation is to be performed.
- Click on the second cell containing a number (For example C3).
- Press Enter or click the Enter button on the Formula bar to complete the formula.



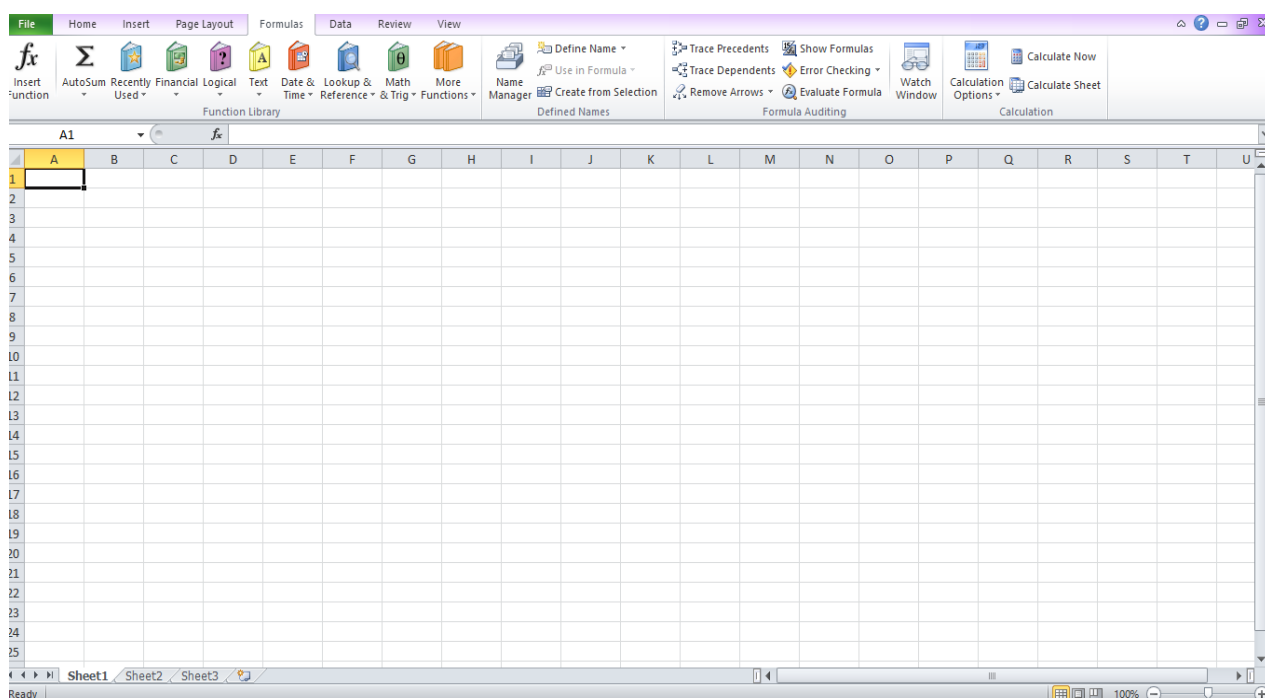
Mathematical operators:

The following mathematical operators are used to perform different operations in formulae.

Operator	Purpose	Example
+	Addition	=A1+A2
-	Subtraction	=C4-C5
*	Multiplication	=C4*D4
/	Division	=B1/C1

9) Define inserting functions. Name different parts of function with the help of an Example.

Functions are pre-defined or built-in formulae. Different types of functions are available in Excel. These functions can be used for different calculations. Functions can be located from Formulas tab or by clicking on Insert Function option in formula bar or by typing the function manually.



PRODUCT ():

The PRODUCT function multiplies all the numbers given as arguments and returns the product. For example in cell A4 the function = PRODUCT (A3, A4) is used to multiply two numbers in cells A3 and A4, as shown in figure.

A5		fx =PRODUCT(A3:A4)				
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3	23					
4	33					
5	759					
6						

AVERAGE ():

AVERAGE function returns the average (arithmetic mean) of the arguments. For example, if the range A3 : A8 contains numbers, the formula = AVERAGE (A3 : A8) returns the average of those numbers, as shown in figure.

A9		fx =AVERAGE(A3:A8)				
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3	23					
4	33					
5	44					
6	55					
7	66					
8	77					
9	49.66667					
10						

POWER ():

POWER function returns the result of a number raised to a power. Its general form is: = POWER (number, power)

- Number is the base number. It can be any real number.
- Power is the exponent to which the base number is raised.

Example: The function = POWER (16,3)

is used to find the value for 16 raised to the power 3, as shown in figure.

A3		fx =POWER(16,3)				
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3	4096					
4						

SQRT ():

SQRT function calculates the square root of a given number.

Its general form is: = SQRT (number) Number

is the number for which the square root is needed. Example: The function = SQRT (144), finds the square root value of the number 144, as shown in the figure.

A3		fx =SQRT(144)				
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2						
3	12					
4						

MAX ():

The MAX function returns the largest value from a supplied set of numerical values. Its general form is: = MAX (number 1, [number 2], ...) Where, the number arguments are a set of one or more numeric values to return the largest value of them. Example: The function = MAX (A1 : A8) in cell A10 return the maximum values, as shown in the figure.

A10		fx =MAX(A1:A8)			
	A	B	C	D	E
1	43				
2	89				
3	22				
4	45				
5	67				
6	89				
7	33				
8	60				
9					
10	89				
11					

MIN ():

The Excel MIN function returns the smallest value from a supplied set of numerical values. The general form of the function is: =MIN (number 1, [number2], ...) Where, the number arguments are a set of one or more numeric values.

Example: The function = MIN (A1 : A8) in

cell A10 return the minimum value, as shown in the figure.

A10		fx =MIN(A1:A8)			
	A	B	C	D	E
1	43				
2	89				
3	22				
4	45				
5	67				
6	89				
7	33				
8	60				
9					
10	22				
11					

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of following is Spreadsheet software?

- (a) Paint **(b) Excel** (c) Word (d) Access

2. Where is Microsoft Office button located in Excel window?

- (a) Top left** (b) Top Right (c) Bottom left

3. Which of following is the intersection of a row and a column?

- (a) Form (b) Query **(c) Cell** (d) Table

4. Spreadsheet software used to store and maintain data in:

- (a) Tabular form** (b) Graphical form (c) Vertical form (d) Horizontal form

5. How many worksheets by default are provided in a workbook to enter data?

- (a) One (b) Two **(c) Three** (d) Five

6. How many command tabs are there in Excel 2007 window by default?

- (a) Five (b) Six **(c) Seven** (d) Eight

7. In MS Excel the Save, Undo, and Redo commands appear on:

- (a) Title Bar **(b) Quick Access Toolbar** (c) Formula bar (d) Status bar

Assessment for the month of August

Subject: Computer Class: 8th

Section: _____

Date: _____

Name: _____

25

Q1) Choose the right answer and circle it.**/05****1. Which of following is Spreadsheet software?**

- (a) Paint (b) Excel (c) Word (d) Access

2. Where is Microsoft Office button located in Excel window?

- (a) Top left (b) Top Right (c) Bottom left

3. How many command tabs are there in Excel 2007 window by default?

- (a) Five (b) Six (c) Seven (d) Eight

4. Spreadsheet software used to store and maintain data in:

- (a) Tabular form (b) Graphical form (c) Vertical form (d) Horizontal form

5. Two cell references are used for a range of cells separated by:

- (a) Colon (:) (b) Semi-colon (;) (c) Full stop (.) (d) Equal sign (=)

Q.2: Give short answers.**/08**

- i) Define Spreadsheet.
- ii) Differentiate between Formula and Function.
- iii) Name any four components of Excel window.
- iv) What is difference between a cell and a row?

Q.3: Give detailed answers to any two questions.

- i) Explain different components of Excel window.

/12

- ii) Explain major elements of a worksheet.

- iii) What is purpose of the SUM, PRODUCT, AVERAGE, POWER, SQRT, MAX, MIN functions with examples?

SARDAR KAUREY KHAN PUBLIC HIGHR SEC/SCHOOL**Syllabus for the month of August****1st term 2020****Subject Math****Class 8th****Teacher name: Amina Nazir**

week	Date	Working Day	Activity	Topics / content
1	03Aug to 8Aug	4	Ex4.2+4.3 start	Unit 4 (financial arithmetic)
2	10 to 15	5	Ex 4.3+4.4	
3	17-22	6	Ex/obj4(Q1+2+summary) related definition to exercise + 5.1+5.2 start	(Unit 5 Polynomials)
4	24-29	5	Ex obj 5 Q+summary	Revision + assessment
5				

Notes:>**EX # NO.4.2****Partnership :-**

A business in which two or more persons run the business and they are responsible for the profit and loss is called the partnership .

Types:-

- 1) Simple Partnership
- 2) Compound Partnership

Simple Partnership :-

If the partners start the business and close it together with same or different investment capital. This partnership is called a simple partnership.

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Compound partnership:

if the partners contribute different capitals for different time periods or at least one partner contribute two or more capitals for different time periods .then this type of partnership is called compound partnership.

Q:Aslam and Akram invested Rs.27000 and Rs.30,000 to start a business.If they earned a profit of Rs.66,500 at the end of the year.Find the profit of each one.

Aslam invested =Rs.27,000

Akram invested=Rs.30,000

Profit=Rs.66,500

Ratio:

Aslam: akram

27000:30000 ———

27:30

9:10

Sum of ratio = 9+10

=19

Share of Aslam = $\frac{9}{19} \times 66500$ ³⁵⁰⁰ ———

=9 x 3500

=RS.31500

Share of Akram = $\frac{10}{19} \times 66,500$ ³⁵⁰⁰

=10 x 3500

=RS.35,000

Same with this method attempt: Q 2 + Q 4

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Q:No.3 . Two partners contributed Rs.4000 and Rs.3000. 1st contributed the 9month and 2nd contributed the amount for 7 month . Divide profit of Rs.11590 between the partners.

SOL. 1st partner contribution for 9month = Rs.4000

1st partnrer contribution for 1 month = $9 \times 400 = \text{Rs.}36000$

2nd Partner contribution for 7 months = Rs.3000

2nd Partner contribution for 1,month = $7 \times 3000 = \text{Rs.}21000$

Profit = Rs.11590.

Ratio:

1st partner : 2nd partner

36,000 : 21000

36 : 21 (divide by 3)

12 : 7

Sum of Ratio = $12 + 7$

= 19

Share of 1st partner = $\frac{12}{19} \times 11590$
 $= 12 \times 610 = \text{Rs.}7320$

Share of 2nd partner = $\frac{7}{19} \times 11590$
 $= 7 \times 610 = \text{RS.}4270$

Similarly attempt: Q5 + Q6

Q:7 Aslam started a business with Rs.35,000. After 3months Akram joined the business with Rs.4000 and after 6months Asgher invested Rs.5000 .At the end of year they earned a profit of Rs.1620. Find the share of each.

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Contribution of Aslam for 1 year (12 months) =RS. 35,000

Aslam insvestment in 1 month = 12×35000 =Rs.420,000

After 3 month Akram joined business with = Rs.4000

Now the investment of Akram($12-3=9$) for 9 months = 9×4000 =Rs.36000

After 6 months Asghar invested =Rs. 5000

Now investment of Asghar ($12-6=6$)for 6month in one month $6 \times 5000 =$
RS.30,000

Profit = Rs.1620.

Ratio

Aslam : Akram : Asghar

$420,000 : 36,000 : 30,000$ _____

420 : 36 : 30 (divide by 6)

70 : 6 : 5

Sum of Ratio = $70+6+5=81$

Share of Aslam = $70/81 \times 1620$
= 70×20 = Rs. 1400

Share of Akram = $6/81 \times 1620$ = 6×20 =Rs. 120

Share of Asghar = $5/81 \times 1620$ = 5×20 = RS.100

EX # 4.3

Inheritance :-

When a person dies, then the assets left by him is Called Inheritance.

Q:1) A man left Rs,240,000 as inheritance. His heirs are 6 daughters and 2 sons. find the share of each as that son gets twice of his sisters share .

SOL ;. Total Inheritance =RS. 240,000

Heirs = 6 daughter and 2 sons.

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Ratio: D : D : D : D : D : D : S : S

1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 2 : 2

Sum of Ratio = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2

= 10

Share of each daughter = $\frac{1}{10} \times 240,000 = \text{Rs. } 24,000$

Share of each son = $\frac{2}{10} \times 240,000 = 2 \times 24,000 = \text{Rs. } 48,000$

Q:6. Asghar Ali died Leaving behind assets worth Rs.655,275. Funeral expenses were Rs.5,275 He had to pay Rs.50,000 as the debt. After making payments, his widow shall get $\frac{1}{8}$ of the remaining property. Find the share of his son and one daughter .when share of son is double the share of his daughter.

SOL: Total Inheritance = Rs.6,55,275

Funeral expenses = Rs.5,275

Subtract = Rs.6,50,000

Debt = RS.50,000

Again subtract = 6,00,000

Share of widow = $\frac{1}{8} \times 6,00,000$

=Rs 75,000

Now again subtract = 6,00,000 – 75,000 = Rs.5,25,000

Heirs = Son and daughter.

Ratio: S : D

2 : 1

Sum of ratio = 2+1 = 3

Share of Daughter = $\frac{1}{3} \times 5,25,000 = \text{Rs. } 1,75,000$

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$$\text{Share of Son} = \frac{2}{3} \times 5,25,000 = \text{Rs.}350,000$$

EX# 4.4

Q:1) Convert RS.70,000 into US \$ if the conversion rate is 1US\$

=Rs. 99.80

SOL: Total Amount =RS70,000.

1US\$ =Rs.99.80

No of US \$ = 70,000/99.80

=701.40\$

Unit# 5: (Polynomials)**Polynomial:-**

A polynomial expression or simply polynomial is an algebraic expression consisting of one or more terms in each of which term the exponent of variable is zero or a positive integer

Example:-

13-x, 5x + 3y, $x^2 - 3x + 1$

Algebraic Expressions:-

An algebraic expression is made up of symbols and signs of Algebra. It help us to make general formula because algebra is linked with arithmetic.

Examples:- $x^2 + 2x + 1$ and $\sqrt{x} - 1/\sqrt{x}$

$x \neq 0$ are algebraic expressions.

Constant:-

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A symbol that has a fixed numerical value is called a constant e.g In $5x+7$, 5 and 7 are Constant.

Variable:-

A symbol in algebra which can assume different numerical values (numbers) is called a variable .e.g in $x^2 + y + 3z$; x, y and z are variables.

EX # 5.1

Q:No.1 : write constants terms.

$$3x + 4 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{constant} = 4$$

$$2x^3 - 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{constant} = -1$$

Q:No.2 :write variables:

$$2x - 1 = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{variable} = x$$

$$Y + x = 3 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{variables} = x, y$$

Litrals:-

A value that expressed as itself . The number 25 and word speed are both literals .

OR

The alphabets that are used to represent constants or coefficients are called literals. e.g.

In $ax^2 + bx + c$ a, b are literals.

Q:No.3. Write Litrals:-

$$ax^2 + bx + c - y = 0 \quad \text{litrals} = a, b, c$$

$$bx + d = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \text{litrals} = b, d.$$

Q:4.- Separate Polynomials.

$$x^2 + x - 1 \quad \text{polynomial}$$

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Because exponents of variable (x) are whole +ve number.

$x^{-2} + y + 7 \rightarrow$ Not a polynomials.

Q : 5) What constants are used in these expressions?

$5x^2 - 3 \rightarrow 5, -3$

$9y + 3x - 2z \rightarrow 9, 3, -2$

Degree of polynomial:-

Is the Degree of the highest power (degree) of a part (term) in a polynomial.

Q:6.-_Write degree : x^1 D = 1

$x^3 - xy + 1$ D = 3

$x^2y^2 + x^3 + y^2 - 1$ D = 4 \rightarrow

Coefficient of polynomial:-

In a term the number multiplied by the variable is the coefficient of variable \rightarrow .

In $4x + 6y$, 4 is coefficient of x and 6 is of y.

Polynomials of various degrees.

-1) Linear polynomial:-

A polynomial Of degree one is called linear polynomial : e.g

$x+2, x, x+z$

-2) Quadratic Polynomial:-

A polynomials of degree two is called quadratic polynomial.

e.g $x^2, x^2 - 3, xy + 1$

-3) Cubic polynomial:-

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A polynomial of degree three.

e.g $4x^3 - 2y^2 - z, z - x^3$

-4)biquadratic polynomial:-

A polynomial of degree four.

e.g $x^2y^2 + xy, x^4 + x^3 + x^2$

similarly attempt all Q#7.

EX.NO=5.2

ADDITION :-

to add two or more expressions arrange in ascending order or descending order then arrange the like terms in the form of columns.

Q:1 add; $3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x, x^3 - 6 + 3x^2, 6 - x^2 - x$

SOL

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x \\
 x^3 + 3x^2 - 6 \\
 + \quad -x^2 - x + 6 \\
 \hline
 4x^3 + 7x^2 - 5x \quad \quad \quad X(4x^2 - 5) \text{ ANS}
 \end{array}$$

SUBTRACTION of polynomials :-write in ascending or descending order change the sign of every term. then subtract them.

Q#2 SUBTRACT $2x^3 - 4x^2 + 8 - x$ from $5x^4 + x - 3x^2 - 9$

Sol

$$5x^4 - 3x^2 + x - 9$$

$$- 2x^3 - 4x^2 + x + 8$$

$$5x^4 - 2x^3 + 1x^2 + 2x - 17$$

Similarly attempt Q(3+4+5) according to requirement.

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MULTIPLICATION:

Q#6 Find the product of $4x^2$ and $5x^3$

$$(4x^2) \times (5x^3)$$

$$= (4 \times 5)(x^2 \times x^3) = 20x^5$$

Now find product of $(x+3)(x^2-3x+9)$

Sol

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 3x + 9 \\ \times x + 3 \\ \hline x^3 - 3x^2 + 9x \\ + 3x^2 - 9x + 27 \\ \hline x^3 + 27 \end{array}$$

OR

$$(X+3)(X^2-3X+9)$$

$$= X(X^2-3X+9) + 3(X^2-3X+9) \quad \text{Multiply by each term}$$

$$= X^3 - 3X^2 + 9X + 3X^2 - 9X + 27 \quad \text{cancel the opposite term}$$

$$= X^3 + 27$$

Similarly attempt Q#7

Q:No.8;-) Divide ‘

$(x^2 + x - 6)$ Divide $(x - 2)$

$$\begin{array}{r} x + 3 \\ x-2 \overline{) x^2 + x - 6} \\ \underline{-x^2 - 2x} \\ +3x - 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x - 2 \\ x \overline{) x^2 + x - 6} \\ \underline{-x^2 - 2x} \\ 3x - 6 \end{array}$$

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$$\frac{-3x + 6}{0}$$

Q:11)- For what value of P the Polynomials $3x^3 - 7x^2 - 9x + p$ becomes exact divisible by $x - 3$.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3x^2 + 2x - 3 \\
 x - 3 \overline{) 3x^3 - 7x^2 - 9x + P} \\
 \underline{3x^3 - 9x^2} \\
 2x^2 - 9x \\
 \underline{2x^2 - 6x} \\
 3x + P \\
 \underline{3x + 9} \\
 (P - 9) R
 \end{array}$$

For Exact divisible

$$R = 0$$

But here $R \neq 0$

$$P - 9 = 0$$

$$P - 9 \neq 0 + 9$$

$$P = 9$$

This is value of P with which it become exactly divisible.

Note :- All the Exercise Questions should be attempt mention in the syllabus.

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Assesment for the month of August
Sec....

Subject...Math class 8th

Student Name.....

Total Marks. 25

Q.1= Tick the correct option.

-1: Symbol that has fixed value is called...?

- (a) constant (b) variable (c) term

-2: $3X^2$ is?

- (a) polynomial (b) not a polynomial (c) an inequality

-3: Polynomial of degree one is called.... ?

- (a) linear (b) cubic (c) quadratic

-4: In a polynomial coefficient is a?

- (a) number (b) symbol (c) both

-5: $X^2Z + xz + z$ is polynomial of degree?

- (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3

-6: Which is not a polynomial....?

- (a) 14 (b) $x+2y$ (c) $-2/x+y$

-7: when a person dies the assets left by him is called?

- (a) inheritance (b) partnership (c) proportion

-8 : Identify the Currency of US is.....?

- (a) Rupee (b) Riyal (c) Dollar

-9: How many USA Dollar in Pakistani Rupees 50,000.....if 1 US \$ = Rs 99.80....

- (a) 449 (b) 501 (c) 105

-10: Compound Proportion is combination of.....proportion

- (a) direct (b) inverse (c) both

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-11: How many variables in $x + y + 3z$?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 5

-12: Identify the literal in $ax^2 + bx + c$

- (a) a,b (b) c,b (c) a,b,c

-13: Identify the constants in $5x + 7$

- (a) 7 (b) 5 (c) both

-14: A cubic polynomial has degree ..?

- (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4

-15: Identify the polynomial in one variable ...?

- (a) $x+4$ (b) $x+y$ (c) $y+z+2$

Q.2: Attempt Short question :

-1: Define polynomial

-2. Define biquadratic polynomial

-3: Define simple partnership

-4: Define variable

-5: Define Commercial Bank

بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم

سلیبس ماہ اگست ۲۰۲۰ء جماعت ہشتم

پہلا ہفتہ: 3- اگست تا 8 اگست

دن-6 نظم ”ریل کا سفر“ (پڑھائی+ الفاظ معنی+ تشریح+ مشقی سوالات)

مضمون ”سائنس کے کرشمے“ مزرکر، مونث۔ ”پوتا“ تا ”گویا“

دوسرا ہفتہ: 10- اگست تا 15 اگست

دن-6 سبق ”لانس نائیک لال حسین شہید“ (پڑھائی+ الفاظ معنی+ تشریح+ مشقی سوالات+ سلیبس)

دوست کے نام بیمار پرسی کا خط مزرکر، مونث۔ ”جوگی“ تا ”مالک“

تیسرا ہفتہ: 17- اگست تا 22 اگست

دن-6 سبق ”ہاکی“ سبق ”لانس نائیک لال حسین شہید“ (پڑھائی+ الفاظ معنی+ تشریح+ مشقی سوالات+ سلیبس)

+ سلیبس

درخواست برائے کمشدگی منی آرڈر غلط فقرات کی درستی (صفحہ 77)

چوتھا ہفتہ: 24- اگست تا 29 اگست دن-6 مضمون ”علم بڑی دولت ہے“ اسم صفت کی اقسام۔ ضرب الامثال ومحاورات صفحہ نمبر 81

نظم ”ریل کا سفر“

سوالات کے مختصر جوابات

i۔ پہلے شعر میں شاعر مسافر کو مشورہ دے رہا ہے کہ تم ریل کے ڈبے میں نہ تو جگہ کو دیکھو اور نہ مسافروں کی گنتی کرو کہ کتنا رش ہے، بس اللہ کا نام لے کر تیاری کرو اور ڈبے میں سوار ہو جاؤ۔

ii۔ جلوس نکلنے سے شاعر کی مراد ہے کہ ڈبے میں بھیڑ کی وجہ سے مسافر کا حلیہ خراب ہو جاتا ہے۔

iii۔ ایک مسافر گھر کی چار پائی تک ریل کے ڈبے میں اٹھالایا تھا۔

iv۔ چمٹا بجا کر مانگنے والا لوگوں میں بہت مقبول ہے، کیوں کہ چمٹا بجانے کے ساتھ ساتھ وہ مانگنے کے لیے گاتا بھی ہے۔

v۔ رضائی میں بیٹھا ہوا مسافریوں بیٹھا ہے جس طرح وہ رضائی کے ساتھ سل گیا ہو۔

درست جواب کی نشان دہی

(الف) نفوس (ب) دسترخوان (ج) سِل کے بیٹھا ہو (د) سارے (ه) گھڑا

(و) آشنائی (ز) مورچہ بندوں کو (ح) صفائی

خالی جگہ پر کریں

(الف) گھس (ب) تیر و نشتر (ج) سامان (د) گھل مل (ه) چمٹا

مرکزی خیال

نظم ” ریل کا سفر“

شاعر کا نام :- سید ضمیر جعفری

اس نظم میں شاعر نہایت پر مزاح اور شگفتہ انداز میں ریل کے سفر کی پریشانیوں کا ذکر کیا ہے۔ ریل کے سفر میں ہجوم اور بھیڑ کی پرواہ کیے بغیر اللہ کا نام لے کر ڈبے میں گھس جانا چاہیے۔ جب مسافر ڈبے میں بیٹھتا ہے تو اس کو طرح طرح کے لوگوں سے واسطہ پڑتا ہے۔ کوئی اپنے گھر کا سارا سامان ڈبے میں لے آتا ہے، کوئی لڑ رہا ہوتا ہے، کہیں بھکاری گا کر بھیک مانگ رہا ہے۔ غرض ریل کا سفر ایک مشکل اور پریشان کن سفر ہوتا ہے۔

مشکل الفاظ کے معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
نفوس	لوگ	مقبول	مشہور
مورچہ بند	چھپنے کی جگہ	آشنائی	واقفیت
عوام الناس	عام لوگ	مردم شماری	لوگوں کی گنتی

سبق ”لانس ٹائیک لال حسین شہید“

سوال نمبر 1۔ سوالات کے مختصر جوابات

i۔ ستمبر 1965ء کی جنگ میں پاکستان کے جیالوں نے بہادری اور دلیری کی روشن مثالیں قائم کیں اور دشمن کے ناپاک ارادوں کو خاک میں ملا دیا۔

ii۔ پلاٹون کمانڈر نے نوجوان کو بلا کر کہا کہ دشمن نے ہماری اگلی چوکیوں پر قبضہ کر لیا ہے۔ ہمیں شاید یہ چوکی بھی خالی کرنا پڑے۔

iii۔ لال حسین اور اس کے ساتھیوں نے دشمن پر دستی بم پھینکے اور مورچے میں موجود دشمن کا صفایا کر دیا۔

iv۔ حکومت پاکستان نے لال حسین کو تمغائے جرأت سے نوازا۔

v۔ مرتے وقت لال حسین کی زبان پر یہ الفاظ تھے

”اللہ تیرا شکر ہے ، میں نے اپنا فرض پورا کر دیا“

سوال نمبر 2۔ درست جواب کی نشان دہی

(الف) گھبرا گیا (ب) دشمن ختم ہو گیا (ج) نورے کی طرح نکل رہا تھا۔ (د) وفات پا جانا (ه) تمغائے جرأت سے

سوال نمبر 3۔ مشکل الفاظ کے معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
جواں مردی	بہادری	تدبیر	ترکیب
تاک تاک کر	دیکھ دیکھ کر	خاک	مٹی
آگاہ ہونا	باخبر ہونا ، جاننا	پیش قدمی	آگے بڑھنا

سوال نمبر 4۔ خالی جگہ پر کریں

(الف) قربانیوں (ب) رات کی تاریکی (ج) گولہ باری (د) مورچہ (ه) خاک

سبق ”ہاکی“

سوال نمبر 1۔ سوالات کے مختصر جوابات

- i۔ پاکستان کا قومی کھیل ”ہاکی“ ہے۔
- ii۔ کھیل کی وجہ سے ایک کھلاڑی میں فراخ دلی ، بلندوصلگی اور جہد مسلسل کی صلاحیتیں پیدا ہوتی ہیں۔
- iii۔ پاکستان کے چند نامور کھلاڑیوں کے نام یہ ہیں۔
منیر ڈار ، حسن سردار ، اختر رسول ، سمیع اللہ ، شہناز شیخ ، صلاح الدین
- iv۔ ہاکی کے میدان کی لمبائی ایک سو ساٹھ میٹر اور چوڑائی ایک سو میٹر ہوتی ہے۔
- v۔ ہاکی کے کھلاڑیوں کی پوزیشنیں یہ ہوتی ہیں۔
گول کیپر ، لیفٹ فل بیک ، رائٹ فل بیک ، رائٹ ہاف ، لیفٹ ہاف ، سینٹر ہاف ، رائٹ ان ، رائٹ آؤٹ ، سینٹر فارورڈ ، لیفٹ آؤٹ ، لیفٹ فٹ ان

سوال نمبر 2۔ درست جواب کی نشان دہی

(الف) جسمانی صحت (ب) ایشیائی سٹائل (ج) طلائی تمغا (د) 1948ء (ه) چار (و) گیارہ

سوال نمبر 3- مشکل الفاظ کے معنی

الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ	معنی
فراخ دلی	کھلے دل سے	رواج دینا	عام کرنا
جہد مسلسل	مسلل کوشش	شان دار	بہترین
نامور	مشہور	صفِ اوّل	پہلے نمبر پر
خاطر خواہ	اچھا خاصا		

سوال نمبر 4- خالی جگہ پر کریں

(الف) جالی	(ب) دورانیہ	(ج) عظیم	(د) کھویا ہوا	(ه) ایشیائی
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اخلاص اور تقویٰ

س۔ اخلاص و تقویٰ کی تعریف کریں، نیز ان دونوں کا آپس میں کیا تعلق ہے ؟

جواب۔ اخلاص کی تعریف

اخلاص کا لغوی مطلب خالص کرنا ہے۔ اصطلاحاً اس سے مراد ہے کہ کوئی بھی نیک کام کسی ذاتی مفاد یا غرض کی بنا پر نہیں بلکہ خالصتاً اللہ تعالیٰ کی رضا کے لیے کیا جائے۔

تقویٰ کا مفہوم

تقویٰ کے معنی ڈرنے بچنے اور پرہیزگاری اختیار کرنے کے ہیں۔ اصطلاحاً اس سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کے خوف سے تمام گناہوں سے بچنا اور نیکی کی طرف راغب ہونا ”تقویٰ“ ہے۔

اخلاص اور تقویٰ کا آپس میں تعلق

جب اخلاص اور تقویٰ کو آپس میں ملا کر بولا جائے تو اس کا مطلب ہے کہ انسان نیکی اور پرہیزگاری بے لوث ہو کر اس غرض سے اختیار کرے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ اس سے راضی ہو جائے اور وہ برے انجام سے بچ جائے۔ اویہ نیکی وہ کسی مفاد، دکھاوے یا نیک نامی کے لیے نہ کرے۔

س۔ اخلاص و تقویٰ کا حکم اور فضیلت بیان کریں ؟

جواب۔ اخلاص و تقویٰ کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ کا ارشاد ہے۔

ترجمہ۔ ”اور ان کو حکم تو یہی ہوا تھا کہ اخلاص کے ساتھ اللہ کی عبادت کریں“

اخلاص اور تقویٰ کا تعلق دل سے ہے، اگر دل میں اخلاص و تقویٰ پیدا ہو جائے تو گناہوں سے بچنا اور نیکی کی راہ پر چلنا آسان ہو جاتا ہے۔

انسان اخلاق کی بلندیوں کو چھوتا ہے، اور خدا کا مقرب ہو جاتا ہے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا

إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاهُ

ترجمہ۔ ”بے شک اللہ کے نزدیک تم میں سے زیادہ عزت والا وہ ہے جو زیادہ پرہیزگار ہے“

مزید فرمایا

إِنَّ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ مَفَازًا

ترجمہ۔ ”بے شک پرہیزگاروں کے لیے کامیابی ہے“

جو خالص اللہ تعالیٰ کے لیے مال خرچ کرتے ہیں ان کے لیے فرمایا

ترجمہ۔ ”جو مال پاکیزگی حاصل کرنے کے لیے دیتا ہے، اس لیے نہیں دیتا

کہ اس پر کسی کا احسان ہے، جس کا وہ بدلہ اتارتا ہے، بلکہ اللہ تعالیٰ کی

رضا حاصل کرنے کے لیے دیتا ہے اور وہ عنقریب خوش ہو جائے گا۔“

بعثت کے بعد بھی آپ ﷺ نے پوری زندگی اللہ کے خوف اور گناہوں سے بچنے کی تعلیم دیتے ہوئے گزاری۔ ہمیشہ نیک اعمال کی طرف راغب رہے اور امت کو بھی اس کی تلقین کی۔

”ہم مدینے میں اپنے پیچھے کچھ لوگ چھوڑ آئے ہیں، جس وادی یا گھاٹی سے گزریں گے

غزوہ تبوک میں ہی جب جنگی ضروریات پوری کرنے کے لیے مالی اعانت کی ضرورت پڑی تو اصحابہ کرامؓ نے اپنی اپنی حیثیت کے مطابق اللہ کی راہ میں مال دیا۔ ایک صحابیؓ کے پاس دینے کے لے کچھ نہیں تھا تو انہوں نے دن بھر کی مزدوری میں ملنے والی کھجوریں حضور ﷺ کی خدمت میں پیش کر دیں۔ آپ ﷺ نے ان کے خلاص اور جذبہ صادق کی قدر کرتے ہوئے انھیں مال کے ڈھیر پر رکھا۔

س۔ مندرجہ ذیل جملے مکمل کریں

- i۔ اخلاق کا لغوی مطلب _____
- ii۔ اصطلاحاً تقویٰ سے مراد _____
- iii۔ بے شک پرہیزگاروں _____
- iv۔ بے شک اللہ تعالیٰ کے نزدیک تم میں زیادہ عزت والا وہ ہے _____
- v۔ اخلاص و تقویٰ کے ساتھ کیا گیا معمولی سائنیکی کام _____

نوٹ (طالب علم سبق پڑھ کر کے جملے خود مکمل کریں)

امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر

س۔ امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر کا مفہوم واضح کریں۔

جواب۔ امر کے معنی ”حکم دینے“ کے ہیں۔ اور معروف کا مطلب ہے ”جانا پہچانا“۔ اصطلاحاً نیکی اور بھلائی کو کہتے ہیں۔ ”نہی“ کے معنی ہیں ”کسی کام سے روکنا اور“ ”المنکر“ کا مطلب ہے ”نا پسندیدہ“، عن کا مطلب ہے ”سے“۔ شریعت میں امر بالمعروف کا مطلب ہے ”نیکی اور بھلائی کا حکم دینا“، اور نہی عن المنکر کے معنی ہیں ”اسلام میں جن کاموں کو نا پسندیدہ قرار دیا گیا ہے، ان سے روکنا“۔

س۔ امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر کا حکم قرآن وحدیث سے ثابت کریں؟

جواب۔ اللہ کے دین کی تکمیل نبی کریم ﷺ کے ذریعے ہوئی۔ اس کے بعد امت مسلمہ کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ وہ دنیا کے تمام لوگوں کو اسلامی تعلیمات سے آگاہ کرے، اور بری باتوں سے تمام انسانیت کو روکے۔ اس فرض کی یاد دہانی اللہ تعالیٰ نے اس طرح فرمائی ہے ترجمہ۔ ”اور تم میں سے ایک جماعت ایسی ہونی چاہیے جو لوگوں کو نیکی کی طرف بلائے، اچھے کام کرنے کا حکم دے اور برے کاموں سے منع کرے“۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے مسلمانوں کو بہترین امت قرار دیا ہے۔ اس کی ایک خصوصیت یہ ہے، کہ وہ لوگوں کو نیکی کی تلقین کرتی ہے اور برائیوں سے روکتی ہے۔

سورۃ آل عمران کی آیت نمبر 110 میں ارشاد بانی ہے کہ

ترجمہ۔ ”جتنی امتیں لوگوں میں پیدا ہوئیں تم ان سب سے بہتر ہو، نیک کام کرنے کو کہتے ہو اور برے کاموں سے منع کرتے ہو۔“

نبی اکرم ﷺ کے فرمان کے مطابق ہدایت کی طرف بلانے والے کے لیے اس کا اتباع کرنے والوں کے برابر ثواب ہے، جب کہ ان کے ثواب میں کچھ کمی نہیں ہوتی، برائی سے روکنا بھی نجات کا سبب ہے۔

معراج کی رات حضور ﷺ نے ایسے لوگوں کا مشاہدہ کیا، جن کے ہونٹ قیچیوں سے کاٹے جا رہے تھے۔ آنحضور ﷺ کے استفسار پر حضرت جبرائیلؑ نے فرمایا

”یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جو دوسروں کو نیکی اور تقویٰ کی تلقین کرتے تھے اور اپنے آپ کو بھول جاتے تھے“

۲۔ خالصتاً اللہ کی رضا کے لیے اس نیک فریضے کا انجام دے۔

۴۔ وہ تمام تعصبات سے بالاتر ہو کر اس فرض کو انجام دے۔

۶۔ امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر کا آغاز اپنی ذات کرے، خود نیکی پر عمل کرے اور برائی سے بچے، پھر اس کی تلقین دوسروں کو بھی کرے۔
۷۔ نصیحت کے معاملے میں جبر سے کام نہ لے

س۔ امر بالمعروف ونہی عن المنکر کے فریضہ کی ادائیگی کی فضیلت بیان کریں۔

ترجمہ۔ ”جتنی امتیں لوگوں میں پیدا ہوئیں تم ان سب سے بہتر ہو، نیک کام کرنے کو کہتے ہو اور برے کاموں سے منع کرتے ہو۔“ یہ فریضہ مومن اور منافق کی پہچان بنتا ہے۔ اس لیے کہ منافق اس کے برعکس کام کرتا ہے، یہ فریضہ جہاد کی اقسام میں سے ایک ہے۔ ظالم حکمران کے سامنے حق بات کہنے کو افضل جہاد کہا گیا ہے۔

س۔ اس فریضہ کو ادا نہ کرنے کا وبال تحریر کریں

س۔ مندرجہ ذیل قرآنی آیات کے ترجمے مکمل کریں۔

۲۔ اور تم میں سے ایک

نوٹ۔ (آخری سوال طالب علم خود کریں گے)

سردار کوڑے خان پبلک ہائیر سکینڈری سکول مظفر گڑھ

تدریسی جائزہ جماعت ہشتم

اردو ماہ اگست 2020ء کل نمبر 25

سوال 1- درست جواب کے گرد دائرہ لگائیں۔

(5)

(الف)	(ب)	(ج)	(د)
سالن	پانی	دستر خوان	پلیٹ
حملہ	گولہ باری	قبضہ	پیچھا
۱۹۳۱ء	۱۹۴۸ء	۱۹۵۶ء	۱۹۶۷ء
خانم	خواجن	خواجی	خاتون
پیاری	ٹیارین	ٹیاری	ٹیاری

۱۔ ریل کے سفر میں روٹی سے لڑتا ہے؟

۲۔ دشمن کی فوج مسلسل۔۔۔۔۔ کر رہی تھی؟

۳۔ پاکستان کی ہاکی ٹیم پہلی بار بین الاقوامی مقابلوں میں شریک ہوئی؟ ۱۹۳۱ء

۴۔ ”خولجہ“ کا مونث ہے؟

۵۔ ”گبھرؤ“ کا مونث ہے؟

سوال 2- درج ذیل سوالات کے مختصر جواب دیں۔

(10)

۱۔ ایک مسافر گھر کی کیا کیا چیز ریل کے ڈبے میں اٹھا کر لے آیا؟

۲۔ پلاٹون کمانڈر نے جنوں سے کیا کہا؟

۳۔ کھیل ایک کھلاڑی میں کیا اوصاف پیدا کرتا ہے؟

۴۔ ہاکی کے میدان کی لمبائی اور چوڑائی کتنی ہوتی ہے؟

۵۔ لال حسین نے چوکی پر پہنچ کر کیا کیا؟

سوال 3- پوسٹ ماسٹر کے نام منی آرڈر کی گمشدگی کی درخواست تحریر کریں۔

(10)

سردار کوڑے خان پبلک ہائیر سیکنڈری سکول مظفر گڑھ

تدریسی جائزہ اسلامیات ماہ اگست جماعت ہشتم

نام طالب علم _____ کل نمبر 15

(حصہ معروضی)

س۔ ممکنہ درست جواب کی نشان دہی کریں۔

(5)

(D)	(C)	(B)	(A)	
عمل سے	سوچ سے	دماغ سے	دل سے	۱۔ اخلاص و تقویٰ کا تعلق ہے؟
رہنمائی	دولت	کامیابی	عزت	۲۔ اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہے ”بے شک پرہیزگاروں کے لیے ہے“
A، B کے ساتھ	بچوں کے ساتھ	غیر مسلم کے ساتھ	مسلم کے ساتھ	۳۔ معاشرے میں لوگوں سے خیر خواہی کرنی چاہیے؟
صلہ رحمی	مدد	ہم دردی	اچھائی	۴۔ رشتہ داروں کے ساتھ حسن معاشرت ہے کہ ان کے ساتھ کی جائے؟
”النبأ“ کی	”الحجرات“ کی	”البقرہ“ کی	”اللیل“ کی	۵۔ ”إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاهُ“ آیت ہے سورہ؟

(حصہ انشائیہ)

(10)

مندجہ ذیل سوالات کے مختصر جوابات لکھیں۔

- ۱۔ حسن معاشرت کا مفہوم بیان کریں؟
- ۲۔ یتیم اور بیوہ کس سلوک کے مستحق ہیں؟
- ۳۔ اخلاص و تقویٰ کی تعریف بیان کریں؟
- ۴۔ حسن معاشرت کے بارے میں آپ ﷺ کی دو احادیث تحریر کریں؟
- ۵۔ اخلاص و تقویٰ کی عہد نبوی ﷺ سے چند مثالیں دیں؟