

Sardar Kaurey Khan Public Higher Secondary School

Muzaffargarh



Syllabus & Notes June 2020 (1st Term)

Class 8th

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Sardar Kaurey Khan Public H/S School

Syllabus Breakup Session 2020-21**Subject:** Computer**Class:** 8th**Term:** 1

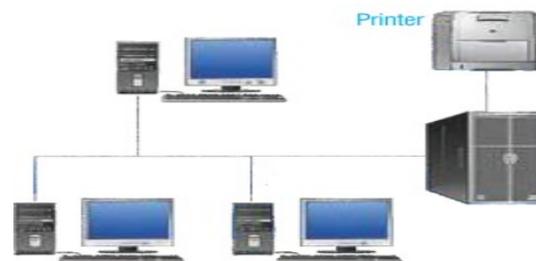
M	Week	Dates	W.Days	Activity	Topic/Content	Lab Days
Jun 2020	1	1-6	6		Unit # 1: Reading+Explanation of Computer Networks,Components of computer network,Server and client	2
	2	8-13	6		Types of computer networks,Communication devices	2
	3	15-20	6		Types of physical transmission media,Cutting edge technologies	2
	4	22-27	6		Ex:Short Q+Long Q+MCQs+Test	

Unit # 1:-**“NETWORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS”****Short Questions:****1) Define Data Communication.**

Ans: The Data or information is transferred from one place to another in a computer network connected by wired or wireless transmission medium.

2) What is a Computer Network?

Ans: A computer network is intersection of two or more computer systems located in a same room, building or at different places.

**3) Why do we use networking?**

Ans: We use networking for the sharing of information, programs and hardware components i.e. printers, file servers, and others. It allows the users to communicate with each other through E-mail, chatting, video conferencing etc.

4) Differentiate between Server and Client.**Ans: Server:**

Server is a powerful computer that facilitates the whole network by providing variety of services to the computer or devices connected to the network. These services may include:

1. Processing data
2. User authentication
3. Storing Information
4. Sharing software
5. Controlling and managing network traffic etc.

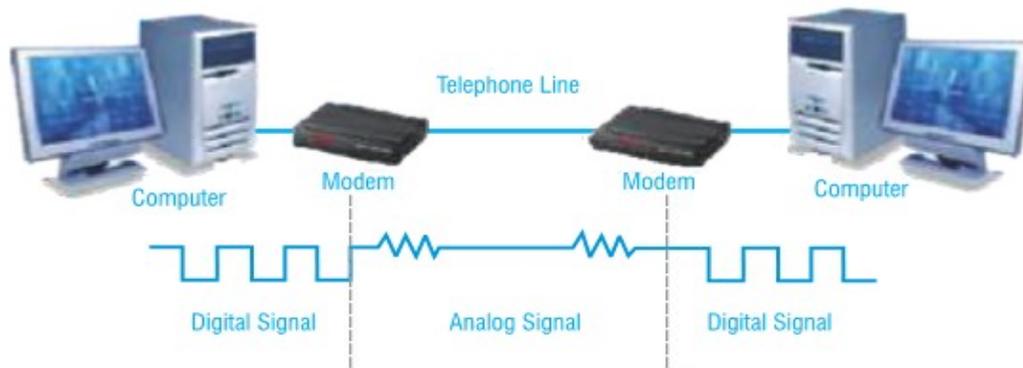
Client:

Client is a less powerful computer as compared to server computer. It relies on servers for resources, such as files, devices and even processing power.



5) How a Modem works? Show diagrammatically.

Ans: A Dialup MODEM (Modulator-Demodulator) is a communication device. It is used to connect to the internet, exchange information, and to send and receive data from one computer to the other. It translates computer information into a form that can be transmitted over telephone lines.



6) Name different types of transmission media.

Ans: There are three basic types of physical transmission media:

1. Twisted Pair Cable
2. Coaxial Cable
3. Fiber Optics Cable

7) How many sections of optical fiber structure are there?

Ans: An optical fiber is like a cylinder that consists of three sections:

1. Core
2. Cladding
3. Jacket

8) What are Cutting Edge Technologies?

Ans: Cutting edge technologies is the most advanced developments in the computer technology. The following are a few cutting edge technologies in the field of networks and communication.

- Cellular communication
- Satellite communication
- Global Positioning System
- Bluetooth

9) Differentiate between Cellular and Satellite communication.

Ans:

Cellular Communication:

A cellular network is a radio network distributed over land through cells where each cell includes a fixed location transceiver known as Cell site or base station. When joined together

these cells provide communication coverage over a wide geographic area. The cellular communication system offers communication services to thousands of cell phones users.

Satellite communication:

Satellite communication is a form of wireless communication in which satellites are the main objects. It is a technological revolution in modern data communication. Communication satellites are ideally placed to provide the telecommunication links between different places across the globe.

10) Write some applications of Satellite Communication and GPS.

Ans: Satellite communication can be used for many applications such as international telephone calls, providing communications to remote areas of the earth, providing satellite communications to ships, aircraft and other mobile vehicles.

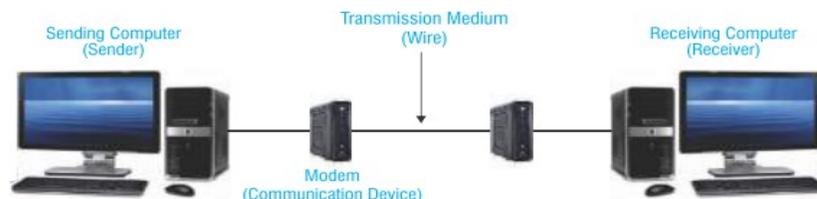
GPS system uses in airlines, shipping companies, trucking firms, and drivers everywhere to track vehicles.

Long Questions:

1) Describe various components of a computer network.

Ans: A computer network consists of the following four basic components:

1. Sending Devices
2. Receiving Devices
3. Communication Devices
4. Transmission Medium



➤ **Sending Devices**

A device which is used to send messages, data or information to other devices connected to a network is called a sending device. In computer network a sending device is usually a computer.

➤ **Receiving Devices**

A device which is used to receive messages, data or information to other devices connected to a network is called a receiving device. In computer network a receiving device could be a computer, printer or a storage device.

➤ **Communication Devices**

Communication devices are used for communication between the computers and other devices. For a communication purpose with other computer a computer system must be equipped with a modulator for outgoing data and a demodulator for the incoming data.

➤ **Transmission Media**

Transmission Media is the channel or pathway through which the data or information is transferred from one place to another in a computer network. Networks are connected by wired or wireless transmission medium.

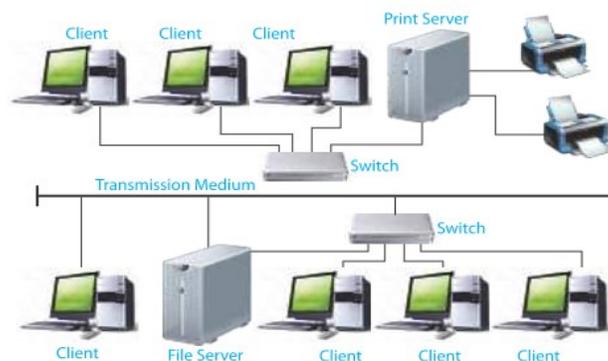
2) Explain different types of computer networks.

Ans: A computer network connects two or more systems in order to exchange data and information with each other. On the basis of geographic area, computer networks are classified into following three broad categories:

- **LAN** (Local Area Network)
- **MAN** (Metropolitan Area Network)
- **WAN** (Wide Area Network)

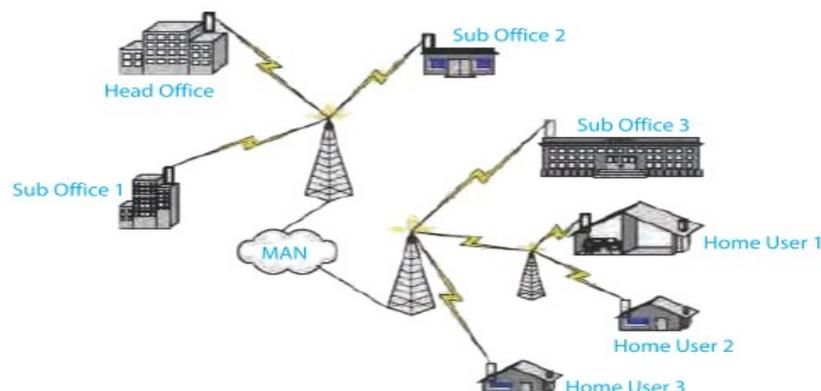
LAN (Local Area Network):

A Local Area Network (LAN) is a connection network that connects group of systems and devices with each other within a limited geographical area, such as building or adjacent buildings. Most LANs connect personal computers and other devices including printers, with each other. LAN is the most common type of network and usually owned by one organization.



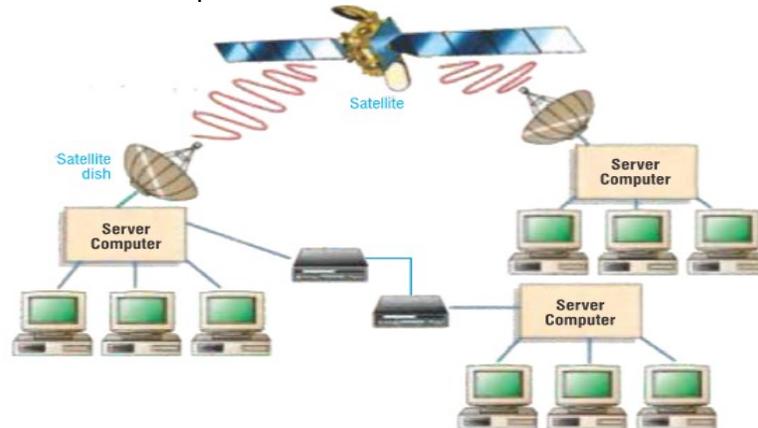
MAN (Metropolitan Area Network):

A Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) is a larger network than LAN and usually covers several buildings and offices in the same city or area. It can connect two or more LANs to form a network spread over the whole city. Cable television network in a city is a good example of MAN.



WAN (Wide Area Network):

Wide Area Network (WAN) is a very large computer network covering a large geographic area, such as state, province, country or the whole world. A Wide Area Network interconnects LANs and MANs, it often connect multiple smaller networks. Internet is the best example of WAN.

**3) What are Communication devices? Explain any two of them.**

Ans: Most commonly used communication devices are:

- Dialup Modem
- Network Interface Card

Dialup Modem:

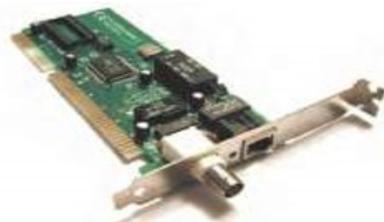
A Dialup MODEM (Modulator-Demodulator) is a communication device. It is used to connect to the internet, exchange information, and to send and receive data from one computer to the other. It translates computer information into a form that can be transmitted over telephone lines. A modem can be located inside or outside the computer. Figure shows the different types of modem



In computers, information is stored digitally, whereas information transmitted over telephone lines is in the form of analog signals. Modem converts digital signals to analog signals (Modulation) and then analog signals to digital signals (Demodulation).

Network Interface Card(NIC):

Network Interface card (NIC) is an expansion card that enables a computer to connect to a network. Each NIC has a unique serial number. This number is used to identify the computer on the network. A network interface card must be installed in each computer on the network.



4) Explain physical transmission media with detailed reference with its different types.

Ans:The means through which data is transferred from one place to another is called transmission media. Physical Transmission media is based on a cabling mechanism that direct the signals of data transmission along a specific path. The data signals are dependent upon the physical characteristics of the medium, therefore is also called guided media. There are three basic types of physical transmission media or guided media:

1) Twisted Pair Cable:

Twisted Pair cables are the most popular transmission media for transferring data on a computer network. It is couple of copper wires, twisted together and enfolded with a plastic coating. Each pair consists of two wires used for the positive data signal and negative data signal. One wire carries the signal while the other provides the ground reference. The twists allow the data signals to travel more as compared to a regular copper wire. The more twist per centimeter, the further can travel. Twisted pair wires are specially used in the Local Area Networks (LAN). There are two types of twisted pair wire:

- Shielded Twisted Pair
- Unshielded Twisted Pair

Shielded Twisted Pair (STP):

Shielded Twisted Pair cable is composed of two cables, twisted with each other and enclosed in a foil cover and woven copper shielding.

Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP):

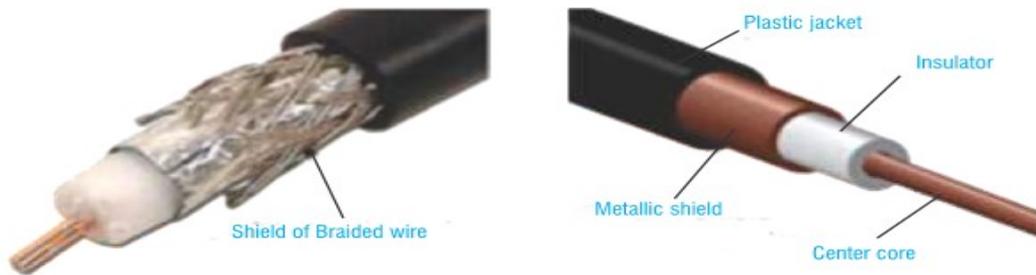
Unshielded Twisted Pair cable is not enclosed in any cover. UTP cable is usually very flexible and is easy to use.



2. Coaxial Cable

Coaxial cable consists of two cylinders, a hollow outer cylindrical conductor and an inner conductor. The core or the inner portion of the coaxial is made of copper. There is a plastic type non-conductive cover over the central core (copper wire). The outer most cover is of copper mesh which is very fine and the middle plastic cover separates the inner copper conductor from the outer copper mesh and covering the entire wire is another protective cover or jacket.

Coaxial cable can be used over longer distance and support more stations on a common line than twisted pair. It is one of the most common types of flexible transmission medium



3. Fiber Optics Cable:

An optical fiber is a slim, flexible and transparent medium for data transmission and uses glass threads to transmit data. They transmit light signals. The shape of optical fiber is like a cylinder that consists of three sections:

Core:

Core is the inner most section which serves as light-carrying device.

Cladding:

Cladding is the middle layer, which serves to detain the light to the core.

Jacket:

Jacket is the outer layer which protects the core and cladding from damage. It also serves as a “shock absorber” against crushing and other environmental damages.



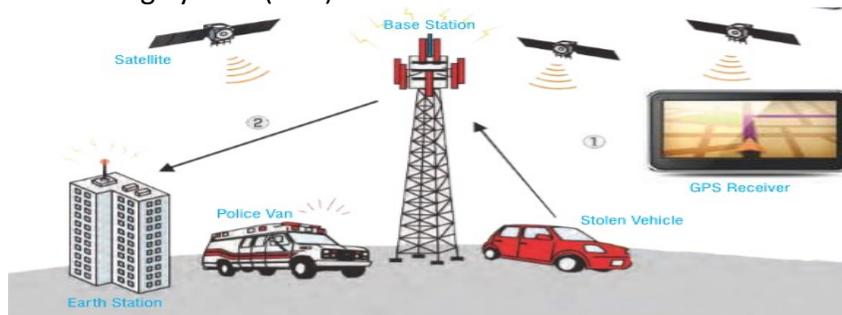
5) Describe the following cutting edge technologies:

Ans:

a) Global Positioning System:

The GPS is global navigation satellite system. This direction-finding system uses satellites to determine precise locations on the surface of the Earth.

GPS can be used to pinpoint any ship or submarine on the ocean, or to measure the height of Mount Everest. It can also be used by armed forces, scientists, fishermen, climbers, hikers and anyone who wants the accurate location and time information. Figure shows GPS satellites with targets and GPS receiver. In this figure a stolen vehicle has been detected through Global Positioning System (GPS).



b) Bluetooth:

Bluetooth is a wireless technology for exchanging data between different devices over short distances. It can connect several devices to communicate with each other wirelessly.

Networks are usually formed temporarily from portable devices such as cellular phones, handheld computers and laptops.

Bluetooth offers service like file sharing, voice transport and for connecting devices like mouse keyboard etc.

**MCQs:**

- 1) A computer network is interconnection of two or more _____
(a) Printers (b) Monitors (c) **Computers** (d) Hard disks
- 2) The data is transferred from one place to another through _____
(a) Mouse (b) Keyboard (c) Storage device (d) **Transmission Media**
- 3) Which of following is a communication device?
(a) Mouse (b) Hard disk (c) Printer (d) **Modem**
- 4) Which of the following network is confined to a relatively small area?
(a) WAN (b) MAN (c) Internet (d) **LAN**
- 5) Which device is used to send messages, data or information to other devices?
(a) Receiving device (b) **Sending device** (c) Input device (d) Communication device
- 6) In WAN, "W" stands for:
(a) Width (b) **Wide** (c) Wire (d) Whole
- 7) The central computer on a network is the:
(a) Client (b) Sender (c) **Server** (d) Receiver
- 8) NIC stands for:
(a) National identity card (b) National interface card
(c) **Natural interface card** (d) Network interface card
- 9) Which of following is the fastest transmission media?
(a) STP cable (b) UTP cable (c) **Fiber optic cable** (d) Coaxial cable
- 10) An optical fiber is a thin, flexible and transparent medium for data transmission and uses glass threads to transmit:
(a) **Light** (b) Sound (c) Electricity (d) All of these
- 11) Which of following is an expansion card that enables a computer to connect to a network?
(a) Sound Card (b) Memory Card (c) **Network Interface Card** (d) Fax Card
- 12) _____ is a type of wire that consists of a center wire surrounded by insulation and then a grounded shield of braided wire.
(a) Fiber Optic (b) UTP (c) STP (d) **Coaxial Cable**

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

سردار کوڑے خان پبلک ہائیر سیکنڈری سکول مظفر گڑھ

اسلامیات

نوٹس

ہفتم

جماعت

فرسٹ ٹرم

سیشن 2020 - 2021ء

ٹیچر طاہرہ عزیز

ایمانیات و عبادات

عقیدہ آخرت اور تعمیر سیرت میں اس کا کردار

سوالات کے مختصر جوابات

i- عقیدہ کے کیا معنی ہیں؟

جواب: عقیدہ کے معنی ”گرہ لگانا اور مضبوط کرنا“ ہے۔

ii- آخری زندگی کا دار و مدار کس بات پر ہے؟

جواب: آخری زندگی کا دار و مدار انسان کے اچھے اور برے اعمال پر ہے۔

iii- اللہ تعالیٰ نے زندگی اور موت کو کس لیے تخلیق کیا؟

جواب: اللہ تعالیٰ نے زندگی اور موت کو اس لیے تخلیق کیا تا کہ آخر میں انسان کی کارکردگی کو جانچا جاسکے۔

iv- اللہ تعالیٰ کے عادل ہونے کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

جواب: اللہ تعالیٰ کے عادل ہونے کا مطلب ہے کہ ایک دن ایسا آئے گا جب ظلم کرنے والے کو اس کے ظلم کی سزا ملے گی اور جن کی زندگیاں راہِ حق میں برداشت کرتے ہوئے گزریں، انھیں اس کی جزا ملے گی۔

تکالیف

v- اللہ تعالیٰ کی حکمت کا کیا کاغذ ہے؟

جواب: اللہ تعالیٰ کا کوئی کام حکمت اور مصلحت سے خالی نہیں، اس نہر چیز کسی نہ کسی مقصد سے پیدا کی ہے۔ کیا اس نے کائنات اس لیے بنا دی کہ وہ ایک دن ٹوٹ پھوٹ کا شکار ہو جائے اور انسان کو پیدا کیا کہ وہ کچھ عرصہ زندہ رہے اور پھر ختم ہو جائے۔ قرآن پاک میں اللہ تعالیٰ فرماتا ہے کہ ترجمہ:- ”اُسی نے موت اور زندگی کو پیدا کیا، تا کہ وہ آزمائش کرے کہ کون تم میں سے اچھے عمل کرتا ہے۔“

vi- آخرت کا مطلب کیا ہے؟

جواب: آخرت کا مطلب ہے ”انجام ، انتہا اور دوسری زندگی“

س 1۔ عقیدہ آخرت کی وضاحت کریں ؟

جواب:- عقیدہ کے معنی ”گرہ لگانا اور مضبوط کرنا“ ہے اور آخرت کا مطلب ہے ”انجام ، انتہا اور دوسری زندگی“ عقیدہ آخرت یہ ہے کہ اس بات پر یقین رکھا جائے کہ یہ کائنات فنا ہو جائے گی۔ اور اللہ تعالیٰ کے حکم سے تمام مخلوقات کو دوبارہ زندہ کیا جائے گا۔ ہر شخص اللہ کے حضور پیش ہوگا انسان کے اعمال کو انصاف کے ترازو میں تولایا جائے گا، جس کی نیکیوں کا پلڑا بھاری ہوگا وہ جنت میں جائے گا اور جس کی برائیاں زیادہ ہوں گی اُسے جہنم میں ڈالا جائے گا۔

س۔ عقیدہ آخرت کے بارے میں عقلی دلائل ہیں۔

جواب:- عقیدہ آخرت کو عقلی دلائل سے ثابت کیا جاسکتا ہے اور اس سلسلے میں تمام شہادت کا ازالہ ممکن ہے۔ عقیدہ آخرت کا پہلا جزو ہے قیامت کا ظہور ضرور ہوگا، کائنات کا نظام خود اس بات کی دلیل ہے کہ جو خالق اس کائنات کو بنا سکتا ہے وہ اس کو تباہ کرنے پر بھی قادر ہے، موت کے بعد زندگی بھی کوئی ناممکن امر نہیں۔ منکرین آخرت کے اعتراضات کے جواب میں قرآن مجید کی سورۃ القیمۃ میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے ارشاد فرمایا **ترجمہ:-** ”کیا انسان یہ سمجھتا ہے کہ اس کی ہڈیاں اکٹھی نہیں کریں گے، ضرور کریں گے، ہم تو اس کی انگلیوں کی پوریں تک ٹھیک بنانے پر قادر ہیں“ اللہ تعالیٰ حکمت والا ہے، اس کا کوئی کام حکمت سے خالی نہیں ہے۔ اس نے ہر چیز کسی نہ کسی مقصد سے پیدا کی ہے۔ کیا اس نے کائنات اس لیے بنا دی کہ وہ ایک دن ٹوٹ پھوٹ کا شکار ہو جائے اور انسان کو اس لیے پیدا کیا کہ وہ کچھ عرصہ زندہ رہے اور ختم ہو جائے۔ اس کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے ارشاد فرمایا ہے کہ **ترجمہ:-** ”اسی نے موت اور زندگی کو اس لیے پیدا کیا تاکہ وہ آزمائش کرے کہ کون تم میں سے اچھے اعمال کرتا ہے۔“

س۔ تعمیر سیرت میں عقیدہ آخرت کیا کردار ادا کر سکتا ہے ؟

جواب:- عقیدہ آخرت انسانی سیرت کی تعمیر میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔ اس عقیدہ کی بدولت انسان کے کردار ، اس کی سوچ اور عمل میں نمایاں تبدیلی آتی ہے مثلاً

عبادت میں دل جمعی۔

عقیدہ آخرت پر یقین رکھنے والا سمجھتا ہے کہ اس کی عبادت آخرت میں اس کے نیک اعمال کا وزن بڑھانے کا سبب بنے گی، لہذا وہ تمام عبادات نماز ، روزہ حج ، زکوٰۃ دکھاوے کی نیت سے نہیں بلکہ آخرت میں نجات کے احساس کے ساتھ ادا کرتا ہے۔

اخلاقی ضابطوں کی پابندی۔

آخرت میں جزا و سزا پر یقین رکھنے والا اپنے نفس کو بے گام نہیں چھوڑتا بلکہ خود کو اخلاقی ضابطوں کا پابند بناتا ہے۔ وہ اپنے نفس کا غلام نہیں ہوتا اور اخلاقی اور اخلاقی بے حسی نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے وہ گناہوں سے بچا رہتا ہے۔

عقیدہ آخرت انسان کو پر امید بناتا ہے۔ وہ دنیا کی ناکامیوں سے نہیں گھبراتا، وہ آخرت میں نیک اعمال کی جزا ملنے کی امید میں نیکیوں کی طرف راغب رہتا ہے اس کی نظر دنیا کے عارضی فوائد پر نہیں بلکہ ہمیشہ کے عیش و آرام پر ہوتی ہے۔

صبر و استقامت۔

وہ راہِ حق میں آنے والی مشکلات اور مصائب کو نہایت صبر و استقامت کے ساتھ برداشت کرتا ہے۔ اور اس راہ کی ہر کاوٹ کو بڑی ثابت قدمی سے دور کرتا چلا جاتا ہے۔ راہِ حق میں اس کی استقامت اپنے رب سے ملاقات کے کامل یقین کی وجہ سے ہے۔

دنیاوی محبت سے نجات۔

دنیا کی عارضی نعمتیں اور خوب صورتی اسے دنیاوی محبت میں گرفتار نہیں کر سکتیں۔ دنیا کا عارضی عیش و آرام اس کے دل میں گھر نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس کی نظر تو آخرت کے آرام اور اس کی لازوال نعمتوں پر ہوتی ہے۔

عقیدہ آخرت انسان میں مثبت تبدیلیاں لاتا ہے اور اسے ایک مکمل انسان بننے میں مدد دیتا ہے۔

روزہ

س۔ روزے کا مفہوم بیان کریں، نیز اس کی فرضیت قرآن وحدیث سے ثابت کریں

جواب: روزہ اسلام کا ہم رکن ہے۔ روزے کو عربی میں ”صوم“ کہتے ہیں۔ جس کے معنی رکنے اور چپ رہنے کے ہیں۔ شریعت کی اصطلاح میں روزے سے مراد صبح صادق سے غروب آفتاب تک رضائے الہی کی خاطر اپنے آپ کو کھانے پینے اور نفسانی خواہشات سے روکنے کا نام روزہ ہے۔

روزے کی فرضیت قرآن اور حدیث دونوں سے ثابت ہے ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے کہ ترجمہ:- ”اے ایمان والو! تم پر روزے فرض کیے گئے، تاکہ تم پر ہیزار بنو“

حضرت سلمان فارسیؓ سے روایت ہے کہ نبی اکرم ﷺ شعبان کی آخری تاریخ کو ایک خطبہ دیا جس میں آپ ﷺ نے ارشاد فرمایا ”اے مسلمانو! ایک بڑی عظمت اور برکت والا مہینہ تم پر سایہ فگن ہونے والا ہے، اس میں ایک رات ایسی ہے جو ہزار مہینوں کی عبادت سے برتر ہے اللہ تعالیٰ نے اس مہینے کے روز رکھنا تم پر فرض قرار دئے ہیں۔“

س۔ روز کی غنیمت کے سلسلے میں نبی اکرم ﷺ کی احادیث بیان کریں۔

جواب: روزے کے فضائل احادیث میں بکثرت بیان ہوئے ہیں۔ جن میں سے چند درج ذیل ہیں۔

i۔ جب رمضان کا مہینہ آتا ہے تو رحمتوں کی بارش ہوتی ہے۔ جنت کے دروازے کھول دیئے جاتے ہیں، اور دوزخ کے دروازے بند کر دیئے جاتے ہیں، اور شیاطین کو زنجیروں سے جکڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔

ii۔ جنت کے آٹھ دروازے ہیں۔ ان میں سے ایک دروازے کا نام ”الریان“ ہے۔ جس میں سے صرف روزہ دار ہی داخل ہوں گے۔

iii۔ آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا ”ہر شے کی زکوٰۃ ہے اور بدن کی زکوٰۃ روزہ ہے۔“

iv۔ روزہ دار کے لیے دو خوشیاں ہیں، ایک افطار کے وقت، دوسری خوشی اپنے سے ملاقات کے وقت

v۔ جس نے ایمان اور احتساب کے ساتھ روزے رکھے اس کے تمام پچھلے گناہ معاف کر دیئے جاتے ہیں۔

vi۔ روزہ دار کے منہ کی بوالہ اللہ تعالیٰ کو مشک سے بھی زیادہ پسند ہے۔

س۔ روزے کے معاشرتی اثرات پر مضمون لکھیے۔

جواب: روزہ تقویٰ کے حصول کا سب سے بڑا ذریعہ ہے۔ تقویٰ بدی کے غلبے کو ختم کر کے نیکیوں کی طرف راغب کرتا ہے۔

i۔ سال میں ایک مہینے کے روزے معاشرے کے افراد کے لیے بہترین اخلاقی تربیت کا ذریعہ ہیں۔ جس کی بدولت لوگ نفسانی خواہشات پر قابو پانا سیکھ جاتے ہیں۔

ii۔ روزہ لالچ، غصہ، نفرت، خود غرضی، فحش گوئی، بے حیائی اور مفاد پرستی کا خاتمہ کرنے میں مددگار ثابت ہوتا ہے اور معاشرہ نیکیوں کا گہوارا بن جاتا ہے۔

iii۔ روزہ معاشری کے غریب اور محتاج لوگوں کے ساتھ ہمدردی اور غم گساری کا جذبہ پیدا کرتا ہے۔۔ مال داروں کو غریبوں اور حاجت مندوں کی بھوک

اور ان کی ضروریات کا اندازہ ہوتا ہے اور ان کی مالی مدد کی ترغیب ملتی ہے۔ روزہ معاشرے میں غربت کا خاتمہ کرنے میں مددگار ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

پایا

iv۔ روزے کی بدولت لوگوں میں قناعت، ایثار اور تزکیہ نفس جیسی خوبیاں پیدا ہوتی ہیں۔ چنانچہ روزہ دار معاشرہ کا کارآمد فرد بننے کے ساتھ ساتھ حُب الہی کا حق دار بھی بن جاتا ہے۔

v۔ معاشرے کی فلاح اور ترقی کا راز اس میں مضمر ہے کہ اس کے افراد صحت مند اور ہر طرح کی بیماریوں سے پاک ہوں۔ روزہ بیماریوں سے محفوظ رکھنے کا بہترین ذریعہ ہے۔

vi۔ روزے کی بدولت انسانوں کو اللہ تعالیٰ کی دی ہوئی نعمتوں کی قدر ہوتی ہے، اور روزہ انہیں خدا کا شکر گزار بناتا ہے۔

vii۔ روزے میں بھوک پیاس کو برداشت کرنے سے صبر جیسا اخلاقی جوہر جنم لیتا ہے۔ جس کی بدولت انسان زندگی میں مصائب کا مقابلہ صبر سے کرنا سیکھ جاتا

viii۔ سال کے مقررہ مہینے میں روزے رکھنا ان کے درمیان اتحاد و یگانگت کو فروغ دیتا ہے۔

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Notes:1st Term of Year (2020)

Class: 8th Subject : Math

Unit # 01 Operations on sets.

Some important sets and their notations.

1.Set of natural numbers . $N = \{1,2,3,\dots\}$

2. Whole Numbers. $W = \{0,1,2,3,\dots\}$

3.Integers. $Z = \{\dots-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,\dots\}$

4.Prime Numbers. $P = \{2,3,5,7,11,\dots\}$

5.Odd Numbers. $O = \{\dots-5,-3,-1,1,3,5,\dots\}$

6.Even Numbers. $E = \{\dots-4,-2,0,2,4,\dots\}$

7.Rational Numbers. $Q = \{P/q \mid P,q \in Z \wedge q \neq 0\}$

SET :A set is a collection of well defined distinct objects or symbols. The objects are called its members or elements.

EX No. = 1.1

Q:1 Write all subsets?

SUBSET:

A set A is a subset of B if every element of set A is also an element of set B.

Example: Subsets of set $\{2,4\} = \phi, \{2\}, \{4\}, \{2,4\}$

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Remember that if a set contains n elements then numbers of all its subsets will be 2^n .

Q#1 : Subsets of $\{0,1\}$ by using formula. $2^n = 2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$

Subsets = $\{ \}, \{0\}, \{1\}, \{0,1\}$

Q2: write all proper subsets?

PROPER SUBSET:

if A and B are two sets and every element of set A is also an element of set B BUT ATLEAST one element of set B is not an element of set A . then set A is called a proper subset of set B . It is denoted by $A \subset B$.

Example:-

If $A = \{ \underline{1}, \underline{2}, \underline{3} \}$

$B = \{ \underline{1}, \underline{2}, \underline{3}, \underline{4} \}$ every element set A is in set B .

So, $A \subset B$.

Remember that every empty set is a proper subset of every non empty set.

Proper subset of $\{a\}$:- Ans $\rightarrow \phi$

Proper subset of $\{0,1\}$

Ans $\rightarrow \phi, \{0\}, \{1\}$

Q:3 Write the power set.

Power set:-

A set consisting of all possible subsets of a given set A is called power set of set A and denoted by $P(A)$.

Example : Power set of $A = \{3,6,9\}$

$P(A) = \{ \phi, \{3\}, \{6\}, \{9\}, \{3,6\}, \{3,9\}, \{6,9\}, \{3,6,9\} \}$

EX No. = 1.2

Q:1 . Verify :- $A \cup B = B \cup A$

Union:-

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Union of sets means is a set which consist all the elements of sets and common elements represented only once.

Example:- $A = \{1,2,3,\dots,10\}$, $B = \{7,8,9,10,11,12\}$

Then $A \cup B = \{1,2,3,\dots,10,11,12\}$
 $B \cup A = \{1,2,3,\dots,10,11,12\}$

The result will be same.

Intersection:-

Intersection means is a set which consist of all the common elements and not the different elements.

Example:- $A = \{1,2,3,\dots,10\}$, $B = \{7,8,9,\dots,12\}$

$A \cap B = \{7,8,9,10\}$
 $B \cap A = \{7,8,9,10\}$

The result of both will be same.

Similarly attempt Q.2

If $X = \{a,b,c,d\}$, $Y = \{b,d,c,f\}$, $Z = \{c,f,g,h\}$ then

L.H.S = $X \cup (Y \cup Z)$

$= \{a,b,c,d\} \cup [\{b,d,c,f\} \cup \{c,f,g,h\}]$

$= \{a,b,c,d\} \cup \{b,c,d,f,g,h\}$

$= \{a,b,c,d,f,g,h\}$

R.H.S = $(X \cup Y) \cup Z$

$= [\{a,b,c,d\} \cup \{b,d,c,f\}] \cup \{c,f,g,h\}$

$= \{a,b,c,d,f\} \cup \{c, f,g,h\}$

$= \{a,b,c,d,f,g,h\}$

from L.H.S and R.H.S it is proved.

Similarly attempt intersection of three sets.

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Similarly attempt(Q3 and Q4)by using the union and intersection properties.

Q5 Verify the De Morgins Laws.

$$\underline{1^{\text{st}} \text{ LAW}=(A \cup B)^C = A^C \cap B^C.} \quad \underline{2^{\text{nd}} \text{ Law } (A \cap B)^C = A^C \cup B^C}$$

$$U = N = \{1,2,3,\dots\}$$

$$A = \Phi = \{ \}$$

$$B = P = \{ 2,3,5,7,11,\dots\}$$

$$\underline{1^{\text{st}} \text{ Law}} : =$$

C* compliment means

subtract the set from universal set..

$$\text{L.H.S} = \underline{(A \cup B)^C}$$

$$= U - (A \cup B)$$

$$= \{1,2,3,\dots\} - [\{ \} \cup \{2,3,5,\dots\}]$$

$$= \underline{\{1,2,3,\dots\} - \{2,3,5,\dots\}}$$

$$= \{1,4,6,\dots\} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{R.H.S} = A^C \cap B^C$$

$$(U-A) \cap (U-B)$$

$$= [\{1,2,3,\dots\} - \{ \}] \cap [\{1,2,3,\dots\} - \{2,3,5,\dots\}]$$

$$= \{1,2,3,\dots\} \cap \{1,4,6,\dots\}$$

$$= \{1,4,6,\dots\} \rightarrow 2$$

From equ .1 +2 It is Proved.

Similarly attempt the 2nd Law.

Ex No. # 1.3

Q:1 Verify the commutative Law of union and intersection of sets through venn diagrams)

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Union
 $A \cup B = B \cup A$

Intersection.
 $A \cap B = B \cap A$

If $A = \{3,5,7,9,11,13\}$
 $B = \{5,9,13,17,21,25\}$

Union:

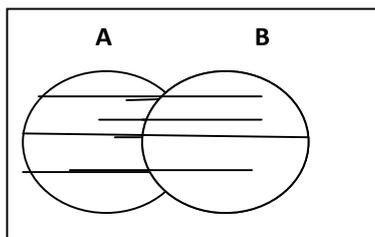
Union means all elements of both sets.

$$A \cup B = \{3,5,7,9,11,13,17,21,25\}$$

$$B \cup A = \{3,5,7,9,11,13,17,21,25\}$$

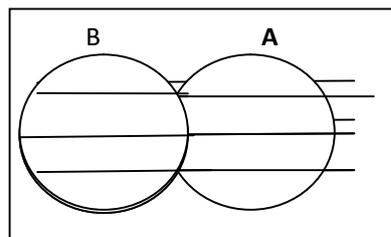
Venn Diagrams.

($A \cup B$)



So, all Portion is shaded

($B \cup A$)



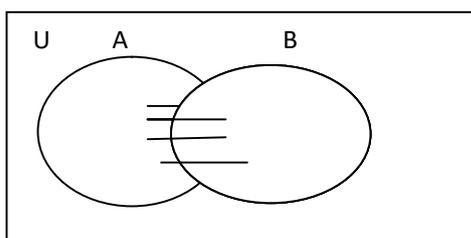
Intersection:

Intersection means common elements of both sets.

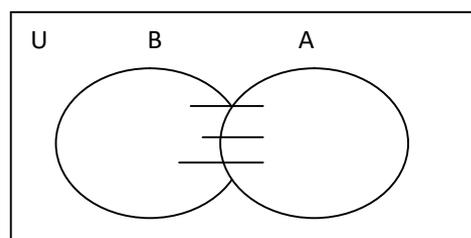
$$A \cap B = \{5,9,13\}$$

$$B \cap A = \{5,9,13\}$$

$A \cap B$



$B \cap A$



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So, common portion is shaded .

Similarly attempt all question. By choosing venn diagram according to the sets.

Like as -1)over Lapping sets -2 disjoint sets -3 subsets.

Same as shade the (Q2, Q4) according to their operation.

Unit = 2

Real Numbers

Irrational Numbers:-

The numbers which cannot be written in the form p/q where $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $q \neq 0$ is called irrational numbers.

Examples:- $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{5/7}$, $\sqrt{2/3}$

Irrational numbers are non – terminating and non – recurring.

EX = 2.1

Q:1. Convert rational numbers into decimal fractions and separate terminating and non – terminating decimals.

Terminating:-

The decimal fraction in which number of digits after decimal point is finite.

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Convert $9/4$ to decimal fraction

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2.25 \\
 4 \overline{) 9} \\
 \underline{-8} \\
 10 \\
 \underline{-8} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-20} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

Division process end so, it is terminating.

NON-TERMINATING:-

The decimal fraction in which the number of digits after decimal point is infinite.

Convert $2 \div 7$ into decimal

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.2857 \\
 7 \overline{) 2} \\
 \underline{-0} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-14} \\
 60 \\
 \underline{-56} \\
 40 \\
 \underline{-35} \\
 50 \\
 \underline{-49} \\
 1 \text{ Not stop (division)}
 \end{array}$$

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So, non – terminating

Q:2. Convert into decimal fraction and separate repeating non-repeating .

convert $3/7$ $0.\overline{4285714285}$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 7 \overline{) 3} \\
 \underline{-0} \\
 30 \\
 \underline{-28} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-14} \\
 60 \\
 \underline{-56} \\
 40 \\
 \underline{-35} \\
 5
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 50 \\
 \underline{-49} \\
 10 \\
 \underline{-7} \\
 30 \\
 \underline{-28} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{-14} \\
 60 \\
 \underline{-56} \\
 4 \\
 \underline{-4} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3}{7} \text{ (Repeating)}$$

Convert: $4/5$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 5 \overline{) 4} \\
 \underline{-0} \\
 40 \\
 \underline{-40} \\
 X
 \end{array}$$

$4/5$ (Non – Repeating.)

(Similarly attempt all questions.)

EX =2.2

Q:1. Final squares.

Square :-

The product of a number with itself.

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$$1 \times 1 = 1^2 = 1 \quad 2 \times 2 = 2^2 = 4$$

$$5 \times 5 = 5^2 = 25$$

Q#1 Find square of 7

$$7^2 = 7 \times 7$$

$$= 49$$

Q:-2 Write summation pattern.

$$6^2 = 6 \times 6 = 36$$

Summation pattern:- $1+2+3+4+5+6+5+4+3+2+1=36$

$$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$$

Summation pattern:- $1+2+3+2+1 = 9$

Ex # 2.3

Square root: IT is the inverse process of finding square

Q:1. Find S.root by prime factorization

prime factorization means using prime Numbers.

There are two methods of finding S.root.

-1) Prime factorization

-2) division method.

2	784
2	392
2	196
2	98
7	14
7	2
	1

$$784 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 7 \times 7$$

$$\sqrt{784} = \sqrt{2^2 \times 2^2 \times 7^2}$$

$$= 2^2 \times 7^2$$

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$$= \frac{\sqrt{7^2}}{\sqrt{2^2 \times 2^2 \times 2^2}} \quad (\text{Break s.root of each number and cancel.})$$

$$= \frac{7}{2 \times 2 \times 2}$$

$$\sqrt{49/64} = 7/8$$

Q:No.2 Square root of fractions by division method.

144/225

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline 11\ 44 \\ +1\ -1 \\ \hline 22\ 044 \\ -44 \\ \hline \quad X \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \hline 1\ 225 \\ -1 \\ \hline 25\ 125 \\ -125 \\ \hline \quad X \end{array}$$

$$\sqrt{144/225} = 12/15^{\wedge}3 \text{ or } = 4/5 \text{ ANS.}$$

EX = 2.5

Q: 1+2. Find S.root of decimals by Prime and division.

Q: 1.21

Prime factorization. 1.21 = 121/100 (Make first fraction)

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EX # 2.6

Q:No,1+2) Finding S.root upto three and two d.Place.

(2d.p)

1	2	50	00	00
+1	-1			
25	1	50		
+5	-1	25		
308	25	00		
+8	-24	64		
3161	3	6	00	
	-3	1	6	1

(439)R

$$2.d.p = \underline{1.581} = 1.58$$

(3d.p)

05	0	25	79	60	00
+5	-0	25			
1007	0	79	60		
+07		-70	49		
10148	09	11	00		
+8	-8	1	84		
10156					

(9916)R

3.d.p=0.5078

$$=0.507+1 = 0.508$$

EX.NO=2.7

Q:find digits in s.root to make perfect square?

10329796

formula.....For even no= $n\sqrt{2}$

No. of digits=8(even)

So, $n\sqrt{2}=8\sqrt{2}=4$ (no of digits in s.root)

Check ;

	3	2	1	4
	10	32	97	96
+3	-9			
62	13	2		
+2	-12	4		
641	89	7		
+1	-6	4		
6424	25	6	96	
	-25	6	96	

Q **49729**

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Q:2 CUBEROOT of 729

$$\begin{array}{r|l}
 3 & 729 \\
 \hline
 3 & 243 \\
 \hline
 3 & 81 \\
 \hline
 3 & 27 \\
 \hline
 3 & 9 \\
 \hline
 3 & 3 \\
 \hline
 & 1
 \end{array}$$

$$729 = \underline{3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3}$$

$${}^3\sqrt{729} = {}^3\sqrt{3^3 \times 3^3}$$

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

$$= 3 \times 3$$

$$= 9$$

(same method as that of s.root)

Q:3 FIND cube of 1.4

$$(1.4)^3 = 1.4 \times 1.4 \times 1.4$$

$$= 2.744 \quad (\text{similarly attempt Q:4 same to Q:2})$$

UNIT No.3

EX NO.3.1

NUMBER SYSTEM:

Any number can be formed with the help of ten digits i.e. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. These numbers are called numerals and these numerals are called as "Arabic numerals".

Q:1 convert into decimal system.

Decimal Number System:

In decimal system (0 to 9) digits are used. Every number can be expressed as the sum of multiples of power 10 and 10 is its base.

Binary Number System:

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This system is formed by two digits (0 and 1) and its base is two (2).

Q : No.1) Example: $(101)_2$ conversion into decimal.

$$= 1 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$= 1 \times 4 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= 4 + 0 + 1$$

$$= 5 \quad (\text{this is converted into decimal})$$

Number System with base 5:

This system is formed by digits (0,1,2,3,4). The largest digit in this system is 4. Its base is 5.

Example: $(2044)_5$

From base 5 to decimal:

$$= 2 \times 5^3 + 0 \times 5^2 + 4 \times 5^1 + 4 \times 5^0$$

$$= 2 \times 125 + 0 \times 25 + 4 \times 5 + 4 \times 1$$

$$= 250 + 0 + 20 + 4$$

$$= 274$$

Octal Number System:

This system is formed by 8 digits (0 to 7). The base of this system is 8.

EXAMPLE: $(2360)_8$

From base 8 to decimal:

$$= 2 \times 8^3 + 3 \times 8^2 + 6 \times 8^1 + 0 \times 8^0$$

$$= 2 \times 512 + 3 \times 64 + 6 \times 8 + 0 \times 1$$

$$= 1024 + 192 + 48 + 0$$

$$= 1264$$

Q : No,2) Convert into base as indicated.

$(671)_8$ to binary and base 5.

First Change it from octal to decimal.

$$= 6 \times 8^2 + 7 \times 8^1 + 1 \times 8^0$$

$$= 6 \times 64 + 7 \times 8 + 1 \times 1$$

$$= 384 + 56 + 1 = 441 \text{ ANS.}$$

If base is not given then directly convert it into any sys. 2, 5 and 8 by dividing the number with their respective base.

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1st Term Notes

SCIENCE CLASS - 8

Miss. Askara

SARDAR KAUREY KHAN

PUBLIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
MUZAFFARGARH

Chapter No 1

Topic Human Organ System

MCQS:

Encircle the correct option.

(i) The neurons which decide about the action for a certain stimulus:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a. Sensory Neuron | b. Motor neuron |
| c. Inter neuron | d. All of the a,b,c |

(ii) The parts of a neuron which receive messages are called

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. Cell bodies | b. Dendrites |
| c. Axons | d. Nuclei |

(iii) Heart beat is controlled by:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| a. Cerebrum | b. Cerebellum |
| c. Medulla oblongata. Hypothalamus | |

(iv) Many axons are present side by side and enclosed in a common sheath.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. Nerve cell | b. Nerve |
| c. Dendrite | d. Spinal cord |

(v) Sensory carry messages towards.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. Muscles | b. Muscles and glands |
| c. Sense organ | d. Brain and spinal cord |

(vi) If body movements are NOT precise and accurate, the part of brain which may be involved

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. Cerebellum | b. Cerebrum |
| c. Thalamus | d. Midbrain |

(vii) When you have a toothache, you feel pain because

- a. There is a cavity in your tooth
- b. Tiny bits of food are left between your teeth
- c. Bacteria digest the food left between your teeth and produce an acid
- d. The cavity reaches the nerves and the nerves send a message to the brain

(viii) The part of the body that filters nitrogenous wastes from blood.

- a. Liver
- b. Kidney
- c. Intestine
- d. Stomach

(ix) The part of nephron where reabsorption of useful materials occurs from filtrate to blood

- a. Glomerulus
- b. Renal tubule
- c. Collecting duct
- d. Bowman's capsule

(x) The function of nephron is to:

- a. Store urine
- b. Form urine
- c. Push out urine from urinary bladder
- d. Break out stones in kidney

Chapter No 1

Topic Human Organ System

Short Questions

Q1: Write names of the main parts of the following.

- (i) **Forebrain:** Forebrain is the largest part of the brain. It consists of three main parts cerebrum, thalamus and hypothalamus
- (ii) **Hindbrain:** Hindbrain also consists of three parts cerebellum, pons and medulla oblongata
- (iii) **Neuron:** Neuron or nerve cell is the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system
- (iv) **Nephron:** Nephrons are the functional units of the kidney. They are the tubules where urine is formed

Q2: Write function of the following.

- (i) **Forebrain:** Cerebrum controls many actions like thinking, feelings, emotions, seeing, hearing, perceptions, memory, speech, decision making etc.
Thalamus: it controls many sensory functions
Hypothalamus: it controls body temperature, hunger and thirst
- (ii) **Hindbrain:** Cerebellum control body balance.
Pons control functions like sleep, swallowing and taste etc.
Medulla Oblongata controls heartbeat, breathing and digestion etc.
- (iii) **Neuron:** Neurons transmit messages.
- (iv) **Nephron:** Nephrons are tubules where urine is formed

Q3: Short Answers

- (i) **Three examples of voluntary actions.**
Speaking, eating reading, walking, running, clapping etc.
- (ii) **Three examples of involuntary actions.**
Heartbeat, blood circulation, breathing and blinking of eyes etc.
- (iii) **Skin is also considered as excretory organ, WHY?**
Skin is also considered as excretory organ, because some extra salts are also removed through skin during perspiration

- (iv) (a)Sensory Neurons: Sensory neurons are those neurons which carry nerve impulses from sense organs to the central nervous system.
- (b)Motor Neurons: Motor neurons are those neurons which carry nerve impulses from central nervous system to effectors (muscles and glands) i.e.the parts which respond.
- (c)Inter-Neuron: These neurons are present in central nervous system and form link between sensory and motor neurons.

Q4: Differentiate between

<p>Receptors</p> <p>The special organs which detect stimuli are called receptors (Sense Organs)</p>	<p>Effectors</p> <p>The motor neurons carry nerve impulses to the parts of the body which produce response. Such parts are called effectors (Muscles and Glands)</p>
<p>Neuron</p> <p>Neuron or nerve cell is the basic structural and functional unit of the nervous system. Neurons carry messages in the form of electrochemical waves called nerve impulses</p>	<p>Nerve</p> <p>A nerve is an enclosed cable lie bundle of axons present side by side in a common sheath. Nerve conveys messages carries by the individual neurons from one to another parts of the body</p>
<p>Voluntary actions</p> <p>The body actions which are performed under conscious control are voluntary actions i.e eating, reading, walking etc</p>	<p>Involuntary actions</p> <p>The body actions which are performed without thinking over them are involuntary actions. i.e heartbeat, blood circulation, breathing, blinking etc</p>

<p>Kidney</p> <p>Human body has two dark brown, bean-shaped, kidneys in the abdominal region, one on the either side of the vertebral column. They help in excretion</p>	<p>Lungs</p> <p>Human body has two pairs of lungs in thoracic cavity which help in breathing</p>
<p>Lithotripsy</p> <p>Medium sized stone from kidney are removed by lithotripsy. It involves bombardment of shockwaves on the stone from outside. Shockwaves break the stones into small pieces which are passed out of body through urine</p>	<p>Dialysis</p> <p>Cleaning of blood by artificial method is called dialysis. It is done by a machine called dialyzer. The blood of the patient is passed through the dialyzer which contains dialysis fluid. Blood flows through the tubes of the dialyzer and dialysis fluid. The cleaned blood is returned to the body.</p>

Long Questions

Q5: Explain the Central Nervous System.

Answer: Central nervous system acts as a control center of the whole nervous system. It comprises of brain and spinal cord

Brain: Human brain is enclosed in a bony skull called cranium, consists of billions of inter-neurons. It is divided into following parts:

Forebrain: it is the largest part of the brain it consists of three main parts.

Cerebrum: Topmost and the largest part of the brain. It controls actions like thinking and emotions etc

Thalamus: inside cerebrum there is small structure controls sensory functions.

Hypothalamus: lies at the base of thalamus. It controls body temperature, hunger and thirst.

Midbrain: is the small part of the brain which is present below the cerebrum. It receives information from sense organs.

Hindbrain: it consists of three parts.

Cerebellum lies under the back part of the cerebrum. It helps in controlling body balance

Pons is oval structure. It controls many functions like sleep, swallowing and taste etc.

Medulla oblongata forms the posterior part of the brain where it is connected with the spinal cord. It controls involuntary actions.

Spinal cord: it is an extension of medulla oblongata and runs backwards inside the backbone up to its lower end. It helps in reflex actions and creates a link between brain and different body parts.

Q6. Describe Peripheral Nervous System

Answer. It consists of a network of nerves which are spread in the body to connect all the body parts to the central nervous system (Spinal cord)

Cranial nerves: The nerves which arise from brain are called cranial nerves. There are 12 pairs of cranial nerves in human body

Spinal nerves: the nerves which arise from spinal cord are called spinal nerves. There are 31 pairs of spinal nerves in human body

Q7. Describe main parts of Excretory system in human.

Excretion: The removal of waste materials from the body is excretion

Excretion System: Human excretory system consists of one pair of kidneys and associated structure i.e two ureters, a urinary bladder, and a urethra

Kidney: Human body has two dark brown bean shaped kidneys in abdominal regions. One on either side of vertebral column. The outer surface of kidney is convex while inner surface is concave.

Ureter: A tube which arises from each kidney and enters in urinary bladder is called ureter. It transports urine from kidney to urinary bladder.

Urinary bladder: Urinary bladder is a muscular sac which collects urine from both ureters.

Urethra: A fine tube through which urine is released from urinary bladder to the outside is urethra

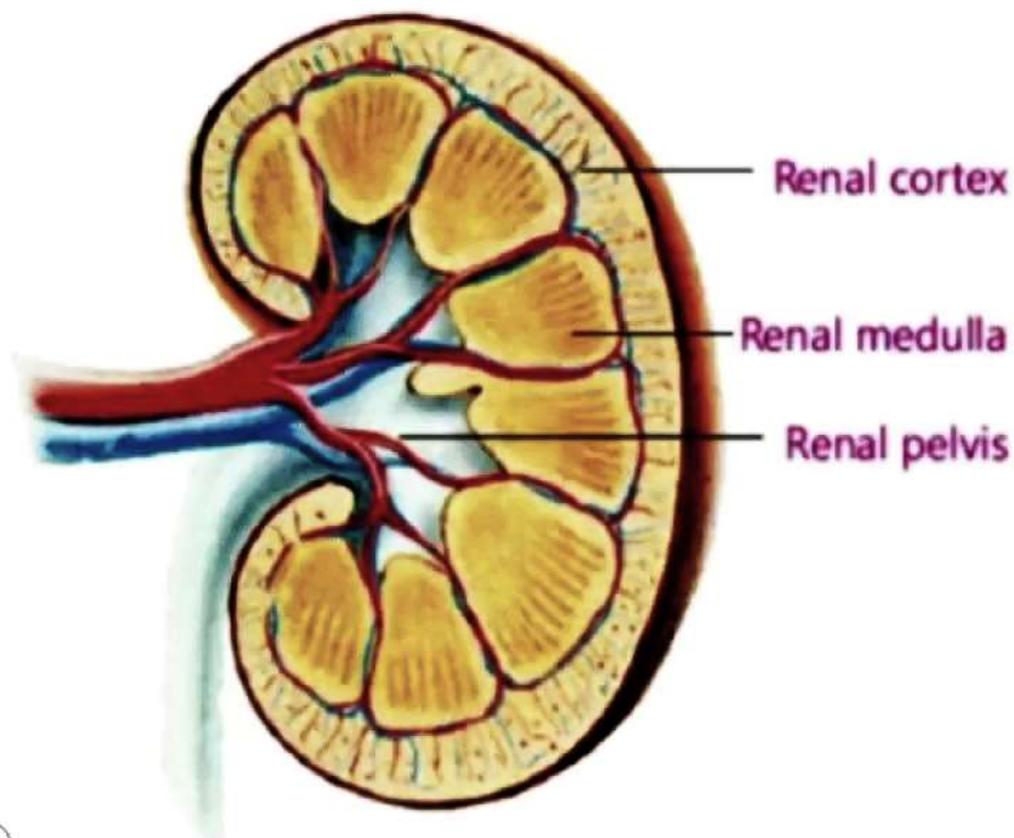
Q8. Write a note on internal structure of kidney.

Answer: Internally each kidney is divided into three regions i.e renal cortex, renal medulla and renal pelvis

Renal cortex: It is the outer most region of the kidney

Renal medulla: It is the middle region which is divided into conical masses called renal pyramids

Renal pelvis: It is the inner area where urine is drained. The urine from renal pelvis moves into ureter.



Structure of Kidney

Q.Describe structure of nephron.

Answer. Nephrons are the functional units of the kidneys. They are tubules where urine is formed. There are over one million nephrons in each kidney.

Structure of Nephron:Each nephron has two parts i.e renal corpuscle and renal tubule.

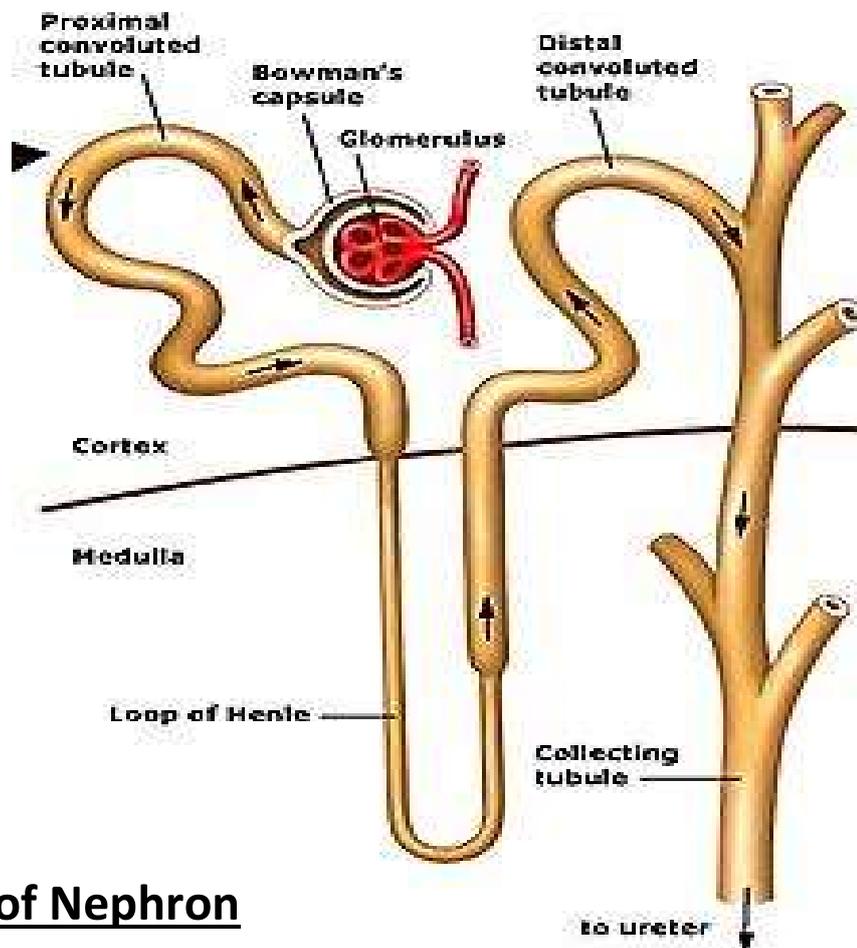
Renal corpuscle: It is the first part of the nephron. It consists of two structure i.e glomerulus and Bowman's capsule

- (i) Glomerulus: it is a tuft of blood capillaries formed by the division of small arteries.
- (ii) Bowman's capsule: it is the cup shaped structure enclosing Bowman's capsule.

Renal tubule: this part of nephron starts after Bowman's capsule.

Proximal tubule: The first coiled part of renal tubule

Loop of Henle: The next part is U shaped and is called Loop of Henle.



Structure of Nephron

Distal tubule:The part of the renal tubule is again coiled and is called distal tubule.

Collecting duct: The distal tubules of many nephrons open in a collecting duct. Many collecting duct join and drain into renal pelvis.

Q. Write note on:

(a) **Reflex action:**An immediate and involuntary response to a stimulus is called reflex action.

Example. Quick pulling of hand just after touching the hot object is a common example of reflex action. In this example of reflex action, temperature of hot object is stimulus which is received by the cells of the skin. A nerve impulse is created in the sensory neuron present in skin. The nerve impulse is carried by the sensory neuron to the spinal cord. The inter neuron of the spinal cord transmits the impulse to the motor neuron. The motor neuron carries the impulse to the arm muscles (effectors). The arm muscles contract and pull the hand back.

(b) **Renal Failure:**it is the partial or complete failure of kidneys to work.

Causes: The main causes of renal failure are long term infections, diabetes mellitus and hypertension.

Diabetes Mellitus:it is a disease in which sugar level increases in the blood.

Hypertension: it is a state of high blood pressure in the body. Sudden block of blood supply may also cause this.

Treatment: Dialysis and kidney transplant are treatments of renal failure.

(c) **Dialyzer:**

Cleaning of blood by artificial methods Is called dialysis and it is done by a machine called dialyzer.

Procedure: The blood of the patient is passed through the dialyzer which contains dialysis fluid. Blood flows through the tubes of the dialyzer and dialysis fluid flows around these tubes. The waste material moves from blood to the dialysis fluid. The cleaned blood is returned to the body.

Sardar Kaurey Khan Public Higher Secondary School Muzaffargarh

Syllabus for 1st Term 2020-21

Class: 8th

Subject: Social Studies

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

TEACHER: Kausar Parveen

Term: 1st

Sr. No.	Week No.	No of Periods.	Topics
1	1	5	Geography: Ch.1: Maps and Diagrams: Reading + Short Questions.
2	2	5	Ch.1: Exercise + Detailed Questions.
3	3	5	Chapter 2: Agents of landforms changes: Reading + Q/A + Exercise.
4	4	5	History: Chapter 1: Consolidation of British Rule: Reading + Q/A(Short).

Text book: Geography + History (P.T.B.)

NOTES:Geography (for June 2020)

Chapter: 1. Maps and Diagrams.

Exercise

Q1. (i) d, (ii) a, (iii) c, (iv) b, (v) a

Q2. Short Questions.

Ans.

(i). The methods of showing statistical data are.

(i) line graph (ii) bar graph (iii) pie graph

(ii). A map is a representation of features of whole earth on a paper according to a scale.

(iii). 1. The production or distribution of population of an area can easily be estimated on a distribution map.

2. In distribution map we can show different things on a map by using colors and shading.

(iv). These maps are made on the bases of population, agricultural production, mineral production, no of cattle etc.

(v). It is a circle which is divided in to 'slices' to illustrate numerical proportion.

(vi). A line graph compares two variables. Each variable is plotted against one axis. The axes are vertical y-axis and horizontal x-axis. Scale is determined for both axes. Constant variables are placed on x-axis and measurable variables on y-axis. Then the values are marked and joined by drawing lines.

Detailed Answers

Q1. There are three methods of showing statistical data. They are

1. Line graph 2. Bar graph 3. Pie graph

1. **Line Graph:**

A line graph has two axes, a vertical axis and a horizontal axis. This graph compares two variables. Line graphs are used to track changes over long and short periods of time.

Illustrate the diagram given at page 5 in book.

2. **Bar Graph:**

In bar graph we show quantities in form of bars or columns of equal width on equal intervals. These bars may be vertical or horizontal. It has always two axes. One axis will have numerical values and the other will describe the categories being compared.

Illustrate the diagram given at page 7 in book.

3. **Pie Graph:**

Pie graph is also known as circle chart. It is a circle which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion. These slices are of different angle and are given different colours.

Illustrate the diagram given at page 8 in book.

Q2. A dot distribution map uses dots of the same size to show different features on a map, e.g., the population of a country. Each dot has a value, e.g., 1 dot = 100 people.

Merits:

This method is better than others because of its accuracy. It is the best method of showing absolute figures.

Demerits:

1. A perfect dot map can only be drawn if accurate data is available.
2. Incorrect location of a dot can give wrong information about the data being mapped.

Q3. Types of Distribution Maps:

There are two types of distribution maps.

1. Qualitative maps
2. Quantitative maps

1. Qualitative maps:

These maps can only show production and not the quantity.

2. Quantitative maps:

These maps show the variations in the production or numbers. These maps are prepared by following two methods.

1. Dot Method.
2. Shading Method.

Chapter: 2. Agents of land forms change.

Exercise:

Q1. Page 21.

(i) b (ii) d (iii) d (iv) a (v) c

Short Questions

- (i). Sometimes a series of hard and soft rocks is present side by side on the earth's surface. Uneven erosion of wind transforms these rocks in irregular shapes, which are called yardangs.
- (ii). Sea waves deposit sand on the coasts. Sometime a bay comes along with the coast and the sand ridge extends in front of a bay, it is called spit bar.
- (iii). Sometimes river after cutting the outer bends of the meanders attains a straighter channel leaving behind a crescentic lake at the side. This lake is called ox-bow lake.
- (iv). Apart from erosion, sea waves also deposit over the land adjacent to the sea. Due to this deposition of smooth plain comes into existence which is known as coast.

Detailed Questions

- (i). River is an important agent of landforms. River creates land forms by erosion and by deposition.

1. Rivers erosional land forms:a. V-Shaped Valley:

In mountains the valley of river gets deeper due to downward erosion and attains the shape of English alphabet "V".

b. Water Fall:

When then river cuts the upper layers of hard rocks it erodes the lower soft rock to a great depth, it causes the water to fall down in the form of sheet which is called water fall.

c. Pot Holes:

The swirling action of stones in water makes holes in the rocks. These holes are called pot holes.

d. Meanders and Ox-Bow Lake:

Occurrence of hard and soft rocks in the river channel creates a winding path due to uneven erosion of the river. These are called meanders.

A crescentic lake at the side of the meanders is called ox-bow lake

2. Rivers depositional landforms:

a. Flood Plains:

During floods river deposits its sediments at out of its channel. Smooth plain formed by this way is called flood plains.

b. Natural Leaves:

The ridges of sand and slit made by river during floods in plains is called natural leaves.

c. Delta:

A river before entering to the sea, it deposits its material in its channels and form a plain called delta.

(ii). Land forms made by valley glaciers.

Glaciers found on high altitude are called valley glaciers. Valley glaciers form the land forms by two ways.

1. Erosional Landforms

2. Depositional Landforms

1. Erosional Landforms

(i). Cirque:

In mountains, accumulation of ice creates a bowl-shaped depression known as cirque.

(ii). Cirque Lake / Tarn:

When the depression of cirque is filled with water, it creates a natural lake, called cirque lake or tarn.

(iii). U-Shaped Valley:

The valley gets widen the glacier erodes its valley downward as well as sideward. The valley resembles to English word 'U' and is called U-Shaped valley.

(iv). Hanging Valley:

A major glacier is joined by many small glaciers. Valley made by small glaciers is lie above the valley of major glacier and are called hanging valley.

(v). Fjord:

The valley glaciers directly descend into the sea and the sea water enters into their valleys. These are found in the mountain ranges situated on the coasts.

2. Depositional Landforms:

(i). Lateral Moraine:

Glacier widens its valley by lateral cutting and deposits the material on both sides of the glacier in the form of a continuous ridge. This is called lateral moraine.

(ii). Medial Moraine:

When the valley glaciers join their lateral moraines merge together to form a medial moraine.

(iii). Terminal / End Moraine:

The shaped material deposited at the terminus of a glacier is called terminal moraine.

Q. (iii). Landforms made by winds:

a. Erosional Landforms

(i). Zeugen:

Sometimes wind erodes the soft rocks beneath the hard rocks. The soft rocks become thin and hard rocks remain above the soft rocks in the form of slabs. This landform is called Zeugen.

(ii). Mushroom Rocks:

Zeugen's erosion transforms the hard rocks into mushroom-shaped rocks resting over thinner soft rocks.

(iii). Deflation Basin and Lakes:

Due to wind's erosion, shallow depressions are formed on the earth's surface, called deflation basins, and they become lakes when the rain water accumulates in these depressions.

(iv). Yardang:

Uneven erosion of wind transforms the hard rocks and soft rocks into irregular shapes, which is called yardangs.

(v). Inselberg:

When soft rocks are completely eroded by the wind, columns of hard rocks remain behind at distant places. These are called inselbergs.

b. Depositional Landforms:

(i). Longitudinal Dunes:

These are few feet in height but length is of several kilometers. These are long ridges of sand formed along with the general direction of the wind.

(ii). Transvers Dunes:

The wavy dunes which makes an angle of 90° with the direction of wind are called transvers dunes.

(iii). Crescent Shaped Dunes / Barchans:

Crescent shaped dunes are called barchans. Crescent sharp points mark the direction of wind.

(iv). Star Shaped Dunes:

Star shaped dunes are formed due to the constantly changing in the wind direction.

(v). Coastal Dunes:

In coastal areas, when the wind blows towards the coast, crescentic dunes are formed to the opposite the Barchans. These are called coastal dunes.

Q.(iv). Land forms made by sea water:

(i). Erosional Landforms:

a. Caves:

The continuous attack of water at the bottom of cliffs creates cavities. By further erosion, these cavities turn into caves.

b. Headland and Bay:

When the bordering land comprised of hard rocks remains well ahead in water. This is called head land.

A bay is created when the sea water invades further in land the earth.

c. Sea Arch and Stacks:

Due to continuous erosion at both side of head land creates and opening in the head land. This is sea arch. By further erosion sea arch is detached from the head land. The remaining structures are called stacks.

d. Sea Cliffs:

The seaward slopes retreat with time and become perpendicular. These are called sea cliffs.

(ii). Depositional Landforms:a. Spit Bar:

Sometimes a bay comes along with a coast and the sand ridge extends in front of bay. It is called spit bars.

b. Tombolo:

When a spit bar extends in open sea and connects the coast with nearby island, it is called tombolo.

c. Bay Mouth Bar and Cuspate Bar:

Sometimes as spit bar extends from one end of the bay to join the other end. In this way, in this way it separates the bay-water from the sea. This is called bay mouth bar. Sometimes two spit bars join together from opposite directions. This is called cuspate bar.

History**Chapter 1:**Consolidation of British Rule

Exercise: Pg. 11

Q1. Tick the correct answer.

(i) c (ii) (b) (iii) b (iv) d (v) b

Q3. ✓ Against right and ✗ against wrong sentence.

(i) ✓ (ii) ✓ (iii) ✗ (iv) ✗ (v) ✓

Q4. Fill in the blanks.

(i) 1854 (ii) 1919 (iii) Noor-u-din M. Jahangir (iv) Two (v) British

Q.2. Give the short answers.

- (i). In 1600, the British Traders established East India Company after getting the royal permission from the Queen, for the purpose of trade.
- (ii). There were many castes in Hindu society. Some of them are Brahman, Tashtri, Wesh and Shuders.
- (iii). Election of representatives on the basis of religion is called separate Electorate. In these elections anyone belonging to any religion has right to choose his representative.

- (iv). Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, the great leader of Muslims proposed the British Government to include the native people of India into legislative councils.
- (v). Before British rule, Persian was the official language.

Detailed Questions P.12

Q6. (i) Before the arrival of British in India, Arabs often visit India for the purpose of trade and earned a huge profit. They took Indian goods to Europe and developed good relationship with the European people. Europeans interested to do trade with India at their own. First of all, Portuguese and the French traders came to India. In 1600, the British trade got royal permission from the Queen of England to establish East India Company for the trade purpose.

East India Company and Mughal Period

The Mughal emperor Jahangir facilitated the company and exempted it from various trade taxes, which made British very happy and they made many trade centers in India. Shahjahan also made concessions for the company. After the death of Aurangzeb, the later kings were weak and they lost control over central authority. After the war of independence in 1857, the British company took over the reign of sub-continent

- (ii)** The British Govt. implemented act of 1861, to include the local people in government affairs. The act was passed by the British parliament.
 - (i). Under this act the Indian people were included in Governor General Council for the first time in the history of India and the process of transfer of power to grass-root level started.
 - (ii). Provincial Government of Bombay bill on religious practices of any community or foreign affairs were to be represented with prior approval of president of Provincial Legislative Council.
 - (iii). The Governor General was given power to nominate at least 6 or maximum 12 members to his council with half of the members as non-official.

جماعت ہشتم

ماہ جون ۲۰۲۰ء

کل ہفتے۔ پانچ دن۔ 30 اردو

پہلا ہفتہ:-

موررخہ یکم جون

تا 6 جون -

کل دن 6

اردو (الف) نظم ”حمہ“ پڑھائی+ الفاظ معنی+ مشقی سوالات+ تشریح

سبق ”درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو“ پڑھائی

اردو (ب) مضمون ”معلم اخلاق حضرت محمد ﷺ“

الفاظ متضاد الف (آرام تا آمد)

دوسرا ہفتہ:- 8 جون تا 13 جون - دن 6

اردو (الف) سبق ”درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو“ الفاظ معنی+ مشقی سوالات+ سلیس

اردو (ب) والد کے نام امتحان میں کامیابی پر خط

کہانی ”جیسا کرو گے ویسا بھرو گے“

الفاظ متضاد ب، پ (بند تا پاکی)

تیسرا ہفتہ:- 15 جون تا 20 جون - دن دن 6

اردو (الف) نظم ”نعت“ پڑھائی+ الفاظ معنی+ مشقی سوالات+ تشریح

اردو (ب) درخواست برائے فیس معافی

گرامر اسم کی اقسام (بلحاظ بناوٹ، بلحاظ معنی)

الفاظ متضاد ت تا چ (تقریر تا چھاؤں)

چوتھا ہفتہ:- 22 جون تا 27 جون - دن 6

اردو (الف) سبق ”پاکستان کے چند اہم تہوار“ پڑھائی+ الفاظ معنی+ مشقی سوالات+ سلیس

اردو (ب) کہانی ”دیانت داری کا پھل“

درخواست ”برائے صفائی محلہ“

الفاظ متضاد ح تا ز (حق تا زن)

پانچواں ہفتہ:- 29 جون تا 4 جولائی - دن 6

پہلی ماہانہ جانچ

نظم و معرے

سوالات کے جوابات

- i- آسمان سے تارے گرنے پر لوگ وہم کرتے ہیں۔
 ii- شاعر کا ہر طرح کے حالات میں جگر قوی رہتا ہے۔
 iii- شاعر کو کسی بھی چیز کا خوف اس لیے نہیں ہے، کیوں کہ اسے یقین ہے کہ اس کا اللہ ہر وقت اس کے ساتھ ہے۔
 iv- خوف زدہ کرنے والے مقامات کھنڈر، مرگھٹ اور قبرستان ہیں۔
 v- ہمیں کسی بھی قسم کے حالات اور مشکل میں گھبرانا نہیں چاہیے۔ اللہ تعالیٰ پر مکمل بھروسہ اور یقین ہونا چاہیے کہ وہی ذات ہمیں ہر مشکل سے نکال سکتی ہے۔

سوال نمبر 2- درست جواب کی نشان دہی

(الف) وہم (ب) جلاتے ہیں (ج) نظر (د) انگارے

سوال نمبر 3- معرے مکمل کریں۔

(الف) جگر (ب) میرے (ج) انگارے (د) کھنڈر (ہ) وہم

سوال نمبر 4 , 5 جماعت میں کتاب پڑھوں گے۔

سوال نمبر 6- درج ذیل الفاظ کے معنی

معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
صبح	سحر	قوی	طاقت ور
ہندوؤں کی مردے جلانے کی جگہ	مرگھٹ	پرہول	خوفناک
جنگل	بیابان	سنسان	ویران

سوال نمبر 7- کامرزی خیال

شاعر کا نام:- اسمعیل میرٹھی

شاعر اللہ تعالیٰ کی حمد بیان کرتا ہے۔ اور اللہ کی ذات پر مکمل بھروسے اور یقین کا اظہار کرتا ہے کہ میرے دل میں اور نظر میں ہمیشہ اللہ کی ذات ہوتی ہے اس لیے مجھے کبھی بھی کسی بھی طرح کے حالات میں ڈر نہیں لگتا۔ میں بے شک سمندر میں سفر کر رہا ہوں یا کسی سنسان جگہ مرگھٹ یا قبرستان سے گزر رہا ہوں۔ غرض میں ہر طرح کے حالات بے خوف رہتا ہوں کیونکہ مجھے یقین کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ہر وقت میری حفاظت کے لیے میرے ساتھ موجود ہے۔

نظم و نعت

سوالات کے جوابات

- i- شمع توحید جلانی سے شاعر کی مراد ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ اور ایک ہونے کا پیغام پہنچانا ہے۔
 ii- نبی کریم ﷺ ایک سچے اور مکمل دین یعنی اسلام کا پیغام سننے کے لیے آئے۔
 iii- نبی کریم ﷺ بزم کو نین یعنی دونوں جہانوں کی محفل سجانے کے لیے آئے۔
 iv- ”سونے والوں کو جگانا“ سے مراد ہے کہ غفلت میں پڑے ہوئے لوگوں کو برائی سے نکال کر نیکی کی طرف لانا۔

درست جواب کی نشان دہی کریں۔

- (الف) ایک مرکز پر (ب) کشتیاں پار لگانا (ج) نبی کریم ﷺ کی تعریف (د) بزم کو نینیں (ہ) جو ہر دل میں اجالا کر دے

معرے مکمل کریں

- (الف) توحید (ب) ناخدا (ج) راہ (د) پیغام (ہ) منزل

نعت کا خلاصہ تحریر کریں۔

شاعر کا نام۔ ساغر صدیقی

اس نعت میں شاعر نے حضرت محمد ﷺ کی آمد کی برکات کو بیان کیا ہے۔ وہ لکھتا ہے آپ ﷺ اس کائنات کو رونق بخشنے اور اللہ تعالیٰ کے ایک اور واحد ہونے کا پیغام لے کر آئے۔ آپ ﷺ نے اللہ کی وحدانیت کا پیغام سنا کر لوگوں کے دلوں کو نور سے بھر دیا۔ ساری انسانیت جو اپنے اصل راستے سے بھٹکی ہوئی تھی آپ ﷺ اس راہ راست پر لانے کے لیے آئے۔ آپ ﷺ نے کفر میں ڈوبے ہوئے اور بھٹکے ہوئے لوگوں کو ان کی منزل تک پہنچایا۔ آپ ﷺ نے گمراہی اور غفلت مے پھنسے ہوئے لوگوں کو اصل کنارے یعنی اسلام کی منزل تک پہنچایا۔ انہیں فلاح اور انسانیت کا راستہ بتایا۔ آپ ﷺ کا پیغام رہتی دنیا تک لوگوں کو پتہ چتا رہے گا اور انہیں ایمان کی روشنی دکھاتا رہے گا۔

سبق ”درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو“

سوالات کے مختصر جوابات

- i- حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو تاجروں نے دو گنا نفع کی پیشکش کی تھی۔
- ii- حضرت عثمان غنیؓ کو زیدہ سے زیدہ نفع اللہ تعالیٰ کی طرف سے مل رہا تھا۔
- iii- جنگ یرموک میں صحابہ کرامؓ نے شدید زخمی اور پیاس سے ہونے کے باوجود اپنے دوسرے زخمی بھائی کی پیاس کو اپنی پیاس پر ترجیح دی۔ نزع کے عالم اور شدید زخمی حالت میں بھی صحابہ کرامؓ کا یہ ایثار اور قربانی نے مثال ہے۔
- iv- اگر ایک انسان دوسروں کی مدد کرتا ہے تو پھر جب اس پر کوئی مشکل وقت آتا ہے تو دوسرے بھی اس وقت اس کی مدد کرتے ہیں، ہم ایک دوسرے کا خیال رکھیں گے تو دوسرے بھی مشکل گھڑی میں ہماری مدد کریں گے۔
- v- طالب علم ایک دوسرے کی مدد اس طرح کر سکتے ہیں کہ جب انہیں ایک جماعت سے دوسری جماعت میں ترقی ملتی ہے تو وہ اپنی کچھلی جماعت کی کتابیں ان بچوں کو دے سکتے ہیں جو مالی مشکلات کی وجہ سے یہ کتابیں نہیں خرید سکتے۔ حصول تعلیم میں بھی طالب علم ایک دوسرے کی مدد کر سکتے ہیں۔
- vi- بحیثیت انسان ہمیں چاہیے کہ ہر ضرورت مند مدد رنگ، نسل، زبان، مذہب اور علاقے کی تفریق کے بغیر صرف اور صرف اللہ کی خوشنودی کے لیے کریں۔ دین اسلام بھی ہمیں یہی درس دیتا ہے کہ لوگوں سب میں اچھا وہ ہے جو لوگوں کو فائدہ پہنچاتا ہے۔

سوال 2- درست جواب کی نشان دہی کریں۔

(الف) بکھر جاتا ہے (ب) ایک ہزار (ج) سارا (د) دو گنا (ہ) نصف

سوال 3- درج ذیل الفاظ کے معنی

معنی	الفاظ	معنی	الفاظ
کارآمد	-	مفید، فائدہ مند	سختاوت
خاطر خواہ	-	زیادہ، اچھا خاصا	اپانج
ایثار	-	قربانی	نظیر
			مثال

سوال نمبر 4- حضرت محمد ﷺ کے تعظیمی القابات کے معنی

- i- خاتم النبیین ﷺ ----- آخری نبی ﷺ
- ii- رسول اللہ ﷺ ----- اللہ کے رسول ﷺ
- iii- سرور کائنات ﷺ ----- تمام جہانوں کے سردار ﷺ
- iv- رحمت دو عالم ﷺ ----- دونوں جہانوں کے لیے رحمت ﷺ

سوال نمبر 5- سلیس کے لیے ہر اعراف

نوٹ:- فرسٹ ٹرم کے تمام اسباق اچھی طرح سے پڑھیں۔ اور مشکل الفاظ کے معنی تیار کریں۔ سلیس سبق کے کسی حصے سے آسکتی ہے۔

Sardar Kaurey Khan Public Higher Secondary School
Muzaffargarh



Syllabus & Notes June 2020 (1st Term)

English

Notes / Activities
June 2020 (1st Term)

Unit#1:**A Shot in the Dark**

Words	Meanings
a) Acquaintance	A person one knows slightly
b) Astuteness	Cleverness
c) Cross-crosslet	A symbol in the shape of a cross
d) Demi-lion	A symbol of the top half of a lion
e) Disarray	Untidy and disorganized
f) Exclusive	Difficult to find
g) Expound	Explain in detail
h) Futile	Pointless
i) Gratified	Pleased
j) Ineffectually	Not producing the desired effect
k) Obligated	To be indebted or grateful
l) Pantomime	A dramatic entertainment
m) Quid	Slang term of British pound (sterling)
n) Rambler	A hiker
o) Ruefully	Sorrowfully
p) Scrutiny	Critical observation
q) Sedately	Calmly
r) Smothered	Covered
s) Successor	A person who takes in a job or position after someone else
t) Sumptuous	Expensive –looking
u) Vigorous	Energetic

Page#10 Ex:B(Part:1)

Answer these questions.**Qno1: What position does Philip Sletherby hope to get?****Ans:** He hopes to become a member of parliament of the country.**Qno2: Who is Philip Sletherby on his way to visit? Why?****Ans:** 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.**Qno3: How does Bertie know that Philip Sletherby is going to visit Bertie's mother?****Ans:** 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.**Qno4: Where is Bertie going?****Ans:** Bertie is going to countryside in Londone for fishing for the week-end.

Qno5: What are the six items Bertie has in his pockets?

Ans: 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.

Qno6: What has Bertie forgotten and what does he want Philip Sletherby to do?

Ans: Bertie has forgotten his coin-purse. He wants Philip Sletherby to lend him some money.

Qno7: What are the reasons why Philip Sletherby does not help Bertie?

Ans: 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(part2)

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.

Unit#2:**The Silver Lining**

Words	Meanings
a) Ambiguous	Of double meaning
b) Anguish	Deep pain
c) Compatible	Suited to
d) Cuisine	Kitchen arrangements
e) Deigned	Thought fit to do something
f) Dim	Noise
g) Emphaticall y	With feeling and stress
h) Fleeting	Passing rapidly
i) Humdrum	Common place
j) Humiliation	Lowering of dignity or self-respect
k) Incoherent	Not easily followed
l) Nonchalantl y	Unexcitedly
m) Profuse	Plentiful
n) Self conscious	Aware of oneself
o) Swarthy	Dark in color
p) Trepidation	Alarm

Ex: A (part1)

Answer the following questions.

Qno1: 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 always deceptive. Smiling and ever green faces may have grief and idiotic looking person may be blissfully happy.

Qno2: In what way the Ahad guest house was a suitable place to stay?

Ans: The Ahad's 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.

Qno3: 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.

Qno4: In what manner did the author try to make friends with Maheen? What was the reaction from :

i.Maheen

ii.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 n their faces and apologized at the behavior of their child.

Qno5: 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.

(Unit#1)Poem:

When I heard the Learn'd Astronomer

Words	Meanings
a) Astronomers	A scientist who studies stars, moons, planets and other objects in the space
b) Learn'd	Well-educated
c) Lectured	A talk or presentation on a subject
d) Lecture-room	A room where lecture is delivered
e) Mystical	Fascination
f) Proofs	Evidence

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

سردار کوڑے خان پبلک ہائر سیکنڈری سکول مظفر گڑھ

جولائی کا سلیبس اور نوٹس 6 جولائی سے دستیاب ہونگے