LESSON – THE FAMILY OF DOGS

Answer each question briefly.

Q.1 Name some animals of the dog family.
Ans Some animals of the dog family are wolves, fennecs, foxes, jackals.

Q.2 What one thing is common about all animals of the dog family?
Ans One thing that is common about all animals of the dog family is that the legs of these animals are long and properly shaped and their paws have strong blunt claws and they all can run very fast.

Q.3 Which animal has hair of three colours?
Ans The African wild dog has hair of three colours.

Q.4 Which animal uses its tail as an umbrella?
Ans The fennec uses its tail as an umbrella.

Q.5 Where do fennecs live?
Ans Fennecs live in the hottest place on the earth, i.e. the Sahara Desert.

Q.6 How do fennecs spend their day?
Ans Fennecs stay in deep and cool burrows for the whole day in order to hide themselves from the blistering sun.

Q.7 What do you think is most unusual about a fennec?
Ans The most unusual thing about a fennec is that it has very large ears which does not suit to its small size.

Q.8 Which is the strongest animal in the dog family?
Ans The wolf is the strongest animal in the dog family.

Q.9 Why do you think a wolf is a big eater?
Ans A wolf is a big eater because it can eat 10 kg of meat at a time.

Q.10 Where do wolves live? When do they hunt?
Ans Wolves live in forests, plains and in fields. They usually hunt at night.

Q.11 What does a jackal do to catch a crow or a magpie?
Ans If a jackal wants to catch a crow or a magpie, it lies down by the road and pretends as if it is dead. When the bird sees the jackal, it comes down to eat the dead animal. The jackal at once jumps up and catches the bird.

Q.12 Why do Black Backed jackals keep close to lions?
Ans Black Backed Jackals live close to lions because when lions go for hunting and kill any animal, jackals wait patiently at one side. As soon as the lions finish their its feast and move away, the jackals eat the remains of the dead animal.

Q.13 How does a fox get its food?
Ans A fox feeds mainly on barn and field mice. It is a master at catching these rodents. When there are no mice, a fox tries to hunt wild cocks and hares. It may even attack a young deer and this way it gets its food.

Q.14 How does a mother fox feed her cubs?
Ans A mother fox feeds her cubs with her milk for a whole month and when the young ones learn to crawl, the father fox brings them food. He does not come right to the burrow but leaves the food nearby. The mother fox finds it and gives it to her cubs.

LESSON 14  BLACK BEAUTY

Q.1 What does Black Beauty remember about his early home?
Ans Black beauty remembers a large pleasant meadow which had a pond of clean water in it. He also remembers some shady trees leaning over the pond and water lilies that grew at the far end.

Q.2 How was Black Beauty fed when he was very young?
Ans Black Beauty was fed on his mother’s milk when he was very young.

Q.3 Who was Duchess? What kind of work did she do?
Ans Duchess was Black Beauty’s mother. Her work was to pull her master’s carriage.
Q.4 What did Black beauty’s mother tell him about his grandparents?
Ans Black beauty’s mother told him that his grandfather was a famous race horse and his grandmother had a sweet temper.

Q.5 What does Black Beauty say about his mother?
Ans Black beauty says that his mother was a wise, old mare and her master loved her dearly.

Q.6 What does Black Beauty remember about his first master?
Ans Black beauty remembers that his master was a kind and gentle person. He gave him food and lodging. Besides, he called him Darkie and would give him a tasty piece of bread.

Q.7 Who was Darkie? How did he feel when he was broken in?
Ans Black beauty was called Darkie. He was four years old when he was trained and disciplined. He felt very terrible when a thick piece of steel was pushed between his teeth and tongue and held fast by leather straps.

Q.8 How did Black Beauty get his name?
Ans Black beauty was sold to a man called Squire Gordon when he was five years old. Squire Gordon and his wife had a discussion about the name of the horse. Two names were suggested, Ebony and Black Bird. But then the wife thought of Black Beauty and squire Gordon liked it. Thus, Black Beauty was given this name.

Q.9 Who were Ginger and Merry Legs?
Ans Ginger and Merry Legs were the two horses of black beauty’s new master.

Q.1 What advice did Duchess give to Darkie?
Ans Duchess told him that she hoped he would grow up kind and gentle. She advised him that he should never learn bad ways and should always work with a spirit of goodwill further, she told him that he would never bite or kick any of his mates even in play.

Q.2 What do you know about squire gardon and his wife?
Ans Black beauty was five years old when he was sold to a man called Squire Gordon. His new master was a kind as his first master. Squire gardon and his wife had two other horses called ginger and merry legs. They cared for their comfort and happiness.

Q.3 How did the happy days of black beauty come to an end?
Ans When the wife of squire Gordon died, he handed ginger and black beauty to their new coachman. Unfortunately their new mistress was very different from Squire Gordon’s wife. She was very proud and thoughtless woman. She made life quite hard for them and they often thought of love Squire Gordon and his gentle wife.

Composition
Polar bears live near the North Pole. They eat seals, fish and birds. They have thick yellow white fur which keeps them warm. Polar bears are the largest bears in the world. They are nearly three meters tall and weigh more than half a ton. They are very strong swimmers. Young polar bears drink their mother’s milk for four months and then they start learning how to hunt. They leave their mother when they are about two years old.

Fact file
Name: Polar
Where it lives: North Pole
Description: It is nearly three meters tall and weighs more than half a ton. It has thick yellow white fur which keeps it warm.
What it eats: Fish, seals and birds
Other information: It is a strong swimmer. A young polar bear drinks its mother’s milk for four months, and then it starts learning how to hunt.

Composition
The kangaroo lives in Australia. Its height is about 2 m and weighs 100 kilos. It has a long and a strong tail. It eats grass and other plants. A baby kangaroo is carried in the mother’s pouch which is like a pocket.
LESSON NO 15  SIX BLIND MEN AND THE ELEPHANT

Q.1  How did the blind men want to ‘see’ the elephant?
Ans  The blind men wanted to see the elephant by a careful observation.

Q.2  What did the first blind man say about the elephant?
Ans  The first blind man fell from broad and sturdy side of the elephant and shouted that elephant was like a wall.

Q.3  What did the second blind man say and why?
Ans  After feeling the tusk of the elephant, the second blind man said that the elephant was like a spear. The tusk of the elephant is round, smooth and sharp just like a spear.

Q.4  Who said that the elephant was very like a snake?
Ans  The third blind man said that the elephant was very like a snake.

Q.5  Why did the elephant look like a fan to the fifth man?
Ans  The fifth blind man touched the ears of the elephant and thought that the elephant resembled like a fan.

Q.6  The sixth blind man was equally wrong. How?
Ans  The sixth blind man was equally wrong because when he held firmly the swinging tail of the elephant, he said that the elephant was very like a rope.

Q.7  Why could the six blind men not know what the elephant was really like?
Ans  The six blind men couldn’t know what the elephant was really like because they went for partial and incomplete observations and made guesses accordingly.

Q.8  How can you say that each of the blind men was partly in the right?
Ans  All the blind six men were partly in the right because being blind they made comparison to describe the elephant which at least could be related to the parts of the elephant.

Q.9  What can you say about the six blind men of the poem? Were they foolish, ignorant or arrogant?
Ans  The six blind men of the poem had a desire to learn something. They all wanted to see the elephant though all of them were blind. Each of them wanted to satisfy his curiosity by careful observation. They made comments according to their limited knowledge. They all were ignorant.

Q.10  What lesson can we draw from this poem?
Ans  This poem is written by J.G Saxe. This poem tells us a simple story but gives a useful lesson. The more ignorant a person is, the more obstinate he will be. Some people know only a part of a thing but they think they knew the whole. In order to arrive at the truth, we must consider all the sides of a thing.

Central idea

This poem tells us a simple story but gives a useful lesson. The more ignorant a person is, the more obstinate he will be. Some people know only a part of a thing but they think they know the whole. In order to arrive at the truth, we must consider all the sides of a thing.

Summary

This poem, “Six blind men” and “the Elephant” has been written by J.G Saxe. The poet says that six men of Hindustan had a desire to see an elephant. They had decided to satisfy themselves by observation, as they were blind. The first blind man approached the elephant’s broad, strong and big side and declared the elephant to be like a wall. The second blind man felt its tusk and inferred it to be like a spear. The third blind man after feeling its trunk concluded that the whole elephant was like a snake. The fourth touched its knee and got an idea of the elephant to be like a tree. The fifth one touched its ear and quoted that the elephant was like a fan. The sixth one approached it and thought of it to be like rope. In a nutshell, their different conclusions led to a controversy among all the six men although all of them were partly right, according to their own opinions but in the reality nobody had attained the real truth.
Lesson No: -- Changes around us

Reversible Change: - If a change can be reversed it is called a reversible change. Some examples of reversible changes are:
1. Changing of water into ice.
2. Changing of water into water vapours.
3. Melting of wax etc.

Irreversible Change: - If a change cannot be reversed, it is called irreversible change. Some examples of irreversible changes are:
1. Burning of paper
2. Burning of wax
3. Cooking of food etc.

Physical Change: - The change in which the state of the substance changes is called a physical change. If solid substance becomes liquid, it is called physical change etc. some examples of physical changes are:
1. Boiling of water
2. Freezing of water etc.

Chemical Change: - if chemical composition of a substance changes, it is called chemical change. Most of the chemical changes are irreversible. Some examples of chemical changes are:
1. When hydrogen reacts with oxygen, water is formed.
2. When carbon reacts with oxygen, carbon dioxide is formed etc.

Reactant: - Chemical substances which initiate a chemical reaction are known as reactants.

Products: - New chemicals formed after the completion of a chemical reaction are called products.

Rusting: - When iron reacts with atmospheric oxygen, iron oxide is formed. This process is called rusting of iron.
- Moisture plays a vital role in rusting of iron.
- Rusting of iron is a chemical and irreversible change.
- It is a destructive process.

Textual questions

B) i) True  ii) True  iii) Physical change  iv) Physical change  v) Irreversible change  vi) No  vii) No

C) i) Melting of ice  ii) Burning of paper  iii) Boiling of water  iv) Rusting of iron

2) Reversible Change: - Giving shape to clay

Irreversible Change: - Baking of pots.

3) Breaking of glass is a physical change and burning of paper is an irreversible change.

4) Chemical changes because chemical reaction is involved during cooking of food.

5) no, we do not agree with the statement “all physical changes are revisable” because some physical are irreversible changes e.g. tearing of paper

6) It is a physical change as it does not involve any sort of chemical reaction.

D) 1) Already done  2) Already done

3) Chemical Reaction: - When reactants break a old bonds and new chemicals called products are formed, this process is called a chemical reaction. Example
Hydrogen reacts with oxygen to form water

4) When sand, water and pieces of paper are mixed, they form a mixture. It is a physical change. If spices are mixed with cooking oil, it is a chemical change as chemical reaction occurs there.

5) When a candle burns, wax melts which is a physical change but burning of volatile substance is a chemical change.
**Hot Questions:**
1. No, we do not agree because some physical changes are also irreversible.
2. No, when a potato is cooked its taste gets changed as it reacts with some spices. So, it is a chemical change.
3. No, we do not agree because it is a physical change. Sugar disappears when dissolved in water but does not make a new chemical substance.

**Subject: Biology**

**Topic “The Body and its Movement”**

**Cell:** It is the structural and functional unit of life. Cell size varies, but most cells are microscopic. Cells may exist as independent units of life as in bacteria.

**Unicellular Organisms:** Organisms made up of a single cell are called unicellular organisms e.g; algae, bacteria etc.

**Multicellular Organisms:** Organisms that are composed of number of cells are called multicellular organisms e.g; humans, trees etc.

**Tissue:** A group or collection of similar cells that are organized to perform one or more particular functions is called a tissue. For example, nervous tissue is specialized to receive and transmit stimuli.

**Organ:** Any part of an organism that is specialized to perform one or a number of functions. An organ may contain many different tissues e.g; heart, kidneys, lungs, roots, leaves etc.

**Organ system:** A group of organs that work together to perform various life activities in our body is called an organ system. E.g; digestive system carries out the process of digestion etc.

**Organism:** Is an individual living system, such as an animal plant or micro organism that is capable of growth, maintenance and reproduction. An organism is formed of various organ systems.

**Population:** A group of individuals of the same species within a community is known as population.
Q: What is a skeleton?
Ans: The system in animals that provides support and protection is known as skeleton.

Q: Discuss types of skeleton?
Ans: Skeleton is of three types.
1) **Hydrostatic Skeleton**: In some animals like worms fluids in the body are incompressible and acts as a support system. Such a supportive system is known as hydrostatic skeleton.
2) **Exoskeleton**: A skeleton that consists of hard parts present on the surface of body is called exoskeleton e.g; shells of snails, claws etc.
3) **Endoskeleton**: A skeleton that consists of hard parts present inside the body is called endoskeleton e.g; cartilages and bones inside the vertebrate body.

Q: List the main functions of human skeleton.
Ans: The main functions of human skeleton system are:
1. It provides support, shape and protection.
2. It helps in movement.
3. It provides the site for muscle attachment.
4. Most of the blood cells are formed in the red marrow of bones.
5. Cavities of bones possess adipose tissue that stores fat.
6. Bone is a reserve of minerals especially calcium and phosphorus. Thus in case of deficiency, body can withdraw minerals from the bones.

Q: Explain the structure of Human skeleton.
Ans: Human skeleton is made of 206 bones. It consists of skull, backbone, the ribs and the limbs.
1. **Skull**: It is a bony structure that surrounds and protects the brain skull consists of 29 bones. The lower jaw bone is the only movable bone in the skull.
2. **Vertebral column**: It is also known as backbone it consists of 33 small bones called vertebral. Each vertebral has a hole in it through which spinal cord passes.
3. **Rib Cage**: The rib cage consists of 24 bones that are arranged in 12 pairs. All the bones are attached to the backbone at the back and most of them are joined to the breastbone in the front.
4. **Limbs**: Limb bones are present inside of the trunk. It consists of arm bones and leg bones.
   a. Arm bones: Number of bones are 60, each arm contains 30 bones.
   b. Leg bones: Present below trunk number of bones 60, 30 in each leg.

Q: What is a joint? What are its types?
Ans: Joint: The meeting place of two bones is called a joint. The joints are strong enough to withstand jerks. There are three types of joints.
1. Immovable Joints: The joints that do not allow the movement of bones are called immovable joints. These joints are also known as “Fibrous Joints” e.g; joints between bones of cranium.
2. Slightly movable joints: The joints that allow limited movement of bones are called slightly movable joints. These are also known as “Cartilaginous joints” e.g; joints between ribs and sternum.
3. Freely movable joints: The joints that allow the free movement of bones are called freely movable joints. These joints are also known as “Synovial joints” e.g joints between the limb bones.

Q: What are different types of freely movable joints?
Ans: The freely movable joints are of four types.
1. Hinge joint: It allows movement in one plane e.g; knee joint, elbow joint etc.
2. Ball and socket joint: It allows movement in all direction. It is most mobile joint e.g; hip joint, shoulder joint.
3. Pivot Joint: It allows only a rotary movement, e.g; neck joint
4. Gliding Joint: This joint allows sliding movements of two bones over each other, e.g; joint between carpels in the wrist.

Q: What is a muscle?
Ans: A contractile form of tissue which animals use to produce movement is called a muscle.

Q: What is a bone – marrow?
Ans: A soft tissue present in the central cavity of a bone where blood cells are made is called a bone – marrow.

Q: What are tendons?
Ans: A thick strand or sheet of tissue that attaches a muscle to a bone is called a tendon. Tendons consists of collagen fibres and are therefore inelastic.

Q: What is a ligment?
Ans: A ligment is a band of strong tissue that holds the bones of an animal in position.

Q: What is a cartilage?
Ans: A cartilage is a non-vascular connective tissue usually found at the end of joints.

Q: What are vertebrates and invertebrates.
Ans: Animals that have backbone are called vertebrates for example, fishes, birds, mammals etc.

Animals that do not have backbone are called invertebrates for example, insects etc.

Q: What is spine and what are its functions?
Ans: It is a flexible bony column in vertebrates. It extends down the long axis of the body and provides the main skeletal support. It also protects the spinal cord and provides attachment for the muscles of the back.

Q: How do the following move?
   a) Earthworm
   b) Snake
   c) Fish

Ans: a) Earthworm: An earthworm moves by expanding and contracting its body muscles.

   b) Snake: A Snake moves by curving its body into many loops each loop pushing against the ground.

   c) Fish: A Fish moves by moving its tail fin in a zig-zag pattern.

Q: Differentiate between Exoskeleton and Endoskeleton.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exoskeleton</th>
<th>Endoskeleton</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 It occurs outside the body.</td>
<td>1 It is present inside the body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 It is protective framework of body.</td>
<td>2 It does not provide protection to whole body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Muscles are attached to inner surface of exoskeleton.</td>
<td>3 Muscles are attached to the outer surface of endoskeleton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Examples; snail, cockroach, crab.</td>
<td>4 Examples – fish, birds, humans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important terms

1. Myology: Study of muscles is known as mycology. It is also known as Sarcology.
2. Kinesiology: Study of movements and locomotion is called kinesiology.
3. Floating ribs: The 11th and 12th Paris of ribs are known as floating ribs because their one end is joined to backbone and the second end is free.
4. Craniology: Study of skulls is called Craniology.
5. Arthrology: Study of joints is called Arthrology.
6. Femur: Longest bone in humans. It is also known as thigh bone.
7. Stapes: Smallest bone in humans.
8. Tibia: Strongest bone humans.
9. Osteology: Study of skeleton is called osteology.
10. Wish bone: It is a v-shaped bone present in birds. It is also called as “merry thought bone”.
11. Largest Muscle: Gluteus maximum is the largest muscle.
12. **Osteitis**: Inflammation of bones is called osteitis.

**Subject: History**

**Topic - The first empire – The mauryas**

Q1: a) Empire: A political unit having extensive territory or nations. Which is ruled by a single supreme authority.
2) Dynasty: A series of rulers of a country who belong to a same family.

b) Name the sources that tell us about the Mauryan rule?

Ans: There were the different sources through which we come to know about the Mauryans.
   1) India by Megasthenese.
   2) Arthashastra by Kautilya.
   3) Mudrarakshasa a play by Vishakadatta.
   4) The rock and edict pillars of Ashoka.

Q2: What were some of the qualities of Chandragupta that helped him become king?

Ans: Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of Mauryan dynasty. He was an ambitious and intelligent person with exceptional military abilities. He overthrew the Nandas and became the emperor of Magadha.

Q3: Why did Ashoka attack Kalinga?

Ans: He wanted to control the land of sea route to south India and south west Asia.
2) He wanted to conquer Kalinga to complete unification of his empire.
3) He wanted to become the unrivalled ruler of the entire country.

Q4: What is an edict?

Ans: Edicts are royal orders of a king. Ashoka was the first Indian ruler who spoke to his people through his edicts. These edicts were inscribed on stone pillars, rocks, boulders and caves.

Q5: What are the scripts in which the Ashokan edicts are written?

Ans: The scripts in which the Ashokan edicts are written in the Brahmi, Kharoshti, Greek and Aramaic scripts.

Q6: How did the Kalinga war change Ashoka?

Ans: Kalinga war left the great impact upto his heart and mind as number of thousands of men children and women were killed. Ashokas victory in kalinga did not bring him any joy or satisfaction. After conquering Kalinga. Ashoka gave up the war and became Buddhist.

Q7: What did Ashoka do to spread Buddhism?

Ans: Ashoka was deeply influenced by the Buddhist principles of non violence, compassion and peace. Ashoka sent his son Mahinda and daughter sangamitra to Sri Lanka to spread the message of Buddhism. He also sent learned scholars to far off places to spread Buddhism. He also built a number of stupas, Viharas in his empire.

Q8: Write a note on Ashokas dhamma.

Ans Dhamma is a prakrit word derived from the Sanskrit term “Dharma” which means right way or way of truth. Ashokas Dhamma was the code of conduct inspired by the teachings of lord Buddha.

Principles of Dhamma:
   1) Prohibition of animal sacrifices and avoiding expensive and meaningless ceremonics.
   2) People should be peaceful, tolerant and live in harmony.
   3) Everyone should love one another and respect other all religions.
   4) Everyone should follow non violence.
   5) People should truthful kind and generous towards all.
   6) People should obey elders and elders should treat children with understanding.

Q9: Discuss the administration under the Mauryas?

Ans: The Mauryan administration was based on the guide lines for good government laid down in chanakya’s Arthashastra. The administration was centralized and the king had a supreme power.
The council of ministers called mantrin parishad advised the king on important issues. The government was divided into different departments. The empire was divided into provinces which were under the control of royal princes or Kumaras. The provinces were divided into districts. Each district had towns and villages. There were officials at every level of administration who collected taxes, worked as judges and kept records. The Mauryans had a large will equipped standing army which include infantry, cavalry, elephants, chariots and a navy.

Q10: Describe the lion capital of Sarnath?
Ans: Indian art and architecture reached a new height, under the mauryas. Ashoka built many pillars, stupas and viharas. The famous Ashokan pillar at sarnath contains the lions seated back to back and supporting the wheel of Dharma known as the Ashoka chakra. This has been adopted as the national emblem of India. The Ashoka chakra is also found on Indian flag.

Q11: What were the reasons for the decline of the Mauryas?
Ans: Ashoka died in 232 B.CE. After his death Mauryan empire gradually began to decline. There were many reasons for this.
1) Ashokas successors were weak and could not control such a vast empire.
2) As various far flung territories were isolated and communication was difficult.
3) Enough taxes could not be collected to maintain a large army.
4) A series of attacks from north also weakened the empire.
5) The last mauryan ruler Brihadratha was killed by Pushyamitra sunga, the founder of sunga dynasty.

Subject: History

Topic: India from the 4th century CE to 7th Century CE.

Q1: Why did Samudragupta not annex south Indian Kingdoms after defeating them?
Ans: Samudragupta did not annex southern territories because he realized that it would not be easy to control such a vast empire from Magadha.

Q2: How did Chandragupta II strengthen his position through matrimonial alliances?
Ans: Chandragupta II expanded his kingdom through matrimonial alliance, with the help of Vakatakas he annexed many territories.

Q3: How do we come to know about Harsha’s rule?
Ans: We come to know about him through two main sources.
1) Harshacharita written by Banabhatta (a court historian of Harsha).
2) Account of Hiuen Tsang and a number of inscriptions.

Q4: Who were the greatest rulers of the Pallava dynasty?
Ans: The two greatest rulers of the Pallavas dynasty were:
1) Mahendravarman I.
2) Narashimhavarman.

Q5: Why did the Pallavas fight the Chalukyas
Ans: The Pallavas fought the Chalukyas because Pallavas wanted complete control over the western deccan.

Q6: What were some of the unique achievement of Samudragupta?
Ans: Samudragupta defeated nine kings in the north and twelve kings of south and eastern deccan. The rulers of some Himalayan states and states like Nepal, Bengal and Assam accepted his power and paid him tribute.

Q7: What did Fa-hien write about the people in Gupta period?
Ans: Fa-Hien tells us that the people were happy, peaceful, prosperous and secure. People were honest and obeyed laws and crime was rare. People worked on land and paid one sixth of the produce as a tax.

Q8: Write a note on the administration of Gupta rulers?
Ans: The gupta rulers were able administrator. The king was the most powerful person. The empire was divided into provinces that were under the charge of princes were called Uparikas, and provinces were further divided into group of villages. The districts were placed under the charges of Vishayapaties and in the village administration was looked after by a council of village elders headed by the village headman (Gramani).

Q9: What do you know about the religion guptas?

Ans: The Gupta’s were followers of Hinduism and worshipped lord Vishnu. They built temples, worshipped idols and performed sacrifices like Ashvamedha Yagna. The Bhakh cult became popular during this period.

Q10: What were the types of villages found under the Pallavas and what did not assemblies do?

Ans: Under the Pallavas there were three types of villages:

1) Ur: It was the common type of a village where people of all castes lived.
2) Sabha: It was the Brahmans village that was given as a grant.
3) Nagaram: it was the village where traders lived. The village assembly controlled irrigation, managed the affairs of the temple and maintained tanks and roads. There were such assemblies even for merchants crafts people weavers, for students also.

Subject: Civics

Topic: Urban local self Government

Local Self Government: is the people elected institution which is created for performing the basic function of local area. It is a government formed by the people of a locality. It provides people with self rule and deals with local problems and the basic needs of the local people.

Q1: What are the types of urban local self governing bodies?

Ans: The three types of urban local Self government bodies are:

1) Municipal Corporation or nagar nigam.
2) Municipal council or nagar palika.
3) City council or nagar panchayat.

Q2: What is the term of Municipal Corporation?

Ans: The term of Municipal Corporation is for four years.

Q3: What is a ward?

Ans: The city is divided into unit called as ward.

Q4: What are the members of the general council known as?

Ans: The members of a general council are known as ward councilors.

Q5: Who implements the policies of the municipal body?

Ans: The commissioner and the team of councilors implement the policies of the municipal body.

Q6: What are the need for urban local self governing bodies in our country?

Ans: The needs of urban local self governing bodies in our country are:

1) They looks after the development and provides essential facilities to people.
2) They also pose a lot of challenges of the growing population and urbanization in cities.
3) They provide essential community services such as health, house, water and electricity etc.

Q7: What are the duties of ward councilors?

Ans: The duties of ward councilors to take care of different aspects of city administration such as water supply, electricity, sanitation, public health, cleanliness, education etc.

Q8: What are some of the important functions of the municipal corporation?

Ans: Some of the important functions of the municipal corporation are:
1) Supply of safe drinking water.
2) Establishment of hospitals, dispensaries and health care centres.
3) Control and eradication of diseases. Maintenance of the records of birth and death.
4) Clearing and disposal of garbage.

Q9: What are the main sources of income for the municipal corporation?
Ans: The main sources of income for the municipal corporation are:
   1) Taxes on houses and lands.
   2) Tax on water.
   3) Taxes levied on vehicles, markets and cinema halls.
   4) Education tax, profession and business tax.
   5) Besides taxes, grants from the state government are also a major source of income for the municipal corporation.

Q10: What are the ways in which the citizens can express their grievances against the municipal corporation?
Ans: There are many ways in which the citizens can express their grievances against the municipal corporation. People can protest and hold dharnas when they want the government to meet their demands. People can also file cases in special courts such as the Lok adalat and they can also write letter to newspapers mentioning their problems. Nowadays people can use their right to information act and get information on any issues.

**Subject:** Geography

**Topic:** - India : Physical Features

Q1) With which countries does India share its land boundary?
**Ans.** India shares its land boundary with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh and China.

Q2) Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.
**Ans.** The latitudinal extent of India is 8°4’N to 37°6’N. The longitudinal extent of India is 68°7’E to 97°25’E.

Q3) What are the Sahyadris?
**Ans.** Sahyadris are the Western Ghats which form the western edge of the peninsular plateau.

Q4) Name physiographic divisions of India.
**Ans.** The physiographic divisions of India are:
   i. The Northern Mountains.
   ii. The Northern plains.
   iii. The Peninsular Plateau.
   iv. The Great India Desert.
   v. The Coastal Plains and Islands.

Q5) Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.
**Ans.** The three ranges of the Himalayas are:
   i. The Himadri or Greater Himalayas.
ii. The Himachal or Lesser Himalayas.

iii. The Shiwaliks or Outer Himalayas.

Q6) Explain the importance of the Himalayas for India.
Ans. The name Himalayas means the adobe of snow, the highest mountain ranges in the world. These mountains act as a climatic barrier in the North. The glaciers in these mountains are the source of a large number of perennial rivers that provide water for agriculture, domestic and industrial use.

Q2) Describe the Shiwaliks.
Ans. i) The Shiwaliks are the southern most ranges of the Himalayas called as Outer Himalayas.
   ii) The average height varies from 400m to 1200m.
   iii) These are referred as the ‘foothills’ and are very broken and discontinuous.
   iv) These are flat longitudinal valleys called duns e.g; Dehradun.

Q3) Distinguish between the Western and Eastern Ghats.
Ans: - Western Ghats:-
   i. These are continuous.
   ii. They are known as Sahyadris.
   iii. They are higher in height.

Eastern Ghats:-
   i. These are discontinuous.
   ii. These are known as different names.
   iii. These are lower in height.

Q4) Describe the Peninsular Plateau.
Ans. The Peninsular Plateau or Southern Plateau lie to the south of the Northern plains. This plateau consists of very old rocks. The main Plateau is divided into three parts- the Malwa Plateau, the Chota Nagpur Plateau and the Deccan Plateau.

Q5) Explain the features of the Northern Plains.
Ans. The Northern Plains are a large stretch of level and fertile land. These plains are formed by the rich alluvial deposits of the three rivers – the Ganga, the Indus and the Brahmaputra. These are largest fertile and most populated plains in the world.

Subject :- Computer 
Lesson:- 06 
Topic:- Formulae In MS Excel 2007 
Q1) What is concatenation?
Ans. The process of joining or linking text values in a sequence within a formula is called concatenation.

Q2) What are arguments in a function?
Ans. Arguments in a function are called as range of cells.

Q3) Name the operators that give result as True or False.
Ans. Logical and Relational operators.

Q4) Which function calculates the maximum value from a given set of values?
Ans. MAX( ).

Q5) Which operator has the highest order of precedence?
Ans. Parenthesis ( )

Q6) What are the basic types of operators available in MS Excel? Give an
example of each?

**Ans.** The basic types of operators available in MS Excel are:

a) **Arithmetic operators:** e.g; +, -, *, %, /

b) **Relational operators:** e.g; <, >, =

c) **Logical operators:** e.g; AND, OR, NOT

**Q7)** Write the order of precedence of operators.

1) ( ) – Parenthesis
2) ^ - Exponent
3) *, / - Multiplication, Division
4) +, - Addition, subtraction.

**Q8)** Define the term sorting.

**Ans.** Arranging a set of data in ascending or descending order is called sorting.

**Q9)** What are relational and logical operators used for?

**Ans.** Relational operators are used to compare two values and logical operators are used to compare two or more relational expressions.

**Q10)** What is the use of MAX( ) and MIN( ) functions?

**Ans.** MAX( ) – It is used to calculate the maximum value from a given set of values.
MIN( ) – It is used to calculate the minimum value from a given set of values.

**Q11)** Multiple questions.

a) A formula in MS Excel can be a maximum of **8192** characters in length.

b) The **ampersand** character is used in text formula.

c) < > is a **Not equal to** operator.

d) **Relational** operator compares two values.

e) Every formula in Excel must begin with an = sign.

f) Exponentiation ( ^) is an **Arithmetic** operator.

g) Arranging a given set of data in ascending or descending order is **sorting**.

h) To create a simple text value, enclose it in **double** quotes.

**Lesson:**- 07

**Topic:**- MS Publisher 2007

**Q1)** What is the use of Microsoft Office Publisher?

**Ans.** MS Office Publisher is a software used to create and design professional looking Newsletters, Banners, Business cards etc.

**Q2)** What is the extension of a saved file in MS Publisher?

**Ans.** .pub

**Q3)** Which toolbar is used to edit the picture?

**Ans.** Picture toolbar.

**Q4)** How do you exit MS Publisher?

**Ans.** To exit MS Publisher, click close button on the title bar.

**Q5)** What is the purpose of inserting Clip Art in your publication?
Ans. Inserting Clip Art in our publication makes our publication look attractive.

Q6) Why do you use Color Schemes?
Ans. Color Schemes is a set of colours for background, text etc on the publication. We use Color Scheme to change the colours of the publication.

Q7) What is Picture toolbar? Name a few tools present on it.
Ans. Picture toolbar is used to edit the picture in a publication. Some of the tools present on it are Insert Picture, Crop, Text Wrapping, Format picture.

Q8) What is formatting a publication?
Ans. Formatting a publication means to change the fonts and colours of the publication.

Q9) Multiple choice questions.
   a) Microsoft Office Publisher is used to create calendars and banners.
      Ans. both (a) and (b)
   b) Background option is available in Format menu.
   c) Formatting the publications means to change font and colour.
   d) MS Publisher is a part of MS Office.
   e) Picture Frame tool is present on the Object toolbar.
   f) Editing text means to replace the text with your own.

Q10) Fill in the blanks.
   a) To exit from MS Publisher, click the Close button.
   b) When you start MS Publisher you see a list of recent files in recent publication task pane.
   c) To preview your publication, click Print Preview tool on the Standard toolbar.
اک سیکڑ سے چھوٹی ہے۔

2. جب ر اہل کا تجربہ گیا، وہ اپنے گھر کو خود بنا رکھا جہاں وہ قسم قسم کی جڑی ہونیاں طرح طرح کی دھات کے اٹھائے۔
چارے کی ابتدائی کی شہرت کی وجہ سے خیال نہ ہے کہ اس کے پہلو اور امام آرام کے نواز

5. چارے کے طور پر ابتدائی کی شہرت کی ایک لفظی حیران کا نہیں ہے اس کے طور پر امام،

کبھی کبھی، اپنے خود کو ابتدائی حیران کا نہیں ہے اس کے طور پر امام،

پچاڑ گھا کا میں اور پاول کا سیاہ کا میں اور پچاڑ گھا کا میں

6. چارے کے طور پر ابتدائی کی شہرت کی ایک لفظی حیران کا نہیں ہے اس کے طور پر امام،

تھا۔

7. چارے کے طور پر ابتدائی کی شہرت کی ایک لفظی حیران کا نہیں ہے اس کے طور پر امام،

8. چارے کے طور پر ابتدائی کی شہرت کی ایک لفظی حیران کا نہیں ہے اس کے طور پر امام،
سچی نمبر - 32 (عیدیں)

(الف)
ا- مسلمانوں کے لیے عید وعیدین بیٹھے۔ رمضان کے صرف دو وعیدین ہیں: رمضان کے صرف دو وعیدین ہیں۔ اگر کوئی کسی مسلم کی سمت میں جائے تو اسے عیدی نہیں مانتے ہیں۔
ب- عید کے دن مسلمان نے جب نہیں کر عید اگاہی کی طرف سے جاائے تو۔ اگر وہ دوسرے کو عید میں دیتے۔ ضحیہ کا نام

(ب)
ا- عید کے دو ان جاانے کے لیے فرماتا ہے کہ جا آ جا تے عید کے دو ان معاہدہ کر کے اور تمہاری پر ایک مسلمان کو کبھی سے بلی دیا گیا۔
ب- عید کے دو ان جاانے کے لیے مندر جہاں دی ہیں۔

(ج)
ا- خود کر ۔
ب- مسواک کرتے۔

(ح)
ا- سنتیں مندر جہاں دی ہیں۔
ب- غسل کرتے

(خ)
ا- صدقہ فطرہ رہی شخص کی طرف گھر کا سر پر نکالے جا کر گھری لو بھیٹنے والے لوگ کو عیدی فوشی میں شیلو پھچائے۔
ب- عید الاضحی میں دوبارہ طیبہ کو حمایت میں معاہدہ کر لیا جاتا ہے۔ عید الاضحی کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ ار رافع اللہ کے بندے اس کی مرضی کے ساتھ اس حقیقی اور ایک عقاوے پہلی وہ مدفون وردو ہو جاتے ہیں۔

(ض)
ا- عید کا مسلمانوں کے لیے جالدہ ہے۔
ب- عید کے دو ان جاانے کے لیے کہ جا آ جا تے عید کے دو ان معاہدہ کر کے اور تمہاری پر ایک مسلمان کو کبھی سے بلی دیا گیا۔

(صیرت عیدیں)
حضرت خدیجہ کے والد کا نام خولید بن اسماو و والدہ کا نام فاطمہ بنت زالر قال حضرت خدیجہ کو مشربہ پڑھائی سان تھائے۔

۲. جب حضرت خدیجہ کو حضرت محمد ﷺ کی ابائیہ کو علم بیٹاؤ اپنے ذریعہ پر فرمایا تھا۔ صادقہ حضرت فاطمہ بنت رائیہ تھیں۔

۳. حضرت خدیجہ کا خاک نبی ﷺ کا نکاح سے پہلے عرصہ سال ۹۵ء میں اس وقت بھی اس کے عمر ۴۸ سال تھا۔ حضرت خدیجہ کی عمر پچاس سال تھی۔

۴. حضرت خدیجہ ؓ کی وفات کے بعد پر نبی ﷺ کا معلوم حاکم چپا کی بھی۔ حضرت خدیجہ ؓ کی زندگی کی بنیاد سے والدہ حضرت فاطمہ بنت رائیہ کی جوابید کی حضرت خدیجہ کی بہری حضور تھی۔ حضرت خدیجہ کی وفات کے بعد پر نبی ﷺ کا نکاح سے پہلے عرصہ سال ۹۵ء میں اس وقت بھی اس کے عمر ۴۸ سال تھا۔

۵. حضرت خدیجہ ؓ سے نکاح کے بعد پر نبی ﷺ کا ترجمہ سے فرمی پر حضرت خدیجہ ؓ بہری حضور تھی۔ حضرت خدیجہ کی وفات کے بعد پر نبی ﷺ کا نکاح سے پہلے عرصہ سال ۹۵ء میں اس وقت بھی اس کے عمر ۴۸ سال تھا۔

۶. حضرت خدیجہ ؓ کے نکاح کے بعد پر نبی ﷺ کا ترجمہ سے فرمی پر حضرت خدیجہ ؓ بہری حضور تھی۔ حضرت خدیجہ کی وفات کے بعد پر نبی ﷺ کا نکاح سے پہلے عرصہ سال ۹۵ء میں اس وقت بھی اس کے عمر ۴۸ سال تھا۔

۷. حضرت خدیجہ ؓ کے نکاح کے بعد پر نبی ﷺ کا ترجمہ سے فرمی پر حضرت خدیجہ ؓ بہری حضور تھی۔ حضرت خدیجہ کی وفات کے بعد پر نبی ﷺ کا نکاح سے پہلے عرصہ سال ۹۵ء میں اس وقت بھی اس کے عمر ۴۸ سال تھا۔